PJHS ENTERTAINMET PRIVATE LIMITED

ERSTWHILE DVS WORLDWIDE SERVICES PVT LTD

CIN : U93290DL2015PTC278387

STATEMENT OF AUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QAURTER AND YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2026

(Rs. In Lakhs)

S. No.	Particulars	Quarter Ended 31 March 2026	Quarter Ended 31 December 2025	Quarter Ended 31 March 2025	Year Ended March 31st 2026	Year Ended March 31st 2025
		Audited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Audited	Audited
1	Income from operations					
	(a) Revenue from operations	-	-	-	-	-
	(b) Other income	2.59	8.99	16.00	14.58	16.00
	Total Income	**2.59**	**8.99**	16.00	**14.58**	**16.00**
2	Expenses					-
	(a) Cost of materials consumed	-		-	-	-
	(b) Purchase of stock-in-trade	-		-	-	-
	(c) Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	-		-	-	-
	(d) Employee benefits expense	-		-	-	-
	(e) Finance Cost	17.07		-	17.07	-
	(f) Depreciation and amortisation expense	-		-	-	-
	(g) Other expenses	1.23	0.26	0.26	15.03	0.46
	Total expenses	18.30	**0.26**	0.26	**32.10**	**0.46**
3	**Profit / (Loss) before exceptional Items and tax (1-2)**	-15.71	**8.73**	15.74	**(17.52)**	**15.54**
4	Exceptional items	-	-	-2.20	-	**(2.20)**
5	**Profit / (Loss) before tax (3+4)**	-15.71	**8.73**	17.94	**(17.52)**	**17.74**
6	**Tax expense/(income)**	-		-		
	Current Tax	-		-	-	-
	Deffered Tax	-		-		
7	**Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (5-6)**	**(15.71)**	**8.73**	17.94	**(17.52)**	**17.74**
8	**Other comprehensive income**					
(a)	-Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-		-	-	-
	-Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-		-		
(b)	-Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-		-	-	-
	-Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-		-	-	-
9	**Total comprehensive income for the period**	**(15.71)**	**8.73**	17.94	**(17.52)**	**17.74**
10	**Paid-up equity share capital (Face value per share Rs. 10/-)**	23.40	23.40	23.40	23.40	23.40
11	**Reserve excluding revaluation reserves as per balance sheet of previous accounting year**	0				
12	**Earnings/(Loss) per share (of Rs. 10 each) (not annualised)**	0			-	-
	(a) Basic (Rs.)	(6.71)	3.73	7.67	(7.49)	7.58
	(b) Diluted (Rs.)	(6.71)	3.73	7.67	(7.49)	7.58

Notes :

1 The above financial Results are in accordance with Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 were reviewed and approved and taken on record by the Board of Directors in their meeting held on

2 Result for quarter and year ended 31st March, 2026 are in compliance with all the applicable Indian accounting standards (Ind AS) notified by the ministry of corporate affairs.

3 **Figures for the previous year have been reclassified to conform with current period presentation, where ever applicable.**

For Goyal Nagpal & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN No. 018289C

VIRENDER NAGPAL
Digitally signed by VIRENDER NAGPAL
Date: 2026.05.22 15:57:36 +05'30'

Virender Nagpal
Partner
M No. 416004
Place : New Delhi
Date : 22-05-26

For PJHS ENTERTAINMENT PVT LTD

PJHS Entertainment Private Limited New Delhi

(Vishal Arya) Director DIN :07131129

(Rajpal Singh) Director DIN :05247238

PJHS ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED
ERSTWHILE DVS WORLDWIDE SERVICES PVT LTD
CIN : U93290DL2015PTC278387

