GOYAL NAGPAL& CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
OFFICE: A-2,161-162,2ND Floor, Sector-8
Rohini, New Delhi-110085
OFFICE NO. 9811952775
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To,
The Members of
PJHS ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED
ERSTWHILE DVS WORLDWIDE SERVICES PVT LTD

I. Report on the Audit of the Standalone financial Statements

1. Opinion

A. We have audited the accompanying Standalone Financial Statements of **PJHS ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED (ERSTWHILE DVS WORLDWIDE SERVICES PVT LTD)** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, 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 ended on that date, and a summary of the material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Standalone Financial Statements").

B. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone 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 the 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 March 31, 2026, the loss and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

2. Basis for Opinion

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

Standalone Financial Statements.

3. Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

4. **Information Other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon**

A. i) The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexure to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the Standalone Financial

Statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon

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

5. **Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements**

A. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud occur.

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

The Board of Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial

reporting process.

6. **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements**

A. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements.

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

i) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone 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.

ii) Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls 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 system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

iii) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

iv) Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Standalone 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.

v) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Standalone Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Standalone Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

C. Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Standalone Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the

economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Standalone Financial Statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the Standalone Financial Statements.

D. 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.

E. 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.

F. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication

7 The financial statements include the comparative standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2025, which were audited by the predecessor auditor. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

II. Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit 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;

B. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

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

D. In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules,2014;

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

F. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, Such report is not applicable to the company.

G. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act;

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, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i) The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Standalone Financial Statements.

ii) The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.

iii) There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

Iv a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, 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 persons or entities, including foreign entities ("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

b) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("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; and

c) Based on such audit procedures that we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v) The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year

Vi) Based on our examination which included test checks, performed by us on the Company, the company has used accounting software for maintaining their respective books of account for the period ended 31st March 2026, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility. The audit trail facility has been operating throughout the period 1st April 2025 to 31st March 2026 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.

Based on our examination which included test checks, performed by us on the Company, and information provided to us, the company is preserving the audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention as per proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, as amended

2. 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 Companies Act, 2013, we give in the 'Annexure A' a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

For GOYAL NAGPAL & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 018289C



(CA Virender Nagpal)
Partner
M.No. 416004
Date:
Place: New Delhi
UDIN: 26416004BFIVXM4767

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Referred to in paragraph '2' Under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirement' of Auditor's Report.

To the Members of PJHS ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED (ERSTWHILE DVS WORLDWIDE SERVICES PVT LTD) on the accounts for the year ended 31st March, 2026.

i	(a).	A. The company has no fixed assets. The company has neither purchased nor capitalized any fixed assets during the year under review and therefore matters specified in the item (i) clause (a) to (e) of paragraph 4 of the said order are not applicable to the company. B. The company has no intangible assets.
ii	(a).	The Company is neither having any inventory nor transacted in inventory and therefore matter specified in item (a), (b) and (c) of the item (ii) of paragraph 4 of the said order is not applicable to the company.
	(b).	The company has not been sanctioned any working capital limit from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time during the year hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
iii		According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, during the year the Company has made investments in companies. However, the Company has not provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the provisions of clauses 3(iii)(a), 3(iii)(c), 3(iii)(d), 3(iii)(e) and 3(iii)(f) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 are not applicable to the Company.
iv		According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed by us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans granted, investments made, guarantees provided and securities given, as applicable.
v		According to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not accepted any deposits from the public and hence the directives of the RBI and the provisions of section 73 to 76 or any relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2015 with regard to the deposits accepted from the public are not applicable.
vi		The company has not commenced any production activities therefore matters specified in under sub-section of (1) of the section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 towards maintenance of cost record are not applicable to the company.
vii	(a).	The company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, provident fund, employees'

state insurance, income-tax, *duty of customs* cess and any other statutory dues applicable to the company with the appropriate authorities. The provisions relating to *sales-tax, service tax, duty of excise, value added tax are not applicable to the company.* According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were pending at the end of the year for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b). According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues in respect of income tax or sale tax or service tax or duty of customs or duty of excise or value added tax outstanding on account of any dispute.

viii There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year. Hence clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

ix (a). According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed by us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year

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

(c). The company has applied Term Loans for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.

(d). No funds raised on short term basis have been utilised for long term purposes during the year.

(e). The company does not hold any investment in any subsidiary, associates or joint venture (as defined under the Companies Act 2013) during the year ended March 31, 2026. Hence, clause 3(ix) (e) of the Order is not applicable.

