MSKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants

602, Floor 6, Raheja Titanium
Western Express Highway, Geetanjali Railway Colony
Ram Nagar, Goregaon (E) Mumbai 400063, INDIA

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Paperboat Apps Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Paperboat Apps Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2026, and its profit (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 opinion.

Information Other than the Standalone 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 Director's report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, and the Director's report, which is expected to be made available to us after that date.

Our opinion on the 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 financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the 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 on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, 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.

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Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of 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 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 financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors of the Company are 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 financial statements.

We give in "Annexure A" a detailed description of Auditor's responsibilities for Audit of the Financial Statements.

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 "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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 purposes of our audit of the aforesaid financial statements.

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid financial statements have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books, except that in the absence of sufficient appropriate audit evidence we are unable to comment whether back-up of the books of account and other books and papers maintained in electronic mode, have been kept in servers physically located in India on a daily basis as explained in Note __ to the financial statements. Refer the matters stated in the paragraph (h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g).

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(c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the financial statements.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

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

(f) The reservation relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph 2(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph 2(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g).

(g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure C".

(h) 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 are no amounts which are required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2026.

iv.

a. To the best of our knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 34(x) to the financial statements, no funds 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(s) or entity(ies), 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. To the best of our knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 34(xi) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), 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.

c. Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, and according to the information and explanations provided to us by the Management in this regard nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e) as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material mis-statement.

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

vi. As stated in note 34 (xiv) to the financial statements and based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year other than exception given below for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. 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 of prior year has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

The accounting software used for maintenance of payroll records of the Company is operated by a third-party software service provider. In the absence of 'Independent Service Auditor's Assurance Report on the Description of Controls, their Design and Operating Effectiveness' ('Type 2 report' issued in accordance with SAE 3402, Assurance Reports on Controls at a Service Organisation), we are unable to comment on whether audit trail feature at application and database level of the said software was enabled and operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software or whether there is any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.

3. In our opinion, according to information, explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors is within the limits laid prescribed under Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act and the rules thereunder.

For M S K C & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number - 001595S/S000168

OJoshi

Ojas D. Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 109752
UDIN: 26109752VAUNWM6664

Place: Mumbai
Date: 05 May 2026

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF PAPERBOAT APPS PRIVATE LIMITED

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 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 and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management and Board of Director'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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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.

For M S K C & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number - 001595S/S000168

OJoshi

MSKC & ASSOCIATES LLP Chartered Accountants

Ojas D. Joshi
Partner
Membership No.: 109752
UDIN: 26109752VAUNWM6664

Place: Mumbai
Date: 05 May 2026

ANNEXURE B TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF PAPERBOAT APPS PRIVATE LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

[Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditors' Report]

i. (a) A The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets.

i. (a) B The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

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

i. (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) and accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(i)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

i. (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not revalued its property, plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) during the year. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(i)(d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

i. (e) According to the information and explanations given to us, no proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988, as amended and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(i)(e) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

ii. (a) The Company is involved in the business of rendering services and does not hold any inventory. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

ii. (b) During any point of time of the year, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits from Banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

iii. According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has provided loans to other entities.

(A) The details of such loans to subsidiary are as follows:

	Loans
Aggregate amount provided during the year	
- **Subsidiary**	Rs 8200 Lakhs

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Balance Outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases - **Subsidiary**	Rs 8200 Lakhs

During the year the Company has not stood guarantee and provided security to any other entity.

iv. The Company is a private company and satisfies the conditions for exemption from the provisions of section 185 prescribed in notification dated 05 June 2015 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs. Accordingly, the provisions of section 185 do not apply to the Company. Further, according to the information and explanations given to us, provisions of sections 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans have been complied with by the Company.

v. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor any amounts which are deemed to be deposits, within the meaning of the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vi. The provisions of sub-Section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company as the Central Government of India has not specified the maintenance of cost records for any of the products/ services of the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, in our opinion, undisputed statutory dues including [Goods and Services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess,] and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities during the year, though there has been a slight delay in a few cases.

There are no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax and other statutory dues in arrears as at 31 March 2026, outstanding for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

vii. (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, there are no dues relating to goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess, and other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no transaction which are not recorded in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in Income-tax Assessment under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Accordingly, the requirement to report as stated under clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

ix. (a) The Company does not have any loans or borrowings or interest thereon due to any lenders during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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ix. (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

ix. (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations provided to us, no money was raised by way of term loans. Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

ix. (d) According to the information and explanations provided to us, there were no funds raised on short term basis. Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

ix. (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiary.

ix. (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiary. Accordingly, the requirement to report under Clause 3(ix)(f) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

x. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, the reporting requirement under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

x. (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partly, or optionally convertible) during the year. Accordingly, the requirements to report under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xi. (a) Based on our examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no fraud by the Company has been noticed or reported during the year in the course of our audit.

xi. (b) During the year no report under Section 143(12) of the Act, has been filed by us in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

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

xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the requirements to report under clause 3(xii)(a) to (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the provisions of section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company. Further, the transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

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xiv. (a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, requirement to report under clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company did not have an internal audit system for the period under audit. Accordingly, the requirement to report under the 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, in our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xvi. (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) and accordingly, the requirements to report under clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xvi. (b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities during the year and accordingly, the requirements to report under clause 3 (xvi)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

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

xvi. (d) The Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have any Core Investment Company (as part of its group. Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xvii. Based on the overall review of standalone financial statements, the Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year. Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(xvii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios (as disclosed in note 34 to the standalone financial statements), ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

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xx (a) In respect of other than ongoing projects, there are no unspent amounts that are required to be transferred to a Fund as specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 as disclosed in note 21(ii) to the standalone financial statements.

xx. (b) There are no ongoing projects and accordingly reporting under Clause 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xxi. The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said Clause has been included in the report.

For M S K C & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 001595S/S000168

Ojas D. Joshi
Partner
Membership No.: 109752
UDIN: 26109752VAUNWM6664

Place: Mumbai
Date: 05 May 2026

ANNEXURE C TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF PAPERBOAT APPS PRIVATE LIMITED

[Referred to in paragraph 2(g) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the Members of Paperboat Apps Private Limited on the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026]

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

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Paperboat Apps 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.

In our opinion, and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at 31 March 2026, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI').

Management's and Board of Director's Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the 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 Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. 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 with reference to financial statements 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 with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, 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 judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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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 with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements 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 with reference to financial statements 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 authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized 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 with Reference to Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, 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 with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

For M S K C & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 001595S/S000168

Ojas D. Joshi
Partner
Membership No.: 109752
UDIN: 26109752VAUNWM6664

Place: Mumbai
Date: 05 May 2026

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Ahmedabad | Bengaluru | Chennai | Gurugram | Hyderabad | Kolkata | Mumbai | Pune

Paper Boat Apps Private Limited

Financial Statement and Standalone Independent Auditor's Report
For the year ended March 31, 2026

Paper Boat Apps Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026
(All amounts in ₹ lakh, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	25	52
Intangible asset under developmet	3A	2	-
Right-of-use asset	25	0	495
Financial assets			
Investments	4	0	0
Other non current financial assets	5	-	1,146
Deferred tax assets (net)	23	41	39
Income tax assets (net)	23	9	28
Total non-current assets		**77**	**1,760**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	6	1,200	512
Loan	7	8,200	-
Cash and cash equivalents	8	668	9
Balances other than cash and cash equivalents	8A	632	7,217
Other current financial assets	9	581	113
Other current assets	10	77	172
Total current assets		**11,358**	**8,023**
Total assets		**11,435**	**9,783**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	11	100	1
Other equity	12	11,053	8,955
Total equity		**11,153**	**8,956**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	25	-	420
Provisions	13	105	87
Total non-current liabilities		**105**	**507**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	25	-	132
Trade payables			
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	14	0	1
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	14	46	57
Other current financial liabilities	15	89	86
Other current liabilities	16	22	29
Provisions	13	20	15
Total current liabilities		**177**	**320**
Total equity and liabilities		**11,435**	**9,783**
		-	-
Summary of material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date
For M S K C & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 001595S/S000168

