NISARG J. SHAH & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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Phone: 079-26462476
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of
Saasjoy Solutions Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Saasjoy Solution Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Cash Flow and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material 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 Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, and its loss, total comprehensive loss, its cash flows and the 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 Responsibility 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 made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Financial Statements.

Information other than Financial Statements & Auditors Report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the Other Information. The Other Information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's reports thereon. The other information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the Standalone Financial Statements does not cover the Other Information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during course of audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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When we read the other information, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance as required under SA 720 "The Auditor's Responsibilities Relating to Other Information".

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Ind AS 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 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, management and 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 intend 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.

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- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting polices used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management and the Board of Directors.

- 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.

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

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Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1) 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 law relating to preparation of the aforesaid Financial Statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

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

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 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 internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to or separate report in "**Annexure A**". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements.

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of Section 197(16) of the Act, as amended. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid/provided by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.

h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our and according to the explanations given to us :

i) The Company does not have any material pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

ii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at March 31, 2026.

iii) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2026.



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iv) (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief as disclosed in note no.37 to the Financial Statements, no funds (which are material either individually or in aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

(b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note no.38 to the Financial Statements, no funds (which are material either individually or in aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

(c) Based on the audit procedures 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), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v) (a) The company had not proposed any final dividend in the previous year, which was declared and paid by the Company during the Year.

(b) The Company has not declared and paid any interim dividend during the period of year and until the date of this report.

(c) The Board of Directors of the Company has not proposed any final dividend for the year which is subject to approval of the members in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

vi) Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the year ended March 31, 2026 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software (refer Note No. 40 to the financial statements). Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per statutory requirements for record retention.

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i) As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the **"Annexure B"** a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

For, Nisarg J. Shah & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN 128310W

Parag Bhatt
Partner
Membership No. F133342
UDIN: 26133342GGZZTR7909

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 18, 2026

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Annexure "A" to the Independent Auditors' report

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements section of our report to the members of Saasjoy Solution Private Limited of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls With reference to Financial Statement 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 Saasjoy Solution 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.

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing as specified under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls 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 with reference to Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of

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internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's Judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Financial statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

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Opinion

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

For, Nisarg J Shah & Co.,

P. M. Bhatt

CA Parag Bhatt
Partner
Membership No.: F133342
UDIN: 26133342GGZZTR7909

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 18, 2026

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Annexure "B" to the Independent Auditors' Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements section of our report to the members of Saasjoy Solutions Private Limited of even date)

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

i. In respect of Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:

(a) (A) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(b)The Company, has a programme of verification of property, plant and equipment so to cover all the items once every 3 years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the programme, certain Property, Plant and Equipment were due for verification during the year and were physically verified by the Management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) The Company does not have any immovable properties.

(d) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the year.

(e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2026 for holding any Benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

ii.(a) The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause (ii) (a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, at any point of time of the year, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital facility from banks or financial institutions and hence reporting under clause (ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

iii.The Company has not made any investments in, provided any guarantee or security, and granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year, and hence reporting under clause (iii) of the Order is not applicable.

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iv. According to information and explanation given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, made investments or provided guarantees or securities that are covered under the provisions of sections 185 or 186 of the Companies Act, 2013, and hence reporting under clause (iv) of the Order is not applicable.

v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public and is not holding any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2015 with regard to the deposits accepted from the public are not applicable.

vi. According to the information and explanation given to us, provision regarding maintenance of cost records under sub section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the company. Hence, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the order is not applicable.

vii. In respect of statutory dues:

(a) The Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, GST and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the above were in arrears as at March 31, 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date on when they become payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2026.

viii. There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year.

ix. (a) The Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.

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

(c) To the best of our knowledge and belief, in our opinion, term loans availed by the company were, applied by the company during the year for the purposes for which the loans were obtained.

(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not raised any funds on a short-term basis during the year. Consequently, reporting under clause 3(xxi)(d) regarding the application of such funds for long-term purposes is not applicable.

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(e) On an overall examination of the Financial Statements of the Company, the Company has not taken funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.

(f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries or joint ventures or associate companies.

x. (a) The company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause x(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) During the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xi.(a) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the Financial Statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and up to the date of this report.

(c) As represented to us by the Management, there were no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year (and up to the date of this report).

xii.The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.

xiii.In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 for all the transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard 24 "Related Party Disclosures" specified under section 133 of the Act.

xiv.(a) In our opinion, the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.
(b) The Company is not required to have an internal audit system under Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013 and, accordingly, there were no internal audit reports issued during the year.

xv.In our opinion, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with its directors during the year. Hence provisions of Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

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xvi. The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3 (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.

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 the 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. The Company was not having net worth of rupees five hundred crore or more, or turnover of rupees one thousand crore or more or a net profit of rupees five crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year and hence, provisions of Section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

For, Nisarg J Shah & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 128310W

CA Parag Bhatt
Partner
Membership No.: F133342
UDIN: 26133342GGZZTR790

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 18, 2026

SAASJOY SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED
(CIN:U58201GJ2023PTC145043)
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
I ASSETS			
1 Non-current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2	11.58	2.28
(b) Capital work-in-progress		-	-
(c) Right of Use Assets		-	-
(d) Other Intangible assets		-	-
(e) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments		-	-
(ii) Loans		-	-
(iii) Other Financial Assets	3	4.50	4.50
(f) Deferred tax assets (Net)	11	5.99	-
Total Non-current Assets		22.07	6.78
2 Current Assets			
(a) Inventories		-	-
(b) Financial Assets		-	-
(i) Investments		-	-
(i) Trade receivables	4	138.87	114.06
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	5	13.47	6.41
(c) Current Tax Assets (Net)	6	25.23	8.17
(d) Other current assets	7	16.92	6.70
Total Current Assets		194.49	135.33
TOTAL ASSETS		216.57	142.12
II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1 Equity			
(a) Equity Share capital	8	0.70	0.70
(b) Other Equity	9	(2.86)	3.60
Total Equity		(2.16)	4.30
2 LIABILITIES			
Non-current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	10	16.55	62.85
(b) Deferred tax Liability (Net)	11	-	0.06
(d) Provision	12	5.17	-
Total Non-current Liabilities		21.72	62.91
3 Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings		-	-
(ii) Trade payables	13		
- Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		47.86	16.56
- Total outstanding dues of trade payables other than micro and small enterprises		66.06	2.28
(iii) Other financial liabilities	14	-	-
(b) Other current liabilities	14	80.75	54.80
(c) Provisions	15	2.33	1.26
Total Current Liabilities		197.00	74.90
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		216.57	142.12
Material Accounting Policies	1		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements	1-40		

As per our report of even date attached.
For Nisarg J. Shah & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 128310W

P.H. Bhatt

Parag Bhatt

Partner
Membership No. F133342
Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 18, 2026

NISARG J. SHAH & CO. * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * AHMEDABAD FRN 128310W

For, SAASJOY SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED

For, SAASJOY SOLUTIONS PVT. LTD.

