P N R & Associates
Chartered Accountants

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Independent Auditor's Report
To the Members of Myjoy Technologies Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Myjoy Technologies Private 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

P N R & Associates KOLKATA Chartered Accountants

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;

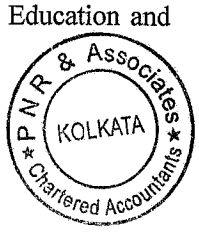
(f) with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure B; and

(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 does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

(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 32 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

Rasik Singhania
Partner
Membership Number: 064390

P N R & Associates ★ KOLKATA ★ Chartered Accountants

Kolkata
23 May 2026

UDIN: 26064390DAKCAH3424

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 not capitalized any intangible assets in the books of the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(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) There is no immovable property (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), held by the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to 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 not provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee or provided security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(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) The Company has not granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company

(d) The Company has not granted loans or advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) There were no loans or advance in the nature of loan granted to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(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) There are no dues of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales-tax, service tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax, cess, goods and service tax and other statutory dues 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) Loans amounting to Rs. 28.79 Lakhs are repayable on demand and terms and conditions for payment of interest thereon have not been stipulated. As informed, such loans and interest thereon have not been demanded for repayment during the relevant financial year. The Company has not defaulted in repayment of other borrowings or payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(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) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has used funds raised on short-term basis in the form of loan repayable on demand and other current liabilities aggregating to Rs. 24.57 Lakhs for long-term purposes representing acquisition of Investment property.

(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) The Company has complied with provisions of sections 42 and 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the preferential allotment of fully convertible debentures during the year. The funds raised, have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised.

(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) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without obtained a valid 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 29 to the financial statements, the 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 and considering the Company's current liabilities exceeds the current assets by Rs. 24.57 Lakhs, the Company has obtained the letter of financial support from the Holding / Ultimate Holding Company, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe 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, further state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company and 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) The provisions of Section 135 to the Companies Act, 2013 in relation to Corporate Social Responsibility is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The provisions of Section 135 to the Companies Act, 2013 in relation to Corporate Social Responsibility is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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
23 May 2026

UDIN: 26064390DAKCAH3424

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 MyJoy Technologies Private 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

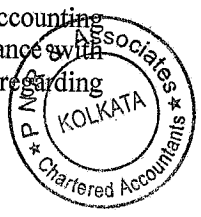
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on 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.

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
23 May 2026

UDIN: 26064390DAKCAH3424

MYJOY TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN - U72200WB2011PTC164402
Microsec Block, Azimganj House, 2nd Floor
7, Abanindra Nath Thakur Sarani (Formerly Camac Street), Kolkata- 700017

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

Rs. In Lacs

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Investment Property	3	198.37	208.57
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	4	321.44	8.04
(ii) Other Financial Assets	5	8.25	8.25
(c) Deferred Tax Assets (net)	6	29.94	35.30
		558.00	260.16
Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	7	1.11	0.16
(ii) Other Financial Assets	5	2.53	6.57
(b) Current Tax assets (Net)	8	4.76	4.61
(c) Other current assets	9	0.16	0.75
		8.56	12.09
TOTAL ASSETS		566.56	272.25
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share capital	10	63.04	63.04
(b) Other Equity	11	457.09	153.29
TOTAL EQUITY		520.13	216.33
LIABILITIES			
Non-Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Other Financial Liabilities	12	13.31	12.41
(b) Other Non-current Liabilities	13	-	0.83
		13.31	13.24
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	14	28.79	35.23
(ii) Trade Payables	15		
(a) Total Outstanding dues to Micro enterprises and small enterprises		0.54	0.54
(b) Total Outstanding dues to creditors other than Micro enterprises and small enterprises		2.80	5.54
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	16	-	0.75
(b) Other current liabilities	17	0.99	0.62
		33.12	42.68
TOTAL LIABILTIES		46.43	55.92
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILTIES		566.56	272.25

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
Firm Registration No: 329373E
Chartered Accountants

P N R & Associates * KOLKATA * Chartered Accountants

Rasik Singhania
Partner
Membership No. 064390

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sanjay Agarwal
Director
DIN: 05338094

Pratap Singh
Director
DIN : 08869636

Place : Kolkata
Date : May 23, 2026

MYJOY TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN - U72200WB2011PTC164402
Microsec Block, Azimganj House, 2nd Floor
7, Abanindra Nath Thakur Sarani (Formerly Camac Street), Kolkata- 700017