Ojas D. Joshi
Partner
Membership No.: 109752

Place: Mumbai
Date: 08th May 2026
UDIN : 26109752VAUNWM6664

MSKC & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Paper Boat Apps Private Limited
CIN : U74120MH2013PTC246788

Manish Gaurav
Director
DIN: 11190895

Place: Mumbai
Date: 08th May 2026

Anupriya Sinha Das
Director
DIN: 10744606

Place: Mumbai
Date: 08th May 2026

PAPER BOAT APPS PVT. LTD.
MUMBAI

Paper Boat Apps Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts in ₹ lakh, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Income			
Revenue from operations	17	3,839	3,849
Other income	18	837	569
Total income		**4,676**	**4,418**
Expenses			
Commission expenses		0	0
Employee benefit expenses	19	1,080	1,164
Finance costs	20	71	88
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	21	174	185
Other expenses	22	416	427
Total expenses		**1,741**	**1,864**
Profit before tax		**2,934**	**2,554**
Tax expense			
Current tax	23	734	660
Taxes for earlier years	23	-	73
Deferred tax (credit)	23	(2)	13
Total tax expense		**732**	**746**
Profit after tax		**2,202**	**1,808**
Other comprehensive loss (OCI)			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to statement of profit and loss			
Re-measurement of post employment benefit obligation		(7)	(52)
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss		2	13
Other comprehensive (loss) for the year		**(5)**	**(39)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**2,197**	**1,769**
Earning per share (face value of ₹ 10 per share)			
Basic	27	220	181
Diluted		220	181
Summary of material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date
For M S K C & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 001595S/S000168

Ojas D. Joshi
Partner
Membership No.: 109752

Place: Mumbai
Date: 08th May 2026
UDIN : 26109752VAUNWM6664

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Date: 08th May 2026

Anupriya Sinha Das
Director
DIN: 10744606

Place: Mumbai
Date: 08th May 2026

Paper Boat Apps Private Limited
statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts in ₹ lakh, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	2,934	2,554
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	174	185
Unrealised foreign exchange loss/ (gain)	(48)	(5)
Interest income on fixed deposits	(89)	(555)
Interest income on loan	(568)	
Interest income on security deposit (#)	(6)	(5)
Gain on lease cancellation	(124)	-
Sundry Balance Writtenback	(2)	
Loss on sale of property & equipments (#)	8	(0)
Finance costs	71	88
Operating profit before working capital changes	**2,350**	**2,262**
Changes in Working capital		
(Increase)/decrease in non current other financial assets	78	-
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivable	(688)	(53)
(Increase) in other current assets	95	(24)
(Decrease)/increase in unearned and deferred revenue (#)	-	(1)
Increase in trade payables	(11)	16
(Decrease)/increase in short term and long term provision	23	(37)
(Decrease)/increase in other financial liabilities	(4)	(147)
(Decrease) in other current liabilities		(71)
Cash generated from operations	**1,843**	**1,945**
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	(715)	(618)
Net cash generated operating activities (A)	**1,128**	**1,327**
Cash flow from investing activities		
Investment in fixed deposits	-	(14,960)
Proceeds from fixed deposit	7,731	13,447
Winding up of finance cost	(14)	-
Purchase of property and equipment	(3)	(13)
Investment in Intangible asset under developmet	(2)	-
Loan Given	(8,200)	-
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	-	2
Interest received on fixed deposits	(379)	533
Interest received on loan	568	-
Net cash (used in) investing activities	**(299)**	**(991)**
Cash flow from financing activities		
Payment of interest on finance lease liabilities	(71)	(88)
Payment of finance lease liabilities	(99)	(105)
Cash payments to option holders for cancelling the ESOP's	-	(179)
Net cash (used in) financing activities	**(170)**	**(372)**
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**659**	(37)
Cash in hand at the beginning of the year (#)	0	0
Balance with bank at the beginning of the year	9	46
Cash and cash equivalents as at end of the year	**668**	**9**
Cash and cash equivalents as above comprises of the following		
Cash in hand (#)	0	0
Balances with bank	668	9
Net cash and cash equivalents (refer note 8)	**668**	**9**

(#) Zero represents amount less than ₹ one lakh.

As per our report of even date
For M S K C & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 001595S/S000168

OJoshi

Ojas D. Joshi
Partner
Membership No.: 109752

Place: Mumbai
Date: 08th May 2026
UDIN : 26109752VAUNWM6664

MSKC & ASSOCIATES LLP ★ Chartered Accountants ★

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Paper Boat Apps Private Limited
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Manish Gaurav
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Date: 08th May 2026

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Director
DIN: 10744606

Place: Mumbai
Date: 08th May 2026

PAPER BOAT APPS PVT. LTD. MUMBAI

Paper Boat Apps Private Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts in ₹ lakh, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital

	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each issued, subscribed and paid up		
Balance as at April 01, 2024	**10,650**	**1**
Changes in equity share capital	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	10,650	1
Changes in equity share capital - Bonus Shares Issued	9,90,450	99
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**10,01,100**	**100**

B. Other equity

	Securities premium	Share option outstanding account	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2024	**999**	**84**	**6,282**	**7,365**
Profit for the year	-	-	1,808	1,808
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	-	-	(39)	(39)
Utilised during year	-	(84)	(95)	(179)
Employee stock option expense	-			-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**999**	**0**	**7,956**	**8,955**
Profit for the year	-		2,202	2,202
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	-		(5)	(5)
Employee stock option expense	-			-
Utilised during year for bonus issue	-		(99)	(99)
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**999**	**0**	**10,055**	**11,054**

Nature and purpose of reserves

(1) Securities premium
Securities premium reserve is used to record premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with provisions of Companies Act, 2013.

(2) Share option outstanding account
The Company has share option schemes under which options to subscribe for the Company's shares have been granted to certain eligible employees. The share-based payment reserve is used to recognise the value of equity-settled share-based payments provided to eligible employees, as part of employee benefit expense.

(3) Retained earnings
Retained earnings are the profits / loss including other comprehensive income that the Company has earned / incurred till date, less any transfers to other reserves, dividends or other distributions paid to its equity shareholders.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date
For M S K C & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
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Ojas D. Joshi
Partner
Membership No.: 109752

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DIN: 11190895

Place: Mumbai
Date: 08th May 2026

Anupriya Sinha Das
Director
DIN: 10744606

Place: Mumbai
Date: 08th May 2026

1 Corporate information

Paper Boat Apps Private Limited (the 'Company') is a wholly owned subsidiary by Nazara Technologies Limited. The Company is in the business of providing learning app on subscription basis which has an array of creative and stimulating activities, for kids. The company is in the business of creating fun, fabulous and fantastic edutainment apps for children. It's flagship product is Kiddopia, an award-winning subscription-based app. Kiddopia runs the gamut of early education and teaches a huge variety of skills to kids of younger ages. It covers everything from Math, Language Skills, GK and Social Skills to Creativity and Self-expression, all the while engaging kids with its stunning visuals as well as fun and exciting gameplay.