DIRECTOR

Yash H. Shah

(Director)

DIN:06698067
Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 18, 2026

Mr. Umesh Uttamchandani
(Nominee Director of Dev Accelerator Limited)
DIN:07496423
Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 18, 2026

SAASJOY SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED

(CIN:U58201GJ2023PTC145043)

Statement Of Profit And Loss For The Year Ended March 31, 2026

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Particulars	Notes	2025-26	2024-25
I	Revenue from operations	16	716.57	234.49
II	Other income	17	0.88	0.04
III	**Total Income (I+II)**		**717.45**	**234.53**
IV	**EXPENSES**			
	Purchases of Stock-in-Trade	18	75.74	-
	Employee Benefits Expense	19	316.25	168.44
	Finance Costs	20	10.95	7.44
	Depreciation Expenses	21	1.86	0.83
	Other Expenses	22	321.38	52.91
	Total Expenses (IV)		**726.18**	**229.62**
V	**Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)**		(8.73)	4.91
VI	**Exceptional Items**		-	-
VII	**Profit/(Loss) before tax (V-VI)**		(8.73)	4.91
VIII	**Tax Expenses**			
	Current Tax		4.84	1.51
	Deferred Tax		(6.05)	0.06
	Adjustment of Tax for Earlier Years		(1.05)	(0.03)
	Total Tax Expenses (VIII)		**(2.26)**	**1.53**
IX	**Profit/(Loss) for the year (VII-VIII)**		**(6.47)**	**3.38**
X	**Other Comprehensive Income**			
	(A) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	Tax Impact on above items		-	-
	(B) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	Tax Impact on above items		-	-
XI	**Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year**		**(6.47)**	**3.38**
XII	**Earning per Equity Share of face value of Rs. 10 each**	23		
	Basic		(92.36)	48.31
	Diluted		(92.36)	48.31
	Material Accounting Policies	1		
	The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements	1-40		

As per our report of even date attached.
For Nisarg J. Shah & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 128310W

Parag Bhatt

Partner
Membership No. F133342
Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 18, 2026

For, SAASJOY SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED

For, SAASJOY SOLUTIONS PVT. LTD.

Yash H. Shah
(Director)

DIN:06698067
Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 18, 2026

Mr. Umesh Uttamchandani
(Nominee Director of Dev Accelerator Limited)

DIRECTOR

DIN:07496423
Place:Ahmedabad
Date: May 18, 2026

SAASJOY SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED

(CIN:U58201GJ2023PTC145043)

Statement Of Cash Flow For The Year Ended March 31, 2026

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax	**(8.73)**	**4.92**
Adjustments for		
Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	1.86	0.83
Interest Expenses	10.95	3.17
MSME Interest	-	1.20
Provision for expected credit loss	16.49	-
Unrealised Foreign Exchange Gain	1.98	-
Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes	**22.56**	**10.12**
Working Capital Changes		
Adjustments for		
Changes in Trade receivables	(43.30)	(111.65)
Changes in Other Current assets	(10.22)	(1.42)
Changes in Inventories	-	-
Changes in Other Non-Current Assets	-	-
Changes in Trade payables	95.09	(7.26)
Changes in Financial and other liabilities	32.19	56.05
Net Changes in Working capital	**73.75**	**(64.28)**
Cash Generated/(Used in) from Operating Activities	**96.32**	**(54.16)**
Direct Taxes paid (Net of Income Tax refund)	(20.85)	(9.59)
Net Cash flow from Operating Activities	**75.47**	**(63.75)**
B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipments and Intangible Assets	(11.16)	(2.15)
Net Cash (used in) Investing Activities	**(11.16)**	**(2.15)**
C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from borrowings (Net)	(46.30)	59.68
Finance Cost paid	(10.95)	-
Net Cash (used in) Financing Activities	**(57.25)**	**59.68**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**7.06**	**(6.22)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**6.41**	**12.64**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**13.47**	**6.41**

The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard -7 "Statement of Cash Flows"

As per our attached report of even date
For Nisarg J. Shah & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 128310W

Parag Bhatt
Partner
Membership No. 133342

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 18, 2026

For, SAASJOY SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED

For, SAASJOY SOLUTIONS PVT. LTD.

DIRECTOR

Yash H. Shah
(Director)
DIN:06698067

Place : Ahmedabad
Date: May 18, 2026

Mr. Umesh Uttamchandani
(Nominee Director of Dev Accelerator Limited)
DIN:07496423

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 18, 2026

SAASJOY SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED

(CIN:U58201GJ2023PTC145043)

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended on March 31, 2026

(Rs. in Lakhs)

a. Equity Share capital

Particulars	Rs. in Lakh
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	**0.70**
Add : Shares issued during the year	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	**0.70**
Add : Shares issued during the year	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	**0.70**

b. Other Equity

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance at 31st March, 2024	**0.22**	**0.22**
Add :		
Net Profit for the year	**3.38**	**3.38**
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**3.38**	**3.38**
Balance at 31st March, 2025	**3.60**	**3.60**
Add :		
Net Profit for the year	(6.47)	(6.47)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(6.47)	(6.47)
Balance at 31st March, 2026	(2.86)	(2.86)

As per our report of even date attached.

For Nisarg J. Shah & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 128310W

Parag Bhatt

Partner
Membership No. 133342

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 18, 2026

For, SAASJOY SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED

For, SAASJOY SOLUTIONS PVT. LTD.

