

J. C. BHALLA & CO.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2026, and the statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), and the statement of changes in equity, and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid IND AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including IND AS, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, and its loss and total comprehensive loss and its cash flows and Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the 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 Financial Statements.

Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of its report (herein after called as "Board Report") which comprises various information required under section 134(3) of the Companies Act 2013 but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Board Report and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with



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the 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 in this Board Report, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, including other comprehensive income, changes in Equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one



resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal 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 with reference to Financial Statement in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the 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 Financial Statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (the "Order, 2020") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure I, a statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.



- (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by the 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, and the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the accounting standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) 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 with reference to the financial statement of the company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refers to our separate Report in "Annexure II". Our report express an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statement.
- (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - (i) The Company does not have any pending litigations that would impact its financial position in its financial statement.
 - (ii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - (iii) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - (iv) (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, 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, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, 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.

- (c) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e) contain any material mis-statement.
- (v) The Company has not declared or paid dividend during the year. Therefore our reporting under rule 11(f) of Companies (Audit & Auditor) Rule 2014 is not applicable.
- (vi) Based on our examination, which included test checks, the company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2026 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tempered with.

As per Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail, the statutory requirements for record retention has been complied with for the financial year ended March 31, 2026.

3. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provision of section 197 of the Act.

For J C Bhalla & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No: 001111N

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by Akhil Bhalla
Date: 2026.04.24
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(Akhil Bhalla)
Partner
Membership No. 505002
UDIN: 26505002MQEPLK3798



Place : Noida
Dated: 24 April, 2026

Annexure I to the Independent Auditor's Report referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on other Legal and Regulatory requirements" of our report of even date on the Financial Statements of Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited

- (i) (a)(A) As per information and explanation provided to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE).
- (a)(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (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 a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all property, plant and equipment are verified once in every three years. In accordance with this programme, all property, plant and equipment were verified during previous year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) As per information provided to us and to the best of our knowledge and belief, Company does not own any immovable property and hence the requirements of para 3 (i) (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (d) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipments or Intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2026.
- (e) As per information provided to us and to the best of our knowledge and belief, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) As per information and explanation provided to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company is a service company and accordingly, it does not hold any physical inventories and hence the requirements of clause 3 (ii) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) As per information and explanation provided to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time during the year.



(iii) (a) 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 granted unsecured loans to other parties in respect of which the requisite information is as below. The Company has not provided any guarantee or security or granted any advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or any other parties during the year. The Company has not made any investments in firms and limited liability partnership.

a) Based on the audit procedures carried on by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has given unsecured loan to others as listed below.

Particulars	Loans (Amount in INR thousand)
Aggregate amount during the year	
-Others	624
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date	
-Others	253

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, in our opinion the terms and conditions of the grant of loans provided during the year are not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in the case of loans given, in our opinion the repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments or receipts have been regular. The loans granted to the other parties are interest free loans. Further, the Company has not given any advance in the nature of loan to any party during the year.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no overdue amount for more than ninety days in respect of loans given. Further, the Company has not given any advances in the nature of loans to any party during the year.
- (e) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there were no loans granted by the Company which was fallen due during the year, that have been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to the same parties and hence the requirements of clause 3 (iii) (e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



- (f) As per information and explanation provided to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans and hence the requirements of para 3 (iii) (f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, investment, guarantees, and security under the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (iv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (v) As per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of Section 73 to Section 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under during the year. Accordingly, clause (v) of paragraph 3 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Hence, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) (a) According to the information provided and explanation given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including income tax. There are no outstanding statutory dues existing as on the last day of financial year which is outstanding for more than six months from the day these becomes payable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, there are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, no unrecorded transactions have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- (ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company does not have any loans or borrowings from any financial institutions, banks, government, debenture holders or other lenders. Accordingly, clause 3 (ix) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.



- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not obtained any term loan during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (ix) (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the Financial Statements of the Company, no funds were raised on short-term basis by the company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (ix) (d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the Financial Statements of the company, we report that the Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture entities Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix) (e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedure performed by us, we report that the company does not have any subsidiary associate or joint venture entities. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (ix) (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (x) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given by the management, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loan during the year. Accordingly, clause (x) (a) of paragraph 3 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) During the year, the company has made private placement of fully optionally convertible debentures. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the requirements of section 42 and section 62 of the Act and the rules framed thereunder with respect to the same. Further, the amounts so raised have been utilised by the Company for the purposes for which these funds were raised.
- (xi) (a) During the course of our examination of the books of accounts and records carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the company during the year.



- (xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause (xii) of paragraph 3 of the Companies (Auditors Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) The provisions of section 177 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination the records of the Company, the internal audit is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with any the directors or persons connected with him.
- (xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, hence the provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clause 3 (xvi)(a) and clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) According to the information and explanations provided to us during the course of audit, the Group does not have any CICs.
- (xvii) The company has incurred cash loss of Rs. 2,23,884 thousand and Rs. 1,48,499 thousand during the current and preceding financial year respectively.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the Financial Statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling



due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.

- (xx) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company is not required to spend any amount on account of Corporate Social Responsibility. Accordingly, clause 3 (xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For J C Bhalla & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Regn. No. 001111N

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(Akhil Bhalla)
Partner
Membership No. 505002
UDIN: 26505002MQEPLK3798

Place : Noida
Dated: 24 April, 2026

Annexure II to the Independent Auditor's Report referred to in paragraph 3(g) under the heading "Report on other Legal and Regulatory requirements" of our report of even date on the Financial Statements of Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited.

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements of **Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting with reference to the Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to the Financial Statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting with reference to the Financial Statements

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

Opinion

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

For J C Bhalla & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Regn. No. 001111N

**Akhil
Bhalla**

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(Akhil Bhalla)

Partner

Membership No. 505002

UDIN: 26505002MQEPLK3798



Place : Noida

Dated: 24 April, 2026

Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited

CIN: U72900DL2015PTC408182

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026

(All amounts are in thousands (₹) unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at	
		31 March 2026	31 March 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	4A	6,310	2,916
Intangible assets	4B	630	1,000
Investment in subsidiaries	5	-	-
Financial assets			
i. Loans	6A	19	-
Non Current tax assets (net)	9	240	1,300
Other non-current assets	10	86	23
Total non-current assets		7,285	5,239
Current assets			
Financial assets			
i. Investments	7	29,691	-
i. Cash and cash equivalents	8A	4,602	25,730
ii. Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	8B	-	49,686
iii. Loans	6A	233	55,623
iv. Other financial assets	6B	1,309	1,717
Other current assets	10	25,022	15,414
Total current assets		60,857	148,170
Total assets		68,142	153,409
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	11A	100	100
Instruments entirely equity in nature	11B	86	68
Other equity	12	(55,978)	76,977
Total equity		(55,792)	77,145
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Contract Liabilities	14	26,556	17,896
Provisions	13	8,305	7,531
Total non-current liabilities		34,861	25,427
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Trade payables			
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		1,299	-
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	15	14,487	11,194
ii. Other financial liabilities	16	5,369	4,246
Contract Liabilities	14	63,399	32,908
Other liabilities	17	1,755	1,496
Provisions	13	2,764	993
Total current liabilities		89,073	50,837
Total liabilities		123,934	76,264
Total equity and liabilities		68,142	153,409
Material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes from 1-38 are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For J. C. Bhalla & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN No. 001111N