The financial statements of Paper Boat Apps Private Limited were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of Board of Directors on May 08, 2026. CIN of the company is U74120MH2013PTC246788.

2 Material Accounting Policies

(i) Basis of preparation

The financial statement comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended), and other relevant provisions of the Act. The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention and accrual basis, except for the certain financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value. The Company has uniformly applied the accounting policies during the periods presented.

Monetary amounts are expressed in Indian Rupee (₹) and are rounded off to lakhs, except for earning per share. Due to rounding off, the numbers presented throughout the document may not add up precisely to the totals and percentages may not precisely reflect the absolute figures. Previous year numbers are also rounded of to lakhs for comparatives which may not precisely reflect the absolute figures.

The Company has prepared the financial Statement on the basis that it will continue to operate as a Going Concern.

The financial statements correspond to the classification provisions contained in Ind AS 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements". For clarity, various items are aggregated in the statement of profit and loss and balance sheet. These items are disaggregated separately in the notes to the financial statements, where applicable.

(ii) Current versus 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 realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
• Held primarily for the purpose of trading
• Expected to be realized in normal operating cycle or within twelve months after the reporting period or
• Cash or cash equivalents 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 or due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period
• It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
• There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period
All other liabilities are classified as non-current.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

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

(iii) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statement in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenue and expenses and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statement. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognized prospectively in current and future periods.

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The areas involving significant judgement and estimates are as follows:

Estimated useful life of property and equipment and intangible assets

The charge in respect of periodic depreciation/ amortization is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. Management at the time the asset is acquired/ capitalized periodically, including at each financial year end, determines the useful lives and residual values of Company's assets. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may affect their life, such as changes in technology.

Expected credit loss

The Company determines the allowance for credit losses based on historical loss experience adjusted to reflect current and estimated future economic conditions. The Company considers current and anticipated future economic conditions relating to industries the Company deals with and the countries where it operates. In calculating expected credit loss, the Company has also considered credit information for its customers to estimate the probability of default in future.

(iv) **Revenue recognition**

The Company is recording revenue from Subscription of games, app sales, license fees and interest income on the gross amount of consideration received from customer as per Ind AS 115 "Revenue from contract with customers".

To determine whether the Company should recognize revenues, the Company follows 5-step process:

a. identifying the contract, or contracts, with a customer
b. identifying the performance obligations in each contract
c. determining the transaction price
d. allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations in each contract
e. recognizing revenue when, or as, we satisfy performance obligations by transferring the promised goods or services

Revenue from operations

App sales

Revenues associated with the sales of subscriptions are deferred until the subscription service is activated by the consumer and are then recognized ratably over the subscription period as the performance obligations are satisfied. Revenues attributable to the purchase by our customers, including In-App Purchase, are recognized after the underlying performance obligations have been satisfied.

Accrual for sales returns is provided at the point of sale, based upon past experience. Adjustments to such returns is made as new information becomes available.

Revenue earned during the reporting period but not yet billed to the customer is recognized as unbilled revenue.

Amount received in advance from customers for which performance obligations has not been satisfied by the Company is recognized as deferred revenue. Deferred revenue is accounted for as revenue as and when the performance obligation is satisfied.

Revenue includes only the gross inflows of economic benefits received and receivable by the Company, on its own account. Amounts collected on behalf of third parties such as VAT, goods and service tax are excluded from revenue.

License Fees

License Fees revenue refers to royalty income form Kiddopia Inc.

Revenue is recognized when it is probable that economic benefits associated with transaction flows to the company in the ordinary course of its activities and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

Revenue recognition

Recognition of revenue requires the company to ascertain whether the performance obligations has been satisfied over the period or at a point in time. In doing so, where the company has any legal or constructive obligation that needs to be satisfied, revenue is recognized over the period and where there is no such performance obligations pending, revenue is recognized at a point in time.

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Other income

Interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate ('EIR') method. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or over a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortized cost of the financial liability. Interest income is included under the head "finance income" in the statement of profit and loss account.

(v) **Financial instrument**

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another

a) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit and loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in three broad categories:

- Financial assets at amortized cost
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets at amortized cost

A Financial assets is measured at amortized cost (net of any write down for impairment) the asset is held to collect the contractual cash flows (rather than to sell the instrument prior to its contractual maturity to realize its fair value changes) and The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI") on the principal amount outstanding.

Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in other income in the profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit and loss under fair value option.

The financial asset is held both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell, and

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.

Financial assets included within the FVOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in other comprehensive income. However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses and reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from the equity to statement of profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Financial asset at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

FVTPL is a residual category and any financial asset which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or at FVOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

All equity investments (except investment in subsidiary, associate and joint venture) included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate an instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Derecognition

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; It evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership.

Manish

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A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- Based on above evaluation, either

(a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
(b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a bases that reflect the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the financial assets which are not fair value through profit and loss and equity instruments recognized in OCI. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. It recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12 month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12 month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 month after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of th financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.

- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the statement of profit and loss.

b) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss or at amortized cost, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade payables, and other payables.

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Subsequent measurement
The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings and other payables are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in Statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition
A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

c) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

d) Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model because of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognized gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

(vi) Income tax
Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognized in the Statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to an item recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

i) Current tax
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 is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The Company has opted for lower tax regime as per 115BAA, according the income tax is computed.

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

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ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits.
Deferred tax is not recognised for :

•temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that:
-is not a business combination; and
-at the time of the transaction (i) affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss and
(ii) does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences

• temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able t control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on the reversal of relevant taxable temporary differences. If the amount of taxable temporary differences is insufficient to recognise a deferred tax asset in full, then future taxable profits, adjusted for reversals of existing temporary differences, are considered, based on the business plans for Company. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. For this purpose, the carrying amount of investment property is presumed to be recovered through sale

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 the same taxable entity, or on 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

(vii) Property and equipment

All items of property Plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Cost of property and equipment comprises purchase price, non-refundable taxes, levies, and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. After initial recognition, property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The carrying values of property and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. The cost of an item of property and equipment is recognized as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property and equipment and borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying property and equipment.

The Company identifies and determines cost of each component/ part of the asset separately, if the component/ part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset and has useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset.

Property, Plant and equipment are eliminated from financial statements, either on disposal or when retired from active use. Losses arising in case of retirement of property and equipment and gains or losses arising from disposal of property and equipment are recognized in statement of profit and loss in the year of occurrence.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Useful lives (except computer equipment's) used by the Company are different from rates prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013. These rates are based on evaluation of useful life estimated by the management supported by internal technical evaluation. The useful lives of the property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Nature of assets	Useful life
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Office equipment	5 years
Computer equipment	3 years
Vehicles	8 years

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(viii) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are 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 asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

The impairment calculations are based on detailed budgets and forecast calculations for each of the Company's CGUs covering a period of five years and applying a long-term growth rate to project future cash flows after the fifth year. Impairment losses of operations are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

At each reporting date if there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased, the company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed in the statement of profit and loss only to the extent of lower of its recoverable amount or carrying amount net of depreciation considering no impairment loss recognized in prior periods only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized.

(ix) Leases

The Company evaluates each contract or arrangement, whether it qualifies as lease as defined under Ind AS 116.

Company as lessee

The Company's leased assets consist of leases for building. The Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether the Company has right to:
a.Obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the identified asset through the period of the lease and
b.Direct the use of the identified asset.

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with periods covered by an option to extend the lease, where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option.

The Company at the commencement of the lease contract recognizes a Right-of-Use (ROU) asset at cost and corresponding lease liability, except for leases with term of less than twelve months (short term leases) and low-value assets. For these short term and low value leases, the company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Company has opted for short term exemption in case of current lease.