DIRECTOR

Yash H. Shah

(Director)
DIN:06698067

Place : Ahmedabad
Date: May 18, 2026

Mr. Umesh Uttamchandani

(Nominee Director of Dev Accelerator Limited)
DIN:07496423

Place:Ahmedabad
Date: May 18, 2026

Saasjoy Solutions Private Limited
(CIN:U58201GJ2023PTC145043)
Notes Forming Part Of Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31, 2026

NOTE:- MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(1A) Corporate Information:

Saasjoy Solutions Private Limited is a private company incorporated in India. The Company is a digital solutions company. It offers custom software development, fractional teams and team augmentation solutions for digital marketing, design and technology to industries including but not limited to SaaS, Fintech, E-commerce, etc.

The registered office of the company is located at C/504, Indraprasth 05, B/S 02, Nr. AUDA Garden, Jivraj Park, Ahmedabad, Gujarat – 380051.

(1B) Material Accounting Policies

1) Basis of Preparation:

Compliance with Ind AS

These Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the 'Ind AS') as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') read with of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The Financial Statements are based on the classification provisions contained in Ind AS 1, 'Presentation of Financial Statements' and Division II of Schedule III (as amended) to the Act to the extent applicable. Further, for the purpose of clarity, various items are aggregated in the balance sheet, statement of profit and loss, statement of cash flows and statement of changes in equity. Nonetheless, these items are disaggregated separately in the notes to the Financial Statements, where applicable or required.

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

a. certain financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value or amortized cost;
b. defined benefit plans - plan assets are measured at fair value;

Current and non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the company's normal operating cycle (twelve months) and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Act.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the company's operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of services and the time between the rendering of service and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

Rounding of amounts

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

2) Fair value measurements:

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

- In the principal market for the asset or liability or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

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

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

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, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, as described below, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

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

Level 2: Inputs other than the quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Input that is significant to the value measurement is unobservable.

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

The Company's management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement and for non-recurring measurement.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the management after discussion with and approval by the Board of directors. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. The management decides, after discussions with the Company's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date, the management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The management, in conjunction with the Company's external valuers, also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable on yearly basis.

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.

3) Property Plant & Equipments:

Property, plant and equipment is recognised when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Cost comprises of the purchase price including freight and non-refundable taxes, and directly attributable expenses incurred to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of being operated in the manner intended by management.

Property, plant and equipment not ready for intended use on the date of balance sheet are disclosed as "capital work-in-progress".

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalized as part of the cost of such assets. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value. Residual value is estimated to be five percent of total cost of asset.

The Company depreciates its property, plant and equipment using the straight-line method over the useful life in the manner prescribed in Schedule II to the Act, and management believe that useful life of assets is same as those prescribed in Schedule II to the Act.

Useful life considered for calculation of depreciation for various assets class are as follows-

Computers	3 years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 years
Office Equipment	5 years

The useful lives, residual values and depreciation method of PPE are reviewed, and adjusted appropriately, at least as at each financial year end so as to ensure that the method and period of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from these assets. The effect of any change in the estimated useful lives, residual values and / or depreciation method is accounted prospectively, and accordingly the depreciation is calculated over the PPE's remaining revised useful life.

4) Cash and Cash Equivalents:

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

5) Financial Instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement:

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.

i. Financial assets

(1) Classification

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

- Those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss) and
- Those measured at amortized cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

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

(2) Recognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on trade-date, being the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sale the financial asset. Trade receivable that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

(3) Measurement

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

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. The Company classifies its debt instruments as follows:

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

Equity instruments

The Company subsequently measures equity investment at fair value. The Company's Management elects to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Equity investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture are carried at historical cost as per the accounting policy choice given by Ind AS 27.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortized cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized from initial recognition of the receivables.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognized only when

- The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
- retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognized. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognized. Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognized if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognized to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments
(a) Classification of debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by a Company entity are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

(a) Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a Company entity are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

ii. Financial liabilities

(i) **Classification**
The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost.

(ii) **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, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized 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 trade and other payables, loans and borrowings.

(iii) **Loans and borrowings:**
After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and transactions costs. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iv) **Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities**
The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or
- Financial liabilities at amortized cost.

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

(vi) **Derecognition of financial liabilities**
The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired.

6) Borrowing Cost:

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

7) Revenue Recognition:

The Company recognizes revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company and specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities as described below

Recognition of Revenue from rendering of services
For fixed price contracts, revenue is recognized based on the actual service provided to the end of the reporting period as a proportion of the total services to be provided. This is determined based on the actual costs incurred to the total estimated cost to complete the performance obligation in context of the contract.

Estimates of revenues, costs or extent of progress towards completion are revised if circumstances change. Any resulting increase or decrease in estimated revenues or costs are reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision become known by management.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Company recognizes revenue when it transfers control over a product or a service to a customer and company expects to receive consideration in exchange for those products or services. The method for recognizing revenues and costs depends on the nature of the services rendered. The Company assesses the timing of revenue recognition in case of each distinct performance obligation.

Revenue from the sale of user licenses for software applications is recognized at point in time on transfer of the title in the user license. Revenue is recognized on principal basis if the company controls a promised good or service before the entity transfers the good or service to a customer.

In case of software development contract having multiple stages or benchmark of the completion, the revenue is recognized on percentage of completion method.
Revenue from other support services arising out of sale of software products are recognized when the services are performed.

Other operating revenue:
Incentives under various schemes are accounted in the year in which right to receive is irrevocably established.

Other revenue:
Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable rate of interest.

Interest received on delayed payment is accounted on receipt basis.
Revenue in respect of insurance/other claims etc., is recognized only when it is reasonablycertain that the ultimate collection will be made.

Dividends
Dividends are generally recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss only when the right to receive payment is established.

8) Segment Accounting:

The company operates in a single segment and in line with Ind AS - 108 - "Operating Segments", the operation of the company fall under " IT & IT enabled Services " business which is considered to be the only reportable business segment.

9) Provisions and contingent liabilities:

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

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

Contingent Liabilities are disclosed in respect of possible obligations that arise from past events but their existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or where any present obligation cannot be measured in terms of future outflow of resources or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

10) 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 recognized 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.

Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The liabilities for earned leave and sick leave that are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months are measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method.