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

Rs. In Lacs

	Particulars	Note No.	2025-26	2024-25
	Income			
I.	Revenue from Operations		-	-
II.	Other Income	18	48.89	48.41
III.	**Total Income (I+II)**		48.89	48.41
IV.	**Expenses**			
	a. Finance Costs	19	4.01	4.05
	b. Depreciation	20	10.20	10.72
	c. Share of loss from Limited Liability Partnership [Refer Note 24 (iii)]		10.07	24.32
	d. Other Expenses	21	13.45	12.87
	Total Expenses (IV)		37.73	51.96
V.	**Profit/ (Loss) before Tax for the year (III-IV)**		11.16	(3.55)
VI.	**Tax Expense :**			
	a. Current Tax		-	-
	b. Deferred Tax		5.36	5.23
	c. Income Tax for earlier years		0.00	-
	Total Tax Expense		5.36	5.23
VII.	**Profit/ (Loss) for the year (V-VI)**		5.80	(8.78)
	Other comprehensive income/ (loss)			
	Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit & loss			
	(a) Re-measurement gains/(losses) on define benefit obligations		-	-
	(b) Income tax effect on above		-	-
VIII.	**Total other comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year, net of income tax**		-	-
IX.	**Total Comprehensive Income / (loss) for the year (VII+VIII)**		5.80	(8.78)
	Earnings per equity share	22		
	Basic (Rs.)		0.92	(1.39)
	Diluted (Rs.)		0.74	(1.39)

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

P N R & Associates KOLKATA Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sanjay Agarwal

Sanjay Agarwal
Director
DIN: 05338094

Pratap Singh

Pratap Singh
Director
DIN : 08869636

Place: Kolkata
Date : May 23, 2026

MYJOY TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN - U72200WB2011PTC164402
Microsec Block, Azimganj House, 2nd Floor
7, Abanindra Nath Thakur Sarani (Formerly Camac Street), Kolkata- 700017

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

Rs. In Lacs

	Particulars		2025-26	2024-25
A.	**Cash Flow from Operating Activities**			
	Profit/ (Loss) Before Tax		11.16	(3.55)
	Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:			
	Depreciation		10.20	10.72
	Share of (Profit)/ Loss from Limited Liability Partnership		10.07	24.32
	Sundry Balance Written off		-	0.56
	Interest on Income Tax Refund		(0.25)	(0.02)
	Finance Costs		4.01	4.05
	Operating cash flows before Working Capital changes		35.19	36.08
	Movements in working capital :			
	(Increase) / Decrease in Other Non- Current Financial Assets		-	3.84
	(Increase) / Decrease in Other Current Financial Assets		4.04	6.32
	(Increase) / Decrease in Other Current Assets		0.59	1.77
	Increase / (Decrease) in Trade Payables		(2.74)	(2.53)
	Increase / (Decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities		(0.76)	(0.01)
	Increase / (Decrease) in Non-Current Non-Financial Liabilities		(0.83)	(1.01)
	Increase / (Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities		0.06	(0.38)
	Cash generated from / (used) in operations		35.55	44.08
	Income tax paid (net of refund)		0.10	(0.15)
	Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities	(A)	35.65	43.93
B.	**Cash Flow from Investing Activities**			
	Investment in Limited Liability Partnership		(331.07)	(33.40)
	Refund of Investment in Limited Liability Partnership		7.60	1.80
	Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities	(B)	(323.47)	(31.60)
C.	**Cash Flows from Financing Activities**			
	Issue of Zero Coupon Compulsorily Convertible Unsecured Debentures		298.00	-
	Loan Taken		20.70	14.60
	Repayment of Loan Taken		(27.20)	(22.50)
	Finance Cost Paid		(2.73)	(4.84)
	Net cash generated from / (used in) financing activities	(C)	288.77	(12.74)
	Net Increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(A+B+C)	0.95	(0.41)
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year		0.16	0.57
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year		1.11	0.16

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 7):

Rs. In Lacs

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Cash on Hand	0.03	0.04
Balances with Banks:		
On Current Accounts	1.08	0.12
Total	1.11	0.16

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

P N R & Associates ★ KOLKATA ★ Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Sanjay Agarwal
Director
DIN: 05338094

Pratap Singh
Director
DIN : 08869636

Place: Kolkata
Date : May 23, 2026

MYJOY TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN - U72200WB2011PTC164402
Microsec Block, Azimganj House, 2nd Floor
7, Abanindra Nath Thakur Sarani (Formerly Camac Street), Kolkata- 700017

