P N R & Associates
Chartered Accountants

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Independent Auditor's Report
To the Members of Innogrow Technologies Limited

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Innogrow Technologies Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, its profit including other comprehensive profit, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

Information Other than the Ind AS Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the "Annual Report", but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the Ind AS financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of

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adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Ind AS financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

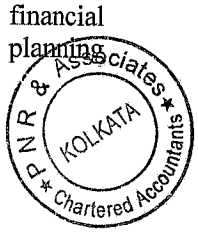
Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Ind AS financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatement in the financial statement that, individually or aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statement may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning



the scope our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.
We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure A, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

2. As required by section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:

(a) we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;

(b) in our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books;

(c) the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

(e) on the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2026, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2026, from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164 (2) of the Act;

(f) with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure B; and

(g) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

(i) The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note 25 b to the financial statements.

(ii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

(iii) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

(iv) (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries")



with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

(c) Based on such audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

(v) The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.

(vi) Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2026 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software (refer Note 37 to the financial statements). Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

(h) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act: According to the information and explanations given to us, no remuneration has been paid by the Company to any of its directors. Accordingly, provisions of Section 197 of the Act relating to remuneration to directors are not applicable. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

for **P N R & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 329373E



Rasik Singhania
Partner
Membership Number: 064390

Kolkata
26 May 2026

UDIN: 26064390TWAZPD6976

Annexure – A to the Independent Auditors' Report

The Annexure referred to in our Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026, we report that:

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangibles assets.

(b) Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were identified on such verification.

(c) The title deeds of immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets) or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2026.

(e) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The Company's business does not require maintenance of inventories and, accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of rupees five crores in aggregate from banks or financial institutions during any point of time of the year on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) (a) During the year the Company has provided loans to the following LLP's being the Investments in five number of Limited Liability Partnerships where the Company retired from the Partnership w.e.f. April 1, 2024 and as per the respective new LLP Agreements, the amount would be refunded within 1 year from the date of retirement without any Interest, amount receivable from various LLP's amounting to Rs. 301.63 Lakhs as at March 31, 2025 being converted into Loan w.e.f. April 1, 2025

Particulars	**Loans (Rs in Lakhs)**
Aggregate amount granted/ provided during the year	
- Limited Liability Partnerships	301.63
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases - Limited Liability Partnerships	Nil

(b) During the year the investments made and the terms and conditions of the grant of all loans and advances in the nature of loans, investments and guarantees to companies are not prejudicial to the Company's interest. The Company has not provided any guarantees and security during the year.

(c) In respect of a loan granted to LLP's, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has not been stipulated in the agreement. Hence, we are unable to make a specific comment on the regularity of repayment of principal and payment of interest in respect of such loan. However, the loans were repaid during the year.



(d) There are no amounts of loans and advances in the nature of loans granted to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties which are overdue for more than ninety days.

(e) There were no loans or advance in the nature of loan granted to companies, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties which had fallen due during the year, that have been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to the same parties.

(f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) Loans, investments, guarantees and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable have been complied with by the Company.

(v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable and hence not commented upon.

(vi) The Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, for the products/services of the Company.

(vii) (a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, wealth-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the records of the Company, information and explanation given to us, the dues outstanding in respect of sales tax, income tax, custom duty, wealth tax, service tax, excise duty, cess on account of any dispute, are as follows:

Name of the Statue	Nature of dues	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where Dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income tax on certain additions	137.46	Financial Year 2017-18	CIT (Appeals)

According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no dues towards sales tax, duty of customs, duty of excise and value added tax which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company

(ix) (a) The Company did not have any outstanding loans or borrowings or interest thereon due to any lender during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause ix(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



(b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) The Company did not have any term loans outstanding during the year hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) The Company did not raise any funds during the year hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.

(f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies. Hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) (a) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable and hence not commented upon.

(b) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares /fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable and hence not commented upon.

(xi) (a) No fraud/ material fraud by the Company or no fraud / material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by cost auditor or secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

(xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirements to report on clause 3(xii)(a) (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements for the year, as required by applicable accounting standards.

(xiv)(a) The Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system under the provisions of Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report under clause 3(xiv)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system under the provisions of Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report under clause 3(xiv)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with the directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvi)(a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation provided to us, the Company is required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 as the Company meets the "Principal business test" as per the press release by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) vide No. 1998-99/1269 dated April 8, 1999 for being classified as a Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) from April 1, 2023. The Company has not applied for the registration as required under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934).

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has conducted Non-Banking Financial activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, as the Company meets the "Principal business test" as per the press release by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) vide No. 1998-99/1269 dated April 8, 1999 for being classified as a Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) from April 1, 2023. However, the Company has not obtained the Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) According to information and explanation provided to us, the Group has one Core Investment Company as part of the Group.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 32 statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx) (a) There are no unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR") on other than ongoing projects requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act, 2013 in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable for the year.



(b) There are no unspent amounts in respect of ongoing projects, that are required to be transferred to a special account in compliance of provision of sub section (6) of section 135 of Companies Act, 2013. This matter has been disclosed in note 38 to the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

for **P N R & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 329373E

Rasik Singhania

Rasik Singhania
Partner
Membership Number: 064390

Kolkata
26 May 2026

UDIN: 26064390TWAZPD6976

Annexure – B to the Independent Auditors' Report

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Innogrow Technologies Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit on Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2026, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

for **P N R & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 329373E

Rasik Singhania

Rasik Singhania
Partner
Membership Number: 064390

P N R & Associates ★ KOLKATA ★ Chartered Accountants

Kolkata
26 May 2026

UDIN: 26064390TWAZPD6976

INNOGROW TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED
CIN- U72200WB2002PLC094642
Innovation Tower, Premises No. 16-315, Plot No. DH 6/32
Action Area - 1D, New Town, Rajarhat, Kolkata - 700 156

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3A	70.79	77.75
(b) Capital work-in-progress	3B	7.93	-
(c) Investment Property	4	782.42	820.61
(d) Other Intangible Assets	5	-	-
(e) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	6	7,281.40	4,829.10
(ii) Other Financial Assets	7	188.36	25.86
(f) Other non- current assets	8	111.55	106.63
		8,442.45	5,859.95
Current assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	9	-	1,193.93
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	413.89	9.68
(iii) Other Financial Assets	7	5.69	640.52
(b) Current Tax Assets (net)	11	68.71	72.78
(c) Other current assets	8	23.07	23.40
		511.36	1,940.31
TOTAL ASSETS		8,953.81	7,800.26
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
(a) Equity Share capital	12	33.10	33.10
(b) Other Equity	13	8,366.48	7,358.68
TOTAL EQUITY		8,399.58	7,391.78
LIABILITIES			
Non- Current liabilities			
(a) Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)	14	481.60	339.08
(b) Other non-current liabilities	15	57.92	57.92
		539.52	397.00
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(1) Trade Payables	16		
(i) Total Outstanding dues to Micro enterprises and small enterprises		2.43	2.43
(ii) Total Outstanding dues to creditors other than Micro enterprises and small enterprises		6.43	5.47
(2) Other financial liabilities	17	1.47	0.12
(b) Other current liabilities	18	4.38	3.46
		14.71	11.48
TOTAL LIABILITIES		554.23	408.48
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILTIES		8,953.81	7,800.26

Material Accounting Policies 2.2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For P N R & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 329373E

P N R & Associates ★ KOLKATA ★ Chartered Accountants

Rasik Singhania
Partner
Membership No.: 064390

Place : Kolkata
Date: May 26, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Banwari Lal Mittal
Director
DIN : 00365809

Parimal Kumar Chattaraj
Director
DIN : 00893963

INNOGROW TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED
CIN- U72200WB2002PLC094642
Innovation Tower, Premises No. 16-315, Plot No. DH 6/32
Action Area - 1D, New Town, Rajarhat, Kolkata - 700 156

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026

(Rs. In Lakhs)

	Particulars	Note No.	2025-26	2024-25
I.	**Income**			
	Revenue from Operations		-	-
	Other Income	19	1,331.79	2,132.46
	Total Income (I)		1,331.79	2,132.46
II.	**Expenses**			
	Employee Benefits Expense	20	-	4.00
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	21	45.49	50.89
	Other Expenses	22	60.83	56.93
	Total Expenses (II)		106.32	111.82
III.	**Profit/(Loss) before Tax for the year (I-II)**		1,225.47	2,020.64
IV.	**Tax Expense :**			
	(a) Current Tax		69.58	26.05
	(b) Deferred Tax		142.52	258.07
	(c) Income Tax of earlier years		5.57	0.04
	Total Tax Expenses (IV)		217.67	284.16
V.	**Profit/(Loss) for the year (III-IV)**		1,007.80	1,736.48
	Other comprehensive income/ (loss)			
	Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit & loss			
	(a) Re-measurement gains/(losses) on define benefit obligations		-	0.37
	(b) Income tax effect on above		-	-
VI.	**Total other comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year, net of income tax**		-	0.37
VII.	**Total Comprehensive Income / (loss) for the year (V+VI)**		1,007.80	1,736.85
	Earnings per equity share	23		
	Basic (Rs.)		304.45	524.59
	Diluted (Rs.)		193.59	333.56