Post-employment obligations

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

- defined contribution plans such as provident fund, employee state insurance scheme,
- defined benefits plan such as gratuity.

Defined Benefit Plan – Gratuity

The liability or asset recognized in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

Defined Contribution Plans

The Company pays provident fund, employee state insurance for all employees to publicly administered funds as per local regulations. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognized as employee benefit expense when they are due.

11) Foreign Currency Translations:

(i) Functional and presentation currency:

The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is Company's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances:

Transactions in foreign currencies are recognized at the prevailing exchange rates on thetransaction dates. Realized gains and losses on settlement of foreign currency transactions are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Monetary foreign currency assets and liabilities at the year-end are translated at the year-end exchange rates and the resultant exchange differences are recognized in the Statement of Profit and 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.

12) Taxation:

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Current and deferred taxes are recognized in statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

(i) Current Tax

The current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'Profit Before Tax' as reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates applicable for the respective year.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Financial Statements and their tax bases. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and incurred tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

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

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

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

13) Earnings per Share:

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) attributable to the shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Equity shares which are issuable upon the satisfaction of certain conditions resulting from contractual arrangements / shareholder agreement are considered outstanding and included in the computation of basic earnings per share from the date when all necessary conditions under the contract have been satisfied as on the Balance Sheet date.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by adjusting, the profit/ (loss) for the period attributable to the shareholders and the weighted average number of shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share, for the effects of all the shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential shares. The dilutive potential shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the shares been actually issued at fair value. Further, the dilutive potential shares are deemed converted as at beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date during the period.

14) Cash Flow Statement:

The Cash Flow statement is prepared by the "Indirect method" set out in Ind AS-7 on "Cash Flow Statement "and presents the cash flows by operating, investing and financing activities of the Company. Cash and cash Equivalent presented in the cash flow statement consist of cash on hand and demand deposits with banks.

The amendment to Ind AS 7 requires the entities to provide disclosures that enable users of Financial Statements to evaluate changes in Liabilities arising from financing activities, inducing both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes, suggesting inclusion of a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the Balance Sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities, to meet the disclosure requirement.

15) Critical estimates and judgments:

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates may not match the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgment in applying the company's accounting policies.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgment or complexity, and items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgments is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

16) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets:

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that a non-financial asset may be impaired based on internal/external factors. An asset is treated as impaired when the carrying cost of asset exceeds its recoverable Value. An impairment loss is charged to the statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which an asset is identified as impaired. The impairment loss recognized in earlier accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

17) Cash Dividend:

The Company recognizes a liability to make cash distributions to equity holders of the Company when the distribution is authorized, and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. Final dividends on shares are recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders and interim dividends are recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the Company's Board of Directors.

18) Exceptional items:

Exceptional items are disclosed separately in the financial statements where it is necessary to do so to provide further understanding of the financial performance of the Group. These are material items of income or expense that have to be shown separately due to their nature or incidence.

19) Events occurring after the balance sheet date:

Assets and liabilities are adjusted for events occurring after the reporting period that provides additional evidence to assist the estimation of amounts relating to conditions existing at the end of the reporting period.

Dividends declared by the Company after the reporting period are not recognized as liability at the end of the reporting period. Dividends declared after the reporting period but before the issue of financial statements are not recognized as liability since no obligation exists at that time. Such dividends are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Saasjoy Solutions Private Limited
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Notes Forming Part Of Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31, 2026

(1C) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The below amendments to the existing standard which are notified by Ministry of Corporate affairs but are not yet effective:

Amendment to Ind AS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements'- Classification of Liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants. The amendment includes specific provisions that will take effect for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2026, retrospectively, as outlined below:

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

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

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

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

SAASJOY SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED

(CIN:U58201GJ2023PTC145043)

Notes forming part of Accounts for the year Year ended on March 31, 2026

2 Property, Plant and Equipment

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particular	Computer	Furniture	Office Equipments	Total
Gross Carrying Amount				
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	**1.20**	**-**	**-**	**1.20**
Additions	2.15	-	-	**2.15**
Deduction & Adjustment	-	-	-	-
Reclassification as held for sale	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	**3.35**	**-**	**-**	**3.35**
Additions	10.31	0.05	0.80	**11.16**
Deduction & Adjustment	-	-	-	-
Reclassification as held for sale	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	**13.66**	**0.05**	**0.80**	**14.51**

Accumulated Depreciation				
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	**0.24**			**0.24**
Disposals & Adjustment	-	-	-	-
Depreciaton for the period	0.83	-	-	0.83
Reclassification as held for sale	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	**1.06**	**-**	**-**	**1.06**
Disposals & Adjustment		-	-	-
Depreciaton for the period	1.84	0.00	0.02	**1.86**
Reclassification as held for sale		-		-
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	**2.90**	**0.00**	**0.02**	**2.92**

Net carrying amount				
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	**2.28**	**-**	**-**	**2.28**
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	**10.76**	**0.05**	**0.78**	**11.58**

SAASJOY SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED
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Notes forming part of Accounts for the year Year ended on March 31, 2026

(Rs. in lakhs)

3 Other financial assets (Non-Current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Rent Deposit	4.50	4.50
Total	**4.50**	**4.50**

4 Trade receivables (Current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Unsecured, considered good	138.87	114.06
Credit Impaired	16.49	-
Less: Allowance for Credit Losses	(16.49)	-
Total	**138.87**	**114.06**

Refer note no 4.1 for ageing of Trade Receivables

5 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balances with banks -	-	-
In Current Account	13.47	6.41
Total	**13.47**	**6.41**

6 Current Tax Assets (Net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Advance Tax & TDS Receivable (Net of Provisions)	25.23	8.17
Total	**25.23**	**8.17**

7 Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance with Government Authorities	16.26	5.38
Prepaid Expense	0.66	1.32
Total	**16.92**	**6.70**

9 Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Surplus In Statement Of Profit And Loss		
Balance at the beginning of the Year	3.60	0.22
Add: Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(6.47)	3.38
Balance at the end of the Year	**(2.86)**	**3.60**
Total	**(2.86)**	**3.60**

SAASJOY SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED
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Notes forming part of Accounts for the year Year ended on March 31, 2026

(Rs. in lakhs)