Akhil Bhalla
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Date: 2026.04.24
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(Partner)
Membership No. 505002

Place: Noida
Date: 24 April 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited

PRATEEK CHANDRA
Digitally signed by PRATEEK CHANDRA
Date: 2026.04.24
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Prateek Chandra
Director
DIN: 00356853

Place: Noida
Date: 24 April 2026

RITESH P KOTHARI
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Date: 2026.04.24
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Ritesh Praveenkumar Kothari
Director
DIN: 06998225

Place: Noida
Date: 24 April 2026

Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited

CIN: U72900DL2015PTC408182

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

(All amounts are in thousands (₹) unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended	For the year ended
		31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Income			
Revenue from operations	18	70,396	23,552
Other income	19	4,471	13,030
Total income		74,867	36,582
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	20	141,640	92,769
Depreciation and amortisation expense	21	3,253	1,968
Other expenses	22	163,381	96,717
Total expenses		308,274	191,454
Loss before tax		(233,407)	(154,872)
Exceptional items			
Investment in subsidiaries written off	5	-	92
Loss before tax		(233,407)	(154,964)
Tax expense:			
- Current tax		-	-
- Deferred tax		-	-
Total tax expense		-	-
Net Loss for the year		(233,407)	(154,964)
Other comprehensive Profit/(Loss)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
a) Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	23	2,255	(1,341)
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of Tax		2,255	(1,341)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(231,152)	(156,305)
Earnings per equity share of ₹ 10 each			
Basic earnings per share (in INR)	25	(23,340.70)	(15,496.40)
Diluted earnings per share (in INR)	25	(23,340.70)	(15,496.40)
Material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes from 1-38 are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For J. C. Bhalla & Co.

Chartered Accountants

FRN No. 001111N

Akhil Bhalla
Digitally signed by Akhil Bhalla
Date: 2026.04.24
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Akhil Bhalla

(Partner)

Membership No. 505002

Place: Noida

Date: 24 April 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited

PRATEEK CHANDRA
Digitally signed by PRATEEK CHANDRA
Date: 2026.04.24
13:11:44 +05'30'

Prateek Chandra

Director

DIN: 00356853

Place: Noida

Date: 24 April 2026

RITESH P KOTHARI
Digitally signed by RITESH P KOTHARI
Date: 2026.04.24
13:20:36 +05'30'

Ritesh Praveenkumar Kothari

Director

DIN: 06998225

Place: Noida

Date: 24 April 2026

A. Equity share capital (refer note 11A)

Equity shares of ₹ 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid up

Particulars	Amount
As at 1 April 2024	100
Changes in equity share capital during the period	-
As at 31 March 2025	100
As at 1 April 2025	100
Changes in equity share capital during the period	-
As at 31 March 2026	100

B. Instruments entirely equity in nature (refer note 11B)

Particulars	0.01% Compulsorily convertible preference shares	0.001% Optionally Convertible Debentures	Total
	Amount	Amount	Amount
As at 1 April 2024	68	-	68
Changes during the period	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	68	-	68
As at 1 April 2025	68	-	68
Changes during the period	-	18	18
As at 31 March 2026	68	18	86

C. Other equity (refer note 12)

Particulars	Deemed capital contribution by holding company	Reserves and surplus		Total other equity
		Securities Premium	Retained earnings	
Balance as at 1 April 2024	-	349,937	(118,837)	231,100
Loss for the year	-	-	(154,964)	(154,964)
Other comprehensive loss for the year (OCI)	-	-	(1,341)	(1,341)
Total comprehensive loss	-	-	(156,305)	(156,305)
Share based payment expense from holding company	2,182	-	-	2,182
As at 31 March 2025	2,182	349,937	(275,142)	76,977

Balance as at 1 April 2025	2,182	349,937	(275,142)	76,977
Loss for the year	-	-	(233,407)	(233,407)
Other comprehensive income for the year (OCI)	-	-	2,255	2,255
Total comprehensive Loss	-	-	(231,152)	(231,152)
Issue of Optionally Convertible Debentures	-	89,985	-	89,985
Share based payment expense from holding company	8,212	-	-	8,212
As at 31 March 2026	10,394	439,922	(506,294)	(55,978)

Material accounting policies

2

The accompanying notes from 1-38 are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For J. C. Bhalla & Co.

Chartered Accountants

FRN No. 001111N

Akhil Bhalla
Digitally signed by Akhil Bhalla
Date: 2026.04.24 13:36:55 +05'30'

Akhil Bhalla

(Partner)

Membership No. 505002

Place: Noida
Date: 24 April 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited

PRATEEK CHANDRA
Digitally signed by PRATEEK CHANDRA
Date: 2026.04.24 13:12:03 +05'30'

Prateek Chandra

Director

DIN: 00356853

Place: Noida
Date: 24 April 2026

RITESH P KOTHARI
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Date: 2026.04.24 13:20:58 +05'30'

Ritesh Praveenkumar Kothari

Director

DIN: 06998225

Place: Noida
Date: 24 April 2026

Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited
CIN: U72900DL2015PTC408182
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2026
(All amounts are in thousands (₹) unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended	For the year ended
	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss before tax	(233,407)	(154,964)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3,253	1,968
Provision for Impairment of Investment in Subsidiary	-	92
Net fair value (gains) on investments	(1,943)	-
Employee share based payment expense	8,213	4,405
Disposal of fixed assets	17	-
Profit on Sale of Asset	(14)	-
Interest income	(2,514)	(13,030)
Operating Loss before working capital changes	(226,395)	(161,529)
Net changes in:		
Loans	107	151
Other financial assets	409	(1,145)
Other assets	(9,670)	(6,307)
Trade payables	4,593	7,237
Other financial liabilities	1,123	204
Other liabilities	259	463
Provisions	4,800	2,539
Contract Liabilities	39,151	35,969
Cash generated from operations	(185,623)	(122,418)
Income tax paid	1,133	(167)
Net cash used in operating activities (A)	(184,490)	(122,585)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(6,325)	(3,459)
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment	42	-
Redemption in bank deposits	49,504	272,562
Investment in intercorporate deposits	-	(55,000)
Redemption in intercorporate deposits	55,000	100,000
Investment in bank deposits	-	(183,100)
Investment in Mutual Funds	(207,400)	-
Redemption of Mutual Funds	179,652	-
Investment in subsidiaries	-	(75)
Interest received	2,886	16,647
Net cash generated from investing activities (B)	73,359	147,575
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of Optionally Convertible Debentures	90,003	-
Net cash generated from financing activities (C)	90,003	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(21,128)	24,990
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year (refer note 8A)	25,730	740
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 8A)	4,602	25,730

Material accounting policies

2

The accompanying notes from 1-38 are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For J. C. Bhalla & Co.