Material Accounting Policies **2.2**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For P N R & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 329373E

Rasik Singhania

Rasik Singhania
Partner
Membership No.: 064390

Place : Kolkata
Date: May 26, 2026

P N R & Associates ★ KOLKATA ★ Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Banwari Lal Mittal
Director
DIN : 00365809

Parimal Kumar Chattaraj
Director
DIN : 00893963

INNOGROW TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED
CIN- U72200WB2002PLC094642
Innovation Tower, Premises No. 16-315, Plot No. DH 6/32
Action Area - 1D, New Town, Rajarhat, Kolkata - 700 156

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2026

(Rs. In Lakhs)

	Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
A.	**Cash Flow from Operating Activities**		
	Profit / (Loss) before tax	**1,225.47**	2,020.64
	Adjustments to reconcile profit/(loss) before tax to net cash flows:		
	Interest Income	**(8.16)**	(3.79)
	(Profit) / Loss on sale of Current Investments	**(67.64)**	(292.98)
	(Profit) /Loss on Sale of Non- Current Investments	**(8.46)**	(99.38)
	Fair Value (Gain)/ Loss on Non- Current Investments	**(950.79)**	(1,497.90)
	Fair Value (Gain)/ Loss on Current Investments	**-**	(12.20)
	Dividend Income	**(89.93)**	(29.55)
	Income from Trust Securities (REIT)	**(2.61)**	-
	Liabilities no longer required written back	**-**	(0.13)
	Sundry balances written off	**-**	0.32
	(Profit) / Loss on sale / discard of Property, Plant & Equipment	**0.49**	(1.10)
	Gratuity Provision No longer Required written back	**(1.33)**	(1.23)
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	**45.49**	50.89
	Operating cash flows before working capital changes	**142.53**	133.59
	Movements in working capital :		
	(Increase) / Decrease in Non- Current Financial Assets	**(162.50)**	(0.11)
	(Increase) / Decrease in Current Financial Assets	**333.20**	(317.62)
	(Increase) / Decrease in Current Non- Financial Assets	**1.66**	1.29
	Increase/ (Decrease) in Trade Payables	**0.96**	0.01
	Increase / (Decrease) in Current Financial liabilities	**0.00**	(12.63)
	Increase / (Decrease) in provisions	**-**	(1.72)
	Increase / (Decrease) in Current Non- Financial liabilities	**0.92**	0.69
	Cash generated from / (used) in operations	**316.77**	(196.50)
	Income tax paid (net of refund)	**(71.08)**	(77.50)
	Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities * (A)	**245.69**	(274.00)
B.	**Cash Flow from Investing Activities**		
	Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment(including capital work in progress and capital advances)	**(12.38)**	(1.74)
	Sale Proceeds from Property, Plant & Equipment	**0.05**	1.10
	Refund received from Limited Liability Partnership Firm	**-**	8.66
	Purchase of Current Investments	**(4,939.53)**	(6,794.21)
	Proceeds from Sale of Current Investments	**6,201.10**	7,696.85
	Purchase of Non- Current Investments	**(1,798.92)**	(2,644.88)
	Proceeds from Sale of Non- Current Investments	**305.87**	1,977.65
	Dividend Received	**89.93**	29.55
	Income from Trust Securities (REIT)	**2.61**	-
	Loan Given	**-**	(25.00)
	Refund of Loan Given	**301.63**	25.00
	Interest on Loan Received	**6.77**	1.29
	Interest on Loan and Deposits received	**1.39**	1.39
	Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities (B)	**158.52**	275.66
C.	**Cash Flows from Financing Activities**		
	Net cash generated from / (used in) financing activities (C)	**-**	-
D.	**Net Increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)**	**404.21**	1.66
E.	**Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year**	**9.68**	8.02
F.	**Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year**	**413.89**	9.68

* Includes amount spent towards corporate social responsibility Rs. 11.50 Lakhs (Previous year: Rs. 0.80 Lakhs).

Explanation:

1. The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Ind AS – 7 "Statement of Cash Flows".

2. Components of Cash & Cash Equivalents (Refer Note 10):

(Rs. In Lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Cash on Hand	**0.06**	0.18
Balances with Banks:		
On Current Accounts	**413.83**	9.50
Total	**413.89**	9.68

Material Accounting Policies **2.2**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For P N R & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 329373E

Rasik Singhania
Partner
Membership No.: 064390

Place : Kolkata
Date: May 26, 2026

P N R & Associates ★ KOLKATA ★ Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Banwari Lal Mittal
Director
DIN : 00365809

Parimal Kumar Chattaraj
Director
DIN : 00893963

INNOGROW TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED
CIN- U72200WB2002PLC094642
Innovation Tower, Premises No. 16-315, Plot No. DH 6/32
Action Area - 1D, New Town, Rajarhat, Kolkata - 700 156

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2026

A) Equity Share Capital (Refer Note 12)

1) Current reporting Year

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Balance as at April 1, 2025	Change in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at April 1, 2025	Change in equity share capital during the current year	Balance as at March 31, 2026
33.10	-	33.10	-	33.10

2) Previous reporting Year

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Balance as at April 1, 2024	Change in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at April 1, 2024	Change in equity share capital during the current year	Balance as at March 31, 2025
33.10	-	33.10	-	33.10

B) Other Equity (Refer note 13)

1) Current reporting Year

(Rs. In Lakhs)

	Equity Component of Compound Financial Instruments	Reserve & Surplus			Total
		Securities Premium	Capital Redemption Reserve	Retained earnings (including Other Comprehensive Income)	
Balance as at April 1, 2025	1,199.99	3,978.65	2.00	2,178.04	7,358.68
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	-	-	1,007.80	1,007.80
Other comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	1,199.99	3,978.65	2.00	3,185.84	8,366.48

2) Previous reporting Year

(Rs. In Lakhs)

	Equity Component of Compound Financial Instruments	Reserve & Surplus			Total
		Securities Premium	Capital Redemption Reserve	Retained earnings (including Other Comprehensive Income)	
Balance as at April 1, 2024	1,199.99	3,978.65	2.00	441.19	5,621.83
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	-	-	1,736.48	1,736.48
Other comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year	-	-	-	0.37	0.37
Balance as at March 31, 2025	1,199.99	3,978.65	2.00	2,178.04	7,358.68

Material Accounting Policies **2.2**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For P N R & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 329373E

Rasik Singhania
Partner
Membership No.: 064390

Place : Kolkata
Date: May 26, 2026

P N R & Associates ★ KOLKATA ★ Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Banwari Lal Mittal
Director
DIN : 00365809

Parimal Kumar Chattaraj
Director
DIN : 00893963

1. Corporate Information

Innogrow Technologies Limited ("Company" or "ITL") is a public company domiciled in India. The registered office of the company is located at Innovation Tower, Premises No. 16-315, Plot No. DH 6/32, Action Area - 1D, New Town, Rajarhat, Kolkata - 700 156.

The company is engaged in providing Information Technology and IT enabled Services.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company has been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and other accounting principles generally accepted in India and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III).

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on May 26, 2026.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except certain financial assets and liabilities which are measured at Fair Value as required by the relevant Indian Accounting Standards.

The financial statements are presented in INR and all values are rounded to the nearest lacs (in two decimals), except when otherwise indicated.

The Company has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

Effective April 01, 2025, the Company has applied the following amendments to existing standards which has been notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA"):

(i) Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements

Amendments to Ind AS 1 introduce detailed guidance on the impact of covenants on the classification of liabilities as current or non-current. For FY 2025-26, where a waiver of covenant breach is obtained after the reporting date but before approval of financial statements, the Ind AS carve-out permits non-current classification.

The Company has reviewed its borrowings and liabilities and confirmed that no loan covenants exist that affect the current/non-current classification of liabilities as at March 31, 2026. Accordingly, these amendments have no impact on the financial.

(ii) Ind AS 7 & Ind AS 107 – Supplier Finance Arrangements

Amendments to Ind AS 7 (Statement of Cash Flows) and Ind AS 107 (Financial Instruments: Disclosures) introduce new disclosure requirements for supplier finance arrangements, enhancing visibility of financing structures involving suppliers.

The Company has assessed the applicability of these amendments and confirmed that it does not have any supplier finance arrangements (reverse factoring / supply chain finance programs). Accordingly, these amendments have no impact on the financial statements of the Company.

(iii) Ind AS 12 – Pillar Two Global Minimum Tax

Amendments to Ind AS 12 introduce a specific exception for entities to not recognise or disclose deferred tax assets and liabilities related to OECD's Pillar Two global minimum tax rules, with enhanced qualitative and quantitative disclosures about exposure to top-up taxes

P N R & Associates KOLKATA Chartered Accountants

INNOW TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED KOLKATA

The Company is a domestic entity with no international operations and is not subject to OECD Pillar Two global minimum tax rules. Accordingly, these amendments have no impact on the financial statements.

