HELLOWORLD TECHNOLOGIES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2026

(Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3.a	308	323
Right of use assets	3.b	18,975	16,674
Intangible assets	3.c	312	-
Intangible assets under development	3.d	46	275
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	4.a	1,556	1,220
Income tax assets (net)	5.a	58	35
Deferred tax asset (net)	5.b	1,661	1,252
Total non-current assets		**22,916**	**19,779**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	4.b	311	220
Cash and cash equivalents	4.c	39	43
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	4.d	7	6
Other financial assets	4.e	371	244
Other current assets	6	212	305
Total current assets		**940**	**818**
Total assets		**23,856**	**20,597**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	7	11	11
Other equity	8	(3,265)	(1,753)
Total equity		**(3,254)**	**(1,742)**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	3.b	13,737	12,402
Employee benefit obligations	10	138	124
Total non-current liabilities		**13,875**	**12,526**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	9.a	3,715	2,100
Lease liabilities	3.b	6,842	5,669
Trade payables	9.c		
a) Dues of micro and small enterprises		8	2
b) Dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		816	492
Other financial liabilities	9.b	1,722	1,440
Employee benefit obligations	10	23	21
Other current liabilities	11	109	89
Total current liabilities		**13,235**	**9,813**
Total liabilities		**27,110**	**22,339**
Total equity and liabilities		**23,856**	**20,597**

The accompanying notes 1 to 31 are an integral part of the consolidated financial statement.

As per our report of even date
For M S K A & Associates LLP (Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 105047W/W101187

Udit Brijesh Parikh
Partner
Membership No.: 151016

Place: Mumbai
Date: August 06, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Helloworld Technologies India Private Limited
CIN: U72200KA2019PTC122146

Jitendra Jagadev
Director
DIN: 03469330

Place: Bangalore
Date: August 06, 2026

Kunal Karan
Director
DIN: 08964694

Place: Navi Mumbai
Date: August 06, 2026

HELLOWORLD TECHNOLOGIES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	12	15,127	11,437
Other income	13	1,512	860
Total income		**16,639**	**12,297**
EXPENSES			
Employee benefit expense	14	1,316	1,244
Finance costs	15	2,898	2,071
Depreciation and amortisation expense	16	7,811	5,853
Other expenses	17	6,588	4,420
Total expenses		**18,613**	**13,588**
Loss before tax		**(1,974)**	**(1,291)**
Tax expense / (credit)			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax	5.b	(411)	(282)
Total tax credit		**(411)**	**(282)**
Loss for the year		**(1,563)**	**(1,009)**
Other comprehensive income/ (loss)			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations		7	(7)
Income tax relating to above		(2)	2
Total other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		**5**	**(5)**
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(1,558)**	**(1,014)**
Earnings per share (Nominal value per share INR 10 (March 31, 2025: INR 10)	18		
Basic (INR)		(1,460.36)	(942.95)
Diluted (INR)		(1,460.36)	(942.95)

The accompanying notes 1 to 31 are an integral part of the consolidated financial statement.

As per our report of even date
For M S K A & Associates LLP (Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)
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HELLOWORLD TECHNOLOGIES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Cash flow from operating activities		
Loss before tax	(1,974)	(1,291)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization expense	7,811	5,853
Share based payments	46	104
Finance costs	2,898	2,072
Provision for doubtful debts	38	18
Interest income on deposits	(1)	(5)
Interest income on unwinding of financial instruments	(172)	(119)
Interest on income tax refund	(2)	(2)
Gains on leases terminated and lease liability no longer required written back	(1,337)	(734)
Operating Profit before working capital changes	**7,307**	**5,896**
Changes in working capital:		
Increase in trade receivables	(129)	(136)
Decrease in non current and current financial assets	(229)	(585)
(Increase) / decrease in non-current and current other assets	(49)	(80)
Decrease in non-current and current other financial liabilities	283	220
(Decrease) / increase in trade payables	329	50
Increase in non-current and current other current liabilities	30	28
Cash generated from operations	**7,542**	**5,393**
Income tax refund / (paid)	(22)	6
Interest on income tax refund	2	2
Net cash flow generated from operating activities (A)	**7,522**	**5,401**
Cash flow from investing activities		
Payment for property, plant and equipment	(196)	(150)
Payment for Intangible assets under development	(122)	(132)
Proceeds from sale of investments (mutual funds and deposits)	-	(0)
Interest received	0	5
Net cash flow (used in) investing activities (B)	**(318)**	**(277)**
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from borrowings from related parties	1,695	1,845
Repayment of borrowing from related parties	(80)	(100)
Repayment of lease liability, net of interest	(8,460)	(6,752)
Interest and other finance charges paid	(363)	(157)
Net cash flow (used in) financing activities (C)	**(7,208)**	**(5,164)**
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(4)	(40)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	43	83
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**39**	**43**
Cash and cash equivalents comprise (Refer note 4.c)		
Balances with banks		
Current accounts	39	43
Fixed deposit with maturity for less than 3 months	-	-
Total cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	**39**	**43**