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

A) Equity Share Capital (Refer Note 10)

1) Current reporting Year

Rs. In Lacs

Balance as at April 1, 2025	Change in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at at April 1, 2025	Change in equity share capital during the current year	Balance as at March 31, 2026
63.04	-	63.04	-	63.04

2) Previous reporting Year

Rs. In Lacs

Balance as at April 1, 2024	Change in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at at April 1, 2024	Change in equity share capital during the current year	Balance as at March 31, 2025
63.04	-	63.04	-	63.04

B) Other Equity (Refer Note 11)

1) Current reporting Year

Rs. In Lacs

	Equity Component of Compound Financial Instruments	Securities Premium	Retained earnings (including Other Comprehensive Income)	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2025	**-**	**306.96**	**(153.67)**	**153.29**
Issue of Zero Coupon Compulsorily Convertible Unsecured Debentures (Refer Note 11.A)	298.00	-	-	298.00
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	-	5.80	5.80
Other comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**298.00**	**306.96**	**(147.87)**	**457.09**

2) Previous reporting Year

Rs. In Lacs

	Equity Component of Compound Financial Instruments	Securities Premium	Retained earnings (including Other Comprehensive Income)	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2024	-	306.96	(144.89)	162.07
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	-	(8.78)	(8.78)
Other comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	-	306.96	(153.67)	153.29

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 23, 2026

P N R & Associates ★ KOLKATA ★ Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sanjay Agarwal

Sanjay Agarwal
Director
DIN: 05338094

Pratap Singh

Pratap Singh
Director
DIN : 08869636

1. Corporate Information

Myjoy Technologies Private Limited ("Company" or "MJTPL") is a private company domiciled in India. The registered office of the company is located at Microsec Block, Azimganj House, 2nd Floor, 7 Abanindra Nath Thakur Sarani (formerly Camac Street), Kolkata - 700 017. The company is engaged in the business of providing services and information using technology and to carry on IT business

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 23, 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

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MJ Joy Technologies Pvt. Ltd. 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.

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My Joy Technologies Pvt. Ltd. Kolkata

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.

My Joy Technologies Pvt. Ltd. Kolkata

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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 labour, 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.

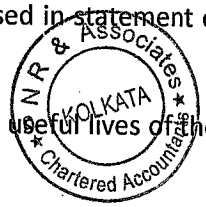
If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

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 company, 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.

MY Joy Technologies Pvt. Ltd. Kolkata

P N R & Associates KOLKATA Chartered Accountants

On transition to IND AS, the Company has elected to measure all of its investment properties at the previous GAAP carrying value (deemed cost)

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 company 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 company 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.

My Joy Technologies Pvt. Ltd. Kolkata

P K & Associates Chartered Accountants KOLKATA

j. 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.

P N R Associates KOLKATA Chartered Accountants
MY Joy Technologies Pvt. Ltd. Kolkata

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.

k. 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.

l. 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.

Myjoy Technologies Pvt. Ltd. Kolkata
& Associates LLP KOLKATA Chartered Accountants

m. 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.

n. 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.

o. 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.

p. Recognition of Interest income or expense

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.

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 26 and 27 for further disclosures.

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MY Joy Technologies Pvt. Ltd. Kolkata

b. 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.

c. 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.

P N R & Associates KOLKATA Chartered Accountants

My Joy Technologies Pvt. Ltd. Kolkata

MYJOY TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 3: Investment Property Rs. In Lacs

Particulars	Office Premises (ROU)	Total
GROSS BLOCK		
As at April 1, 2024	295.76	295.76
Additions	-	-
Deductions	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	295.76	295.76
Additions	-	-
Deductions	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**295.76**	**295.76**
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION		
As at April 1, 2024	76.47	76.47
Charge for the year	10.72	10.72
Deductions	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	87.19	87.19
Charge for the year	**10.20**	**10.20**
Deductions	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**97.39**	**97.39**
NET BLOCK		
As at March 31, 2025	208.57	208.57
As at March 31, 2026	**198.37**	**198.37**

(i) The Company has carried out the valuation activity to access fair value of its Investment in office premises which is Rs. 814.81 Lakhs (March 31, 2025: Rs. 765.85 Lakhs).