(iv) Ind AS 21 — Lack of Exchangeability

Amendments to Ind AS 21, effective April 1, 2025, provide guidance on estimating the spot exchange rate when a currency is not exchangeable into another currency.

The Company operates entirely in India with all transactions denominated in Indian Rupees. The Company has no foreign currency transactions, foreign operations, or foreign currency monetary items. Accordingly, these amendments have no impact on the financial statements.

(v) Other amendments — Ind AS 101, 108, 109, 115, 28, 32, 10

Other standards including Ind AS 101, 108, 109, 115, 10, 28, and 32 have been modified to correct technical inconsistencies, update paragraph references, and clarify transitional provisions.

These are narrow-scope technical amendments. The Company has assessed the impact of these amendments and confirmed that they have no material impact on the recognition, measurement, or disclosure in the financial statements.

2.2 Material accounting policies

a. Current and non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The terms of the liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

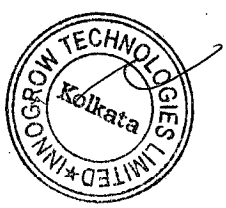
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities respectively.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

b. Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.





Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their best economic interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its best possible manner or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its best possible manner.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of their nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

c. Revenue Recognition

At contract inception, Company assesses the goods or services promised in a contract with a customer and identify as a performance obligation each promise to transfer to the customer. Income is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount of the transaction price that is allocated to that performance obligation and that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services.

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

d. Income Taxes

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or to an item recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

P N R & Associates KOLKATA Chartered Accountants

INNOGROW TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED Kolkata

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax assets and current-tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the tax bases and accounting bases of assets and liabilities at the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on either the same taxable entity or different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

For items recognised in OCI or equity, deferred / current tax is also recognised in OCI or equity.

e. Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

Property, Plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

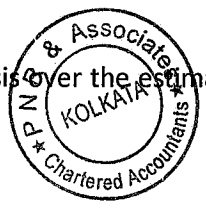
Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

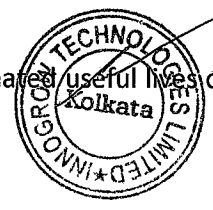
The cost of a self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials and direct labor, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the item to working condition for it intended use, and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.
Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Depreciation is calculated on a Written Down Value (WDV) basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:





Type of Asset	Useful Life estimated by the management
Building	60 Years
Plant & Equipment	5-15 years
Computers	3 years
Furniture & Fixtures	10 years
Office Equipments	5 years
Electrical Equipments	10 years
Motor Vehicles	8years

The Company depreciates the cost of Property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values over estimated useful lives which are as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except Plant & Equipment which is lower than those indicated in Schedule II i.e. 5-15 years. The management believes that these useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted if appropriate. Based on the technical evaluation, the management believes that its estimates of useful lives as given above best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets.

Depreciation on additions (disposals) is provided on a pro-rate basis i.e. from (upto) the date on which asset is ready for use (disposed of).

f. Intangible assets and amortisation

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising upon derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

Type of Asset	Useful Life estimated by the management
Computer Software	5 Years

g. Investment Properties

Property that is held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, and that is not occupied by the LLP, is classified as investment property.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

KOLKATA Chartered Accountants
Kolkata INNOGROW TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

The cost includes the cost of replacing parts and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of the investment property are required to be replaced at intervals, the LLP depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation on Investment property is depreciated under Written down Value (WDV) basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets prescribed as per Schedule II of the Companies Act.

Though the LLP measures investment property using cost-based measurement, the fair value of investment property is disclosed in the notes. Fair values are determined based internally on an annual evaluation performed by applying a valuation model recommended by the International Valuation Standards Committee.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

h. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows are combined together into cash-generating units (CGUs). Each CGU represents the smallest Group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The recoverable amount of a CGU (or an individual asset) is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the CGU (or the asset).

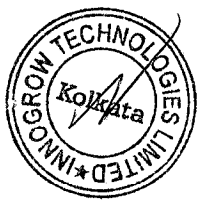
An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment loss recognised in respect of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets of the CGU (or Group of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.

In respect of other assets for which impairment loss has been recognised in prior periods, the Company reviews at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

i. Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost. Expected future operating losses are not provided for.





j. Employee benefits

Short term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

Post-retirement benefits

Post-retirement benefits to employee can either be through Defined Contribution Plan or Defined Benefit Plan.

Defined Contribution Plan

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund and ESI is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme and ESI as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

Defined Benefit Plan

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan in India, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund.

The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised in OCI. The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service ('past service cost' or 'past service gain') or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

k. Financial instruments

Recognition and Initial measurement

Loans, debt securities and borrowings issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

Classification and Subsequent measurement

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortised cost; Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) – equity investment; or FVTPL. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at the amortised cost if it meets both the conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL: i) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI (designated as FVOCI – equity investment). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

The subsequent measurement of gains and losses of various categories of financial instruments are as follows:
(i) Financial assets at amortised cost: these assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

(ii) Equity investments at FVOCI: these assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to profit or loss.

(iii) Financial assets at FVTPL: these assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held- for- trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and Losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition

Financial assets: The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred, or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset. If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities: The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire. The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are

modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts, and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Impairment

The Company recognizes loss allowance using the expected credit losses (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss.

l. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

m. Earnings per share

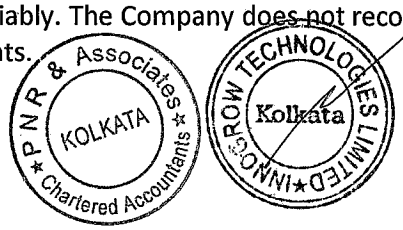
Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity holders of parent company (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders of the parent company and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

n. Contingent Liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.



o. Segment Reporting

The Company has identified that its business segments are the primary segments. The Company's operating businesses are organized and managed separately according to the nature of products/services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products/services and serves different markets. The analysis of geographical segments is based on the areas in which the operating divisions of the company operates.

p. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

q. Exceptional items

Exceptional items are those items that management considers, by virtue of their size or incidence, should be disclosed separately to ensure that the financial information allows an understanding of the underlying performance of the business in the year, so as to facilitate comparison with prior years (where required). Such items are material by nature or amount to the respective year's result and require separate disclosure in accordance with Ind AS.

r. Recognition of dividend income, interest income or expense

Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss on the date on which the Company's right to receive payment is established.

Interest income or expense is recognised using the effective interest method.

The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:
- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- the amortised cost of the financial liability.

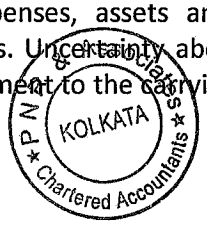
In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

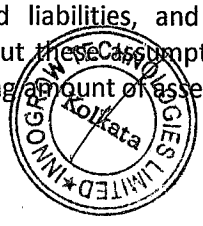
s. Investments in Subsidiaries and Associates

Investments in equity shares of subsidiaries and associates are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount. On disposal of investments in subsidiaries and associates, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.





a. Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See Note 28, 29 and 30 for further disclosures.

b. Retirement and other Employee benefits

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for India. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates.

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note 24.

c. Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

d. Claims, Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

The Company has ongoing litigations with various third parties / regulatory authorities. Where an outflow of funds is believed to be probable and a reliable estimate of the outcome of the dispute can be made based on management's assessment of specific circumstances of each dispute and relevant external advice, management provides for its best estimate of the liability. Such accruals are by nature complex and can take number of years to resolve and can involve estimation uncertainty. Information about such litigations is provided in notes to the financial statements.

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Notes To Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 3 A. Property, Plant & Equipment

(Rs. In Lakhs)

	Building / Office Premises	Computers	Furniture and Fixtures	Electrical Equipments	Office Equipments	Plant and Equipments	Vehicles	Total	Capital work-in-progress
GROSS BLOCK									
As at April 1, 2024	33.75	18.42	95.24	57.24	37.07	15.39	3.49	260.60	-
Additions	-	0.45	-	-	1.29		-	1.74	-
Disposals/Transfer/Discarded	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	33.75	18.87	95.24	57.24	38.36	15.39	3.49	262.34	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	0.88	-	-	0.88	7.93
Disposals/Transfer/Discarded	-	-	-	-	0.59	-	-	0.59	-
As at March 31, 2026	33.75	18.87	95.24	57.24	38.65	15.39	3.49	262.63	7.93
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION									
As at April 1, 2024	8.74	9.67	78.43	46.33	27.81	0.08	2.86	173.92	-
Charge for the year	1.22	0.40	2.75	1.89	1.64	2.77	-	10.67	-
Disposals/Transfer/Discarded	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	9.96	10.07	81.18	48.22	29.45	2.85	2.86	184.59	-
Charge for the year	1.16	0.19	1.88	0.44	1.36	2.27	-	7.30	-
Disposals/Transfer/Discarded	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	0.05	-
As at March 31, 2026	11.12	10.26	83.06	48.66	30.76	5.12	2.86	191.84	-
NET BLOCK									
As at March 31, 2025	23.79	8.80	14.06	9.02	8.91	12.54	0.63	77.75	-
As at March 31, 2026	22.63	8.61	12.18	8.58	7.89	10.27	0.63	70.79	7.93

B. Capital work-in-progress (CWIP) ageing schedule

CWIP Ageing Schedule

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particular	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 Year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress					
As at March 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	7.93	-	-	-	7.93
Projects temporarily suspended					
As at March 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	-	-	-	-	-

Note:

1) The Company has not revalued the Property, Plant and Equipments during current and immediately preceding financial year.
2) The Company confirms that the title deed of the immovable properties are held in the name of the company.
3) There are no projects as at year end which has exceeded cost as compared to its original plan or where completion is overdue.