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2026

All figures are in hundreds otherwise stated		0.00	0.00	(0.00)
Particulars	**Notes**	**As at 31st Mar 2026**	**As at 31 Mar 2025**	**As at 1 April 2024**
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Financial Assets				
Investments	2	1,500.00	500.00	
Other non-current assets		-	-	
		1,500.00	**500.00**	-
Current Assets				
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	3	2,837.42	30.25	119.62
Other current assets	4	4,43,439.54	1,600.00	897.65
		4,46,276.95	**1,630.25**	**1,017.27**
Total		**4,47,776.96**	**2,130.25**	**1,017.27**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity Share capital	5	23,400.00	23,400.00	23,400.00
Other equity	6	(43,176.83)	(25,654.88)	(43,394.57)
		(19,776.83)	**(2,254.88)**	**(19,994.57)**
LIABILITIES				
Non-Current Liabilities				
Other Non Current Liabilities		-	-	-
		-	-	-
Current liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	7	4,64,121.92	2,206.77	20,352.54
(ii) Right of use liabilities				
(iii) Trade payable	8			
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprise and small enterprises		-	-	
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		424.99	-	365.80
Other Current liability	9	3,006.88	2,178.35	293.50
		4,67,553.79	**4,385.12**	**21,011.84**
Total		**4,47,776.96**	**2,130.25**	**1,017.27**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached
For Goyal Nagpal & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN No. 018289C

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Virender Nagpal
Partner
M No. 416004
Place : New Delhi
Date : 22-05-26
UDIN:

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
For PJHS Entertainment Private Limited

PJHS Entertainment Private Limited New Delhi

(Vishal Arya) Director DIN :07131129

(Rajpal Singh) Director DIN :05247238

PJHS ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED
ERSTWHILE DVS WORLDWIDE SERVICES PVT LTD
CIN : U93290DL2015PTC278387
Statement of Standalone Finanacial Statement For Year ended 31st March 2026
All figures are in hundreds otherwise stated

Particulars	Note no.	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Income			
Revenue from operations	10	-	-
Other income	11	14,575.00	16,000.00
Total income (I)		**14,575.00**	**16,000.00**
Expenses			
Finance Cost	12	17,068.80	-
Other expense	13	15,028.15	460.31
Total expenses (II)		**32,096.95**	**460.31**
Profit / (Loss) before exceptional Items and tax (I-II)		**(17,521.95)**	**15,539.69**
Exceptional items			**2,200.00**
Profit/ (loss) before tax		**(17,521.95)**	**17,739.69**
Tax expense			
a) Current tax	-	-	-
b) Deferred tax	-	-	-
Profit/ (loss) for the year		**(17,521.95)**	**17,739.69**
Other comprehensive income			
-Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans			
Income tax relating to Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(17,521.95)**	**17,739.69**
Earnings per equity share (for continuing operations)			
a) Basic		(7.49)	7.58
b) Diluted		(7.49)	7.58

Notes :
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached
For Goyal Nagpal & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN No. 018289C
VIRENDER NAGPAL
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Partner
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Place : New Delhi
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UDIN:

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For PJHS Entertainment Private
PJHS Entertainment Private Limited New Delhi

(Vishal Arya)
Director
DIN :07131129

(Rajpal Singh)
Director
DIN :05247238

PJHS ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED
ERSTWHILE DVS WORLDWIDE SERVICES PVT LTD
CIN : U93290DL2015PTC278387

Statement of changes in equity
All figures are in hundreds otherwise stated
A. Equity Share Capital

Balance at 1 April 2025	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance at 31st March 2026
23,400	-	23,400

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Reserve and Surplus	Total
	Retained Earnings	
Balance at 1 April 2025	(25,654.88)	(25,654.88)
Loss for the year	(17,521.95)	(17,521.95)
Other Comprehensive income	-	-
Total Comprehensive income for the year	(17,521.95)	(17,521.95)
Balance at 31st March 2026	**(43,176.83)**	**(43,176.83)**

Particulars	Reserve and Surplus	Total
	Retained Earnings	
Balance at 1 April 2024	(43,394.57)	(43,394.57)
Profit for the year	17,739.69	17,739.69
Other Comprehensive income	-	-
Total Comprehensive income for the year	17,739.69	17,739.69
Balance at 31 March 2025	**(25,654.88)**	**(25,654.88)**

PJHS ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED
ERSTWHILE DVS WORLDWIDE SERVICES PVT LTD
CIN : U93290DL2015PTC278387
Statement of Standalone Cash Flow For the Year ended 31st March 2026