(ii) Information regarding Income & Expenditure of Investment Property

Rs. In Lacs

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
Rent & Maintenance Income derived from Investment Property	**48.64**	48.39
Less: Direct Operating expenses (including repairs & maintenance) generating Rental Income	**10.93**	10.95
Profit/ Loss arising from Investment property before depreciation and indirect Expenses	**37.71**	37.44
Depreciation and Amortisation expenses for the year	**10.20**	10.72
Profit/ (Loss) arising from Investment property	**27.51**	26.72

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

MyJoy Technologies Pvt. Ltd. Kolkata

P N R & Associates KOLKATA Chartered Accountants

MYJOY TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 4 : Non- Current Investments

Rs. In Lacs

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Investments (Valued at amortised cost)		
In Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) [Refer Note 4.1]		
Alokik Advisory Services LLP	**139.00**	1.38
Dreamscape Advisors LLP	**110.68**	2.00
Microsec Invictus Advisors LLP	**0.22**	0.31
Ruchika Advisory Services LLP	**47.68**	4.25
Stuti Advisory Services LLP	**23.86**	0.10
	321.44	8.04
Aggregate amount of quoted investment	-	-
Aggregate amount of unquoted investment	**321.44**	8.04
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investment	-	-

Note: 4.1 The details of Investment in Limited Liability Partnership are as follows:

	Share in Profit/ (Loss) % of holding as at March 31, 2026	Share in Profit/ (Loss) % of holding as at March 31, 2025
(a) Alokik Advisory Services LLP		
Name of the Partners in LLP		
Bharatiya Sanskriti Village Private Limited	**1%**	1%
MyJoy Technologies Private Limited (w.e.f April 01, 2024)	**99%**	99%
Total Capital of the Firm (Rs. In Lacs)	**500.00**	500.00
(b) Dreamscape Advisors LLP		
Name of the Partners in LLP		
Bharatiya Sanskriti Village Private Limited	**1%**	1%
MyJoy Technologies Private Limited (w.e.f April 01, 2024)	**99%**	99%
Total Capital of the Firm (Rs. In Lacs)	**500.00**	500.00
(c) Microsec Invictus Advisors LLP		
Name of the Partners in LLP		
Bharatiya Sanskriti Village Private Limited	**1%**	1%
MyJoy Technologies Private Limited (w.e.f April 01, 2024)	**99%**	99%
Total Capital of the Firm (Rs. In Lacs)	**3,000.00**	3,000.00
(d) Ruchika Advisory Services LLP		
Name of the Partners in LLP		
Bharatiya Sanskriti Village Private Limited	**99%**	99%
MyJoy Technologies Private Limited (w.e.f April 01, 2024)	**1%**	1%
Total Capital of the Firm (Rs. In Lacs)	**1,500.00**	1,500.00
(e) Stuti Advisory Services LLP		
Name of the Partners in LLP		
Bharatiya Sanskriti Village Private Limited	**1%**	1%
MyJoy Technologies Private Limited (w.e.f April 01, 2024)	**99%**	99%
Total Capital of the Firm (Rs. In Lacs)	**200.00**	200.00

Note:
1) All investments are inside 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. 26 and 27 respectively.

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MyJoy Technologies Pvt. Ltd. Kolkata

MYJOY TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 5 : Other Financial Assets (Unsecured considered good, unless otherwise stated) (at amortised Cost)

Rs. In Lacs

	Non - Current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	**As at March 31, 2026**	As at March 31, 2025
Security Deposit	**8.25**	8.25	**-**	-
Deferred Rent Receivables	**-**	-	**-**	3.84
Rent and others Receivables from Tenant	**-**	-	**2.53**	2.73
	8.25	8.25	**2.53**	6.57

NOTE 6 : Deferred Tax Assets (Net)

Rs. In Lacs

	Non - Current	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Deferred Tax Asset		
Tax Impact on Brought Forward Business Losses/ unabsorbed depreciation	**49.71**	55.26
Sub Total (A)	**49.71**	55.26
Deferred Tax Liability		
Tax Impact arising on temporary difference in depreciable assets	**19.77**	18.99
Tax Impact on other timing difference	**-**	0.97
Sub Total (B)	**19.77**	19.96
Net Deferred Tax Asset (A-B)	**29.94**	35.30

Note 7 : Cash and cash equivalents

Rs. In Lacs

	Current	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Cash on hand	**0.03**	0.04
Balances with banks :		
On current accounts	**1.08**	0.12
	1.11	0.16

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

Rs. In Lacs

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Cash on hand	**0.03**	0.04
Balances with banks :		
On current accounts	**1.08**	0.12
	1.11	0.16