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Notes To Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 4. Investment Property

(Rs. In Lakhs)

	Freehold Land	Building / Office Premises	Total
GROSS BLOCK			
As at April 01, 2024	37.96	1,097.93	1,135.89
Additions	-		-
Disposals/Transfer/Discarded	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	37.96	1,097.93	1,135.89
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals/Transfer/Discarded	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**37.96**	**1,097.93**	**1,135.89**
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION			
As at April 01, 2024	-	275.13	275.13
Charge for the year	-	40.15	40.15
Disposals/Transfer/Discarded	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	-	315.28	315.28
Charge for the year	-	**38.19**	**38.19**
Disposals/Transfer/Discarded	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	-	**353.47**	**353.47**
NET BLOCK			
As at March 31, 2025	37.96	782.65	820.61
As at March 31, 2026	**37.96**	**744.46**	**782.42**

(i) The Company has carried out the valuation activity to access fair value of its Investment in land and property which is Rs. 4,970.50 lakhs (March 31, 2025: Rs. 4,756.49 lakhs).

(ii) Information regarding Income & Expenditure of Investment Property

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
Rent & Maintenance Income derived from Investment Property	**202.87**	193.96
Less: Direct Operating expenses (including repairs & maintenance) generating Rental Income	**16.19**	19.41
Profit/ (Loss) arising from Investment property before depreciation and indirect expenses	**186.68**	174.55
Depreciation and Amortisation expenses for the year	**38.19**	40.15
Profit/ (Loss) arising from Investment property	**148.49**	134.40

Note: The Company confirms that the title deed of the immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.

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Notes To Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 5. Other Intangible Assets

(Rs. In Lakhs)

	Computer Software	Total
GROSS BLOCK		
As at April 1, 2024	17.72	17.72
Additions	-	-
Disposals/Transfer/Discarded	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	17.72	17.72
Additions	-	-
Disposals/Transfer/Discarded	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**17.72**	**17.72**
ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION		
As at April 1, 2024	17.65	17.65
Charge for the year	0.07	0.07
Withdrawals & Adjustments	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	17.72	17.72
Charge for the year	-	-
Withdrawals & Adjustments	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**17.72**	**17.72**
NET BLOCK		
As at March 31, 2025	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	-	-

Note: The Company has not revalued the Other Intangible Assets during current and immediately preceding financial year.

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Notes To Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 6: Non- Current Investments

(Rs. In Lakhs)

	Face Value per Share/ Unit	No. of Shares/ Units	As at March 31, 2026	No. of Shares/ Units	As at March 31, 2025
Investments (Valued at amortised cost)					
Unquoted Equity Shares (fully paid up)					
In Wholly Owned Subsidiary Companies					
MyJoy Technologies Private Limited	10	6,30,639	388.12	6,30,639.00	388.12
TOTAL (A)		6,30,639	388.12	6,30,639.00	388.12
Investments (Valued at Fair Value through Profit & Loss Account)					
Unquoted Equity Shares (fully paid up)					
National Stock Exchange of India Limited	1	2,46,000	4,809.30	2,46,000.00	3,936.00
TOTAL (B)		2,46,000	4,809.30	2,46,000.00	3,936.00
Investments (Valued at Fair Value through Profit & Loss Account)					
Quoted Equity Shares (fully paid up)					
Reliance Industries Limited	10	36,400	489.31	-	-
Life Insurance Corporation Of India	10	38,800	281.55	-	-
Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Limited	5	36,500	103.90	-	-
TOTAL (C)			874.76	-	-
Investments (Valued at Fair Value through Profit & Loss Account)					
Unquoted Cumulative, Compulsorily and Fully Convertible Preference Shares (fully paid up)					
OFB Tech- 0.0001% Series A Pref 11NV35	10	69	594.81	69.00	504.98
TOTAL (D)		69	594.81	69.00	504.98
Investments (Valued at Fair Value through Profit & Loss Account)					
Quoted Trust Securities (REIT) (fully paid up)					
Knowledge Realty Trust (Reit)	-	99,150	112.63	-	-
TOTAL (E)		99,150	112.63	-	-
Investments (Valued at amortised cost)					
Unquoted Zero Coupon Compulsorily Convertible Unsecured Debentures (fully paid up)					
In Wholly Owned Subsidiary Companies					
MyJoy Technologies Private Limited [Refer Note 26 (iii)]	10	2,00,000	298.00	-	-
TOTAL (F)		2,00,000	298.00	-	-
Investments (Valued at Fair Value through Profit & Loss Account)					
Unquoted Mutual Fund					
Axis Global Equity Alpha Fund of Fund Direct Growth	-	9,04,903.467	203.78	-	-
TOTAL (G)		9,04,903.467	203.78	-	-
TOTAL (A+B+C+D+E+F+G)			7,281.40		4,829.10
Aggregate amount of quoted investment			987.39		-
Aggregate amount of unquoted investment			6,294.01		4,829.10
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investment			-		-

Note:

1) All investments are within India only. No investments have been made outside India.

2) Information about the fair value measurement and Company's exposure to credit and market risks is included in Note no. 28, 29 and 30.

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INNOGROW TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED * Kolkata

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Notes To Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 7 : Other Financial Assets (At Amortised Cost)

	Non - Current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	**As at March 31, 2026**	As at March 31, 2025
Unsecured, considered good				
Security deposits	**25.86**	25.86	**-**	-
Accrued Interest on fixed deposits & others	**-**	-	**1.25**	1.25
Receivables from tenant	**-**	-	**1.27**	0.51
Receivables from related parties [Refer Note 26 (iii)]	**-**	-	**3.10**	304.76
Advances against Investments [Refer Note 26 (iii)]	**162.50**	-	**-**	-
Receivables against Investments	**-**	-	**0.07**	334.00
TOTAL	**188.36**	25.86	**5.69**	640.52

Note 8 : Other Assets

(Rs. In Lakhs)

	Non - Current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	**As at March 31, 2026**	As at March 31, 2025
Unsecured, considered good				
Capital advances [Refer Note 25 (a)]	**111.55**	106.63	**-**	-
Advances against Supply of Goods & Services	**-**	-	**0.27**	0.01
Balance with Government Authorities	**-**	-	**0.70**	1.12
Gratuity (Refer Note 24)	**-**	-	**20.42**	19.09
Prepaid Expenses	**-**	-	**1.68**	3.18
	111.55	106.63	**23.07**	23.40

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Notes To Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 9 : Current Investments

(Rs. In Lakhs)

	Current				
	Face Value per Share/ Unit	No. of Shares/ Units	As at March 31, 2026	No. of Shares/ Units	As at March 31, 2025
Investments (Valued at Fair Value through Profit & Loss Account)					
Unquoted Mutual Fund					
Aditya Birla Sun Life Liquid Fund- Growth- Direct Plan	-	-	-	1,06,221.941	444.78
HDFC Liquid Fund- Direct Plan- Growth Option	-	-	-	896.751	45.68
Kotak Liquid Fund Direct Plan Growth	-	-	-	13,426.640	703.47
TOTAL			-		1,193.93
Aggregate amount of unquoted investment			-		1,193.93
Aggregate market value of unquoted investment			-		1,193.93
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investment			-		-

Note:

1) All investments are within India only. No investments have been made outside India.

2) Information about the fair value measurement and Company's exposure to credit and market risks is included in Note no. 28, 29 and 30.