Particulars	As at 31st Mar 2026	As at 31 Mar 2025
Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Net profit before tax	(17,521.95)	17,739.69
Operating profit before working capital changes	**(17,521.95)**	**17,739.69**
Adjustments for :		
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade payable	424.99	(365.80)
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Non current assets	(1,000.00)	(500.00)
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	828.53	1,884.85
Increase/(Decrease) in Current Financial Liabilities	4,61,915.15	(18,145.77)
(Increase)/Decrease in Other current assets	(4,41,839.54)	(702.35)
Cash generated from operations	**2,807.18**	**(89.38)**
Taxes Paid		
Net cash generated from operating activities	**2,807.18**	**(89.38)**
Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipments, capital work in progress including capital advances and capital creditors	-	-
Increase in other financial assets		
Net cash generated from Investing activities	-	-
Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Increase in Loan	-	-
Net cash generated from Financing Activities	-	-
Net Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**2,807.18**	**(89.38)**
Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents	30.25	119.62
Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents	**2,837.42**	**30.25**
Components of cash and cash equivalents as at end of the year		
Cash on hand	74.66	30.25
Balances with banks		
- on current account	2,762.76	-
Cash and bank balance	**2,837.42**	**30.25**

1.The above Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard 7 "Statement of Cash Flow"

As per our report of even date attached

For Goyal Nagpal & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN No. 018289C

VIRENDER NAGPAL
Digitally signed by VIRENDER NAGPAL
Date: 2026.05.22 16:00:14 +05'30'

Virender Nagpal
Partner
M No. 416004
Place : New Delhi
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For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
For PJHS Entertainment Private

PJHS Entertainment Private Limited
New Delhi

(Vishal Arya)
Director
DIN :07131129

(Rajpal Singh)
Director
DIN :05247238

PJHS ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED
ERSTWHILE DVS WORLDWIDE SERVICES PVT LTD
CIN : U93290DL2015PTC278387
Notes to Financial Statements for the Year ended 31st March 2026
All figures are in hundreds otherwise stated

Background

PJHS Entertainment Private Limited ("the Company") is a private limited company domiciled in India was incorporated on 25/03/2015 under the provisions of Companies Act, 2013. The registered office of the Company is situated at Delhi.

1 Basis of Preparation

a) Compliance with Indian Accounting Standard

The Standalone Ind AS financial statements ("financial statements") of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and other relevant provisions of the Act.

For all the period upto and including the financial statements of year ended 31 March 2025 were prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under the section 133 Companies Act, 2013, read with rule 7 of Companies Accounts Rules, 2014 (as amended) and other relevant provisions of the Act (Previous GAAP).

These financial statements for the period ended 31st March, 2026 are the first financial statements that are prepared in accordance with Ind AS for information on how the transition has affected the financial position and financial performance and cash flows.

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest hundreds as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

b) Basis of Measurement

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention on accrual basis, unless otherwise stated.

c) Others

Financial Statements has been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with the applicable accounting standards prescribed in the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 issued by the Central Government.

d) Current versus Non-Current Classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Financial Statement 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
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

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 twelve months as its operating cycle.

e) Foreign Currency Translation

i) Functional and Presentation Currency

Items included in the Financial Statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates i.e. 'the functional currency'. The Financial Statements are presented in Indian rupee ('INR), which is Company's functional and presentation currency.

ii) Transactions and Balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using exchange rates at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses from settlement of these transactions, and from translation of monetary assets and liabilities at the reporting date exchange rates are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a net basis within other income/ expenses.

2 **Summary of significant accounting policies**

Revenue Recognition

The Company derives revenues primarily from sale of oral care products, cosmetic products and other products.

Effective April 1, 2018, the Company adopted Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, using the cumulative catch-up transition method, applied to contracts that were
not completed as of April 1, 2018. In accordance with the cumulative catch-up transition method, the comparatives have not been retrospectively adjusted
The following is a summary of new and / or revised significant accounting policies related to revenue recognition. Refer Note 2a "Significant Accounting Policies," in the Company's 2018 Annual Financials for the policies in effect for revenue prior to April 1, 2018. The effect on adoption of Ind AS 115 was insignificant.

Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" provides a control-based revenue recognition model and provides a five step application approach to be followed for revenue recognition.

- Identify the contract(s) with a customer;
- Identify the performance obligations;
- Determine the transaction price;
- Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations;
- Recognise revenue when or as an entity satisfies performance obligation.

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

Sale of goods

For sale of goods, revenue is recognised when control of the goods has transferred at a point in time i.e. when the goods have been dispatched to the location of customer. Following dispatch, the customer has full discretion over the responsibility, manner of distribution, price to sell the goods and bears the risks of obsolescence and loss in relation to the goods. A receivable is recognised by the Company when the goods are dispatched to the customer as this represents the point in time at which the right to consideration becomes unconditional, as only the passage of time is required before payment is due. Payment is due within 45-60 days. The Company considers the effects of variable consideration, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

Variable consideration

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised
will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. The Company recognizes changes in the estimated amount of variable consideration in the period in which the change occurs. Some contracts for the sale of goods provide customers with volume rebates and pricing incentives, which give rise to variable consideration.
Rebates are offset against amounts payable by the customer. To estimate the variable consideration for the expected future rebates, the Company applies the most likely amount method for contracts with a single-volume threshold. The selected method that best predicts the amount of variable consideration is primarily driven by the number of volume thresholds contained in the contract. The Company then applies the requirements on constraining estimates of variable consideration and recognises a refund liability for the expected future rebates.
Contract balances

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section (g) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

Contract liabilities (which the Company refer to as advance from customer)

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.
The Company presents revenues net of indirect taxes in its Statement of Profit and Loss.

Cost to obtain a contract

The Company pays sales commission to its selling agents for each contract that they obtain for the Company. The Company has elected to apply the optional practical expedient for costs to obtain a contract which allows the Company to immediately expense sales commissions (included in 'commission on sales' under other expenses) because the amortization period of the asset that the Company otherwise would have used is one year or less.

Costs to fulfil a contract i.e. freight, insurance and other selling expenses are recognized as an expense in the period in which related revenue is recognised.

Financing components

The Company does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Company does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

a) **Income Tax**

Income tax expense for the year comprises of current tax and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to an item which is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the tax is recognized in 'Other comprehensive income' or directly in equity, respectively.

The Income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

Current Tax

Calculation of current tax is based on tax rates applicable for respective years on the basis of tax law enacted and substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. The Company establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. Current is payable on taxable profit, which differs from profit and loss in financial statements. Current tax is charged to Statement of Profit and Loss. Provision for current tax is made after taking in to consideration benefits admissible under Income Tax Act, 1961.

Deferred Tax

Deferred income taxes are calculated without discounting using the Balance Sheet method on temporary differences between carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and there tax base using the tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. However deferred tax is not provided on the initial recognition of assets and liabilities unless the related transaction is business combination or affects tax or accounting profit. Tax losses available to the carried forward and other income tax credit available to the entity are assesse for recognition as deferred tax assets.

Deferred tax liabilities are always provided for in full. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that they will be able to utilize against future taxable income.

Deferred tax asset are recognised to the extent that is probable that the underlying tax loss or deductible temporary differences will be utilized against future taxable income. This is assessed based on Company's forecast of future operating income at each reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the entity has a right and intention to set off current tax assets and liabilities from the same taxation authority.

Minimum Alternative Tax(MAT)

Minimum alternate tax credit entitlement paid in accordance with tax laws, which gives rise to future economic benefit in form of adjustment to future tax liability, is considered as an asset to the extent management estimate its recovery in future years.

d) **Leases**

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Finance Lease

Leases of property, plant and equipment where the Company, as lessee, has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalized at the lease's inception at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in borrowings or other financial liabilities as appropriate. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. Contingent rentals are recognized as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Operating Lease

As a lessee

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

b) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Assessment for impairment is done at each Balance Sheet date as to whether there is any indication that a non-financial asset may be impaired. Indefinite-life intangibles are subject to a review for impairment annually or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that it is necessary.