Rs. In Lacs

Break up of financial assets carried at amortised cost	**As at March 31, 2026**	As at March 31, 2025
Other Financial Assets (Note 5)	**10.78**	14.82
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 7)	**1.11**	0.16
	11.89	14.98

Note 8: Current Tax Assets (Net)

Rs. In Lacs

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Tax Deducted at source	**4.76**	4.61
	4.76	4.61

Note 9: Other Current Assets

Rs. In Lacs

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Unsecured, considered good		
Balance with Government Authorities	**0.10**	0.69
Prepaid Expenses	**0.06**	0.06
	0.16	0.75

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MYJOY TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 10 : Share Capital

Rs. In Lacs

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Authorized capital		
7,00,000 (March 31, 2025: 7,00,000) equity shares Rs. 10 par value per share	**70.00**	70.00
	70.00	70.00
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital		
6,30,369 (March 31, 2025: 6,30,369) equity shares Rs. 10 par value per share	**63.04**	63.04
	63.04	63.04

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 Lacs**	No. of Shares	Rs. In Lacs
At the beginning of the year	**6,30,369**	**63.04**	6,30,369	63.04
Issued during the year	**-**	**-**	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**6,30,369**	**63.04**	6,30,369	63.04

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 / Ultimate Holding Company:

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of Shares	**Rs. In Lacs**	No. of Shares	Rs. In Lacs
Holding Company:				
Innogrow Technologies Limited (including shares held by its Nominee) *	**6,30,369**	**63.04**	6,30,369	63.04

Further, Health X Platform Limited (formerly known as Sastasundar Ventures Limited) is the Ultimate Holding Company.

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
Innogrow Technologies Limited (including shares held by its Nominee) *	**6,30,369**	**100%**	6,30,369	100%

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

	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)				
Innogrow Technologies Limited (including shares held by its Nominee) *	**6,30,369**	**100%**	6,30,369	100%
Total	**6,30,369**	**100%**	6,30,369	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 shares have been reserved for issue under options and contracts/commitments for the same 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 Convertible securities have been issued by the company during the year.

i) No Calls are unpaid by any Director and officer of the company during the year.

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My Joy Technologies Pvt. Ltd. Kolkata

MYJOY TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 11 : Other Equity

Rs. In Lacs

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
A. Equity Component of Compound Financial Instruments (Refer Note 11.A below) (movements given below)	**298.00**	-
B. Securities Premium	**306.96**	306.96
C. Retained Earnings (movements given below)	**(147.87)**	(153.67)
Total - Other equity	**457.09**	153.29

Movement in Equity Component of Compound Financial Instruments

Rs. In Lacs

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening Balance	**-**	-
Add: Issue of Zero Coupon Compulsorily Convertible Unsecured Debentures (2,00,000 shares @ Rs. 149/- per share) [Refer Note 24 (ii)]	**298.00**	-
Closing Balance	**298.00**	-

Movement in Retained Earnings

Rs. In Lacs

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening Balance	**(153.67)**	(144.89)
Add: Profit/ (Loss) for the year	**5.80**	(8.78)
Add: Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)	**-**	-
Closing Balance	**(147.87)**	(153.67)

Nature and purpose of reserve:

A. Equity Component of Compound Financial Instruments

Equity Component of Compound Financial Instruments i.e. 2,00,000 nos. Zero Coupon Compulsorily Convertible Unsecured Debentures of Rs. 149 each are convertible to Equity shares within a maximum period of 5 years from the date of allotment i.e. June 28, 2025.

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.

Note 12 : Other Financial Liabilities (at amortised cost)

Rs. In Lacs

	Non-current	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Security Deposits	**13.31**	12.41
	13.31	12.41

Note 13 : Other Non- Current Liabilities

Rs. In Lacs

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Deferred Income on Security Deposit	**-**	0.83
	-	0.83

Note 14 : Borrowings (at amortised cost)

Rs. In Lacs

	Current	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Unsecured		
Loan from Related Parties [Refer Note 24 (ii)]	**28.79**	35.23
	28.79	35.23

(The Financier has agreed to provide a loan upto Rs. 100.00 Lacs at the simple interest of 9% p.a. The loan is repayable on demand).