The cost of the ROU assets comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the inception date of the lease plus any initial direct costs, less any lease incentives received. Subsequently, the ROU assets are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. ROU asset are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of ROU assets. The estimated useful lives of ROU assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment.

The Company applies Ind AS 36 to determine whether a RoU asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the impairment of non-financial assets above.

For lease liabilities at the commencement of the lease, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate is readily determined, if that rate is not readily determined, the lease payments are discounted using the incremental borrowing rate that the Company would have to pay to borrow funds, including the consideration of factors such as the nature of the asset and location, collateral, market terms and conditions, as applicable in a similar economic environment.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made.

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(x) Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

(xi) Provisions, contingent liabilities, and contingent assets

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessments of time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense. The provisions are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current management estimates.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in respect of possible obligations that arise from past events, whose existence would be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statement. However, it is disclosed only when an inflow of economic benefits is probable. There are no such contingent assets or liabilities with the company.

(xii) Employee benefits

Post-employment benefits

The Company contributes to statutory provident fund in accordance with Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 that is a defined contribution plan and contribution paid or payable is recognised as an expense in the year in which the employees render services.

The Company's obligation because of gratuity is determined based on actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, these liabilities are highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The Company recognizes the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss - service costs comprising current service costs and net interest expense.

Re-measurement, comprising of actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognized immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re- measurements are not reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

Short - term employee benefits

All employee benefits which are due within twelve months of rendering the services are classified as short-term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages, short term compensated absences, etc. and the expected cost of bonus, ex-gratia are recognised in the period in which the employee renders the related service. All short-term employee benefits are accounted on undiscounted basis during the accounting period based on services rendered by employees.

Long - term employee benefits

Gratuity, which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services, are recognised as a liability at the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date.

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Compensated absences

The Company has a policy on compensated absences which are both accumulating and non-accumulating in nature. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary at each Balance Sheet date using projected unit credit method on the additional amount expected to be paid / availed as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the Balance Sheet date. The Company presents the leave as a current liability in the Balance Sheet, to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date.

Share-based payments

Employees (including senior executives) of the Company receive remuneration in the form of share- based payments in form of employee stock options, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (equity settled transactions).

The cost is recognized in employee benefits expense or debited to investment in subsidiary (in respect of employee stock options granted to an employee rendering services to a subsidiary), together with a corresponding increase in stock option outstanding reserves in equity over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled. The cumulative expense recognised or an increase in investment in subsidiary for equity settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The expense or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognised in employee benefits expense.

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.
No expense is recognized for awards that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and/or service conditions have not been met.

(xiii) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss (excluding other comprehensive income) for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a right issue, shares split and reserve share splits (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 after taking into account the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares and the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

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(xiv) Fair value measurement

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 economic best interest.

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statement are categorized 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
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

(xv) Foreign currency transactions and balances

i. Functional currency
The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is the functional currency of the Company and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

ii. Transactions and translations
Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at its functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in profit or loss with the exception of the following:
Exchange differences arising on monetary items that forms part of a reporting entity's net investment in a foreign operation are recognized in profit or loss in the financial statement of the reporting entity.
Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income or profit or loss are also recognized in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

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(xvi) Standards issued but not yet Effective

The Ministry of corporate Affairs ("MCA") notified amendments on 7 May 2025 and 13 August 2025 under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2025 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2025, respectively, which is effective from annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025.

1. Amendment to Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107 - Supplier Finance Arrangement:

The amendments to Ind AS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' and Ind AS 107 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosures for such arrangements. The disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.

The Company does not have any supplier finance arrangements during the reporting period.

1.1 Amendment to Ind AS 1 - Classification of liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants:

The amendment specifies the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current in the balance sheet, and clarifies the following:

1.1.1 An entity's right to defer settlement of a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period must have substance and must exist at the end of the reporting period. The classification of a liability as current or non-current is unaffected by the likelihood that the entity will exercise its right to defer settlement.

1.1.2 If an entity's right to defer settlement of a liability is subject to covenants, such covenants affect whether that right exists at the end of the reporting period only if the entity is required to comply with the covenant on or before the end of the reporting period.

1.1.3 In case of a liability that can be settled, at the option of the counterparty, by the transfer of the entity's own equity instruments, such settlement terms do not affect the classification of the liability as current or non-current only if the option is classified as an equity instrument.

These amendments have no effect on the measurement of any items in the financial statements of the company. The Company did not make retrospective adjustments as a result of adopting the amendments to Ind AS 1.

2. Amendment to Ind AS 12 – Pillar-Two Tax Reforms

The Company is not within the scope of the OECD Pillar Two Model Rules, as Pillar Two legislation has not yet been enacted in any of the jurisdiction in which the Company operates.

2.1 Amendment to Ind AS 21-Lack of exchangeability

The Amendments introduces requirement to assess when a currency is exchangeable into another currency and when it is not. The amendment requires an entity to estimate the spot exchange rate when it concludes that a currency is not exchangeable into another currency. These amendments had no effect on the financial statements of the Company.

The below amendments are notified butnot yet effective

Amendment to Ind AS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements'- Classification of Liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants:

The amendment includes specific provisions that will take effect for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2026, retrospectively, as outlined below:

2.1.1.Breach of material covenant for long-term loan arrangement on or before end of reporting period with effect that liability becomes payable on demand as on reporting date, then it shall be classified as current liability, if lender agreed after reporting period and before approval of financial statements to not demand payment as a consequence of breach.

2.1.2 Classify as non-current liability, if lender agreed by end of reporting period to provide grace period ending at least 12 months after reporting period within which entity can rectify the breach provided lender does not demand immediate repayment.

2.1.3. Disclose information about the timing of settlement to understand the impact of the liability on the financial statements.

The Company does not expect this amendment to have an impact on its operations or financial statements.

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3 Property, plant and equipment

	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicle	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2024	6	14	14	124	-	158
Additions	-	-	0	13	-	13
Disposals	-	(14)	-	(4)	-	(18)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	6	-	14	133	-	153
Additions				3		3
Disposals	(5)	-	(5)	(27)		(37)
As at March 31, 2026	1	-	9	109	-	119
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance as at April 01, 2024	1	11	2	70	-	84
Depreciation charge for the year	1	1	3	28	-	33
Deletions	-	(12)	-	(4)	-	(16)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	2	-	5	94	-	101
Depreciation charge for the year	1	-	2	19	-	22
Deletions	(2)		(3)	(24)	-	(29)
As at March 31, 2026	1	-	4	89	-	94
Net block						
As at March 31, 2026	0	-	5	20	-	25
As at March 31, 2025	4	-	9	39	-	52

3A Intangible assets under development

	Amount in intangible assets under development for the period				
	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	Total
Project in process	2.00	-	-	-	2.00
Project temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**2.00**	-	-	-	**2.00**
Balance as at March 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-
Project in process	-	-	-	-	-
Project temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

#There are no projects which are temporarily suspended.

4 Investments

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of units	Amount	No. of units	Amount
Non-current investments				
Investment in subsidiaries				
Unquoted equity instruments recorded at cost				
Equity shares of Kiddopia Inc, fully paid up (Face value of $ 0.10 each)	1,000	0	1,000	0
	1,000	**0**	**1,000**	**0**
Aggregate carrying amount of unquoted investments (#)	1,000	0	1,000	0

5 Other non-current financial assets

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposits	-	73
- Others	-	1,073
Fixed deposit with bank having original maturity of more than 12 months		
	-	**1,146**

6 Trade receivables

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade Receivable, considered good-unsecured		
- related parties (refer note 29)	848	240
- related parties (unbilled)	316	272
- others (#)	36	0
Trade receivable which have significant increase in credit risk		
Trade receivable - credit impaired		
Less: Provision for expected credit loss		
Trade receivable, considered good	-	-
Trade receivable which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Trade receivable - credit impaired	-	-
Total	**1,200**	**512**

(#) Zero represents amount less than ₹ one lakh.