For the purpose of assessing impairment, the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets is considered as a cash generating unit. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquire are assigned to those units.

If any indication of impairment exists, an estimate of the recoverable amount of the individual asset/cash generating unit is made. Asset/cash generating unit whose carrying value exceeds their recoverable amount are written down to the recoverable amount by recognizing the impairment loss as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill (if any) allocated to the cash generating unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Recoverable amount is higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset or cash generating unit and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. Assessment is also done at each Balance Sheet date as to whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognized for an asset in prior accounting periods may no longer exist or may have decreased. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the assets carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation and amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

c) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to know amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

j) Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

The Company's trade receivable are generally non interest bearing if paid within the due dates.

d) Inventories

(i) Raw materials, packaging materials and stores and spare parts are valued at the lower of weighted average cost and net realizable value. Cost includes purchase price, taxes (excluding levies or taxes subsequently recoverable by the enterprise from the concerned revenue authorities), freight inwards and other expenditure incurred in bringing such inventories to their present location and condition. However, these items are considered to be realizable at cost if finished products in which they will be used are expected to be sold at or above cost.
(ii) Work in progress, manufactured finished goods and traded goods are valued at the lower of weighted average cost and net realizable value. Cost of work in progress and manufactured finished goods is determined on the weighted average basis and comprises direct material, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing these inventories to their present location and condition.
(iii) Excise duty liability, wherever applicable, is included in the valuation of closing inventory of finished goods. Excise duty payable on finished goods is accounted for upon manufacture and transfer of finished goods to the stores. Payment of excise duty is deferred till the clearance of goods from the factory premises.
(iv) Provision for obsolescence on inventories is made on the basis of management's estimate based on demand and market of the inventories.
(v) Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.
(vi)The comparison of cost and net realizable value is made on an item by item basis.

e) Financial Assets

(i) Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
- those measured at amortized cost.
- Investment in equity of subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are accounted and carried at cost less impairment in accordance with Ind AS 27.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.
For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in Statement of Profit and Loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

(ii) **Initial Measurement**

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

(iii) **Subsequent Measurement**

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

• **Amortized cost**: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortized cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

• **Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognized in other gains/ (losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method. At present no financial assets fulfill this condition.

• **Fair value through profit or loss(FVTPL)**: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss and presented net in the Statement of Profit and Loss within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

Equity instruments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109, are measured at fair value. At Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument by instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

Where the Company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to the Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. Dividends from such investments are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in other gain/ (losses) in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

Investments in subsidiaries

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

Upon first-time adoption of Ind AS, the Company has elected to measure its investments at the Previous GAAP carrying amount as its deemed cost on the date of transition to Ind AS i.e., April 1, 2024.

(iv) **Impairment of Financial Assets**

For all financial assets with contractual cash flows other than trade receivable, ECLs are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of ECLs (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised as an impairment gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(v) **De recognition of Financial Assets**

A financial asset is derecognized only when:

• The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or

• retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognized.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognized if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

f) Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

After initial measurement, such financial liabilities 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 finance costs in the profit or loss.

Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within the operating cycle of the business. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan.

Borrowings are removed from the Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as other gains/(losses).

Where the terms of a financial liability are renegotiated and the entity issues equity instruments to a creditor to extinguish all or part of the liability (debt for equity swap), a gain or loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, which is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability and the fair value of the equity instruments issued.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

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 or loss.

g) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

h) Property plant and equipment

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. Other property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost of acquisition net of recoverable taxes(wherever applicable), less accumulated depreciation and amortization, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price, any cost attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use and initial estimate of costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site if any.

Where cost of a part of the asset is significant to the total cost of the assets and useful lives of the part is different from the remaining asset, then useful live of the part is determined separately and accounted as separate component.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when 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 carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

An asset's carrying amount is written down to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of Profit or Loss when the asset is derecognized

Transition to Ind AS

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its PPE recognized in the financial statements as on April1,2024 to Ind AS , measured as per the Previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition after making necessary adjustments as per Ind AS 101 "First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards". Refer note 21 for the first time adoption impact.