4.1 Ageing of trade receivables

Particulars	Outstanding as on 31th March 2026 for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Undisputed Trade Receivable-Considered good	-	137.60	-	1.27	-	-	138.87
Undisputed trade receivable-Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivable-Credit Impaired	-	16.5	-	-	-	-	16.49
Disputed Trade Receivable-Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivable-Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivable-Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	154.09	-	1.27	-	-	155.36
Less : Expected credit Loss						-	(16.49)
Net Trade Receivable						-	138.87

Particulars	Outstanding as on 31th March 2025 for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Undisputed Trade Receivable-Considered good	30.00	84.06	-	-	-	-	114.06
Undisputed trade receivable-Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivable-Credit Impaired	-		-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivable-Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivable-Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivable-Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	30.00	84.06	-	-	-	-	114.06
Less : Expected credit Loss						-	-
Net Trade Receivable						-	114.06





SAASJOY SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED
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Notes forming part of Accounts for the year Year ended on March 31, 2026

8 Share capital

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025	
	Nos.	Rs. in Lakhs	Nos.	Rs. in Lakhs
Authorised Share Capital :				
Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00
Issued & Subscribed :				
Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	7,000	0.70	7,000	0.70
Subscribed and Fully Paid Up				
Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	7,000	0.70	7,000	0.70
Total		**0.70**		**0.70**

8.1 The reconciliation of the no. of shares outstanding is set out below :

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025	
	Nos.	Rs. in Lakhs	Nos.	Rs. in Lakhs
Equity shares				
At Beginning of the period	7,000.00	0.70	7,000.00	0.70
Add : Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the period	**7,000.00**	**0.70**	**7,000.00**	**0.70**

8.2 The Company has issued only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of Equity Shares are entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the realised value of the assets of the Company, remaining after the payment of all preferential dues. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

8.3 Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares

Name of the shareholder	As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025	
	Nos.	% of holding	Nos.	% of holding
Dev Accelerator Limited	7,000	100%	7,000	100%

8.4 Disclosure of Shareholding of Promoters

Promoter Name	As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025		% Change during the year
	No. of Shares	% of holding	No. of Shares	% of holding	
Dev Accelerator Limited	7,000	100%	7,000	100%	0.00%

8.5 There are no unpaid calls from Directors or officers.

8.6 Equity shares rank pari pasu & subject to right, preference and restrictions under the Companies Act.

SAASJOY SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED
(CIN:U58201GJ2023PTC145043)
Notes forming part of Accounts for the year Year ended on March 31, 2026

(Rs. in lakhs)

Retained Earnings:
Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date including effect of remeasurement of defined benefit obligations less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. Retained Earnings is a free reserve available to the Company.

10 Long term Borrowing

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Unsecured Considered Good	-	-
-From Related Party	16.55	62.85
Total	**16.55**	**62.85**

11 Deferred Tax Liabilities/(Assets)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Deferred Tax Liabilities/(Assets)	(5.99)	0.06
Total	**(5.99)**	**0.06**

11.1 Component of Deferred Tax (Expense)/ Income

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Property Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets	(0.58)	0.06
Employee Benefits	5.91	-
Other Adjustments	(11.37)	-
Creation/(Reversal) to Statement of Profit and Loss	**(6.05)**	**0.06**
Employee Benefits	-	-
Creation/(Reversal) to Other Comprehensive Income	**-**	**-**

11.2 Component of Deferred Tax (Liabilities)/Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Property Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets	0.53	(0.06)
Employee Benefits	(5.91)	-
Other Adjustments	11.37	-
Creation/(Reversal) to Statement of Profit and Loss	**5.99**	**(0.06)**
Employee Benefits		
Creation/(Reversal) to Other Comprehensive Income	**-**	**-**

12 Provision (Non Current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Provision For Gratuity Expense	5.17	-
Total	**5.17**	**-**

NISARG J. SHAH & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS AHMEDABAD FRN 128310W

SAASJOY SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED

SAASJOY SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED
(CIN:U58201GJ2023PTC145043)
Notes forming part of Accounts for the year Year ended on March 31, 2026

(Rs. in lakhs)

13 Trade Payables (Current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Dues to Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	47.86	16.56
Dues of other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	66.06	2.28
Total	**113.93**	**18.84**

Refer note no 13.1 for ageing of Trade Payable

13.2 Details as required under MSMED Act are given below :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of accounting	47.86	16.56
Interest amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of accounting year	-	-
Amount of interest paid by the Company in terms of section 16 of the MSMED, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the accounting year	-	-
Amount of interest due and payable for the reporting period of delay in making payment [which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year] but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED	-	-
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year.	-	1.20
Amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in succeeding years, untill such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductivble expenditure under Section 23 of MSMED Act.	1.21	1.21

Above disclosure has been made on the basis of information available with the company.

14 Other Current Liability

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Outstanding to employee	52.21	35.69
Statutory Dues Payable	28.53	19.11
Total	**80.75**	**54.80**

15 Provisions (Current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Provision for MSME Interest	1.21	1.21
Provision For Gratuity Expense	0.74	-
Provision For Expense	0.38	0.05
Total	**2.33**	**1.26**





SAASJOY SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED
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(Rs. in lakhs)

16 Revenue from operations

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
Sale of Services	640.83	234.49
Sale of IT Goods	75.74	-
Total	**716.57**	**234.49**

17 Other Income

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
Interest on IT Refund	0.51	0.00
Foreign Exchange Fluctuation Gain	0.38	0.03
Total	**0.88**	**0.04**

18 Purchases of Stock-in-Trade

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
Opening Stock	-	-
Purchase of IT Goods	75.74	-
Closing Stock	-	-
Changes In Stock	**75.74**	**-**

19 Employee benefit expense

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
Salaries, Wages & Bonus	299.45	163.40
Contribution to Provident & Other Funds	5.77	2.55
Gratuity Expense	5.91	-
Stipend Expenses	0.25	1.81
Staff Welfare Expenses	4.86	0.68
Total	**316.25**	**168.44**

20 Finance Cost

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
Interest on Borrowing	6.27	3.17
Bank Charges	4.67	2.93
MSME Interest	-	1.20
Other Interest Charges	0.02	0.14
Total	**10.95**	**7.44**

21 Depreciation expense

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
Depreciation On Property Plant and Equipment	1.86	0.83
Total	**1.86**	**0.83**