(f). The company does not hold any investment in any subsidiary, associates or joint venture (as defined under the Companies Act 2013) during the year ended March 31, 2026. Hence, clause 3(ix) (f) of the Order is not applicable.

x (a). Being a private limited company, it cannot raise money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) hence the clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b). According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of 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, partially or optionally convertible) during the year hence the clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

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

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

	(c).	The establishment of whistle blower mechanism is not applicable to the company hence reporting under clause 3(xi)(c) is not applicable to the company.
xii		The Company is not a Nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Act. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
xiii		All transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements etc., as required by the applicable accounting standards.
xiv	(a).	In our opinion and based on our examination, the company does not have an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business and is not required to have an internal audit system as per the provisions of section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013
	(b).	Since the company is not required to have the internal audit system hence the clause 3(xiv)(b) is not applicable to the company.
xv		In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192of the Companies Act, 2013 are 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.Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
	(b).	The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3 (xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
	(c).	The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3 (xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
	(d).	There is no group company/Core Investment Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
xvii		The Company has incurred cash losses in the current year.
xviii		There has been a resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. No issues, objections or concerns were reported by the outgoing auditors.
xix		On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in notes to the Standalone Financial Statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying Financial Statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors' and management's plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a

	period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
xx	Since the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 with regard to corporate social responsibility are not appliable to the company hence clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable.
xxi	Since the company is a standalone private company, therefore Clause 3 (xxi) is not applicable to the company.

For GOYAL NAGPAL & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 018289C



(CA Virender Nagpal)
Partner
M.No. 416004
Date:
Place: New Delhi

UDIN: 26416004BFIVXM4767

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

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

Virender Nagpal
Partner
M No. 416004
Place : New Delhi
Date : 22-05-2026
UDIN: 26416004BFIVXM4767

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

(Vishal Arya)
Director
DIN :07131129

(Rajpal Singh)
Director
DIN :05247238

For PJHS Entertainment Private Limited
Authorised Signatory

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 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
Partner
M No. 416004
Place : New Delhi
Date : 22-05-2026
UDIN: 26416004BFIVXM4767

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

For PJHS Entertainment Private Limited
Authorised Signatory

(Vishal Arya)
Director
DIN :07151129

For PJHS Entertainment Private Limited
Authorised Signatory

(Rajpal Singh)
Director
DIN :05247238

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
Partner
M No. 416004
Place : New Delhi

Date : 22-05-2026

UDIN: 26416004BFIVXM4767

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

For PJHS Entertainment Private Limited
Authorised Signatory

(Vishal Arya)
Director
DIN :07131129

For PJHS Entertainment Private Limited
Authorised Signatory

(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.

l) 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
(I) Investments in equity instruments		
Unquoted		
Woop Amusement Private Limited (10,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each (P.Y 0))	1,000.00	-
(I) Investments in Partnership Firm/LLP		
Sia Cosmetics	500.00	500.00
Total	**1,500.00**	**500.00**

Footnotes:	**As at 31st Mar 2026**	**As at 31 Mar 2025**
Carrying value of unquoted investments are as below:		
Book value of unquoted investments	1,500.00	500.00
Diminution in the value of investment	-	-

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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Notes to Financial Statements for the Year ended 31st March 2026

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	2,34,000.00	23,400.00	2,34,000.00	23,400.00
Add : Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	**2,34,000.00**	**23,400.00**	**2,34,000.00**	**23,400.00**

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 of

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		% Change during the year
	No. of Shares	% of holding	No. of Shares	% of holding	
JHS Svendgaard Retail Ventures Limited (Holding Company)	1,17,024	50.01%	-		**100%**
Sushma Nanda	1,11,976	47.85%	2,29,000	97.86%	**51%**

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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		
-total outstanding due to other than micro and small enterprise	424.99	
	424.99	**-**

9

Other current liabilities

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

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10 Revenue from operations

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

11 Other income

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Interest Income	88.00	-
Other income	14,487.00	16,000.00
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**

Note-14

The disclosures of transactions with related parties as required by Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24 – *Related Party Disclosures*, as notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and the applicable provisions of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, are as follows:

A Name and relationship of related parties

Name of Related Party	Relationship
JHS Svendgaard Retail Ventures Limited	Holding Company
Woop Amusement Private Limited	Enterprises in which person, who exercise control over the Company, have significant influence or control or is/are KMP
Vishal Arya	Director
Rajpal Singh	Director