I) Intangible Assets

An intangible asset is recognised when it is probable that the future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the enterprise and where its cost can be reliably measured. Intangible assets are stated at cost of acquisition less accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any cost attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use.

Cost of Internally generated asset comprises of all expenditure that can be directly attributed, or allocated on a reasonable and consistent basis, to create, produce and make assets ready for its intended use.

Losses arising from retirement of , and gains or losses on disposals of intangible assets are determined as the difference between net disposal proceeds with carrying amount of assets and recognised as income or expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Transition to Ind AS

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its intangible assets recognized in the financial statements as on April 1,2024 to Ind AS , measured as per the Previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition after making necessary adjustments as per Ind AS 101. "First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards". Refer note 21 for the first time adoption impact.

j) Capital Work in progress/ Intangible under development

Capital Work in progress/ Intangible under development represents expenditure incurred in respect of capital projects/ intangible assets under development and are carried at cost. Cost includes related acquisition expenses, development cost, borrowing cost(wherever applicable) and other direct expenditures.

k) Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation on fixed assets has been provided on straight line method in accordance with the provisions of Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013. The Management believes that the estimated useful lives as per the provisions of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, except for moulds and dies, are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.
Based on internal assessment and technical evaluation, the management has assessed useful lives of moulds and dies as five years, which is different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

Intangible assets comprising of computer software are amortized over a period of five years.

Depreciation and amortization on addition to fixed assets is provided on pro rata basis from the date of assets are ready to use. Depreciation and amortization on sale/deduction from fixed assets is provided for upto the date of sale, deduction, discardment as the case may be.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

All assets costing Rs. 5,000 or below are depreciated/ amortized by a one-time depreciation/amortization charge in the year of purchase.

l) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing cost includes interest calculated using the effective interest rate method and amortization of ancillary cost incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings. General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

All Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

m) Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

A Provision is recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current .market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Contingent liabilities are disclosed on the basis of judgment of the management/ independent experts. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current management estimate.

n) Employee Benefits :

(i) Short-term obligations

Short term benefits comprises of employee cost such as salaries and bonuses including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.
The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the Balance Sheet.

(ii) Long-term obligations

Gratuity obligations

The Company provides for the retirement benefit in the form of Gratuity. The liability or asset recognised in the Balance Sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation denominated in INR is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Remeasurement of gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the Balance Sheet. Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

Leave encashment

The liabilities for accumulated absents are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the Balance Sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

Provident Fund

All the employees of the Company are entitled to receive benefits under Provident Fund, which is defined contribution plan. Both the employee and the employer make monthly contributions to the plan at a predetermined rate as per the provisions of The Employees Provident Fund and miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. These contributions are made to the fund administered and managed by the Government of India.

Employee state Insurance

Employees whose wages/salary is within the prescribed limit in accordance with the Employee State Insurance Act, 1948, are covered under this scheme. These contributions are made to the fund administered and managed by the Government of India. The Company's contributions to these schemes are expensed off in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company has no further obligations under the plan beyond its monthly contributions.

o) Contributed equity

Equity shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

p) Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per equity share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity Shares outstanding during the financial year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period, are adjusted for events of bonus issued to existing shareholders.

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

q) Segment Reporting

In line with the provisions of Ind AS 108 Operating Segments, and on the basis of the review of operations by the Chief Operating Decision Maker(CODM), the operations of the Company fall under Manufacturing of Oral Care products, which is considered to be the only reportable segment.

r) Measurement of fair values

A number of the accounting policies and disclosures require measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes a finance team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values.

The finance team regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, is used to measure fair values, then the finance team assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred. Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values used in preparing these financial statements is included in the respective notes.

s) Assets held for Sale

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount is intended to be recovered principally through a sale (rather than through continuing use) when the asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sale of such asset (or disposal group) and the sale is highly probable and is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

t) Exceptional Items

An item of income or expense which its size, type or incidence requires disclosure in order to improve an understanding of the performance of the Company is treated as an exceptional item and the same is disclosed in the notes to accounts.