6.1 Trade receivables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2026

	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of receipt					
			< 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	316	884		-	-	-	-	1,200
Undisputed trade receivables – which have significant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables–considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables – which have significant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	316	884	-	-	-	-	-	1,200

Trade receivables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2025

	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of receipt					
			< 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	272	240	-	-	-	-	-	512
Undisputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables–considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	272	240	-	-	-	-	-	512

7 Loan

	Non-current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Unsecured, considered good				
Loan to employees	-	-	-	-
*Loan to related party (refer note - 29)	-	-	8,200	-
Other loans	-	-	-	-
Unsecured, considered doubtful				
Loan to related parties	-	-	-	-
Less: loss allowance	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	8,200	-

* Loan to Kiddopia Inc is repayble within three (3) years from date of disbursement with interest charged @8.5% p.a

8 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Cash on hand (#)	0	0
Balances with banks in current accounts		
- on current accounts	668	9
- in EEFC accounts	-	-
	668	9

(#) Zero represents amount less than ₹ one lakh.

8A Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Fixed deposit with bank having original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months	632	7,217
	632	7,217

9 Other current financial assets

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Interest receivable on loan given	568	-
Interest accrued but not due on deposits	13	113
	581	113

10 Other current assets

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balances with governmental authorities	58	136
Prepaid expenses	17	34
Others	2	2
	77	172

(#) Zero represents amount less than ₹ one lakh

Paper Boat Apps Private Limited

Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information to the financial statements

(All amounts in ₹ lakh, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

11 Equity share capital

The authorised, issued, subscribed and fully paid-up equity share capital having a par value of ₹10 each as follows:

	As at March 26, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Equity share capital		
Authorised share capital		
10,02,000 shares (March 31, 2025: 50,000) of ₹10 each	100	5
	100	5
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
10,01,100 shares (March 31, 2025: 10,650) of ₹10 each, fully paid up	100	1
	100	1

(a) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% share in the Company

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Number of shares	% of holding	Number of shares	% of holding
Nazara Technologies Limited	10,01,006	99.99%	10,649	99.99%
	10,01,006	**99.99%**	**10,649**	**99.99%**

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders / members, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.
Company has issued bonus shares at the ratio of 93:1 on 24th March 2026

(b) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year:

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Balance as at the beginning of the year	10,650	1	10,650	1
Changes during the year	9,90,450	99	-	-
Balance as at the end of the year	**10,01,100**	**100**	**10,650**	**1**

(c) Terms and rights attached to equity shares

1 **Voting rights:**
The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

2 **Right as to dividend:**
The dividend proposed by the Board of directors is subject to approval of the shareholders in the ensuing annual general meeting, except in case of interim dividend.

3 **Liquidation preference:**
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.

(d) The Company has issued bonus shares in the ratio of 93:1 during the financial year ending on March 31, 2026.

(e) Shares held by Holding Company

	As at March 31, 2026			As at March 31, 2025		
	Number of shares	% of total Shares	% change as compared to previous year	Number of shares	% of total Shares	% change as compared to previous year
Nazara Technologies Limited	10,01,006	99.99%	9300.00%	10,649	99.99%	93.86%
	10,01,006	**99.99%**	**9300.00%**	**10,649**	**99.99%**	**93.86%**

(f) Shares held by Promoters

	As at March 31, 2026			As at March 31, 2025		
	Number of shares	% of total Shares	% change as compared to previous year	Number of shares	% of total Shares	% change as compared to previous year
Nazara Technologies Limited	10,01,006	99.99%	9300.00%	10,649	99.99%	93.86%
	10,01,006	**99.99%**	**9300.00%**	**10,649**	**99.99%**	- 1

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(All amounts in ₹ lakh, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

12 Other equity

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Securities premium		
Balance as at the beginning of the current/previous financial year	999	999
Add: changes during the year	-	-
Balance as at the end of the year	**999**	**999**
Share option outstanding account		
Balance as at the beginning of the current/previous financial year	-	84
Add: Employee stock compensation expenses	-	-
Less: utilised during year	-	(84)
Balance as at the end of the year	-	-
Retained earnings		
Balance as at the beginning of the current/previous financial year	7,956	6,282
Add: Profit for the current/previous year	2,202	1,808
Less: utilised during year for ESOP	-	(95)
Less: utilised during year for Bonus Issue	(99)	-
Less: Other comprehensive (loss) for the current/previous financial year	(5)	(39)
Balance as at the end of the year	**10,054**	**7,956**
Total	**11,053**	**8,955**

13 Provisions

	Non-current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Gratuity (refer note 26)	96	78	18	12
Compensated absences (refer note 26)	9	9	2	3
	105	87	20	15

Current
Gratuity (refer note 26)
Compensated absences (refer note 26)

14 Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note (a) below)	0	1
Total outstanding dues of creditor other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	
- to related parties (refer note RPT)	5	
- to others	41	57
	46	58

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14.1 The amounts due to micro and small suppliers registered under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006 (MSMED Act) as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 have been identified on the basis of information available with the Management.

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
a) Amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year:		
Principal Amount	0	1
Interest due thereon	-	-
Total	0	1
b) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier	-	-
c) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act.	-	-
d) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	-	-
e) 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 MSMED Act.	-	-

14.2 **Trade payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2026**

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Not due	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				0
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditor other than micro enterprises and small	18	28				46
(iii) Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues of other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	18	28	-	-	-	46

Trade payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2025

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Not due	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		1				1
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditor other than micro enterprises and small	22	35				57
(iii) Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues of other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	22	36	-	-	-	58

(#) Zero represents amount less than ₹ one lakh.

15 Other current financial liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Employee related dues payable		
- key managerial personnel (refer note 29)	15	23
- Other employees	74	63
	89	86

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(All amounts in ₹ lakh, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

16 Other current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Statutory dues payable	21	28
Contract Liabilities (refer note 17)	1	1
	22	29

17 Revenue from operations

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Subscription and in-app sales	3	3
Other operating revenue:		
License fees from Kiddopia Inc (refer note 29)	3,836	3,846
	3,839	3,849

a) **Disaggregation of revenue**
The Company's business is developing and publishing interactive content for kids on mobile platform where Company earns revenue from subscription of applications on the platform and sale of In-App items (IAP) on the platform. Further, the Company also provides its intellectual rights of Kiddopia app to its wholly owned subsidiary and earns license fee on the same.

b) **Performance obligations**
The performance obligation of the Company is to provide customers with content developed, which are subscribed through hosting portals for the subscribed period which is either monthly or

c) **Timing of satisfaction of performance obligation**
Revenues associated with the sales of subscriptions are deferred until the subscription service is activated by the consumer and are then recognized rateably over the subscription period as the License fee is recognised over the period of time where rights are provided to wholly owned subsidiary to use the application Kiddopia.

d) **Transaction price allocated to performance obligation**
Transaction price for the subscription revenue and in-app revenue is booked as gross income by the company and the related commission paid to agents are expensed. In case of License fees, a

17.1 **Disaggregation of revenue by pattern of revenue recognition are as follows:**