Chartered Accountants

FRN No. 001111N

Akhil Bhalla
Digitally signed by Akhil Bhalla
Date: 2026.04.24
13:37:16 +05'30'

Akhil Bhalla

(Partner)

Membership No. 505002

Place: Noida
Date: 24 April 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited

PRATEEK CHANDRA
Digitally signed by PRATEEK CHANDRA
Date: 2026.04.24
13:12:23 +05'30'

Prateek Chandra

Director

DIN: 00356853

Place: Noida
Date: 24 April 2026

RITESH P KOTHARI
Digitally signed by RITESH P KOTHARI
Date: 2026.04.24
13:21:22 +05'30'

Ritesh Praveenkumar Kothari

Director

DIN: 06998225

Place: Noida
Date: 24 April 2026

Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited (Formerly known as Finlite Technologies Private Limited)
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
(Amounts in INR "Thousands", unless otherwise stated)

1. Corporate Information

Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited (Formerly known as Finlite Technologies Private Limited) ("the Company") is a private company domiciled in India and was incorporated on 28 January 2015 under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The Company provides subscription of license to use the software (subscription services). The registered office of the Company is located at Plot No.22, 11th floor, Tower 2, Assotech Business Cresterra, Sector 135, Noida, Uttar Pradesh- 201305.

These financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution passed by Board of Directors on 24 April 2026.

2. Material accounting policies

2.1 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026 have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act") (as amended from time to time).

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

2.2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis as explained in the accounting policies below, except for the following:

- certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value where the Ind AS requires a different accounting treatment (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments);
- net defined benefit (asset)/liability – Fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligations.

The preparation of these financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and judgements. It also requires the management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas where estimates are significant to the financial statements, or areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, are disclosed in Note 3.

2.1 Summary of material accounting policies

The accounting policies, as set out in the following paragraphs of this note, have been consistently applied, to all the period presented in these financial statements except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy.

a) Current versus non-current classification

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

- (i) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- (ii) Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- (iii) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- (iv) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited (Formerly known as Finlite Technologies Private Limited)
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
(Amounts in INR "Thousands", unless otherwise stated)

A liability is classified as current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

b) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as separable embedded derivative financial liability component of optionally convertible cumulative redeemable preference shares (OCCRPS), investment in mutual funds at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

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

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

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

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

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety:

- (i) Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- (ii) Level 2 — inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- (iii) Level 3 — Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability reflecting Company's assumptions about pricing by market participants

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

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above. This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

- Disclosures for significant estimates and assumptions (Note 3)

Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited (Formerly known as Finlite Technologies Private Limited)
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
(Amounts in INR "Thousands", unless otherwise stated)

- Disclosures for valuation methods and quantitative disclosure of fair value measurement hierarchy (Note 25)

c) Revenue from contracts with customers and other income

Revenue from contracts with customers

The company is primarily engaged in providing accounting software services. Revenue is measured at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those services and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

The disclosures of significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions relating to revenue from contracts with customers are provided in Note 3.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Rendering of services

Revenue from accounting software services is recognised based on the output method i.e. pro-rata over the period of contract as and when the company satisfies performance obligations by transferring the promised services to its customers.

Contract balances

Contract liabilities

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 services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised. The Company recognises contract liability for consideration received in respect of unsatisfied performance obligations and reports these amounts as deferred revenue and advances from customers in the balance sheet. The unaccrued amounts are not recognised as revenue till all related performance obligations are fulfilled. The Company generally receives transaction price in advance for contracts with customers that run up for more than one year. The transaction price received in advance does not have any significant financing component as the difference between the promised consideration and the cash selling price of the service arises for reasons other than the provision of finance.

Other Income

Interest income

For all financial assets measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating EIR, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

d) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing parts of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates then separately based on their specific useful lives.

The Company has adopted component accounting as required under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The Company identifies the components separately, if it has useful life different from the respective property, plant and equipment.

Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited (Formerly known as Finlite Technologies Private Limited)
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
(Amounts in INR "Thousands", unless otherwise stated)

Based on the analysis, Company believes that it does not have any asset having useful life of its major components different from the property, plant and equipment, hence Company believes that there is no material impact on the financial statement of the Company due to component accounting.

Depreciation is calculated on a written down value basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives prescribed under Schedule II to Companies Act, 2013. The Company has used the following rates to provide depreciation on its Property, plant and equipment: Asset	Annual rates
Computers	63.16%
Furniture and fittings	25.89%
Office equipment	45.07%
Vehicles	31.23%

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

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

e) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses (if any). Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

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

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Intangibles being Software's acquired by the Company are amortised on a written down value at 40% annually.

f) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited (Formerly known as Finlite Technologies Private Limited)
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
(Amounts in INR "Thousands", unless otherwise stated)

In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five periods. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth period. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent periods, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation surplus taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

g) Taxes

Current Income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised except when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be

Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited (Formerly known as Finlite Technologies Private Limited)
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
(Amounts in INR "Thousands", unless otherwise stated)

utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Goods and service tax (GST) paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST paid, except:

- When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included

The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

h) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Contingent liabilities

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

i) Retirement and other employee benefits

Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, 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 under current financial liabilities in the balance sheet.

Post-employment obligations

Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited (Formerly known as Finlite Technologies Private Limited)
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
(Amounts in INR "Thousands", unless otherwise stated)

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

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan for its employees i.e. gratuity. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

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

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income

Other long-term employee benefit obligations

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next twelve months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the period-end. Actuarial gain/loss are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The Company presents the entire leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for twelve months after the reporting date.

j) Financial Instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised 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 amortisation is included in other income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to loans to employees, trade and other receivables.

Debt instruments at FVTOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses and reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the P&L. On de-recognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to P&L. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the

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

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

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

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- a. Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
- b. Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 18

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables or contract revenue receivables.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

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

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

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the P&L. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

- Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables and lease receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the

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balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

- Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: ECL is presented as a provision in the balance sheet, i.e. as a liability.
- Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI: Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. Rather, ECL amount is presented as 'accumulated impairment amount' in the OCI.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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.

The Company's financial liabilities include, non-derivative financial liability and separable embedded derivative financial liability component of convertible preference shares (refer policy below), trade and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through Profit or Loss:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ losses are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The company has designated convertible preference shares issued with share buyback obligation, to be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised 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 amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to borrowings.

Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid (combined) instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract – with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative. An embedded derivative causes some or all of the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract to be modified according to a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided in

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the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss.

If the hybrid contract contains a host that is a financial asset within the scope of Ind AS 109, the Company does not separate embedded derivatives. Rather, it applies the classification requirements contained in Ind AS 109 to the entire hybrid contract. Derivatives embedded in all other host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not held for trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss, unless designated as effective hedging instruments.

De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognised 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 recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

Convertible preference shares

Convertible preference shares are separated into liability and equity components (if any) based on the terms of the contract.