The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in Ind AS-7 " Statement of Cash Flows".

The accompanying notes 1 to 31 are an integral part of the consolidated financial statement.

As per our report of even date
For M S K A & Asscciates LLP (Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 105047W/W101187

Udit Brijesh Parikh
Partner
Membership No.: 151016

Place: Mumbai
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Jitendra Jagadev
Director
DIN: 03469330

Place: Bangalore
Date: August 06, 2026

Kunal Karan
Director
DIN: 08964694

Place: Navi Mumbai
Date: August 06, 2026

HELLOWORLD TECHNOLOGIES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(A) Equity share capital

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares of INR 10/- each issued, subscribed and fully paid				
Opening Balance	1,07,000	11	1,07,000	11
Add: Shares issued on exercise of options	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance	1,07,000	11	1,07,000	11

(B) Other equity

	Capital Contribution from Holding company for Share Based Payment	Securities premium	Stock options outstanding account	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at April 1,2025	328	6,381	345	(8,807)	(1,753)
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(1,563)	(1,563)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	5	5
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(1,558)	(1,558)
Share based payments					
On options granted by the Company	-	-	44	-	44
On options granted by the Holding Company	2	-	-	-	2
Balance as at March 31, 2026	330	6,381	389	(10,365)	(3,265)

	Capital Contribution from Holding company for Share Based Payment	Securities premium	Stock options outstanding account	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2024	324	6,381	245	(7,793)	(843)
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(1,009)	(1,009)
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(5)	(5)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(1,014)	(1,014)
Share based payments					
On options granted by the Company	-	-	100	-	100
On options granted by the Holding Company	4	-	-	-	4
Balance as at March 31, 2025	328	6,381	345	(8,807)	(1,753)

Nature and purpose of reserve

(A) Securities premium
Amounts received on issue of shares in excess of the par value has been classified as securities premium.

(b) Stock options outstanding account
The Employee stock options outstanding account is used to record the fair value of equity-settled share based payment transactions. The amounts recorded in this account are transferred to share premium upon exercise of stock options. In case of cancellation of options, corresponding balance is transferred to retained earnings.

(c) Retained earnings
Retained earning represents undistributed accumulated earnings of the Group as on the Balance Sheet date.

The accompanying notes 1 to 31 are an integral part of the consolidated financial statement.

As per our report of even date
For M S K A & Associates LLP (Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 105047W/W101187

Udit Brijesh Parikh
Partner
Membership No.: 151016

Place: Mumbai
Date: August 06, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Helloworld Technologies India Private Limited
CIN: U72200KA2019PTC122146

Jitendra Jagadev
Director
DIN: 03469330

Place: Bangalore
Date: August 06, 2026

Kunal Karan
Director
DIN: 08964694

Place: Navi Mumbai
Date: August 06, 2026

1 General Corporate Information

Helloworld Technologies India Private Limited ('the Company') is a private limited company incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 on March 06, 2019 and was a subsidiary of Nestaway Technologies Private Limited ('NTPL'). Pursuant to change in shareholding as on June 23, 2022, the Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Aurum PropTech Ltd ('APTL')/'the Holding Company') from such date.