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MY Joy Technologies Pvt. Ltd. Kolkata

MYJOY TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 15 : Trade Payables (at amortised cost)

Rs. In Lacs

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Total Outstanding dues		
To Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises (Refer Note 15.1)	**0.54**	0.54
To Other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	**2.80**	5.54
	3.34	6.08

Rs. In Lacs

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Payable to Related parties	-	-
Others	**3.34**	6.08
	3.34	6.08

Note 15.1

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 Lacs

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each financial year.		
- Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	**0.54**	0.54
- 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 Lacs

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	**0.54**	-	-	-	-	**0.54**
ii) Total outstanding dues of creditor other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	**2.80**	-	-	-	**2.80**
Total trade payables	**0.54**	**2.80**	-	-	-	**3.34**

Trade Payable Ageing Schedule as on March 31, 2025

Rs. In Lacs

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	0.54	-	-	-	-	0.54
ii) Total outstanding dues of creditor other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	5.54	-	-	-	5.54
Total trade payables	0.54	5.54	-	-	-	6.08

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

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My Joy Technologies Pvt. Ltd. ★ Kolkata ★

MYJOY TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 16 : Other Current Financial Liabilities (at amortised cost)

Rs. In Lacs

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Payable to related parties [Refer Note 24 (ii)]	-	0.75
	-	0.75

Rs. In Lacs

Break up of financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Other Financial Liabilities (Note 12 & 16)	13.31	13.16
Borrowings (Note 14)	28.79	35.23
Trade payables (Note 15)	3.34	6.08
Total financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	45.44	54.47

Note 17 : Other Current Liabilities

Rs. In Lacs

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Statutory Liabilities	0.99	0.62
	0.99	0.62

Note 18: Other Income

Rs. In Lacs

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
Rent	40.60	40.35
Office Maintainence Received	8.04	8.04
Interest on Income tax Refund	0.25	0.02
	48.89	48.41

Note 19: Finance Costs

Rs. In Lacs

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
Interest on Loan [Refer Note 24 (ii)]	3.10	3.03
Interest on Security Deposit	0.91	1.02
	4.01	4.05

Note 20: Depreciation

Rs. In Lacs

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
Depreciation on Investment Property	10.20	10.72
	10.20	10.72

Note 21: Other Expenses

Rs. In Lacs

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
Repairs and Maintenance- Building	8.04	8.04
Insurance Premium	0.10	0.13
Rates and Taxes	0.05	0.07
Bank Charges	0.00	0.00
Depository Charges	0.75	0.06
Legal and Professional Fees	0.79	0.28
Sundry Balance written off	-	0.56
Permission fees	2.89	2.91
Filing Fees	0.04	0.03
Auditor's Remuneration		
Audit Fees	0.50	0.50
Limited Review	-	0.25
Miscellaneous Expenses	0.29	0.04
	13.45	12.87

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My Joy Technologies Pvt. Ltd. Kolkata

MYJOY TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 22: 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)	5.80	(8.78)
Weighted Average number of Equity shares (Nos)	6,30,369	6,30,369
Weighted Average number of Equity shares used to compute diluted earnings per share (Nos)	7,82,150	6,30,369
Basic Earnings Per Share (Rs.)	0.92	(1.39)
Diluted Earnings Per Share (Rs.)	0.74	(1.39)
Weighted Average number of Equity shares	6,30,369	6,30,369
Effect of dilution:		
Compulsorily convertibles debentures	1,51,781	-
Weighted Average number of Equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution	7,82,150	6,30,369

Note 23: Contingent liabilities, commitments and leasing arrangements
Note 23.a. Contingent liabilities
Contingent Liabilities: The Company does not have any contingent liability which would impact its financial position as on March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: NIL)

Note 24: Related parties under Ind AS 24 with whom transactions have taken place during the year.

Name of related parties and description of relationship

i) Related parties where control exists

a) Holding Company / Ultimate Holding Company
Innogrow Technologies Limited (Holding Company)
Health X Platform Limited (formerly known as Sastasundar Ventures Limited) (Ultimate Holding Company)

b) Key Management Personnel
Pratap Singh- Director
Sanjay Agarwal -Director

c) Name of other related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year
Fellow Subsidiary Companies
Microsec Resources Private Limited

Limited Liability Partnership (LLP)
Alokik Advisory Services LLP (w.e.f. April 01, 2024)
Dreamscape Advisors LLP (w.e.f. April 01, 2024)
Microsec Invictus Advisors LLP (w.e.f. April 01, 2024)
Ruchika Advisory Services LLP (w.e.f. April 01, 2024)
Stuti Advisory Services LLP (w.e.f. April 01, 2024)

The Company become partner in above mentioned LLPs with effect from April 01, 2024.

ii) Related party transactions during the year:

Rs. In Lacs

Sl.No	Related Parties	Nature of Transactions	Transactions during the year ended March 31, 2026	Transactions during the year ended March 31, 2025	Receivables/ (Payable) as at	
					As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
1	Microsec Resources Private Limited	Loan Taken	20.70	14.60	-	-
		Repayment of Loan Taken	27.20	22.50	-	-
		Finance Cost	3.10	3.03	-	-
		Finance Cost Paid	2.73	4.84	-	-
		Balance Payable	-	-	(28.79)	(35.23)
2	Innogrow Technologies Limited	Issue of Zero Coupon Compulsorily Convertible Unsecured Debentures	298.00	-	-	-
3	Alokik Advisory Services LLP	Investment in LLP	141.25	2.81	139.00	1.38
		Refund of Investment in LLP	0.10	0.80	-	-
		Share of Profit/(Loss) From LLP	(3.53)	(0.63)	-	-
4	Dreamscape Advisors LLP	Investment in LLP	117.83	23.91	110.68	2.00
		Refund of Investment in LLP	6.40	-	-	-
		Share of Profit/(Loss) From LLP	(2.75)	(21.91)	-	-
5	Microsec Invictus Advisors LLP	Investment in LLP	0.55	1.01	0.22	0.31
		Refund of Investment in LLP	0.15	-	-	-
		Share of Profit/(Loss) From LLP	(0.49)	(0.70)	-	-
6	Ruchika Advisory Services LLP	Investment in LLP	44.30	4.26	47.68	4.25
		Refund of Investment in LLP	0.85	-	-	-
		Share of Profit/(Loss) From LLP	(0.02)	(0.01)	-	-
7	Stuti Advisory Services LLP	Investment in LLP	27.14	1.41	23.86	0.10
		Refund of Investment in LLP	0.10	1.00		
		Payables to LLP	-	-	-	(0.75)
		Refund of Payables to LLP	0.75	-	-	-
		Share of Profit/(Loss) From LLP	(3.28)	(1.06)	-	-
Total Investment in Limited Liability Partnership					321.44	8.04

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 24: Related parties under Ind AS 24 with whom transactions have taken place during the year.

(iii) The Company had become partner in below mentioned LLPs during previous year with effect from April 01, 2024. The details of Company's share of Profit/(Loss) for the year ended March 31, 2026 from the LLP's is as under :

Rs. In Lacs

Name of the Limited Liability Partnership	% of Share of Profit/ (Loss) in LLPs	Share of Profit/ (Loss)	
		2025-26	2024-25
Alokik Advisory Services LLP	99%	(3.53)	(0.63)
Dreamscape Advisors LLP	99%	(2.75)	(21.91)
Microsec Invictus Advisors LLP	99%	(0.49)	(0.70)
Ruchika Advisory Services LLP	1%	(0.02)	(0.01)
Stuti Advisory Services LLP	99%	(3.28)	(1.06)
Total		(10.07)	(24.31)

Note 25: Segment reporting

As per Ind AS - 108 - "Operating Segments", Segment information has been provided under the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements of Health X Platform Limited (formerly known as Sastasundar Ventures Limited).

Note 26: 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 Lacs

Particulars	Carrying Value as at		Fair Value as at	
	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 Amortised Cost				
- Investment in Limited Liability Partnership	321.44	8.04	321.44	8.04
- Other financial assets	10.78	14.82	10.78	14.82
- Cash and cash equivalents	1.11	0.16	1.11	0.16
Total Financial assets	333.33	23.02	333.33	23.02
(ii) Financial Liabilities				
a) Measured at Amortised Cost				
- Other financial liabilities	13.31	13.16	13.31	13.16
- Borrowings	28.79	35.23	28.79	35.23
- Trade payables	3.34	6.08	3.34	6.08
Total Financial liabilities	45.44	54.47	45.44	54.47

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 26.1: 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.

Note 27: Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's financial liabilities comprise borrowing and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operation. The Company's financial assets include 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 analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set and monitor appropriate controls.

Note 27.1: 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 as it is not involved in substantial foreign currency transactions. Price Risk is not applicable to the Companay as it is not involved in investement in listed and non- listed equity securities and mutual funds.

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Note 27.1.1 Interest rate risk

The Company takes debt to finance its working capital , which exposes it to interest rate risk. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Company to interest rate risk.

Interest rate risk exposure:

Rs. In Lacs

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Variable rate borrowing	-	-
Fixed rate borrowing	28.79	35.23
	28.79	35.23

Interest rate sensitivity:

Profit or loss and equity is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates.