Applicable standards issued but not yet effective

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA"), through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 and Companies (Indian Accounting

Ind AS - 116

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 116, Leases. Ind AS 116 will replace the existing leases Standard, Ind AS 17 Leases, and related Interpretations. The Standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract i.e., the lessee and the lessor. Ind As 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. Currently, operating lease expenses are charged to the statement of profit & loss. The Standard also contains enhanced disclosure requirements for lessees. Ind AS 116 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in Ind AS 17.

The Company is evaluating the requirements of IND AS 116 and has not yet determined the impact on the financial statements.

Ind AS – 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax treatments:

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment which is to be applied while performing the determination of taxable profit (or loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under Ind AS 12. According to Appendix, companies need to determine the probability of the relevant tax authority accepting each tax treatment, or group of tax treatments, when determining tax profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credit and tax rates.

The standard permits two possible methods of transition- i) Full retrospective approach- Under this approach, Appendix C will be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Change in Accounting Estimates and Errors, without using hindsight and ii) retrospectively with cumulative effect of initially applying Appendix C recognized by adjusting equity on initial application without adjusting comparatives.

The Company will adopt the standard on April 1, 2019 and has decided to adjust the cumulative effects in equity on the date of initial application i.e., April 1, 2019 without adjusting comparatives.

The effect of adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C would be insignificant in the financial statements.

Amendment to Ind AS 12- Income Taxes

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to the guidance in Ind AS 12, "Income Taxes", in connection with accounting for dividend distribution taxes.

The amendment clarifies that an entity shall recognize the income tax consequences of dividend in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognized those past transactions or events.

The Company is currently evaluating the effect of this amendment on the financial statements.

Amendment to Ind AS 19- plan amendment, curtailment or settlement

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to Ind AS 19, "Employee benefits", in connection with accounting for plan amendments, curtailments and settlements.

The amendment requires an entity :

• to use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement; and

• to recognize in profit or loss as a part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognized because of the impact of the asset ceiling.

The Company does not have any impact on account of this amendment.

Amendment in Ind AS 23 – Borrowing Costs

The amendments clarify that if any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale, that borrowing becomes part of the funds that an entity borrows generally when calculating the capitalisation rate on general borrowings. The Company does not expect any impact from this amendment.

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Notes to Financial Statements for the Year ended 31st March 2026
All figures are in hundreds otherwise stated

2 Non current financial assets

Particulars	As at 31st Mar 2026	As at 31 Mar 2025
Investment	1,500.00	500.00
Total	**1,500.00**	**500.00**

3 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31st Mar 2026	As at 31 Mar 2025
Balance with bank		
- current account	2,762.76	
Cash on hand	74.66	30.25
Axis bank credit card balance		
	2,837.42	**30.25**

4 Other Current assets

Particulars	As at 31st Mar 2026	As at 31 Mar 2025
GST receivable	925.28	-
TDS Receivable	1,448.70	1,600.00
Prepaid expense	65.55	-
Loans and advances	4,41,000.00	-
	4,43,439.54	**1,600.00**

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5 **Equity Share Capital**

	Particulars	As at 31st Mar 2026	As at 31 Mar 2025
a)	**Authorised shares**		
	20,00,000 Equity shares of Rs.10/- each (20,00,000 Equity shares 31 March 2025 : Rs. 10/- each)	2,00,000.00	2,00,000.00
b)	**Issued, subscribed & fully paid up shares**		
	2,34,000 Equity shares of Rs.10/- each; (2,34,000 Equity shares 31 March 2025 : Rs. 10/- each)	23,400.00	23,400.00
	Total	**23,400.00**	**23,400.00**

c) **Movement in equity share capital**

Particulars	**For the Financial year 2025-26**		**For the Financial year 2024-25**	
	No. of Shares	**Amount in Rs**	**No. of Shares**	**Amount in Rs**
At the beginning of the year	2,34,000	23,400.00	2,34,000	23,400.00
Add : Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	**2,34,000**	**23,400**	**2,34,000**	**23,400**

d) **Terms / rights attached to equity shares**

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10/- per share referred to herein as equity share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share held.