The Company is engaged in the business of setting up internet-based platforms and mobile applications renting, licensing, operating, managing etc. of all type of immoveable properties along with furniture, fixture, equipment, facilities, amenities, etc akin to a hospitality service. The registered office of the Company is located at 556, Tattvam 14th Main Road,7th Sector, HSR Layout , Bangalore South, Karnataka, India - 560102.

Helloworld Living India Private Limited ('the Company') is a private limited company incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 on November 24, 2025 and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Helloworld Technologies Private Limited ('HTPL').

The Company is engaged in the business of setting up internet-based platforms and mobile applications renting, licensing, operating, managing etc. of all type of immoveable properties along with furniture, fixture, equipment, facilities, amenities, etc akin to a hospitality service. The registered office of the Company is located at MNDC, MBP-P-136, Mahape, Navi Mumbai, Thane, Maharashtra, India, 400710.

The consolidated financial statements are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on August 06, 2026.

The detail of subsidiary, considered in these consolidated financial statements is :

Name of entity	Principal place of business	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
HELLOWORLD LIVING PRIVATE LIMITED (w.e.f. January 1, 2026)	India	100%	-

The Company along with subsidiary is referred to as Group.

2 Material Accounting policies

This note provides a list of the material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in accounting policy hitherto in use.

2 .1 Basis of preparation and presentation

(a) Statement of Compliance with Ind AS

The Group prepares its consolidated financial statements in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, ("Ind AS Compliant Schedule III"), as applicable to the consolidated financial statements.

(b) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention on accrual basis, except for the following material items that have been measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind AS:-
i) Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value(refer accounting policy 2(15) on financial instruments);
ii) Share based payment transactions; and
iii) Defined benefit and other long-term employee benefits- plan assets measured at fair value.

(c) Classification between Current and Non-current

The Group segregates assets and liabilities into current and non-current categories for presentation in the consolidated balance sheet after considering its normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Ind AS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. For this purpose, current assets and liabilities include the current portion of non-current assets and liabilities respectively. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always classified as non-current. The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Group has identified period up to twelve months as its operating cycle.

(d) Presentation currency and rounding off

The consolidated financial statements are presented in INR and all values are rounded to nearest lakhs (INR 00,000), except when otherwise indicated unless otherwise stated.

(e) Going concern

The Group has prepared the consolidated financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

(f) Use of estimates

The Group makes certain estimates and assumptions regarding the future. Estimates are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

i) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment :

The Group reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period.

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ii) The fair value measurements and valuation processes:
Some of the Group's assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. In estimating the fair value of an asset or liability, the Group uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. Where level 1 input are not available, the Group engages third party valuers, where required, to perform the valuation. Information about the valuation techniques and inputs, used in determining the fair value of various assets, liabilities and share based payments are disclosed in notes to consolidated financial statements.

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

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds where remaining maturity of such bond correspond to expected term of defined benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates.

2 .2 Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost. The cost includes the purchase price, directly attributable costs. Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost of acquisition less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Direct costs are capitalized until the assets are ready for use and include inward freight, and expenses incidental to acquisition and installation. Subsequent expenditures related to an item of Property, plant and equipment are added to its book value only if they increase the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives

Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment is provided when the assets are ready for use on the straight line method, on a pro rata basis, over the estimated useful lives of assets, in order to reflect the period over which the depreciable asset is expected to be used by the Group. Based on technical evaluation the management estimates the useful lives of significant items of property, plant and equipment as follows:

Property, plant and equipment	Useful Economic Life
Computers	3 years
Plant and equipment	3 - 5 years
Furniture and fixtures	3 - 5 years
Office equipment	3 - 5 years

The leasehold improvements are depreciated over the assets' useful life or over the shorter of the assets useful life and the lease term.

Based on technical evaluation, the management believes that the useful lives as given above best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets. Hence the useful lives for these assets is different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

Depreciation on addition to property plant and equipment is provided on pro-rata basis from the date of acquisition.