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INNOGROW TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED Kolkata

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Notes To Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 10 : Cash and cash equivalents

(Rs. In Lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	0.06	0.18
Balances with banks :		
On current accounts	413.83	9.50
	413.89	9.68

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

(Rs. In Lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	0.06	0.18
Balances with banks :		
On current accounts	413.83	9.50
	413.89	9.68

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Break up of financial assets carried at amortised cost	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non - Current Investments (Note 6)	686.12	388.12
Other financial assets (Note 7)	194.05	666.38
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 10)	413.89	9.68
Total financial assets carried at amortised cost	1,294.06	1,064.18

Note 11 : Current Tax Assets (Net)

(Rs. In Lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Income Tax Receivables (Net of Provision- March 31, 2026: Rs. 69.58 Lakhs (March 31, 2025 : 26.05 Lakhs)	68.71	72.78
	68.71	72.78

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Notes To Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 12 : Share Capital

(Rs. In Lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Authorized capital		
3,50,000 (March 31, 2025: 3,50,000) equity shares Rs.10 par value per share	**35.00**	35.00
	35.00	35.00
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital		
3,31,018 (March 31, 2025: 3,31,018) equity shares Rs.10 par value per share	**33.10**	33.10
	33.10	33.10

a. Reconciliation of the equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Equity Shares

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of Shares	**Rs. In Lakhs**	No. of Shares	Rs. In Lakhs
At the beginning of the year	**3,31,018**	**33.10**	3,31,018	33.10
Issued during the year	**-**	**-**	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**3,31,018**	**33.10**	3,31,018	33.10

b. Rights, preferences and restrictions attaching to equity shares including restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital:

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors, if any, is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c. Details of shares held by the Holding Company:

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
Holding Company:	**No. of Shares**	**Rs. In Lakhs**	No. of Shares	Rs. In Lakhs
Health X Platform Limited (formerly known as Sastasundar Ventures Limited) (including shares held by its nominees)*	**3,31,018**	**33.10**	3,31,018	33.10

d. The details of shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares is set below:

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of Shares	**% of Holding**	No. of Shares	% of Holding
Health X Platform Limited (formerly known as Sastasundar Ventures Limited) (including shares held by its nominees)*	**3,31,018**	**100%**	3,31,018	100%

e. Details of promoters' shareholding percentage in the Company is as below:

Shares held by Promoters	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
Promoter Name	**No. of Shares**	**% of Holding**	No. of Shares	% of Holding
Equity Shares				
(Equity shares of Rs. 10 each full paid up)				
Health X Platform Limited (formerly known as Sastasundar Ventures Limited) (including shares held by its nominees)*	**3,31,018**	**100%**	3,31,018	100%
Total	**3,31,018**	**100%**	3,31,018	100%

There has been no change in percentage shareholding during any of the year as disclosed above.

* As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders / members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

f. No ordinary shares have been reserved for issue under options & contracts/commitments for sale of shares/disinvestment as at the Balance Sheet Date;

g. No shares have been allotted by way of bonus shares or pursuant to contracts/has been bought back by the company during the period of 5 years preceding the date at which the Balance Sheet is prepared;

h. No securities convertible into equity/preference shares have been issued by the company during the year;

i. No calls are unpaid by any directors or officers of the company during the year.

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Notes To Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 13: Other Equity

(Rs. In Lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
A. Equity Component of Compound Financial Instruments (Refer Note 13.A below)	1,199.99	1,199.99
B. Securities Premium	3,978.65	3,978.65
C. Capital Redemption Reserve	2.00	2.00
D. Retained Earnings (movements given below)	3,185.84	2,178.04
	8,366.48	7,358.68

Movement in Retained Earnings

(Rs. In Lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening Balance	2,178.04	441.19
Add: Profit / (Loss) for the year	1,007.80	1,736.48
Add: Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)	-	0.37
Closing Balance	3,185.84	2,178.04

Nature and purpose of reserve:

A. Equity Component of Compound Financial Instruments

Equity Component of Compound Financial Instruments i.e. 1,89,572 no. of Zero Coupon Compulsorily Convertible Unsecured Debentures of Rs. 633 each are convertible into equity shares within a maximum period of 60 months from the date of allotment i.e., 78,988 allotted on March 22, 2017 and 1,10,584 allotted on March 24, 2017. However, the same may be converted fully or in such trenches at the option of the subscriber. The conversion of debentures into equity shares shall be made at the book value of the shares or such other value as may be derived by the mutual consent of the subscriber and the company at the time of conversion. Thereafter, the company has modified the existing terms of period of conversion from 5 years to 10 years from the date of allotment. Accordingly, the same is due for conversion on March 21, 2027 (Refer Note 34).

B. Securities Premium

Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilised only for limited purposes such as issuance of bonus shares in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

C. Capital Redemption Reserve

This reserve has been created and held in the books as per requirement of the Companies Act.

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Notes To Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 14 : Deferred Tax Liabilities /(Assets) (Net)

(Rs. In Lakhs)

	Non - Current	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Deferred Tax Liability		
Tax impact arising on temporary difference in depreciable assets	67.34	62.54
Tax impact on Fair Valuation Gain	414.26	281.36
Sub Total (A)	481.60	343.90
Deferred Tax Asset		
Tax Impact on Brought Forward Business Losses/ unabsorbed depreciation.	-	4.82
Sub Total (B)	-	4.82
Net Deferred Tax Liabilities /(Assets) (A-B)	481.60	339.08

Note 15 : Other Non-Current Liabilities

(Rs. In Lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Others [Refer Note 25. a]	57.92	57.92
	57.92	57.92

Note 16: Trade Payables (At Amortised Cost)

(Rs. In Lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Total Outstanding dues		
To Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises (Refer Note 16.1)	2.43	2.43
To Other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	6.43	5.47
	8.86	7.90

(Rs. In Lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Payable to Related parties	-	-
Others	8.86	7.90
	8.86	7.90

Note 16.1: Disclosure as required under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, to the extent ascertained, and as per notification number GSR 679 (E) dated 4th September, 2015

(Rs. In Lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year :		
- Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	2.43	2.43
- Interest due on above	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-

Trade Payable Ageing Schedule as on March 31, 2026

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particular	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Unbilled Dues	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	2.43	-	-	-	-	2.43
ii) Total outstanding dues of creditor other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	6.13	0.30	-	-	-	6.43
Total Trade Payables	8.56	0.30	-	-	-	8.86

Trade Payable Ageing Schedule as on March 31, 2025

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particular	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Unbilled Dues	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	2.43		-	-	-	2.43
ii) Total outstanding dues of creditor other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	3.35	2.12	-	-	-	5.47
Total Trade Payables	5.78	2.12	-	-	-	7.90

* There are no disputed trade payable outstanding as on March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025

Note 17 : Other Current Financial Liabilities (At Amortised Cost)

(Rs. In Lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Security Deposits	0.12	0.12
Payable for Capital Work-in-progress	1.35	-
	1.47	0.12

Break up of financial liabilities carried at amortised cost

(Rs. In Lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade payables (Note 16)	8.86	7.90
Other current financial liabilities (Note 17)	1.47	0.12
Total financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	10.33	8.02

Note 18 : Other Current Liabilities

(Rs. In Lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Statutory Liabilities	4.38	3.46
	4.38	3.46

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Notes To Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 19: Other Income

Particulars	2025-26	(Rs. In Lakhs) 2024-25
Interest on Income Tax Refund	-	1.11
Interest on Security Deposits	1.39	1.39
Interest on Loan [Refer Note 26 (iii)]	6.77	1.29
Income from Trust Securities (REIT)	2.61	-
Profit on sale of Current Investments	67.64	292.98
Profit on sale of Non- Current Investments	8.46	99.38
Fair Value gain on Non- Current Investments carried at Fair Value through Profit & Loss Account	950.79	1,497.90
Fair Value gain on Current Investments carried at Fair Value through Profit & Loss Account	-	12.20
Dividend Income	89.93	29.55
Profit on sale/ discard of Property, Plant & Equipment	-	1.10
Other income on impact of IND AS [Refer Note 26 (iii)]	-	0.24
Rental & Maintainence Income	202.87	193.96
Liability no longer required written back	-	0.13
Gratuity Provision No longer Required written back	1.33	1.23
	1,331.79	2,132.46

Note 20: Employee Benefits Expense

Particulars	2025-26	(Rs. In Lakhs) 2024-25
Salary and Bonus	-	3.88
Contribution to Provident and other funds	-	0.01
Employees' Welfare Expenses	-	0.11
	-	4.00

Note 20.1: Since, the Company does not have any employees during the current financial year, no employee benefits expense has been recognised during the year

Note 20.2: On November 21, 2025, the Government of India notified the four Labour Codes — the Code on Wages, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Code on Social Security, 2020, and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 — consolidating 29 existing labour laws into a unified framework. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has published draft Central Rules and FAQs to enable assessment of the financial impact due to changes in regulations.

As the Company does not have any employees during the current financial year, there is no impact of the Labour Codes on its employee benefit obligations and its financial statements.