SAASJOY SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED
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(Rs. in lakhs)

22 Other expenses

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
Audit Fees	0.20	0.15
Advertisement Expense	24.36	9.90
Repairs and Maintenance	6.15	-
Legal and Professional Fees	0.73	1.65
Consultancy Fees	127.38	21.99
Office Expense	1.90	-
Printing & Stationery Expense	1.06	0.03
Rent Expense	86.76	5.10
IT and Internet Expenses	0.63	2.56
Expected credit loss	16.49	-
Unrealised Foreign Exchange Gain/Loss	1.98	-
Software Expense	38.64	10.15
Travelling Expense	14.41	0.67
General Expense	0.66	0.72
Total	**321.38**	**52.91**

22.1 Auditor Remuneration & others

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
As auditor :		
Audit Fees	0.20	0.15
Total	**0.20**	**0.15**

23 Earning Per Share

Earning Per share is calculated by dividing the Profit / (Loss) attributable to the Equity Shareholders by the weighted average number of Equity Shares outstanding during the year. The numbers used in calculating basic and diluted earning per Equity Share as stated below:

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
Profit/(Loss) for the year (Rs.)	(6.47)	3.38
Less: Dividend on Preference Shares (Rs.)	-	-
Net Profit / (Loss) attributable to Equity Shareholders (Rs.)	(6.47)	3.38
Add\Less: Extra Ordinary Items (Rs.)	-	-
Profit / (Loss) after taxation before Extra Ordinary Items (Rs.)	(6.47)	3.38
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares at the end of year (Nos.)		
Number of Equity Shares for Basic EPS (Nos.)	7,000.00	7,000.00
Add : Diluted Potential Equity Shares (Nos.)	-	-
Number of Equity Shares for Diluted EPS (Nos.)	7,000.00	7,000.00
Nominal Value Per Share (Rs.)	10.00	10.00
Basic Earning Per Share (Rs.)	(92.36)	48.31
Diluted Earning Per Share (Rs.)	(92.36)	48.31



SAASJOY SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED
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Notes forming part of Accounts for the year Year ended on March 31, 2026
(Rs. in lakhs)

24 DISCLOSURES AS REQUIRED BY INDIAN ACCOUNTING STANDARD (IND AS) 19 "EMPLOYEE BENEFITS"

(a) Defined contribution plans

Contribution to defined contribution plans, recognised as expense for the year is as under :

Particulars	Year Ended on March 31, 2026	Year Ended on March 31, 2025
Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund	5.54	2.36

(b) Defined benefit plan (Unfunded)

i) **Details of defined benefit obligation and plan assets in respect of retiring gratuity are given below :**

Particulars	Year Ended on March 31, 2026	Year Ended on March 31, 2025
Present value of defined benefit obligation	5.91	-
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Net Liability arising from gratuity	5.91	-

ii) **Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of defined benefit obligation**

Particulars	Year Ended on March 31, 2026	Year Ended on March 31, 2025
Present value of obligation as at the beginning of the year	-	-
Interest Cost	-	-
Current Service Cost	5.91	-
Benefits Paid	-	-
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on arising from Change in Financial Assumption	-	-
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on arising from Change Demographic Assumption	-	-
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on arising from Experience Adjustment	-	-
Present value of obligation as at the end of the year	5.91	-

iii) **Expenses recognised during the year**

Particulars	Year Ended on March 31, 2026	Year Ended on March 31, 2025
(A) In the Statement of Profit & Loss		
Interest Cost	-	-
Current Service Cost	5.91	-
Net Cost	**5.91**	**-**
(B) In Other Comprehensive Income		
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss	-	-
Return on Plan Assets excluding Interest Income	-	-
Net Expense/(Income) recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	-	-

iv) **Actuarial Assumptions**

Particulars	Year Ended on March 31, 2026	Year Ended on March 31, 2025
Mortality Table	IALM 2012-14	-
Discount Rate	7.75%	-
Expected rate of return on plan assets	0.00%	-
Rate of employee turnover	10.00%	-
Rate of escalation in salary	5.00%	-

vi) **Sensitivity Analysis**

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate,

Particulars	Year Ended on March 31, 2026	Year Ended on March 31, 2025
Sensitivity Level - Discount Rate	7.75%	-
1% Increase	5.56	-
1% Decrease	6.30	-
Sensitivity Level - Salary Escalation	5.00%	-
1% Increase	6.31	-
1% Decrease	5.55	-
Sensitivity Level - Employee Turnover	10.00%	-
1% Increase	5.81	-
1% Decrease	5.99	

vii) Expected contribution to the defined benefit plan for the next reporting period - Rs.4.98 Lakhs

viii) **Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation**

Particulars	Year Ended on March 31, 2026	Year Ended on March 31, 2025
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	0.74	-
Between 2 to 5 years	0.61	-
Beyond 5 years	4.56	-

ix) **Weighted Average duration of Defined Plan Obligation**

Particulars	Year Ended on March 31, 2026	Year Ended on March 31, 2025
Gratuity	25	-

x) Expected contribution to the defined benefit plan for the next reporting period - Rs. 4.98 Lakhs

24.1 The Government of India has notified the implementation of the four new Labour Codes, consolidating and rationalising 29 existing labour laws, with effect from November 21, 2025. The Company has been in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Labour Codes and, accordingly, no restructuring or realignment of its existing wage structure has been undertaken as of the date of this report. The Company continues to monitor the finalisation of Central and State Rules and further clarifications from the Government on various aspects of the Labour Codes. Any changes, if required, shall be implemented by the Company in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations, and the corresponding accounting impact, if any, shall be recognised as and when required.