	Subscription and in app sales	License fees	Total revenue
March 31, 2026			
At a point in time	-	-	-
Over the period of time	3	3,836	3,839
	3	3,836	3,839

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(All amounts in ₹ lakh, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	Subscription and in app sales	License fees	Total revenue
March 31, 2025			
At a point in time		-	-
Over the period of time	3	3,846	3,849
	3	3,846	3,849

17.2 Disaggregation of revenue by geography

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
India	3	3
USA	3,836	3,846
	3,839	3,849

17.3 Contract balances

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Opening balance at the beginning of the financial year	1	2
Revenue recognised during the year	(1)	(2)
Additional deferred revenue accounted during the year	1	1
Closing balance at the end of the financial year	1	1

18 Other income

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Interest income on		
- fixed deposit	89	555
- security deposit	6	5
-interest on loan	568	-
- income tax refund	-	3
Gain on foreign exchange fluctuations (net)	48	5
Gain on lease termination	124	-
Balance write back	2	1
	837	569

19 Employee benefit expenses

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Salaries and bonus		
- key managerial personnel (refer note 29)	164	300
- other	861	812
Contribution to provident and other fund (refer note 26)	15	16
Compensated absences (refer note 26)	3	(5)
Gratuity (refer note 26)	25	18
Staff welfare	12	23
	1,080	1,164

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(All amounts in ₹ lakh, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

20 Finance costs

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Interest on finance lease liability (refer note 25)	71	88
	71	**88**

21 Depreciation and amortization

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Depreciation on property and equipment (refer note 3)	22	33
Amortization on right-of-use assets (refer note 25)	152	152
	174	**185**

22 Other expense

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Legal and professional expenses	58	103
IT support service expenses	161	148
Payment to auditors (refer note 22(i))	14	16
Travel expenses	1	22
Business Promotion	92	
Corporate social responsibilities expenses (refer note 22(ii))	41	56
Office maintenance	11	21
Electricity	7	13
Insurance	9	10
Internet	4	8
Rates and taxes	6	3
Miscellaneous expenses	12	27
	416	**427**

i) **Payment to auditors**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
As auditor		
- Statutory audit fees	14	15
- Other services		1
	14	**16**

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ii) **Corporate social responsibility expenses**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Gross amount required to be spent during the year	41	53
Amount spent during the year		
a) Construction / acquisition of any asset	-	-
b) On purposes other than (i) above	41	56
Total amount spent during the year	**41**	**56**
Shortfall / (Surplus) at the end of year	(0.05)	-
Total of previous years shortfall	-	-
Reason for shortfall	NA	NA
Nature of CSR activities	Donation to trusts	Donation to trusts
Related party transactions	-	-
Movement in provision where liability is incurred by entering into contractual obligation	NA	NA

23 **Income taxes**

A **Income tax expense in the statement of profit and loss consists of:**	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Income tax expense		
Current tax	734	660
Current tax pertain to earlier year (#)	-	73
Deferred tax (credit)	(2)	13
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	**732**	**746**
B **Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income**		
Deferred tax (credit) arising on items recognised in	2	13
Total	**2**	**13**

(#) Zero represents amount less than ₹ one lakh.

C **The reconciliation between the provision of income tax of the company and amounts computed by applying the Indian statutory income tax rate to profit before taxes is as follows:**

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Profit before tax	2,934	2,554
Enacted income tax rate in India	25.17%	25.17%
Expected tax expenses	739	643
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible /		
Expense allowed / disallowed under income tax	(6)	30
Taxes of earlier year	-	73
Total Income tax expense	**732**	**746**

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(All amounts in ₹ lakh, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

D Movement of deferred tax asset for the year ended March 31, 2026

	April 01, 2025	Amount charged to statement of profit and loss	Amount charges to other comprehensive income	As at March 31, 2026
Deferred tax assets on account of:				
Property and equipment	6	6	-	12
Net of right of use assets and Finance Lease liability	20	(20)	-	-
Gratuity	10	15	2	27
Compensated absences	3	(1)	-	2
		-		
E Net deferred tax asset	39	0	2	41

	April 01, 2024	Amount charged to statement of profit and loss	Amount charges to other comprehensive income	March 31, 2025
Deferred tax assets on account of:				
Property and equipment	8	(2)	-	6
Net of right of use assets and Finance Lease liability	9	11	-	20
Gratuity	17	(20)	13	10
Compensated absences	5	(2)	-	3
Net deferred tax asset	39	(13)	13	39

(All amounts in ₹ lakh, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

(b) Below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities included under financial liabilities and the movements during the year:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance as at beginning of the year	552	657
Additions during the year	-	-
Finance costs	71	88
Payment of interest portion of lease liabilities	(71)	(88)
Payment of principal portion of finance lease liabilities	(99)	(105)
Derecognition of lease liability	(453)	-
Balance as at end of the year	0	552
Current	-	132
Non - current	-	420

Future minimum lease payments as at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Undiscounted lease payments	For the year ended March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Within 1 year	-	203
Over 1 year	-	493
Total	-	696
Less : interest expenses		(144)
Less : Derecognition	-	
Net present value	-	552

(c) The following are the amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss:

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Amortization expense on right of use assets [refer note 20]	152	152
Interest on lease liabilities (refer note 19)	71	88
Rent expenses related to short term leases (refer in note 21 & 29)		-
Total amount recognised in statement of profit and loss	223	240

(d) Amount recognised in statement of cash flow

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Payment of interest portion of lease liabilities	71	88
Payment of principal portion of finance lease liabilities	99	105
	170	193

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26 Employee benefit plans

(I) Defined contribution plan

The Company contributes to Provident Fund and ESIC which is the defined contribution plan for qualifying employees. Under this plan, the Company is required to contribute specified percentage of the payroll expense.

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Company's contribution to provident fund charged to statement of profit and loss	15	16

(II) Defined benefit plan - Gratuity

Gratuity, unfunded

The Code on Social Security, 2020

During the year ended 31 March 2026, the Central Government of india has notified the Code on Wages, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Code on social security, 2020 and the occupational safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020, collectively referred to as the New Labour Codes, effective from 21 November 2025 primarily impacting the wage definition to be considered for the purpose of defined benefit obligation relating to gratuity.
Include the following - where material past service cost arises:

The new Labour Codes introduced by the Government of India, inter alia, requires gratuity to be calculated based on wages constituting at least 50% of total remuneration. This has resulted in an increase in gratuity benefits in respect of services rendered in prior periods, and accordingly, the Group has recognised past service cost amounting to INR 19 Lakhs during the year. In accordance with IND AS 19, the past service cost has been recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the current year in which the plan amendment became effective.

A. Balance Sheet

The amounts recognised in the balance sheet and the movement in the net defined benefits obligation over the year are as follows:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Liability at the beginning of the year	90	69
Interest cost	6	5
Current service cost	19	13
Re-measurement - actuarial (gain)/loss - due to changes in demographic assumptions	-	(8)
Re-measurement - actuarial (gain)/loss - due to changes in financial assumptions	(0)	17
Re-measurement - actuarial (gain)/loss - due to changes in experienced adjustments	7	43
Benefits paid	(7)	(49)
Liability at the end of the year	114	90
Current	18	12
Non - current	96	78
Net liability recognised in the balance sheet	114	90

B. Statement of profit and loss

(i) Expense recognised in statement of profit and loss

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current service cost	19	13
Net interest cost	6	5
Total	25	18

(ii) Expenses recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI)

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Re-measurement - actuarial (gain)/loss - due to changes in demographic assumptions	-	(8)
Re-measurement - actuarial (gain)/loss - due to changes in financial assumptions	(0)	17
Re-measurement - actuarial (gain)/loss - due to changes in experienced adjustments	7	43
Total	7	52

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F The movement in advance tax as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance at the beginning of the current and previous	28	141
Add: Advance tax paid (including self-assessment tax and taxes deducted at source)	715	688
Add : Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods	-	(73)
Less: Income tax refund	-	(71)
Less: Foreign exchange difference on FTC	-	3
Less: Provision for taxes	(734)	(660)
Balance at the end of the current and previous year (net)	**9**	**28**
Disclosed as -		
Income tax assets (net) under non current assets	9	28

G The details of income tax assets and income tax liabilities as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Tax assets - Non current		
Advance tax and tax deducted at source	9	28
Net income tax assets at the year end	**9**	**28**

H Assessment year wise details of net current tax asset is as follows:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Assessment Year 26-27	9	-
Assessment Year 25-26	-	28
Net income tax assets at the year end	**9**	**28**

(#) Zero represents amount less than ₹ one lakh.