Note 21: Depreciation and amortisation expense

Particulars	2025-26	(Rs. In Lakhs) 2024-25
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment	7.30	10.67
Depreciation of Investment Property	38.19	40.15
Amortisation of Other Intangible Assets	-	0.07
	45.49	50.89

Note 22: Other Expenses

Particulars	2025-26	(Rs. In Lakhs) 2024-25
Electricity Charges	3.46	3.89
Repairs and Maintenance		
Building	17.09	21.02
Others	3.23	0.83
Insurance Premium	0.79	0.66
Rates and Taxes	7.16	4.64
Filing Fees	0.10	0.06
Bank & Demat Charges	0.05	0.02
Depository Charges	0.08	0.24
Charity and Donations [Refer Note 26 (iii)]	11.50	0.80
Communication Expenses	0.23	0.22
Interest on Income Tax	1.85	
Legal and Professional Fees	1.79	5.06
Loss on sale/ discard of Property, Plant & Equipment	0.49	-
Portfolio Management & Custody Fees	-	5.94
Office Expenses	-	0.28
Travelling and Conveyance	0.01	0.13
Security Service Charges	8.88	8.27
Sundry Balances written off	-	0.32
Auditors' Remuneration		
Audit Fees	2.25	2.25
Limited Review	1.20	1.20
Tax Audit	0.50	0.50
In other capacity for certificates and other services	-	0.30
Miscellaneous Expenses	0.17	0.30
	60.83	56.93

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Notes To Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 23. Earning Per Share
The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
Profit/ (Loss) attributable to equity holders of the company (Rs. In lakhs)	1,007.80	1,736.48
Weighted Average number of Equity shares (Nos)	3,31,018	3,31,018
Weighted Average number of Equity shares used to compute diluted earnings per share (Nos)	5,20,590	5,20,590
Basic Earnings Per Share (Rs.)	304.45	524.59
Diluted Earnings Per Share (Rs.)	193.59	333.56
Weighted Average number of Equity shares		
Effect of dilution:	3,31,018	3,31,018
Compulsorily convertibles debentures		
Weighted Average number of Equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution	1,89,572	1,89,572
	5,20,590	5,20,590

Note 24. Gratuity and other post-employment benefit plans

Defined contribution plans

The Company makes contributions, determined as a specified percentage of employee salaries, in respect of qualifying employees towards Provident fund and Employee State Insurance Scheme, which is a defined contribution plan. The company has no obligations other than to make the specified contributions. The contributions are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as they accrue.

Defined benefit plans

The Company has a defined employee benefit plan in the form of gratuity. Every employee, who has completed five years or more of services, is entitled to gratuity on terms not less favourable than the provisions of the payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Liability as on the balance sheet date is provided based on actuarial valuation done by a certified actuary using project unit credit method. The Gratuity plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, disability or termination of employment being an amount based on the respective employee's last drawn salary and the number of years of employment with the Company. The defined benefit plan expose the Company to actuarial risks, such as longevity risk, interest rate risk and market (investment) risk.

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the respective plans:

Net employee benefits expense recognized in the employee cost.

Particulars		(Rs. In Lakhs)
	2025-26	2024-25
Current service cost	-	-
Past service cost (vested)	-	-
Interest cost/ (income) on the net defined benefit liability	-	(1.23)
Benefit Cost/ (Income) Recognized in Statement of Profit/loss	-	(1.23)

Other Total Comprehensive (Income)/ Loss

Particulars		(Rs. In Lakhs)
	2025-26	2024-25
Actuarial (gains) / Losses		
- Changes in financial assumptions	-	-
- Changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
- Unexpected Experience	-	(0.37)
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognized in net interest expense	-	-
Components of defined benefit costs recognized in other comprehensive (income)/ loss	-	(0.37)

Balance Sheet

Benefit asset / liability

Particulars		(Rs. In Lakhs)
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Fair value of plan assets	-	19.09
Present value of defined benefit obligation	-	-
Net Plan Assets	-	19.09

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows

Particulars		(Rs. In Lakhs)
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening defined benefit obligation	-	2.09
Current service cost	-	-
Past service cost (Vested)	-	-
Interest cost	-	-
Re-measurement (or Actuarial) (gain) / loss arising from		
- Changes in financial assumptions	-	-
- Changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
- Experience variance (i.e. Actual experience vs assumptions)	-	(0.37)
Benefits paid	-	(1.72)
Closing defined benefit obligation	-	-

Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows :

Particulars		(Rs. In Lakhs)
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening fair value of plan assets	-	17.86
Expected return / Investment income *	-	1.23
Employers contribution	-	1.72
Benefits paid	-	(1.72)
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	-	-
Closing fair value of plan assets	-	19.09

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The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	%	%
Investments in insurance managed fund	100%	100%

The Principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligation for the company's plan are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Discount rate	-	-
Expected rate of return on assets *	-	6.87%
Future salary increases	-	-
Mortality Rate	-	-

Contribution to defined contribution plans recognized as expense are as under :

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
Contribution to Provident and other fund	-	0.01

Assumptions sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions is as below:

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Assumptions / Sensitivity Level	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Discount Rate		
Increase by 0.5%	-	-
Decrease 0.5%	-	-
Salary Growth Rate		
Increase by 0.5%	-	-
Decrease 0.5%	-	-
Mortality Rate		
Increase by 10%	-	-
Decrease 10%	-	-
Attrition Rate		
Increase by 0.5%	-	-
Decrease 0.5%	-	-

Expected payment for future years

(Rs. In Lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	-	-
Between 2 and 5 years	-	-
Between 6 and 10 years	-	-
Beyond 10 years	-	-
Total expected payments	-	-

* The Interest Income on plan assets is Rs. 1.33 Lakhs and rate of return on plan assets is 7.05%

Discount rate: The discount rate is based on the 5 years government bond yields as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations.

Expected rate of return on plan assets: This is based on the expectation of the average long term rate of return expected on investments of the fund during the estimated term of the obligations.

Salary escalation rate: The estimates of future salary increases considered taking into account the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation as at March 31, 2026 is NIL (March 31, 2025 is NIL).

Note 25. Contingent liabilities, commitments and leasing arrangements

Note 25.a. Commitments

The Company has given the capital advance of Rs. 100.00 lakhs along with registration cost of Rs. 6.63 lakhs for 5 (five) under construction Residential Flats at Andul, Howrah. The said residential flats was purchased from M/s. Bhavya Advisory Servies LLP for Rs. 100.00 lakhs. M/s. Bhavya Advisory Services LLP has purchased the said under construction Residential Flats for Rs. 50.00 lakhs from the developer. The developer has failed to give possession of the concerned flats within the due time as agreed by them. The Company has filed a petition with the West Bengal Housing Industry Regulatory Authority (WBHIRA). The WBHIRA has directed the developer vide its order dated March 18, 2020 to make payment of Rs. 50.00 Lakhs and interest @ 6.25% SBI FD. However, the said order dated March 18, 2020 was set aside by West Bengal Housing Industry Appellate Tribunal vide its order dated October 12, 2020. The developer gave a demand draft of Rs. 57.92 Lakhs dated 11th October, 2021 based on the order dated March 18, 2020 passed by WBHIRA.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India by its judgment dated May 4, 2021 declared West Bengal Housing Industry Regulation Act, 2017 to be unconstitutional. The company has issued legal notice on February 8, 2022 demanding further Rs. 97.32 Lacs or transfer of ownership of the residential flat.

Thereafter, during the financial year 2024-2025, the Company has filed an application before the Hon'ble High Court of Calcutta. Accordingly, the Hon'ble High Court at Calcutta appointed Ld. Sole Arbitrator and arbitration proceedings started between the Company and the developer. The arbitration proceedings concluded and Award dated 24.01.2024 was passed.

Thereafter, the developer has preferred an appeal u/s 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 against the said Award and the Company has also preferred an appeal under the aforementioned section for modification of Award before the Hon'ble High Court at Calcutta.

Pending proceedings, Capital Advances includes Rs. 106.63 Lakhs as shown under Note 8 of Non-Current Other Assets and Rs. 57.92 Lacs is shown as Others under Note 15 of Other Non-Current Liabilities.

Note 25.b. Contingent Liabilities:

Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts:

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Disputed Income Tax Demand in Appeal	158.80	158.80
Total	158.80	158.80

The Company has been advised by its lawyers that none of the claims are tenable and is therefore contesting the same and hence has not been provided for in the books. The future cash flows on account of the above cannot be determined unless the judgements/decisions are received from the ultimate judicial forums. No reimbursements is expected to arise to the Company in respect of above cases.