On issuance of the convertible preference shares, the fair value of the liability component is determined using a market rate for an equivalent non-convertible instrument. This amount is classified as a financial liability measured at amortised cost (net of transaction costs) until it is extinguished on conversion or redemption.

The remainder of the proceeds is allocated to the conversion option that is recognised and included in equity since conversion option meets Ind AS 32 criteria for fixed to fixed classification. Transaction costs are deducted from equity, net of associated income tax. The carrying amount of the conversion option is not remeasured in subsequent periods.

In the absence of fixed to fixed relationship, the conversion option is also analysed for classification as embedded derivative financial liability component and is recognised at fair value at each balance sheet date if not closely related to the host financial liability instrument.

Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the convertible preference shares based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments are initially recognised.

k) Foreign currency transactions

The Company's financial statements are presented in INR which is also the Company's functional currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at its functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses an average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

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Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

l) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

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

m) Cash and cash equivalents

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

n) Share capital

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.

o) Investment in subsidiaries

The Company records the investment in equity instruments of subsidiaries at cost less impairment loss, if any.

On disposal of investment in subsidiaries, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in the Statement of profit and loss.

p) Adoption of new accounting principles

Onerous contracts – cost of fulfilling a contract (amendment to Ind AS 37 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets)

The amendment clarified that the ‘costs of fulfilling a contract’ comprise both the incremental costs and allocation of other direct costs. The Company has adopted this amendment effective 1 April 2022 and the adoption did not have any material impact on its financial statements.

3. Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the management’s best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates

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could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods. Therefore, actual results could differ from these estimates.

Estimates and assumptions

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

a) Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefit)

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

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific countries. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note 22.

b) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model and Binomial Option Pricing model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See Note 25 for further disclosures.

c) Useful life of assets considered for depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment

The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed at each financial Period end.

d) Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. In assessing the probability the Company considers whether the entity has sufficient taxable temporary differences relating to the same taxation authority and the same taxable entity, which will result in taxable amounts against which the unused tax losses or unused tax credits can be utilised before they expire. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

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The Company has recognised deferred tax assets on the deductible temporary differences since the management is of the view that it is probable the deferred tax assets will be recoverable using the estimated future taxable income based on the approved business plans and budgets.

e) Impairment of Non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model or other fair value valuation models. In DCF model, the cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

4A Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Office equipment	Computers	Vehicles	Furniture	Total Property, plant and equipment
Gross carrying amount					
As at 1 April 2024	401	4,276	82	119	4,879
Additions for the year*	20	2,339	-	-	2,359
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	421	6,615	82	119	7,238
Additions for the year*	54	6,271	-	-	6,325
Disposals during the year	137	167	82	-	386
As at 31 March 2026	338	12,719	-	119	13,177
Accumulated Depreciation					
As at 1 April 2024	250	2,123	47	69	2,490
Charge for the year	50	1,762	8	12	1,832
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	300	3,885	55	81	4,322
Charge for the year	55	2,816	4	8	2,883
Disposals during the year	119	160	59	-	338
As at 31 March 2026	236	6,541	-	89	6,867
Net carrying amount					
As at 1 April 2024	151	2,154	35	50	2,389
As at 31 March 2025	121	2,730	27	38	2,916
As at 31 March 2026	102	6,178	-	30	6,310

4B Intangible assets

Particulars	Softwares	Unique Telephone no.	Total Intangible assets
Gross Carrying Amount			
As at 1 April 2024	130	-	130
Additions for the year*	-	1,100	1,100
As at 31 March 2025	130	1,100	1,230
Additions for the year	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2026	130	1,100	1,230
Accumulated Amortisation			
As at 1 April 2024	94	-	94
Charge for the year	17	119	136
As at 31 March 2025	111	119	230
Charge for the year	9	361	370
As at 31 March 2026	120	480	600
Net carrying amount			
As at 1 April 2024	36	-	36
As at 31 March 2025	19	981	1,000
As at 31 March 2026	10	620	630

*Refer note 32 for the transactions with related party

5 Investment in subsidiaries

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Investment in Livekeeping Private Limited		
Opening Balance	-	17
Add: Investment during the year	-	75
Less: Investments written off*	-	(92)
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments	-	-

* Livekeeping Private Limited has been struck off with effect from 29 October 2024

6 Financial Assets

A Loans (measured at amortised cost)

Non Current

Loan to employees

Total

Current

Intercorporate deposits *

Bajaj Finance Ltd.

Loan to employees**

Total

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	19	-
	19	-
	-	55,264
	233	359
	233	55,623

* Represents inter corporate deposits placed with the financial institutions at fixed interest rate.

**Represents interest free loan to employees, which is recoverable within 12 monthly installments.

B Other financial assets (measured at amortised cost)

Current (unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)

Security deposits*

Recoverable from payment gateway

Total

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	240	240
	1,069	1,477
	1,309	1,717

*Refer note 32 for the balances pertaining to related party

7 Investments

Current:

Investments in mutual funds- quoted (measured at FVTPL)

Bandhan Money Market fund Direct Plan Growth

Total Current

Aggregate book value of quoted investments

Aggregate market value of quoted investments

	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	No. of Units	Amount	No. of Units	Amount
	649,381	29,691	-	-
		29,691		-
		29,691		-
		29,691		-

8 Cash and cash equivalents

A At amortised cost

Balances with banks

- On current accounts

- deposits with original maturity of less than three months*

Total cash and cash equivalents

*includes accrued interest.

Note:

Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of cash flow statement comprises cash and cash equivalents as shown above.

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	4,602	1,664
	-	24,066
	4,602	25,730

B Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Deposits with banks -

Remaining maturity less than 12 months

Total

	-	49,686
	-	49,686

9 Income tax assets (net)

Income tax assets (net of provisions)

Non Current

Tax assets (net of provision)

Total

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	240	1,300
	240	1,300

10 Other assets

Non-current (unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)

Prepaid expenses*

Total

Current (unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)

Advances recoverable

Balance with Government Authorities

Prepaid expenses

Total

*Refer Note 32 for the balances pertaining to related party

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	86	23
	86	23
	378	58
	22,990	13,348
	1,654	2,008
	25,022	15,414

11 Share capital

A Equity Share Capital

	Number of shares	Amount
Authorised equity share capital (INR 10 per share)		
As at 1 April 2024	12,900	129
As at 31 March 2025	12,900	129
Change during the year	7,100	71
As at 31 March 2026	20,000	200
Issued equity share capital (Subscribed and fully paid up) (INR 10 per share)		
As at 1 April 2024	10,000	100
As at 31 March 2025	10,000	100
As at 31 March 2026	10,000	100

i. Terms/ rights attached to equity shares:

1) The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of INR 10 per share. Each holder of equity is entitled to one vote per share.
2) In event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares would be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

ii. Shares held by holding company

	As at 31 March 2026			As at 31 March 2025	
	Number of shares held	% holding in the shares	% change during the year	Number of shares held	% holding in the shares
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid					
Indiamart InterMesh Limited (including nominee shares held on behalf of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited)	10,000	100.00%	52.35%	4,765	47.65%

iii. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares in the Company

	As at 31 March 2026			As at 31 March 2025	
	Number of shares held	% holding in the shares	% change during the year	Number of shares held	% holding in the shares
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid					
Ritesh Praveen Kumar Kothari	-	-	-50.00%	5,000	50.00%
Praveen Kumar Jasraj Kothari	-	-	-2.35%	235	2.35%
Indiamart InterMesh Limited (including nominee shares held on behalf of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited)	10,000	100.00%	52.35%	4,765	47.65%

iv. Details of shareholding of promoters

	As at 31 March 2026			As at 31 March 2025	
	Number of shares held	% holding in the shares	% change during the year	Number of shares held	% holding in the shares
Promoters					
Mr. Ritesh Praveen Kumar Kothari	-	-	-50.00%	5,000	50.00%
Mr. Praveen Kumar Jasraj Kothari	-	-	-2.35%	235	2.35%
Indiamart InterMesh Limited (including nominee shares held on behalf of IndiaMART InterMESH Limited)	10,000	100.00%	52.35%	4,765	47.65%

B Instruments entirely equity in nature

1) 0.01% Cumulative convertible preference shares

Authorised cumulative convertible preference share capital (INR 10 per share)

As at 1 April 2024	6,843	68
As at 31 March 2025	6,843	68
Change during the year	3,157	32
As at 31 March 2026	10,000	100

Issued cumulative convertible preference share capital (Subscribed and fully paid up) (INR 10 per share)

As at 1 April 2024	6,843	68
As at 31 March 2025	6,843	68
As at 31 March 2026	6,843	68

i.) Terms/ rights attached to cumulative convertible preference shares:

- 1) During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company issued 6,843 cumulative convertible preference shares, of INR 10 each fully paid-up. Cumulative convertible preference shares carry a preferential cumulative dividend of the higher of (i) 0.01% (zero point zero one per cent) per annum; OR (ii) pro rata dividend declared and paid on the Equity Shares on a Fully Diluted Basis.
- 2) Each holder of cumulative convertible preference shares are entitled to convert the cumulative convertible preference shares into ordinary shares at any time at the option of the holder of cumulative convertible preference shares or subject to the compliance of applicable laws each cumulative convertible preference shares automatically be converted into ordinary shares, upon earlier of (i) the day preceding the 20th anniversary from the date of issue of the cumulative convertible preference shares; or (ii) the day which is 7 (seven) Business Days prior to the filing of the draft red herring prospectus with the SEBI/ concerned authority in connection with any initial public offering conducted.
- 3) The assets available for distribution pursuant to a Liquidation Event or Deemed Liquidation shall be distributed in the manner provided in the Articles of Association of the company.
- 4) The cumulative convertible preference shares will be convertible into equity shares at a conversion ratio of 1:1 (the "Conversion Ratio") without being required to pay any amount for such conversion. In other words, one cumulative convertible preference shares shall convert to one Equity Share.

ii.) Shares held by holding company

	As at 31 March 2026			As at 31 March 2025	
	Number of shares held	% holding	% change during the year	Number of shares held	% holding
0.01% Compulsory Convertible Preference Share Capital 10 each					
Indiamart InterMesh Limited	6,843	100%	-	6,843	100%
	As at 31 March 2026			As at 31 March 2025	
	Number of shares held	% holding	% change during the year	Number of shares held	% holding
iii.) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% CCPS					
Indiamart InterMesh Limited	6,843	100%	-	6,843	100%

Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited
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(All amounts are in thousands (₹) unless otherwise stated)

II.) 0.001% Optionally convertible debentures

Issued Optionally convertible debentures (Subscribed and fully paid up) (INR 10 per share)

As at 1 April 2024	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	-	-
Change during the year	1,759	18
As at 31 March 2026	1,759	18

i.) Terms/ rights attached to optionally convertible debentures:

During the year, the company has issued 1759 0.001% optionally convertible debentures(OCD) to the holding company, Indiamart Intermesh Limited of INR 10/- each at premium of Rs 51,157/- each aggregating to Rs 9,00,02,753/-. The debentures carry interest at 0.001% on non-cumulative basis payable at the discretion of the issuer, from time to time, until the conversion/redemption and each OCD shall be optionally convertible into Equity Shares in the ratio of 1:1 or redeemable before any time within 10 years from the date of allotment of OCD's at the option of issuer

ii.) Shares held by holding company

	As at 31 March 2026			As at 31 March 2025	
	Number of shares held	% holding	% change during the year	Number of shares held	% holding
0.001% Optionally convertible debentures 10 each fully paid					
Indiamart Intermesh Limited	1,759	100%	-	1,759	100%

	As at 31 March 2026			As at 31 March 2025	
	Number of shares held	% holding	% change during the year	Number of shares held	% holding
iii.) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% OCD					
Indiamart Intermesh Limited	1,759	100%	-	1,759	100%

12 Other equity

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Securities Premium	439,922	349,937
Retained earnings	(506,294)	(275,142)
Deemed capital contribution by holding company	10,394	2,182
Total	(55,978)	76,977

Nature and purpose of reserves and surplus

- a. Securities Premium:** The Securities premium account is used to record the premium on issue of shares and is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.
b. Retained Earnings: It represents the amount of accumulated earnings of the company and re-measurement gains/ losses on defined benefit plans.
c. Deemed capital contribution: It represents the cost of stock options granted to employees by holding company.

13 Provisions

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Non-current		
Provision for employee benefits (Refer note 23)		
Provision for gratuity	6,802	6,562
Provision for leave encashment	1,503	969
Total	8,305	7,531
Current		
Provision for employee benefits (Refer note 23)		
Provision for gratuity	1,906	815
Provision for leave encashment	858	178
Total provisions	2,764	993

14 Contract Liabilities*

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Non-current		
Deferred Revenue	26,556	17,896
Total	26,556	17,896
Current		
Deferred Revenue	63,007	32,441
Advance From Partner	388	403
Advance From Customers	4	64
Total	63,399	32,908

*Contract liabilities includes consideration received in advance to render subscription services in future periods.

15 Trade payables

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
At amortised cost		
Payable to micro, small and medium enterprises	1,299	-
-Payables to others	-	29
-Accrued Expenses*	14,487	11,165
Total	15,786	11,194

* Refer Note 32 for the balances pertaining to related party.

Outstanding for following years from due date of payment / transaction	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at 31 March 2026						
(i) MSME* - undisputed	-	1,299	-	-	-	1,299
(ii) Others - undisputed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accrued expenses	14,487	-	-	-	-	14,487
As at 31 March 2025						
(i) MSME* - undisputed	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others - undisputed	29	-	-	-	-	29
Accrued expenses	11,165	-	-	-	-	11,165

* MSME as per the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

16 Other financial liabilities

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Current		
Payable to employees	5,369	4,246
Total	5,369	4,246

17 Other liabilities

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Current		
Statutory dues		
-Tax deducted at source payable	1,271	1,190
-GST payable	35	18
-Others	449	288
Total	1,755	1,496

Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

*(All amounts are in thousands (₹) unless otherwise stated)***18 Revenue from operations**

Set out below is the disaggregation of the company's revenue from contracts with the customers:

	For the year ended 31-Mar-26	For the year ended 31-Mar-25
Sale of Services		
Income from Subscription Services	70,396	23,552
Total	70,396	23,552

No single customer represents 10% or more of the Company's total revenue for the year ended 31 Mar 2026 & 31 Mar 2025.