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(All amounts in ₹ lakh, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

24 Contingent liabilities and commitments

There are no contingent liabilities as at the balance sheet date (31 March 2025 - NIL)

25 Leases

The Company has entered into agreements for taking its office premises under lease and license arrangement. The agreement is for 5 years, lease rentals have an escalation of 5%. The effective interest rate for lease liability is 14.85% p.a

(a) Right of use asset

	Office premises
Gross block (at cost)	
Balance as at April 01, 2023	39
Additions	762
Deletion	(39)
Balance as at March 31, 2024	762
Additions	-
Deletion	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	762
Additions	-
Deletion	(762)
Balance as at March 31, 2026	0
Accumulated depreciation	
Balance as at April 01, 2023	15
Amortisation charge for the year	117
Deletions	(17)
Balance as at March 31, 2024	115
Amortisation charge for the year	152
Deletions	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	267
Amortisation charge for the year	152
Deletions	(419)
Balance as at March 31, 2026	(0)
Net block	
Carrying value as at March 31, 2026	0
Carrying value as at March 31, 2025	495
Carrying value as at March 31, 2024	647

(i) Company had taken office premise on lease, which was terminated during the year. Hence, the same has been removed from gross block as well as accumulated amortisation.

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C. The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligations are shown below:

In accordance with Indian Accounting Standard 19, actuarial valuation was done in respect of the aforesaid defined benefit plan of gratuity based on the following assumptions:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Actuarial assumptions		
Discount rate (per annum)	6.59%	6.54%
Future salary increase	14%	8.00%
Rate of employee turnover / withdrawal rate	26% p.a.	1.00% p.a. for Directors & 15.00% p.a. for Employees
Mortality rate during employment	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)	

D Sensitivity of key assumptions are shown below

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Discount rate (+ 1%)	(4)	(3)
Discount rate (- 1%)	4	4
Salary Escalation Rate (- 1%)	3	(3)
Salary Escalation Rate (+ 1%)	(3)	3
Employee turnover (- 1%)	(1)	2
Employee turnover (+ 1%)	2	(2)

(#) Zero represents amount less than ₹ one lakh.

E Maturity analysis of projected benefit obligation

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
1st following year	18	12
2nd following year	20	15
3rd following year	19	14
4th following year	17	13
5th following year	14	12
Sum of the years to 6 to 10	41	35
Sum of the years 11 and above	22	20

(III) Compensated absences

The Company accrues for the compensated absences, a long term employee benefit plan based on the entire available leave balance standing to the credit of the employees at the year end restricting to 15 leaves. The value of such leave balance eligible for carry forward, is determined by actuarial valuation as at the balance sheet date and is charged to statement of profit and loss in the period determined. The provision as at March 31, 2026: 18 lakhs (March 31, 2025: ₹ 12 lakhs)

Actuarial assumptions	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Discount rate (per annum)	7%	7%
Rate of salary increase	14%	8%
Rate of employee turnover	26% p.a.	1.00% p.a. for Directors & 15.00% p.a. for Employees
Mortality rate during employment	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)	
Current	2	3
Non - current	9	9
Net liability recognised in the balance sheet	**11**	**12**

27 Earnings per share

The following table reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computation:

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Basic		
Profit attributable to equity shareholders	2,202	1,808
Basic weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	10,01,100	10,650
Restated for FY 2024-25	-	10,01,100
Basic earnings per share	220	181
Diluted		
Profit attributable to equity shareholders	2,202	1,808
Add: stock compensation expense	-	-
Profit attributable to equity shareholders for calculating diluted EPS	2,202	1,808
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	10,01,100	10,650
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding (including dilutive) Restated for FY 2024-25	10,01,100	10,01,100
Diluted earnings per share	220	181

28 Segment reporting

The Company operates in only one segment which is gamified early learning. Chief operating decision maker of the business is chief operating officer of the Company who monitors and reviews operating results of the whole Company as one segment. Thus, as per Ind AS 108, Operating Segment, segment disclosure is not required.

29 Related party disclosures

A. Names of related parties and related party relationship

Names of related parties	Related party relationship
Nazara Technologies Limited	Holding Company
Kiddopia Inc	Wholly owned subsidiary
Anupam Dhanuka	Whole Time Director (till 6 Septmeber 2024)
Anshu Anupam Dhanuka	Whole Time Director(till 6 Septmeber 2024)
Dhaval Sheth	Whole time director (from 18 September 2024 till 3rd August 2025)
Sanjay Soni	Director (from 01 April 2025)
Manish Gaurav	Whole time director (from 11 July 2025)
Anupriya Sinha Das	Director (from 13 November 2024)

B. Related party transactions -

Nature of Transactions	Name of related parties	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Expenses			
Salary and Bonus	Anupam Dhanuka	-	104
Salary and Bonus	Anshu Dhanuka	-	104
Salary and Bonus	Dhaval Sheth	42	92
IT support service expenses	Nazara Technologies Limited	71	12
Salary and Bonus	Nazara Technologies Limited (Manish Gaurav)	121	-
Revenue from operations			
License fees	Kiddopia Inc	3,836	3,846
Other income			
nterest Income	Kiddopia Inc	568	-
Management fees	Kiddopia Inc	-	0

Note: The managerial remuneration has been paid / provided in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.

mount outstanding as at the balance sheet date

ature of Transactions	Name of related parties	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
laries payable	Nazara Technologies Limited (Manish Gaurav)	15	23
ade Payable	Nazara Technologies Limited	5	4
de receivables	Kiddopia Inc	848	240
billed revenue	Kiddopia Inc	316	272
n	Kiddopia Inc	8,200	-
rued Interest on Loan	Kiddopia Inc	568	-

npensation of key managerial personnel

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
ies, wages and other benefits	164	300
pensation related to share based payments		
	164	300

:
neration to key managerial personnel doesn't include provision made for gratuity and compensated absences as they are determine on actuarial basis for the Company as a whole.

o represents amount less than ₹ one lakhs.

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Manish

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(All amounts are stated in ₹ lakh, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

30 Fair value measurements

I Financial assets and financial liabilities

a) Financial assets and liabilities (at amortised cost)

	Fair value As at March 31, 2026	Fair value As at March 31, 2025
Financial assets - non-current		
Other financial assets	-	1,146
Financial assets - current		
Trade receivable	1,200	512
Cash and cash equivalents	668	9
Other bank balances	632	7,217
Other financial assets	581	113
Total financial assets	**3,081**	**8,997**
Financial liabilities - non-current		
Lease liabilities	-	420
Financial liabilities - current		
Trade payable	46	58
Lease liabilities	-	132
Other financial liabilities	89	86
Total liabilities	**135**	**696**

Notes

1 Financial assets and liabilities include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, unbilled receivable, eligible financial current and non-current assets, finance lease liabilities, trade payables, and eligible financial current liabilities and non-current liabilities. The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amount largely due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

2 The fair values of lease liabilities, security deposits, loans and other financial assets and liabilities are considered to be the same as their carrying values, as there is an immaterial change in the lending rates.