The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting except in the case where interim dividend is distributed. During the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, no dividend has been declared by the Company.

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

e) **Aggregate number of shares issued for consideration other than cash during the period**

No shares have been issued for consideration other than cash in last 5 years from the reporting date.

f) **Detail of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company**

Particulars	**As at 31st Mar 2026**		**As at 31 Mar 2025**	
	No. of Shares	**% of holding**	**No. of Shares**	**% of holding**
JHS Svendgaard Retail Ventures Limited. (Holding Company)	1,17,024	50.01%	-	
Sushma Nanda	1,11,976	47.85%	2,29,000	97.86%

g) **Shareholding of Promotor**

Particulars	**As at 31st Mar 2026**		**As at 31 Mar 2025**	
	No. of Shares	**% of holding**	**No. of Shares**	**% of holding**
JHS Svendgaard Retail Ventures Limited. (Holding Company)	1,17,024	50.01%	-	
Sushma Nanda	1,11,976	47.85%	2,29,000	97.86%

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6 Other Equity

Particulars	As at 31st Mar 2026	As at 31 Mar 2025
Reserves and Surplus		
Deficit in the Statement of Profit and Loss	(43,176.83)	(25,654.88)
Total	**(43,176.83)**	**(25,654.88)**

a) Deficit in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	As at 31st Mar 2026	As at 31 Mar 2025
Opening balance	(25,654.88)	(43,394.57)
Add: Profit for the year transferred from the Statement of Profit and Loss	(17,521.95)	17,739.69
Closing balance	**(43,176.83)**	**(25,654.88)**

7 Other current financial liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st Mar 2026	As at 31 Mar 2025
Short term borrowings:-		
Unsecure Loans	4,64,121.92	
Book overdraft	-	2,206.77
	4,64,121.92	**2,206.77**

8 Trade payables

Particulars	As at 31st Mar 2026	As at 31 Mar 2025
-total outstanding due to micro and small enterprise	424.99	
-total outstanding due to other than micro and small enterprise		
	424.99	-

9 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st Mar 2026	As at 31 Mar 2025
Statutory Dues Payable	1,706.88	1,928.35
Audit Fee payable	300.00	250.00
Other Payable	1,000.00	
	3,006.88	**2,178.35**

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Notes to Financial Statements for the Year ended 31st March 2026
All figures are in hundreds otherwise stated

10 Revenue from operations

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Consultancy Income	-	-
Total	-	-

11 Other income

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Interest Income	88.00	-
Consultancy Income	14,487.00	16,000.00
Sundry Balance Write back	-	-
Total	**14,575.00**	**16,000.00**

12 Finance Cost

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Interest on unsecured loan	17,068.80	-
Total	**17,068.80**	-

13 Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Auditor's remuneration	300.00	250.00
Fees rate and taxes	310.36	168.25
Miscellaneous expense	6.34	-
Professional fees	13,278.96	35.40
Interest on TDS	19.68	-
Conveyance	601.15	-
General Expenses	61.31	-
Printing&Stationary	11.50	-
Travelling Expense	425.00	-
Bank Charges	13.86	6.66
Total	**15,028.15**	**460.31**

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All figures are in hundreds otherwise stated
Notes to Financial Statements for the Year ended 31st March 2026

1. The above financial Results are in accordance with Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 were reviewed and approved and taken on record by the Board of Directors in their meeting held on
2. Result for year ended 31st March 2026 are in compliance with all the applicable Indian accounting standards (Ind AS) notified by the ministry of corporate affairs.
3. Figures for the previous year have been reclassified to conform with current period presentation, where ever applicable.

As per our report of even date attached
For Goyal Nagpal & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN No. 018289C

VIRENDER NAGPAL
Digitally signed by VIRENDER NAGPAL
Date: 2026.05.22 15:55:54 +05'30'

Virender Nagpal
Partner
M No. 416004
Place : New Delhi
Date : 22-05-26
UDIN:

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
For PJHS Entertainment Private Limited

PJHS Entertainment Private Limited
New Delhi

(Vishal Arya)	*(Rajpal Singh)*
Director	Director
DIN :07131129	DIN :05247238