SAASJOY SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED
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Notes forming part of Accounts for the year Year ended on March 31, 2026

(Rs. in lakhs)

25 Related Party Disclosures for the year ended March 31, 2026

(a) Details of Related Parties (as defined under Ind AS-24 Related Party Disclosures)

Sr. No.	Description of Relationship	Details of Entities/Related Parties
1	**Holding Company**	Dev Accelerator Limited
2	**Fellow Subsidiary**	Neddle & Thread Designs LLP
3	**Key Management Personnel (KMP) and their relatives**	Mr. Umesh Uttamchandani Mr. Yash Shah Ms Falguni Shah Mr.Parth Shah
4	**Enterprise over which KMP / Relatives of KMP exercise significant influence through controlling interest (Other Related Party)**	Eezily Network Private Limited Scaleax Advisory Private Limited (Upto February 18, 2026)

(b) Details of transactions with related parties for the year ended in the ordinary course of business:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Holding Company		Associate and Subsidiary and Fellow Subsidiary		Key Management Personnel and their relatives		Entities over which KMPs are able to excersise significant influence	
		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
1	**Office Space Rent Expense**								
	Dev Accelerator Limited	76.71	5.55	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	**Remuneration Expenses**								
	Mr. Yash Shah	-	-	-	-	12.00	11.98	-	-
	Ms Falguni Shah	-	-	-	-	12.00	10.50	-	-
3	**Borrowing Taken**								
	Dev Accelerator Limited	173.52	60.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	**Borrowing Repaid**								
	Dev Accelerator Limited	225.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	**Sales**								
	Dev Accelerator Limited	55.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Neddle And Thread Designs LLP	-	-	16.05	13.65	-	-	-	-
	Scaleax Advisory Private Limited							0.25	-
	Eezily Networks Private Limited	-	-		-	-	-	76.51	-
5	**Interest on Unsecured Loans**								
	Dev Accelerator Limited	6.27	3.17	-	-	-	-	-	-





(Rs. in lakhs)

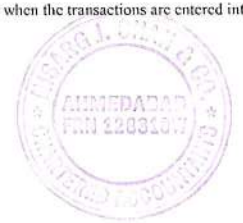
(c) Amount due to / from related parties

Sr. No.	Particulars	Holding Company		Associate and Subsidiary and Fellow Subsidiary		Key Management Personnel and their relatives		Entities over which KMPs are able to exercise significant influence	
		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
1	**Borrowings payable**								
	Dev Accelerator Limited	16.55	62.85	-	-		-	-	-
2	**Deposits Receivable**								
	Dev Accelerator Limited	4.50	4.50	-	-		-	-	-
3	**Accounts Receivable**								
	Dev Accelerator Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Neddle And Thread Designs LLP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	**Accounts Payable**								
	Dev Accelerator Limited	48.93	16.56	-	-		-	-	-
5	**Remuneration payable**								
	Mr. Yash Himanshu Shah	-	-	-	-	0.96	0.91	-	-
	Ms Falguni Shah	-	-	-	-	0.99	0.94	-	-

25.1 Related party transactions reported are excluding GST for which the company is eligible for credit. However, outstanding balances reported at the year end is inclusive of GST component wherever applicable.

25.2 Transaction entered into with related party are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions and normal credit terms except where contractually agreed. The Company has not recorded any loss allowances for trade and other receivables from related parties. Outstanding balances at the year end are unsecured and their settlement occurs in cash.

25.3 The names and the nature of relationships is disclosed only when the transactions are entered into by the Company with the related parties during the existence of the related party relationship.





(Rs. in lakhs)

26 Financial Instruments - Fair Values & Risk Management

Accounting Classifications & Fair Value Measurements

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are measured at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

All financial instruments are initially recognized and subsequently re-measured at fair value as described below :

1. The fair value of investment in quoted equity shares and mutual funds is measured at quoted price or NAV.
2. Fair values of cash and short term deposits, trade and other short term receivables, trade payables, other current liabilities, short term loans from banks and other financial institutions approximate their carrying amounts largely due to short-term maturities of these instruments.
3. Financial instruments with fixed and variable interest rates are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates and individual credit worthiness of the counterparty. Based on the evaluation, allowances are taken to account for the expected losses of these receivables.
4. The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts and currency swaps is determined using forward exchange rates and yield curves at the balance sheet date.

The company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair values of financial instruments by valuation technique:

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

Level 2 : Inputs other than the quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

I. Figures as at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Carrying Amount	Fair value		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets at amortised cost:				
Other Non-Current Financial Assets	4.50	-	-	-
Trade Receivables	138.87	-	-	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	13.47	-	-	-
TOTAL	**156.84**	-	-	-
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:				
Borrowings (Non Current)	16.55	-	-	-
Trade Payables	113.93	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities (Current)	0.00	-	-	-
TOTAL	**130.48**	-	-	-

No financial instruments have been routed through Other Comprehensive Income and hence separate reconciliation disclosure relating to the same is not applicable.

II. Figures as at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Carrying Amount	Fair value		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets at amortised cost:				
Other Non-Current Financial Assets	4.50	-	-	-
Trade Receivables	114.06	-	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	6.41	-	-	-
TOTAL	**124.96**	-	-	-
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:				
Borrowings (Non Current)	62.85	-	-	-
Trade Payables	18.84	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities (Non Current)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**81.69**	-	-	-

No financial instruments have been routed through Other Comprehensive Income and hence separate reconciliation disclosure relating to the same is not applicable.

(Rs. in lakhs)

27 Financial Risk Management:

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. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the company's activities.

27.1 Credit risk Management:

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The carrying amount of following financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

Trade Receivable:

The Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends and ageing of accounts receivable. Individual risk limits are set accordingly. The Company performs impairment analysis at each reporting date using expected credit loss model. The Company does not hold collateral as security.

Accounts Receivable includes receivables aggregating to ₹ 124.82 Lakhs (previous year ₹ 71.65 Lakhs) from two (previous year two) major customers who accounted for more than 10% of the accounts receivables as at March 31, 2026.

The provision for allowance for credit loss for non-collection of receivables and delay in collection, on a combined basis, was Rs. 16.49 Lakhs as at March 31, 2026 and Rs. Nil as at March 31, 2025. The movement in allowances for doubtful accounts comprising provision for both non-collection of receivables and delay in collection is as follows:

Movement in allowance for credit loss for Trade Receivables:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31,2025
Opening Balance	-	-
Additions	16.49	-
Closing Balance	**16.49**	-

Other Financial Assets

The exposure to the Company arising out of this category consists of balances with banks, investments in liquid mutual funds, and loans which do not pose any material credit risk. Such exposure is also controlled, reviewed and approved by the management of the Company on routine basis. There are no indications that defaults in payment obligations would occur in respect of these financial assets.