Significant changes in the contract liability balances during the year are as follows:

	For the year ended 31-Mar-26	For the year ended 31-Mar-25
Opening balance at the beginning of the year	50,804	14,835
Less: Revenue recognised from contract liability balance at the beginning of the year	(32,129)	(7,776)
Add: Amount received from customers during the year	109,547	59,521
Less: Revenue recognised from amount received during the year	(38,267)	(15,776)
Closing balance at the end of year	89,955	50,804

19 Other income

	For the year ended 31-Mar-26	For the year ended 31-Mar-25
Interest income on Financial Assets measured at amortised cost		
Interest from bank deposits	560	5,109
Interest on intercorporate deposits	1,881	7,877
Other Interest Income	73	44
Fair value gain on measurement and income from sale of financial assets		
- Fair Value Gain (net) on measurement, interest and income from sale of mutual funds	1,943	-
Other miscellaneous income	14	-
Total	4,471	13,030

20 Employee Benefit Expenses

	For the year ended 31-Mar-26	For the year ended 31-Mar-25
Salaries, allowance and bonus	122,575	81,905
Gratuity expenses (Refer note 23)	4,729	2,104
Leave Encashment expenses (Refer note 23)	1,480	595
Contribution to provident and other funds	2,936	1,391
Employee share based payment expense (Refer note 24)	8,213	4,405
Staff welfare expenses	1,707	2,369
Total	141,640	92,769

21 Depreciation and amortisation expense

	For the year ended 31-Mar-26	For the year ended 31-Mar-25
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 4A)	2,883	1,832
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 4B)	370	136
Total	3,253	1,968

Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

*(All amounts are in thousands (₹) unless otherwise stated)***22 Other expenses**

	For the year ended 31-Mar-26	For the year ended 31-Mar-25
Power & Fuel	800	502
Rent	7,220	6,238
Internet and other online expenses	14,883	8,251
Repairs and maintenance	351	248
Insurance	1,970	1,018
Rates and taxes	54	55
Communication	388	566
Travelling and conveyance	1,315	1,714
Advertisement Expenses	1,823	637
Outsourced Support Cost	-	273
Outsourced Sales Cost	129,958	74,398
Legal and professional fees	2,576	1,685
Auditor's remuneration	225	153
Recruitment and training expenses	255	53
Development cost	-	99
Collection charges	823	634
Director Sitting Fees	500	-
Miscellaneous expenses	240	193
Total	163,381	96,717

Payment to Auditors* (exclusive of GST)**As auditor:**

- Audit fee	200	150
- Reimbursement of Expenses to auditor	25	3

23 Defined benefit plan and other long-term employee benefit plan

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed statutory defined period of service gets a gratuity on departure in accordance with Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The scheme is funded with insurance company in form of qualifying insurance policy. This defined benefit plan exposes the Company to actuarial risks, such as longevity risk, interest rate.

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the Company's obligation in respect of its gratuity plan and leave encashment is as follows:

Gratuity - defined benefit plan

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Present value of defined benefit obligation	9,900	8,443
Fair value of plan assets	(1,192)	(1,066)
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	8,708	7,377

Leave encashment - other long-term employee benefit plan

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Present value of other long-term employee benefit plan	2,361	1,147
	2,361	1,147

a) Reconciliation of the net defined benefit (asset)/liability and other long term employee benefit plan

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for the net defined benefit (asset)/liability and other long term employee

Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligation for Gratuity and Leave encashment

	Gratuity	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	8,443	4,233
Benefits paid	(1,142)	(413)
Current service cost	2,466	1,816
Interest cost	567	303
Past service cost	1,765	
Actuarial (gains)/losses		
- changes in demographic assumptions	(1,909)	-
- changes in financial assumptions	28	381
- experience adjustments	(458)	960
Transfer In / (Out)	140	1,163
Balance at the end of the year	9,900	8,443

	Leave encashment	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,147	617
Benefits paid	(265)	(65)
Current service cost	933	479
Interest cost	97	44
Past service cost	112	
Actuarial (gains)/losses		
- changes in demographic assumptions	(684)	-
- changes in financial assumptions	117	42
- experience adjustments	905	30
Balance at the end of the year	2,362	1,147

Movement in fair value of plan assets

	Gratuity	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Opening fair value of plan assets	1,066	206
Investment Income	69	15
Return on plan assets , excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	(83)	
Employer's Contribution	1,142	
Actuarial gains/(losses)	-	-
Contributions from the employer		95
Benefits paid	(1,142)	(413)
Transfer In / (Out)	140	1,163
Closing fair value of plan assets	1,192	1,066

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

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Funds managed by insurer	100%	100%

The overall expected rate of return on assets is determined based on the market prices prevailing on that date, applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled.

23 Defined benefit plan and other long-term employee benefit plan- (Cont'd)

b) Expense recognised in profit or loss

	Gratuity	
	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Current service cost	2,466	1,816
Past service cost	1,765	-
Net interest expense	498	288
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	4,729	2,104
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability		
Actuarial (gain)/loss on defined benefit obligation	(2,256)	1,341
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive loss	(2,256)	1,341

	Leave encashment	
	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Current service cost	933	479
Net interest expense	97	44
Past service cost	112	-
Actuarial/(gain) loss on other long term employee benefit plan	338	72
Components of other long term employee benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	1,480	595

c) Actuarial assumptions

Principal actuarial assumptions as at reporting date (expressed as weighted averages):

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Discount rate	6.40%	6.55%
Attrition rate	27.00%	15.00%
Future salary growth	12.00%	12.00%
Mortality table	India Assured Life Mortality (2012-14)	India Assured Life Mortality (2012-14)

The Company regularly assesses these assumptions with the projected long-term plans and prevalent industry standards.

d) Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below:

Gratuity

As at 31 March 2026	Increase	Decrease
Impact of change in discount rate by 0.50%	(208)	218
Impact of change in salary by 0.50%	188	(188)
As at 31 March 2025	Increase	Decrease
Impact of change in discount rate by 0.50%	(319)	345
Impact of change in salary by 0.50%	267	(255)

Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

e) The table below summarises the maturity profile and duration of the gratuity liability:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	Within one year	1,906
Within one - three years	2,887	1,396
Within three - five years	2,107	1,394
Above five years	3,000	4,838
Total	9,900	8,443

Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited**Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026**

(All amounts are in thousands (₹) unless otherwise stated)

24 Share based payment plans**Stock appreciation rights (SAR)**

The Company's holding company has granted stock appreciation rights to employee of the Company. The Holding company's scheme details are as follows:

Number of units approved for employee of the Company	7,142
Method of Settlement	Equity
Vesting period (in months)	0 to 48 Months

The details of activity have been summarized below:

	For the year ended 31 March 2026		For the year ended 31 March 2025	
	Number of SAR units	Weighted Average Exercise Price (INR)	Number of SAR units	Weighted Average Exercise Price (INR)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	4,684	10	1,142	10
Granted during the year	6,000	10	3,070	10
Units with employees transferred during the year from holding company	-	10	221	10
Lapsed during the year	654	10	77	10
Exercised during the year	595	10	174	10
Outstanding at the end of the year	9,435	10	4,684	10
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

Scheme details are as follows:

	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Range of exercise prices (Rs)	10	10
Number of units outstanding	9,435	4,684
Weighted average remaining contractual life of units (in years)	0.6	1.5
Weighted average exercise price	10	10

SAR units granted

The key inputs used in the measurement of the grant date fair valuation of equity settled plans are given in the table below:

	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Range of share price (Rs.)	2229-5240	2499-6662
Exercise Price (Rs.)	10	10
Life of the options granted (Vesting and exercise year) in years	4	4

* The stock price as on the day prior to the grant date has been considered as the fair value.

Effect of the employee share-based payment plans on the statement of profit & loss:

	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Total Employee Compensation Cost pertaining to share-based payment plans	8,213	4,405

25 Earnings per share

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS are calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) for the year attributable to the equity holders of the Company by weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations

	For the year ended 31-Mar-26	For the year ended 31-Mar-25
Basic EPS		
Loss for the year attributable to owners of the Company [A]	(233,407)	(154,964)
Weighted average number of equity shares for the purposes of basic EPS [B]	10,000	10,000
Basic earning per share (face value of ₹10 per share) [A/B]	<u>(23,340.70)</u>	<u>(15,496.40)</u>
Diluted EPS		
Loss for the year attributable to owners of the Company [A]	(233,407)	(154,964)
Weighted average number of equity shares for the purposes of basic EPS [B]	10,000	10,000
Potential equity shares in the form of convertible preference shares[C]	6,843	6,843
Potential equity shares in the form of Optionally Convertible Debentures (classified as equity)[D]	1,759	-
Total no. of shares outstanding (including dilution) D= [B+C]	<u>18,602</u>	<u>16,843</u>
Diluted earning per share (face value of ₹ 10 per share) [A/D] *	<u>(23,340.70)</u>	<u>(15,496.40)</u>

* The impact of potential equity shares on diluted earning per share is anti-dilutive, hence the potential shares are ignored in the calculation of diluted loss per share and the diluted loss per share is the same as basic loss per share.

26 Fair value measurements

a) Category wise details as to carrying value, fair value and the level of fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's financial instruments are as follows:

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Financial assets		
a) Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) (Refer note 2 below)		
Investments in mutual funds- quoted	29,691	-
	<u>29,691</u>	<u>-</u>
b) Measured at amortised cost (Refer note 1 below)		
Cash and cash equivalents	4,602	25,730
Deposits with Banks (other than corporate deposits)	-	49,686
Intercorporate deposits	-	55,264
Loan to employees	233	359
Other financial assets	1,309	1,717
	<u>6,144</u>	<u>132,756</u>
Total financial assets (a+b)	<u><u>35,835</u></u>	<u><u>132,756</u></u>
Financial liabilities		
Measured at Amortised cost		
Trade payables	15,786	11,194
Other financial liabilities	5,369	4,246
Total financial liabilities	<u>21,155</u>	<u>15,440</u>

b) The following methods / assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, loans, other financial assets and trade payables measured at amortised cost approximate their fair value due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. These have been assessed basis counterparty credit risk.
- Fair value of quoted mutual funds is based on quoted market prices at the reporting date. We do not expect material volatility in these financial assets.

27 Capital management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the returns to stakeholders through the optimisation of the borrowings and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Company consists of no borrowings and only equity of the Company.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company reviews the capital structure on a regular basis. As part of this review, the Company considers the cost of capital, risks associated with each class of capital requirements and maintenance of adequate liquidity.

28 Segment information

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Company has only one business segment which is accounting software services. Hence the Company falls within a single operating segment "Accounting software services".

29 Income tax

a) Income tax expense/(income) recognised in Statement of profit and loss

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Current tax expense		
Current tax for the year	-	-
	-	-
Deferred tax expense/(benefit)		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
	-	-
Total income tax expense	-	-

b) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income/(loss) (OCI)

Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year	-	-
	-	-
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Net gain/(loss) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	-	-

c) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by statutory income tax rate

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Loss before tax	(233,407)	(154,964)
Accounting profit before income tax	(233,407)	(154,964)
Tax expense at the statutory income tax rate @25.17%	(58,749)	(39,004)
Adjustments in respect of unrecognised deferred tax assets on tax business losses	58,749	39,004
Tax expense at the effective income tax rate	-	-

d)

Detail of deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset is recognised in the balance sheet:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses for which no deferred tax assets have been recognised are attributable to the following:		
- tax business losses	492,646	264,029
- unabsorbed depreciation	7,026	3,805
- other deductible temporary differences	11,069	8,524
	510,741	276,358

No deferred tax has been created on temporary differences and unused tax losses including unabsorbed depreciation due to lack of reasonable certainty of future taxable profits against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

30 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

The Company's Board oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The Board is assisted in its oversight role by internal audit. Internal audit undertakes regular reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the audit committee.

i) Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's Cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits, investments in mutual funds, bonds, exchange traded funds and debentures.

The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposure.

Credit risk management considers available reasonable and supportive forward-looking information including indicators like external credit rating (as far as available), macro-economic information (such as regulatory changes, government directives, market interest rate).

Security deposits and Loans

The Company monitors the credit rating of the counterparties on regular basis. These instruments carry very minimal credit risk based on the financial position of parties and Company's historical experience of dealing with the parties.

ii) Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors, who has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short-term, medium-term and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's undiscounted financial liabilities based on contractual payments:

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities

	Within 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years and thereafter	Total
31 March 2026			
Trade payables	15,786	-	15,786
Other financial liabilities	5,369	-	5,369
	21,155	-	21,155
31 March 2025			
Trade payables	11,194	-	11,194
Other financial liabilities	4,246	-	4,246
	15,440	-	15,440

iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include foreign currency receivables, deposits, investments in mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds, units of investment trust and investment in other entities.

a) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency). The company's exposure to unhedged foreign currency risk as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 is nil. Currency risks related to the principal amounts of the company's US dollar trade receivables.

b) Interest rate risk

Investment of short-term surplus funds of the Company in liquid schemes of mutual funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment fund and investment trust provides high level of liquidity from a portfolio of money market securities and high quality debt and categorized as 'low risk' product from liquidity and interest rate risk perspectives.