II Fair value hierarchy for assets and liabilities

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 under current market conditions.

The Company categorizes assets and liabilities measured at fair value into one of three levels depending on the ability to observe inputs employed in their measurement which are described as follows:
Level 1: *Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities*
Level 2: *Other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair values are observable, either*
Level 3: *Techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data. The following table provides the fair value measurements hierarchy of the company's assets and liabilities:*

There are no financial assets or liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring or non recurring basis in the balance sheet. Hence as per Ind As 113, no disclosure has been made.

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31 Financial risk management

The Company is exposed primarily to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, credit risk and liquidity risk which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instrument, in particular financial assets and liabilities. The focus of the risk management committee is to assess the unpredictability of the financial environment and to mitigate potential adverse effect on the financial performance of the Company.

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprises of trade and other payables, lease liabilities and other financial liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, Investments, cash and bank balances, other financial assets that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks.

A Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from counterparty failure to repay or service debt according to the contractual terms and obligations. Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration of risks. The financial instruments that are subject to concentration of credit risk principally consist of loans, cash and bank balances and bank deposits.

The Company is charging end users or customers upfront for all the subscription revenue and In app sales via its agent . The agent in turn within 45 days generates a report and remit net of commission amount to the Company. So as revenue is collected upfront there is virtually no credit risk on account of counterparty failure to pay. License fee is received from its wholly owned subsidiary company.

Bank balances and deposits are held with only high rated banks and security deposits are placed for leasing purpose only. Hence, in such cases, the credit risk is negligible.

The table below provide details regarding past dues receivables as at each reporting date:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Not due	1,200	512
	1,200	**512**

There are no provisions for expected credit losses. Receivable from top customer is 100%, which is a wholly owned subsidiary Company and hence risk of concentration of receivable is low.

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B Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to maintain optimum levels of liquidity and to ensure that funds are available for use as per requirement. The liquidity risk principally arises from obligations on account of financial liabilities viz. trade payables and other financial liabilities.

The corporate finance department of the Company is responsible for liquidity and funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

The maturity of financial liabilities are as follows:

As at March 31, 2026	On Demand	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Trade payables	-	46		46
Lease liabilities (undiscounted)	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	89		89
	-	135	-	135

As at March 31, 2025	On Demand	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Trade payables	-	58	-	58
Lease liabilities (undiscounted)	-	203	493	696
Other financial liabilities	-	86	-	86
	-	347	493	840

C Market risk

(i) Foreign currency risk management

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk on their receivables and payables which are held in USD.
In respect of the foreign currency transactions, the Company does not hedge the exposures since the management believes that the credit period is not significant.

Amounts receivable in foreign currency on account of the following:

Currency	Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
INR	Trade receivables	848	512
USD	Trade receivables	$ 12	$ 6

(ii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

There are no borrowings in the Company. Hence, there is no impact of interest rate fluctuation.

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Paper Boat Apps Private Limited
Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information to the financial statements
(All amounts are stated in ₹ lakh, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

32 Capital management
The Company's objectives when managing capital are as below -
- safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns and benefits for stakeholders, and
- maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividend paid to shareholder, return capital to shareholder or issue new shares. Company's aim is to ensure that it remains a debt free company

33 Financial ratios

Ratios / measures	Measures	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	% Change	Reason for Variance for change more than
a) Current ratio	Times	64.04	25.08	155.30%	Derecogonition of Lease Liability & Loan given to Kiddopia Inc
b) Return on equity ratio	%	22%	22%	-0.44%	
c) Trade receivable turnover	Times	4.48	7.96	-43.66%	Trade receivables increased due to a rise receivable during the year.
d) Trade payable turnover	Times	7.97	8.54	-6.71%	
e) Net capital turnover Ratio	Times	0.41	0.54	-24.68%	
f) Net profit ratio	%	57.37%	46.97%	22.13%	
g) Return on capital employed	%	23.30%	27.67%	-15.78%	
h) Return on investment	%	6.98%	7.34%	-4.82%	

Ratios	Numerator	
Current ratio	Current assets	
Return on equity	Profit after tax	
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	
Trade payables turnover ratio	Adjusted expenses *	
Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	
Net profit	Profit after tax	
Return on capital employed	Earnings before interest and taxes **	Average of total shareholder's equity and debt***
Return on investment (%)	Interest income on fixed deposits	

* Adjusted expenses refers to other expenses net of non-cash expenses, director's fees and donations
** EBIT excludes other income
*** Debt includes current and non-current lease liabilities

34 Other significant disclosures
i. The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loan to promoters, directors, key managerial personnels and related parties either severally or jointly with any other person, that are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

ii. The Company has not revalued property, plant & equipment and right-of-use assets during the year.

iii. The Company has carried out transactions relating to Loans or advances by extending loan to Related Parties.

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iv. The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

v. The Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013) or consortium thereof, in accordance with the guidelines on wilful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

vi. The Company does not have any transactions with Companies which are strike off.

vii. During the year, 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 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). Accordingly, there are no transactions which are not recorded in the books of accounts, hence no such disclosure is applicable.

viii. The Company does have any charges or satisfaction of charge which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies (ROC) beyond the statutory period.

ix. The Company does not own any immovable properties and hence does not hold any title deeds for immovable properties.

x. The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) the funds to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, 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.

xi. The company has not received the funds from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, 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;

xii. The Company has not entered into any trading or investing in Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency during the year.

xiii. The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction of number of layers) Rule, 2017

xiv. The Company uses an accounting software for maintenance of books of accounts which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility. Further in the previous year the audit trail (edit logs) for accounting records was enabled from 18 May 2023. The audit trail of previous year has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled.

xv. The Company uses another accounting software for payroll records which is operated by a third-party service provider. The Company has not been able to obtain the 'Independent Auditor's Assurance Report on the Description of Controls, their Design and Operating Effectiveness' ('Type 2 report' issued in accordance with SAE 3402, Assurance Reports on Controls at a Service Organisation) for the year ended 31 March 2026

35 Figures of the previous year has been re-grouped/re-arranged wherever necessary. The impact of the same is not material to the users of these standalone financial statements.

36 Note on Merger

The Board of Directors in their meeting held on 24 May 2025 has considered and approved the Scheme of Arrangement involving Nazara Technologies Limited (Parent Company) and Paperboat Apps Private Limited ("the Company"). The Scheme involves merger of wholly own subsidiary with the Company effective from appointed date of April 01, 2025. The Scheme has been filed with BSE and NSE and the Company is in the process of getting the necessary regulatory and other approvals. .

37 Event after reporting date

No adjusting or significant non-adjusting events have occurred between March 31, 2026 and the date of authorization of these financial statements.

For M S K C & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 001595S/S000168

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Paper Boat Apps Private Limited
CIN :-U74120MH2013PTC246788

MSKC & ASSOCIATES LLP Chartered Accountants

Ojas D. Joshi
Partner
Membership No.: 109752
Place: Mumbai
Date: 08th May 2026
UDIN : 26109752VAUNWM6664

Manish Gaurav
Director
DIN: 11190895
Place: Mumbai
Date: 08th May 2026

Anupriya Sinha Das
Director
DIN: 10744606
Place: Mumbai
Date: 08th May 2026

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