B Transactions with related parties during the year

Nature of Transaction	Related Party	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Borrowings received	JHS Svendgaard Retail Ventures Limited	4,48,760.00	
Finance cost / Interest on unsecured borrowing	JHS Svendgaard Retail Ventures Limited	17,068.80	
Repayment of loan	Sushma Nanda		1,250.00
Repayment of loan	Sanjay Sital Sangtani		1,000.00
Repayment of loan	Apogee Enterprise Pvt. Ltd.		15,902.54
Amount Given	Woop Amusement Private Limited	4,41,000.00	-
Investment in Shares	Woop Amusement Private Limited	1,000.00	-

C Outstanding balances with related parties

Particulars	Related Party	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Unsecured borrowing	JHS Svendgaard Retail Ventures Limited	4,48,760.00	-
Interest payable, if any	JHS Svendgaard Retail Ventures Limited	15,361.92	-
Amount Given	Woop Amusement Private Limited	4,41,000.00	-
Investment in Shares	Woop Amusement Private Limited	1,000.00	-

Transactions with related parties are entered are in the ordinary course of business. The outstanding balances are unsecured and are settled in accordance with the terms agreed between the parties. No guarantees or security have been provided to or received from related parties, except as disclosed above.

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

Note-15

1 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.

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

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

4 The Company has no transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of Companies Act, 1956 during the period.

5 The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency during the period.

6 The Compnay do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any Benami property.

7 The Company do not have any prior period errors to be disclosed separately in statement of changes in equity.

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

9 The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

10 The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,

11 The Company does not have any loans and advances in the nature of loans to promoters, directors, KMP and other related parties without terms or repayable on demand.

12 The Company does not have any transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been subsequently surrendered or disclosed as income during the year as part of the on going tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

13 The Company has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

14 The Company have invested in shares of Woop Amusement Private Limited., in compliance with no. of layers prescribed under section 2(87) of companies act 2013.

15 The Company do not have any immovable property therefore further disclosure as required by company act is not applicable.

16 The Company does not have any investment property.

17 Company is not required to submit statement of current assets with the bank and therefore reconcilation of the statement filed by the company with bank and the books of accounts is not applicable.

18 The Company has not revalued any item of property, plant and equipment.

19 The Company does not have any transactions where the company has not used the borrowings from banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose for which it was taken at the balance sheet date.

20 The Company have not entered into any scheme(s) of arrangements during the financial year.

21 The Company do not get covered under Section 135 of Companies Act.

22 The Company holds 10% equity share capital in Woop Amusement Private Limited for ₹1,00,000 and has also granted an amount of ₹4,41,00,000 to the said company. In relation to certain matters concerning its affairs and management, the Company has filed proceedings for oppression and mismanagement before the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT). The matter was filed on 04 February 2026 and is presently pending. The Company is pursuing appropriate legal remedies to protect its investment and financial interests.

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Notes to Financial Statements for the Year ended 31st March 2026

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(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,

11 The Company does not have any loans and advances in the nature of loans to promoters, directors, KMP and other related parties without terms or repayable on demand.

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23 The following accounting ratios are disclosed:

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025	% Variance	Reason for Variance
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.95	0.37	156.74%	Due to increase in Current liabilities in comparison to current assets.
Debt-equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	-23.47	-0.98	2297.96%	Due to occurance of loss.
Debt service coverage ratio	Earnings available for debt service	Debt Service	-0.03	NA	0.00%	
Return on equity ratio	Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend (if any)	Average Shareholder's Equity	1.59	-1.59	-199.75%	Due to occurance of loss.
Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold OR sales	Average Inventory	NA	NA	NA	
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Net Credit Sales	Avg. Accounts Receivable	NA	NA	NA	
Trade payables turnover ratio	Net Credit Purchases	Average Trade Payables	NA	NA	NA	
Net capital turnover ratio	Net Sales	Working Capital	NA	NA	NA	
Net profit ratio	Net Profit	Net Sales	-1.20	1.11	-208.43%	Due to occurance of loss.
Return on capital employed	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed	0.02	-7.87	-100.29%	Due to occurance of loss.
Return on Investment	Net return on investment	Total Investment	-0.75	0.76	-198.77%	Due to occurance of loss.

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

Virender Nagpal
Partner
M No. 416004
Place : New Delhi
Date : 22-05-2026
UDIN: 26416004BFIVXM4767

For PJHS Entertainment Private Limited

For PJHS Entertainment Private Limited

(Vishal Arya)
Director
DIN :07131129

(Rajpal Singh)
Director
DIN :05247238

Authorised Signatory

Authorised Signatory