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Note 26. Name of related parties and description of relationship

i) Related parties where control exists

a) Holding Company

Health X Platform Limited (formerly known as Sastasundar Ventures Limited)

b) Wholly Owned Subsidiary Company

MyJoy Technologies Private Limited

ii) Key Management Personnel

Mr. Banwari Lal Mittal (Director)
Mr. Ravi Kant Sharma (Director)
Mr. Parimal Kumar Chattaraj (Director)

iii) Other related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year

a) Fellow subsidiary companies / entity

Sastasundar Healthbuddy Limited
Genu Path Labs Limited
Retailer Shakti Supply Chain Private Limited (merged with Sastasundar Healthbuddy Limited w.e.f April 01, 2023)
Microsec Wealth Management Limited

b) Fellow Limited Liability Partnership (within the Group)

Alokik Advisory Services LLP
Dreamscape Advisors LLP
Microsec Invictus Advisors LLP
Ruchika Advisory Services LLP
Stuti Advisory Services LLP

c) Fellow Associate Company

Flipkart Health Limited (upto October 28, 2024)

d) Enterprises on which Key Management Personnel and / or their relative exercise significant influence

Club Kautilya Fintech Private Limited
Club Kautilya Prosperity Fund- Series 1
Credential India Realty Fund
TreeCampus Academy Foundation
Ginteja Fintech Private Limited

Related party transactions during the year:

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl.No	Related Parties	Nature of Transactions	Transactions during the year ended March 31, 2026	Transactions during the year ended March 31, 2025	(Payable)/Receivable	
					As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
1	MyJoy Technologies Private Limited	Investment in Zero Coupon Compulsorily Convertible Unsecured Debentures	298.00	-	-	-
2	Sastasundar Healthbuddy Limited	Rental & Maintainence Income	182.87	160.48	-	-
		Electricity Charges Reimbursement Received	30.17	28.48	-	-
		Amount Receivables	-	-	3.10	2.50
3	Flipkart Health Limited	Sale of Trademark	-	0.75	-	-
		Payment of Security Deposits	-	11.80	-	-
4	Genu Path Labs Limited	Rental Income	18.09	24.90	-	-
		Electricity Charges Reimbursement Received	6.85	7.54	-	-
		Amount Receivables	-	-	-	0.63
5	Retailer Shakti Supply Chain Private Limited (merged with Sastasundar Healthbuddy Limited)	Rental Income	-	6.80	-	-
		Electricity Charges Reimbursement Received	-	1.14	-	-
6	Alokik Advisory Services LLP	Amount transfer from Investment in LLP account to receivables account *	-	138.33	-	-
		Amount transfer from receivables account to loan account *	136.33	-	-	-
		Interest on Loan	3.09	-	-	-
		Refund of Loan/ advances given	136.33	-	-	-
		Interest on Loan received	3.09	-	-	-
		Refund of Investment in LLP on account of Retirement	-	2.00	-	-
		Amount Receivables on account of Retirement	-	-	-	136.33

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Notes To Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

Related party transactions during the year:

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl.No	Related Parties	Nature of Transactions	Transactions during the year ended March 31, 2026	Transactions during the year ended March 31, 2025	(Payable)/Receivable	
					As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
7	Dreamscape Advisors LLP	Amount transfer from Investment in LLP account to receivables account *	-	104.34	-	-
		Amount transfer from receivables account to loan account *	104.34	-	-	-
		Loan Given	-	24.50	-	-
		Interest on Loan	2.35	1.28	-	-
		Refund of Loan/ advances given	104.34	24.50	-	-
		Interest on Loan received	2.35	1.28	-	-
		Amount Receivables on account of Retirement	-	-	-	104.34
8	Microsec Invictus Advisors LLP	Refund of Investment in LLP on account of Retirement	-	2.41	-	-
9	Ruchika Advisory Services LLP	Amount transfer from Investment in LLP account to receivables account *	-	36.82	-	-
		Amount transfer from receivables account to loan account *	34.57	-	-	-
		Loan Given	-	0.50	-	-
		Interest on Loan	0.78	0.01	-	-
		Refund of Loan/ advances given	34.57	0.50	-	-
		Interest on Loan received	0.78	0.01	-	-
		Refund of Investment in LLP on account of Retirement	-	2.25	-	-
		Amount Receivables on account of Retirement	-	-	-	34.57
		Other income on impact of IND AS	-	0.24	-	-
10	Stuti Advisory Services LLP	Amount transfer from Investment in LLP account to receivables account *	-	28.39	-	-
		Amount transfer from receivables account to loan account *	26.39	-	-	-
		Interest on Loan	0.55	-	-	-
		Refund of Loan/ advances along with interest	26.39	-	-	-
		Interest on Loan received	0.55	-	-	-
		Refund of Investment in LLP on account of Retirement	-	2.00	-	-
		Amount Receivables on account of Retirement	-	-	-	26.39
11	Microsec Wealth Management Limited	Portfolio Management & Custody Fees	-	5.94	-	-
		Redemption of PMS Capital	-	1,928.32	-	-
12	Club Kautilya Fintech Private Limited	Sale of Trademark	-	0.40	-	-
13	Club Kautilya Prosperity Fund- Series 1	Sale of Unquoted Shares	-	336.00	-	-
14	Credential India Realty Fund	Advances against Investments	162.50	-	-	-
15	TreeCampus Academy Foundation	Charity and Donations	11.50	-	-	-
16	Ginteja Fintech Private Limited	Rental Income	0.48	0.48	-	-

* The Company has retired from the LLPs w.e.f. April 01, 2024. As per LLP Agreement, it was mutually decided the LLP will repay the outstanding amount payable to retiring partner without interest within 12 months from the effective date of retirement i.e. April 01, 2024. As the LLP was not able to make payment on April 01, 2025, the outstanding amount was transferred to loan account bearing a interest rate of 9% (Nine Percent) per annum, compounded annually

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The transactions from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables except as disclosed above.

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Note 27. Segment reporting

As per IND As 108- "Operating Segment" , segment information has been provided under the notes to Consolidated Financial Statements of Health X Platform Limited (formerly known as

Note 28. Fair values measurement

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying Value		Fair Value	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(i) Financial Assets				
a) Measured at Fair Value through Profit & Loss (FVTPL)				
- Non- Current Investments in unquoted Equity shares	4,809.30	3,936.00	4,809.30	3,936.00
- Non- Current Investments in quoted Equity shares	874.76	-	874.76	-
- Non- Current Investments in unquoted Cumulative, Compulsorily and Fully Convertible Preference Shares (CCPS)	594.81	504.98	594.81	504.98
- Non- Current Investments in Quoted Trust Securities	112.63	-	112.63	-
- Non- Current Investments in unquoted mutual funds	203.78	-	203.78	-
- Current Investments in unquoted mutual funds	-	1,193.93	-	1,193.93
b) Measured at Amortised Cost				
- Cash and cash equivalents	413.89	9.68	413.89	9.68
- Non- Current Investments	686.12	388.12	686.12	388.12
- Other financial assets	194.05	666.38	194.05	666.38
Total Financial Assets	7,889.34	6,699.09	7,889.34	6,699.09
(ii) Financial Liabilities				
a) Measured at Amortised Cost				
- Trade payables	8.86	7.90	8.86	7.90
- Other financial liabilities	1.47	0.12	1.47	0.12
Total Financial Liabilities	10.33	8.02	10.33	8.02

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade payables, and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

Note 28.1. Valuation principles

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e., an exit price), regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using a valuation technique.
In order to show how fair values have been derived, financial instruments are classified based on a hierarchy of valuation techniques, as explained in Note 29.

Note 29. Fair Value Hierarchy of assets and liabilities

I. The carrying amount and fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2026 is as follows:

Assets

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Fair Value through Profit & Loss Accounts					
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Level - 1	Level - 2	Level - 3	Total
Non- Current Investments in unquoted equity shares	4,809.30	4,809.30	-	4,809.30	-	4,809.30
Non- Current Investments in quoted equity shares	874.76	874.76	874.76	-	-	874.76
Non- Current Investments in unquoted Cumulative, Compulsorily and Fully Convertible Preference Shares	594.81	594.81	-	-	594.81	594.81
Non- Current Investments in Quoted Trust Securities	112.63	112.63	112.63	-	-	112.63
Non- Current Investments in unquoted mutual funds	203.78	203.78	-	203.78	-	203.78
Total	6,595.28	6,595.28	987.39	5,013.08	594.81	6,595.28

II. The carrying amount and fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2025 is as follows:

Assets

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Fair Value through Profit & Loss Accounts					
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Level - 1	Level - 2	Level - 3	Total
Non- Current Investments in unquoted equity shares	3,936.00	3,936.00	-	3,936.00	-	3,936.00
Non- Current Investments in unquoted Cumulative, Compulsorily and Fully Convertible Preference Shares	504.98	504.98	-	-	504.98	504.98
Current Investments in unquoted mutual funds	1,193.93	1,193.93	-	1,193.93	-	1,193.93
Total	5,634.91	5,634.91	-	5,129.93	504.98	5,634.91

Note 29.1. Valuation technique used

Equity instruments & Trust Securities which are actively traded on public stock exchanges with readily available active prices on a regular basis are classified as Level 1.
Units held in funds are measured based on their published net asset value (NAV), taking into account redemption and/or other restrictions. Such instruments are generally Level 2.
Instruments in non-listed entities are initially recognised at transaction price and re-measured (to the extent information is available) and valued on a case-by-case are classified as Level 2 and level 3.
There have been no transfer between Level 1, 2 and 3 during the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

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Note 29.1. Valuation technique used

Level 1 Hierarchy:

Investment in quoted Equity Shares & Trust Securities

Equity instruments & Trust Securities which are actively traded on public stock exchanges with readily available active prices on a regular basis

Level 2 Hierarchy:

Investment in Unquoted mutual funds

Units held in funds are measured based on their published net asset value (NAV), taking into account redemption and/or other restrictions.

Investment in Equity shares of National Stock Exchange of India Limited

Investment in Equity shares of National Stock Exchange of India Limited is valued using prices available in the secondary market basis trades made in the secondary market.