31 Additional Regulatory Information

a) - Ratios

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Current year	Previous year	% Variance *
Current Ratio (in times)	Current Assets	Current liabilities	0.68	2.91	-77%
Return on Equity Ratio (in %)	Profit after tax, attributable to equity shareholders	Average Shareholder's Equity	-2186.09%	-100.49%	2075%
Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Other expenses	Average trade payable	12.11	12.77	-5%
Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Working capital (Current Assets-Current liabilities)	(2.49)	0.24	-1140%
Net profit ratio (in %)	Net profit after tax (Refer Note 1 below)	Revenue from operations	-331.56%	-657.91%	-50%
Return on Capital employed (ROCE) (in %)	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital employed (Refer Note 2 below)	-418.36%	-201.00%	108%
Return on investment (ROI) (in %)	Income generated from invested funds (Refer Note 3 below)	Average invested funds in treasury investments (Refer Note 4 below)	8.32%	7.08%	18%

Notes

- 1) "Net Profit after tax" means reported amount of "Profit for the period" and it does not include items of other comprehensive income.
- 2) Capital Employed = Total shareholder's equity
- 3) Income generated from invested funds = FVTPL gain on mutual funds+ Interest income from Bank deposits + Interest income on inter corporate deposits
- 4) Average invested funds in treasury investments = Average of (Average quarterly opening treasury investments and quarterly closing treasury investments #)
- # Treasury Investments = Mutual funds+ Inter - corporate deposits + Bank deposits
- 5) Average is calculating based on simple average of opening and closing balances.

* Explanation where variance in ratio is +/- 25%

Current ratio

- Decrease primarily on account of increasing contract liabilities and trade payables on account of increased operations.

Return on equity ratio

- Loss after tax increased due to increased expenses during the year leading to higher negative ratio.

Net capital turnover ratio

- On account of increase in the loss for the year resulting in decrease in the net working capital.

Net profit ratio

- Decrease due to increase in expenses on account of increase in operations during the current year.

Return on Capital employed (ROCE)

- Increase in loss after tax leading to higher negative ratio in the current year.

b) Relationship with Struck off companies

The Company did not have any material transactions with companies struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of Companies Act, 1956 during the financial year.

32 Related party transactions

i) Names of related parties and related party relationship

a) Entity's holding Company	Indiamart Intermesh Limited
b) Entity's subsidiary	Livekeeping Private Limited (strike off wef 29 October 2024)
c) Entity's fellow subsidiary*	Pay With Indiamart Private Limited

*The fellow subsidiaries with whom the company had transaction during the reporting period have been mentioned here.

d) Individuals owning directly or indirectly, an interest in the voting power of the Company that gives them Significant Influence over the Company and Key Management Personnel (KMP)

(i) Ritesh Praveenkumar Kothari	Non-executive director *
(ii) Prateek Chandra	Director
(iii) Manoj Bhargava	Director
(iv) Animesh Sunil Kejriwal	Director
(v) Chanda Praveen Kothari	Relatives of KMP
(vi) Madhuri Ritesh Kothari	Relatives of KMP

* Managing Director till 31 January 2026

ii) Related Party Transactions

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with the related parties for the relevant year:

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2026	For the Year ended 31 March 2025
Holding Company		
Rent	6,020	5,156
Advertisement and Marketing Expenses	497	321
Outsourced Support Cost	-	108
Legal & Professional Fees	300	125
Employee share based payment expense	8,213	4,425
Purchase of fixed assets	300	2,579
Fellow subsidiary		
Pay with Indiamart pvt ltd.		
Revenue from License subscription	7	9
Subsidiary Company		
Livekeeping Pvt Ltd.		
Investment in shares	-	75
Key management personnel Compensation		
(i) Ritesh Praveenkumar Kothari		
-Salary Paid	9,137	10,000
(ii) Animesh Sunil Kejriwal		
-Director sitting fees	500	-
Relatives of Key management personnel		
(i) Madhuri Ritesh Kothari		
-Office Rent Paid	600	541
(ii) Chanda Praveen Kothari		
-Office Rent Paid	600	541

iii) The following table discloses amounts due to or due from related parties at the relevant year end

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Indiamart Intermesh Limited		
Prepaid expense	-	126
Trade Payable (including accrual)	25	32
0.001% Optionaly convertible debentures	18	-
Relatives of Key management personnel		
Security Deposit		
(i) Madhuri Ritesh Kothari	120	120
(ii) Chanda Praveen Kothari	120	120
Pay With Indiamart Private Limited		
Deferred revenue	-	7

Livekeeping Private Limited is struck off with effect from 29 October 2024

*Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The transactions with related parties are entered on terms equivalent to those that prevailing arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the period-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited**Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026***(All amounts are in thousands (₹) unless otherwise stated)***33 Contingent liabilities, capital and other commitments**

As at 31 March 2026 and as at 31 March 2025, the Company has Nil contingent liability and Nil Capital and other commitments.

- 34** The Government of India has notified provisions of The Code on Wages, 2019, The Industrial Relations Code, 2020, The Code on Social Security, 2020 and The Occupational Safety, Health & Working conditions code, 2020 ("Labour Codes") subsuming 29 existing labour laws, which introduce changes to, inter alia, the definition of wages and the eligibility criteria for statutory employee benefits. These Codes have been made effective from 21 November 2025; however, the corresponding rules thereunder are yet to be notified.

Pursuant to the above, the Company has carried out an impact assessment which has resulted in increase in the provision for employee benefits by Rs. 1877 (Gratuity by Rs. 1765 and leave benefits by Rs. 112). The corresponding impact has been recognised as employee benefit expense in the standalone financial statements of the current reporting period in accordance with Ind AS 19 – Employee Benefits.

The Government is in the process of notifying related rules to the New Labour Codes and impact of these will be evaluated and accounted for in accordance with applicable accounting standards in the period in which they are notified.

- 35** Figures for the previous year have been regrouped/reclassified to conform to the classification of the current year.

36 Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under MSMED Act 2006:

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year		
- Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	1,299	-
- Interest due on above	-	-
	1,299	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the year of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006.	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006	-	-

37 Going Concern

The parent company shall provide financial support to the company, so as to meet its liabilities and commitments as and when the same is required.

38 Events after the reporting period

The Company has evaluated all the subsequent events through 24 April 2026 which is the date on which these financial statements were issued, and no adjusting events have occurred from the balance sheet date through that date.

As per our report of even date

For J. C. Bhalla & Co.**Chartered Accountants**

FRN No. 001111N

**Akhil
Bhalla** Digitally signed
by Akhil Bhalla
Date: 2026.04.24
13:38:23 +05'30'

**Akhil Bhalla
(Partner)**

Membership No. 505002

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Livekeeping Technologies**

**PRATEEK
CHANDRA** Digitally signed by
PRATEEK
CHANDRA
Date: 2026.04.24
13:13:37 +05'30'

**Prateek Chandra
Director
DIN: 00356853**

**RITESH P
KOTHARI** Digitally signed by
RITESH P KOTHARI
Date: 2026.04.24
13:23:36 +05'30'

**Ritesh Praveenkumar
Director
DIN: 06998225**

Place: Noida
Date: 24 April 2026

Place: Noida
Date: 24 April 2026

Place: Noida
Date: 24 April 2026