27.2 Liquidity Risk:

Liquidity Risk is defined as the risk that the company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at reasonable price. The company's treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the company's net liquidity position through rolling forecast on the basis of expected cash flows.

Maturity profile of financial liabilities:

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted payments.

Particulars	Borrowings	Trade Payables	Other Financial Liabilities	Total
As at 31st March, 2026				
Less than 1 year	-	113.93	-	**113.93**
More than 1 year	16.55	-	-	**16.55**
Total	**16.55**	**113.93**	-	**130.48**

Particulars	Borrowings	Trade Payables	Other Financial Liabilities	Total
As at 31st March, 2025				
Less than 1 year	-	18.84	-	**18.84**
More than 1 year	62.85	-	-	**62.85**
Total	**62.85**	**18.84**	-	**81.69**

27.3 **Market risk:**

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair values or future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, equity prices and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including investments and deposits, foreign currency receivables, payables and loan borrowings.

The Company manages market risk through a treasury department, which evaluates and exercises independent control over the entire process of market risk management. The treasury department recommends risk management objectives and policies, which are approved by Senior Management and the Audit Committee. The activities of this department include management of cash resources, implementing hedging strategies for foreign currency exposures, borrowing strategies, and ensuring compliance with market risk limits and policies.

27.4 **Interest rate risk:**

Interest rate risk is the risk that fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. In order to optimize the company's position with regards to the interest income and interest expenses and to manage the interest rate risk, treasury performs a comprehensive corporate interest rate risk management by balancing the proportion of fixed rate and floating rate financial instruments in it total portfolio.

With all other variables held constant, the following table demonstrates the impact of the borrowing cost on floating rate portion of loans and borrowings and excluding loans on which interest rate swaps are taken.

Nature of Borrowing	Change in basis points	Impact on PAT	
		As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Total borrowings	(0.50)	0.06	0.24
	0.50	(0.06)	(0.24)

27.5 **Price Risk:**

Investment Price Risk:

The company's exposure to price risk arises from investments in equity and mutual fund held by the company and classified in the balance sheet at fair value through profit or loss. To manage its price risk arising from investments, the company diversifies its portfolio.

27.6 **Capital management:**

For the purposes of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves. The primary objective of the Company's Capital Management is to maximise shareholder value. The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in the light of changes in economic environment and the requirement of the financial covenants.

The company monitors capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total equity plus debt.

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Borrowings	16.55	62.85
Less : Cash & Cash Equivalents	13.47	6.41
Net Debt (A)	3.08	56.45
Total Equity	0.70	0.70
Equity and Net Debt (B)	3.78	57.15
Gearing Ratio (A/B)	81.49%	98.78%

28 In terms of Ind AS 36 – Impairment of Assets issued by ICAI, the management has reviewed its fixed assets and arrived at the conclusion that impairment loss which is difference between the carrying amount and recoverable value of assets, was not material and hence no provision is required to be made.





SAASJOY SOLUTION PRIVATE LIMITED
(CIN:U58201GJ2023PTC145043)
Notes forming part of Accounts for the year Year ended on March 31, 2026

29 Ratio's Analysis

Sr. No	Ratio	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	% Deviation	Remarks for variance more than 25%
1	**Current Ratio** Current Assets Current Liabilities	0.99	1.81	-45%	Decrease on account on increase in current liabilities
2	**Debt-to-equity Ratio** Total Borrowings Shareholder's Equity	(7.65)	14.61	-152%	Decrease on account of increase in borrowings
3	**Debt Service Coverage Ratio** Earnings Available for Debt Servicing Interest and Lease Payment Installments	0.76	1.65	-54%	Decrease on account of increase in interest charges
4	**Return on Equity Ratio** Net Profit After Tax Shareholder's Equity	(6.05)	7.36	-182%	Decrease on account of increase in loss
5	**Inventory Turnover Ratio** Sales Average Inventory	N.A	N.A	N.A	-
6	**Receivables Turnover Ratio** Net Credit Sales Average Accounts Receivable	5.67	4.03	41%	Increase on account of increase in net sales
7	**Payables Turnover Ratio** Net Credit Purchases Average Trade Payables	12.33	2.42	410%	Increase on account of increase in net purchase
8	**Net capital turnover Ratio** Net Sales Working Capital	(285.52)	3.88	-7458%	Decrease on account of increase in capital employed
9	**Net profit ratio** Profit After Tax Net Sales	(0.01)	0.01	-163%	Decrease on account on decrease in profitability
10	**Return on Capital employed Ratio** EBIT Capital Employed	0.47	0.19	142%	Increase on account of increase in capital employed
11	**Return on investment Ratio** Interest Income, Dividend Income and Gain on sale/fair valuation of financial assets Average Investment	NA	NA	-	-





SAASJOY SOLUTION PRIVATE LIMITED
(CIN:U58201GJ2023PTC145043)
Notes forming part of Accounts for the year ended on March 31, 2026

30 The Company evaluates events and transactions that occur subsequent to the Balance Sheet date prior to the approval of the financial statements to determine the necessity for recognition and/or reporting of any of these events and transactions in the Financial Statements. There was no subsequent event to be recognised or reported that are not already disclosed elsewhere in these Financial Statements.

31 The company does not hold any benami property as defined under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and the rules made thereunder. No proceeding has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and the rules made

32 The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.

33 The company does not have any charges or satisfaction, which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

34 The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the financial year.

35 As on 31/03/2026, there is no unutilised amounts in respect of long term borrowings from banks and the borrowed funds have been utilised for the specific purpose for which the funds were raised.

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

37 The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

38 The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

39 Previous year's figures have been regrouped/re-arranged/recasted, wherever necessary, so as to make them comparable with current year's figures.

40 The company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has been operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, there are no instances of audit trail being tampered with. Additionally, the audit trail of prior year(s) has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

As per our attached report of even date

For Nisarg J. Shah & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 128310W

Parag Bhatt

Partner

Membership No. 133342

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 18, 2026

For, SAASJOY SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED

For, SAASJOY SOLUTIONS PVT. LTD.

DIRECTOR

Yash H. Shah

(Director)
DIN:06698067

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 18, 2026

Mr. Umesh Uttamchandani

(Nominee Director of Dev Accelerator Limited)
DIN:07496423

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 18, 2026