Level 3 Hierarchy:

Investments in Unquoted Cumulative, Compulsorily and Fully Convertible Preference Shares (CCPS)

The Company has computed the value of Bonus CCPS by discounting the cash flows i.e., using Discounted Cash Flow Method. The valuation requires management to use unobservable inputs in the model, of which the significant unobservable inputs are disclosed in the tables below.

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation:

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy together with a quantitative sensitivity analysis as at March 31, 2026 and as at March 31, 2025 is shown below:

Particulars	Valuation Technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Cumulative, Compulsorily and Fully Convertible Preference Shares (CCPS)	Discounted Cash Flow Method	Discount Rate	The estimated fair value would increase / (decrease) if the discount rate were lower / (higher)

Note 30. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's financial liabilities comprise trade payables and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operation. The Company's financial assets include investments & other receivables and cash & cash equivalents. The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management has the overall responsibility for establishing and governing the Company's financial risk management framework and developing and monitoring the Company's financial risk management policies. The Company's financial risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set and monitor appropriate controls.

Note 30.1. Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three type of risk i.e. currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk such as commodity price risk and equity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include trade payable, trade receivables, borrowings etc. Currency risk is not applicable to the Company it is not involved in substantial foreign currency transactions. Interest Rate risk is not applicable to the Company as it has has not taken any debt.

Note 30.1.1 Price Risk

The Company's investment in listed equity securities and mutual funds are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Company manages the equity price risk through diversification and by placing limits on individual and total instruments. Reports on the portfolio are submitted to the Company's senior management on a regular basis. The Company's Board of Directors reviews and approves all investment decisions.

Price sensitivity analysis

Following table provides the sensitivity impact to a 1% appreciation/decline in NAV of mutual fund and readily available price of quoted equities investments & trust securities as at the Balance Sheet date.

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026 Gain / (Loss)	As at March 31, 2025 Gain / (Loss)
NAV of mutual funds and readily available price of quoted equities investments & trust securities appreciates by 1%	11.91	11.94
NAV of mutual funds and readily available price of quoted equities investments & trust securities declines by 1%	(11.91)	(11.94)

Note 30.2. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. Credit risk arises primarily from financial assets such as trade receivables, bank balances, loans, investments and other financial assets. At each reporting date, the Company measures loss allowance for certain class of financial assets based on historical trend, industry practices and the business environment in which the Company operates.

Credit risk with respect to trade receivable is not applicable as there is no outstanding trade receivables. Credit risk arising from investments, financial instruments and balances with banks is limited because the counterparties are banks and recognised financial institutions with high credit worthiness.

Note 30.3. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset, The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company takes into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates.

Maturities of Financial Liabilities :

The table below analyses the Company's Financial Liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities

As at March 31, 2026

(Rs. In Lakhs)

	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Financial Liabilities					
Trade Payables	8.86	-	-	-	8.86
Other Current Financial Liabilities	1.47	-	-	-	1.47
Total Financial Liabilities	10.33	-	-	-	10.33

As at March 31, 2025

(Rs. In Lakhs)

	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Financial Liabilities					
Trade Payables	7.90	-	-	-	7.90
Other Current Financial Liabilities	0.12	-	-	-	0.12
Total Financial Liabilities	8.02	-	-	-	8.02

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Note 31. Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, security premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company.

The Company's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard continuity, maintain a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and provide adequate return to shareholders through continuing growth and maximise the shareholders value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

Note 32. Disclosure of Ratios

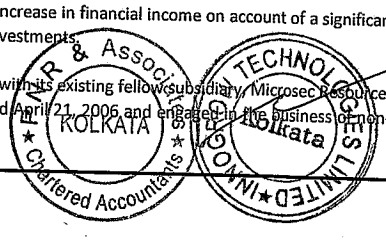
Sr No.	Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	Current Year	Previous Year	Variance (%)	Reason for Variance (if above 25%)
1	Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	**34.76**	169.02	-79%	Current ratio is decreased on account of decrease in Current Investments.
2	Debt - Equity Ratio	Total Debt = Borrowing + Lease Liabilities	Shareholder's Equity	-	-	-	-
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available for debt service = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses	Debt Service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	-	-	-	-
4	Return on Equity Ratio	Profit/(Loss) after Tax for the Period - Preference Dividend (if any)	Average Shareholder's Equity	**0.13**	0.27	-53%	Profit after tax has been decreased on account of decrease in profit and fair value gain of Non- Current Investments as compared to previous year profit and fair value gain.
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio	Revenue from operations	Average Inventory	-	-	-	-
6	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Revenue from operations	Average Accounts Receivable	-	-	-	-
7	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Net Credit Purchases = Gross Credit Purchases - Purchase Return	Average Trade Payable	-	-	-	-
8	Net Capital Turnover	Net Sale = Total sales - Sales Returns	Working Capital = Current Assets - Current Liabilities	-	-	-	-
9	Net Profit Ratio	Net Profit	Net Sale = Total sales - Sales Returns	-	-	-	-
10	Return on Capital employed	Earnings Before Interest and Tax	Capital Employed = Tangible net worth+Total Debt + Deferred Tax liability	**0.15**	0.27	-47%	Earnings before tax has been decreased on account of decrease in profit and fair value gain of Non-Current Investments as compared to previous year profit and fair value gain.
11	Return on Investment	Return on Investment	Investment	**0.17**	0.36	-53%	Return on investments has been decreased on account of decrease in profit and fair value gain of Non- Current Investments as compared to previous year profit and fair value gain.

Note 33.

(a) The Reserve Bank of India vide press release dated April 8, 1999 announced that in order to identify a particular company as a Non Banking Financial Company (NBFC), it will consider both, the assets and the income pattern as evidenced from the last audited Balance Sheet of the company to decide the principal business. The company will be treated as NBFC if its financial assets are more than 50% of its total assets (netted off by Intangible Assets) and income from financial assets should be more than 50% of the gross income. Both these test are required to be satisfied as the determinant factor for principal business of a company.

During the current FY 2025-26 and previous two financial year i.e 2023-24 and 2024-25, the company has seen in a substantial increase in financial income on account of a significant gain in the current market value of its current and non-current investments and profit realised on the sale of current and non-current investments.

(b) The Board of Directors at its meeting held on October 31, 2025 has been evaluating the proposal for merger of the Company with its existing fellow subsidiary, Microsec Resources Private Limited, a duly registered Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) holding Certificate of Registration (CoR) No. B.05.06241 dated April 21, 2006 and engaged in the business of non-banking financial institution (NBFI) activities.



Note 34. As per the management and as per the opinion taken by the company from an independent firm of Company Secretaries, the Company has modified the existing tenure of conversion of Zero Coupon Compulsorily Convertible Unsecured Debentures from 5 (five) years to 10 (ten) years during the 2022-23.

Note 35. Loans or advances (repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment) to specified persons
The Company did not provide any Loans or advances to any promoters, directors, Key Managerial Persons and any other related parties either severally or jointly with any other person that are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment (March 31, 2025: NIL).

Note 36. Utilisation of Borrowed Fund & Share Premium
The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall: (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.
The Company has not advanced or lent or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall: (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

Note 37. The Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has been operated throughout the year for all transactions recorded in the software and the audit trail feature has not been tampered with. Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

Note 38. Corporate Social Responsibility
The details relating to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure are as follows:
As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a CSR committee had been formed by the Company. The funds are utilized on the activities which are specified in Schedule VII of the Act. The utilization is done by way of contribution towards various activities.

a. Amount spent during the year on:

Particulars		(Rs. In Lakhs)
	2025-26	2024-25
1. Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	11.06	0.48
2. Amount spent during the year on:		
- Education and Skill development	11.50	0.80
Total	11.50	0.80
3. Shortfall at the end of the year	-	-

Note 39. Other Statutory Informations:

Note 39.1. Benami Property
No proceeding has been initiated or pending against the group for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

Note 39.2. Wilful Defaulter
The Company is not a declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

Note 39.3. Relationship with Struck off Companies
The Company has no transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

Note 39.4. Undisclosed income
The Company does not have any transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

Note 39.5. Crypto Currency
The Company has not traded or invested in Cryptocurrency transactions / balances during the current and previous financial year.

Note 39.6. The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

Note 39.7. The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Companies Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of layers) Rules, 2017.

Note 39.8. The Company has not filed any Scheme of Arrangements in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013 with any Competent Authority.

Note 39.9. No dividend has been paid or proposed by the Company during the year.

Note 40. Previous year's figures have been regrouped/reclassified, where necessary, to confirm to current year classification.

As per our report of even date

For P N R & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 329373E
Rasik Singhania
Rasik Singhania
Partner
Membership No.: 064390

P N R & Associates ★ KOLKATA ★ Chartered Accountants

Place : Kolkata
Date: May 26, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Banwari Lal Mittal
Director
DIN : 00365809

Parimal Kumar Chattaraj
Director
DIN : 00893963