Rs. In Lacs

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	Effect on Statement of profit & loss (Loss)/Profit	
Interest Rates increase by 50 basis points	(0.22)	(0.23)
Interest Rates decrease by 50 basis points	0.22	0.23

Note 27.2: 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 27.3: 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 analyzes the Company's Financial Liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities :

As at March 31, 2026

Rs. In Lacs

Liabilities	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Financial Liabilities					
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	13.31	13.31
Borrowings	28.79	-	-	-	28.79
Trade Payables	3.34	-	-	-	3.34
Total Financial Liabilities	32.13	-	-	13.31	45.44

As at March 31, 2025

Rs. In Lacs

Liabilities	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Financial Liabilities					
Other Financial Liabilities	0.75	-	-	12.41	13.16
Borrowings	35.23	-	-	-	35.23
Trade Payables	6.08	-	-	-	6.08
Total Financial Liabilities	42.06	-	-	12.41	54.47

Note 28: 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.

Rs. In Lacs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Borrowings	28.79	35.23
Less : Cash & cash equivalents	1.11	0.16
Net debt	27.68	35.07
Total Equity	520.13	216.33
Equity and Net debts	547.81	251.40
Gearing ratio	0.05	0.14

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MYJOY TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 29: 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	**0.26**	0.28	-8.76%	N.A.
2	Debt-equity ratio	Total Debt = Borrowing + Lease Liabilities	Shareholder's Equity	**0.06**	0.16	66.01%	Debt-equity ratio has been decreased on account of issue of Equity Component of Compound Financial Instruments.
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	**0.37**	0.16	134.10%	Debt service coverage ratio has been increased on account of decrease in share of Loss from Limited Liability Partnership during current year.
4	Return on equity ratio	Profit/(Loss) after Tax for the Period - Preference Dividend (if any)	Average Shareholder's Equity	**0.02**	-0.04	139.59%	Return on equity ratio has increased on account of decrease in share of Loss from Limited Liability Partnership during current year.
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of Goods Sold or sales	Average Inventory	-	-	-	-
6	Trade receivables turnover ratio.	Net Credit Sales	Average Accounts Receivable	-	-	-	-
7	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Net Credit Purchase	Average Trade Payable	-	-	-	-
8	Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Working Capital = Current Assets - Current Liabilities	-	-	-	-
9	Net profit ratio	Net Profit	Revenue from Operations	-	-	-	-
10	Return on capital employed	Earnings Before Interest and Tax	Capital Employed = Tangible net worth+Total Debt + Deferred Tax liability	**0.03**	0.00	1451.45%	Return on capital employed has increased on account of decreased in share of Loss from Limited Liability Partnership during current year.
11	Return on investment	Return	Investments	**-0.06**	-0.06	1.04%	N.A.

Note 30: Loans or advances (repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment) to specified persons

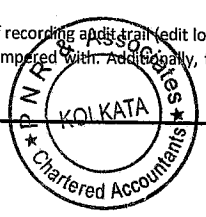
The Company did not provide any Loans or advances to any promoters, directors, Key Managerial Persons and any other related parties either severally or jointly with any other person that are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment (March 31, 2025: NIL).

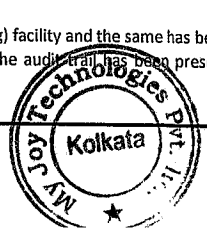
Note 31: Utilisation of Borrowed Fund & Share Premium

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 32: 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 33: Other Statutory Informations:

Note 33.1: 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 33.2: Wilful Defaulter
The company is not a declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

Note 33.3: 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 33.4: Undisclosed income
The Company does not have any such 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 33.5: Crypto Currency
The Company has not traded or invested in Cryptocurrency/ Virtualcurrency transactions / balances during the current and previous financial year.

Note 33.6: The Company is not getting covered under sec 135 of the Companies Act 2013 and as such the provisions of CSR are not applicable on the Company.

Note 33.7: The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

Note 33.8: There is no such requirement of compliance in relation to number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Companies Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of layers) Rules, 2017 as the company doesn't have any subsidiary.

Note 33.9: 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 33.10: No dividend has been paid or proposed by the Company during the financial year.

Note 34: Previous year's figures have been regrouped/reclassified, where necessary, to confirm to current year classification.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

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

Rasik Singhania
Partner
Membership No. 064390

P N R & Associates KOLKATA Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sanjay Agarwal
Director
DIN:05338094

Pratap Singh
Director
DIN : 08869636

Place : Kolkata
Date : May 23, 2026