Depreciation on sale/deduction from property plant and equipment is provided up to the date preceding the date of sale, deduction as the case may be. Losses arising from the retirement of, and gains or losses arising from disposal of Property, plant and equipment measured as the difference between amount realized and net carrying value which are carried at cost are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. under 'Other Income/Other Expenses.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed periodically at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, as change in accounting estimates.

2 .3 Intangible assets

Internally generated intangible assets (development cost of software/ web application).
Expenditure on internally developed products is capitalised if it can be demonstrated that:
(i) it is technically feasible to develop the product for it to be sold
(ii) adequate resources are available to complete the development
(iii) there is an intention to complete and sell the product
(iv) the Group is able to sell the product
(v) sale of the product will generate future economic benefits, and
(vi) expenditure on the project can be measured reliably.

Development expenditure not satisfying the above criteria and expenditure on the research phase of internal projects are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Capitalised development costs are amortised over the periods (05-07 years) the Group expects to benefit from selling the products developed.
The amortisation expense is included within the 'depreciation and amortisation expense' in the statement of profit and loss.

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2 .4 Intangible assets under development

Intangibles which are not ready for intended use as on the date of Consolidated Balance Sheet are disclosed as Intangible assets under development.

Intangible assets under development include costs associated with the development of Software/Web Applications for internal use and external sale. These assets are recognized when all the following conditions are met:
- The technical feasibility of completing the Software/Web Applications so that it will be available for use or sale is demonstrated.
- Management intends to complete the Software /Web Applications and use or sell it.
- There is an ability to use or sell the software /Web Applications.
- It can be demonstrated how the Software /Web Applications will generate probable future economic benefits.
- Adequate technical, financial, and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the Software/Web Applications are available.
- The expenditure attributable to the Software/Web Applications during its development can be reliably measured.

The costs capitalized include all directly attributable costs necessary to create, produce, and prepare the asset to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. These costs typically include:
- Salaries and wages of employees directly involved in the development.
- Cost directly incurred for employees involved in the development.
- Costs of materials and services consumed in development.
- Depreciation of tools and equipment (if any) used in development.

Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets under development are carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. They are tested for impairment annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. Upon completion, these assets are reclassified as intangible assets and are amortized on a systematic basis over their estimated useful life from the date they are available for use.

2 .5 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

Impairment charges are included in profit or loss, except to the extent they reverse gains previously recognised in other comprehensive income. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed.

2 .6 Leases

Identifying leases

The Group accounts for a contract, or a portion of a contract, as a lease when it conveys the right to use an asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Leases are those contracts that satisfy the following criteria:
(i) There is an identified asset;
(ii) The Group obtains substantially all the economic benefits from use of the asset; and
(iii) The Group has the right to direct use of the asset.

The Group considers whether the supplier has substantive substitution rights. If the supplier does have those rights, the contract is not identified as giving rise to a lease. In determining whether the Group obtains substantially all the economic benefits from use of the asset, the Group considers only the economic benefits that arise from use of the asset, not those incidental to legal ownership or other potential benefits.

In determining whether the Group has the right to direct use of the asset, the Group considers whether it directs how and for what purpose the asset is used throughout the period of use. If there are no significant decisions to be made because they are pre-determined due to the nature of the asset, the Group considers whether it was involved in the design of the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose the asset will be used throughout the period of use.

Group as a lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

(i) Right-of-use assets

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

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HELLOWORLD TECHNOLOGIES INDIA PVT LTD

(ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

(iii) Short-term leases :

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e. those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option).

Lease payments on short-term leases are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Group as a lessor

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset is classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Group to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Group's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

2 .7 Employee benefits

(a) Short-term obligations

The undiscounted amount of short term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees is recognized in the year during which the employee rendered the services. These benefits comprise salaries, wages and performance incentives.

(b) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

(i) Defined contribution plan

Contributions to defined contribution schemes are charged to the profit and loss in the year to which they relate.

(ii) Defined benefit Plan

Defined benefit scheme surpluses and deficits are measured at:
(i) The fair value of plan assets at the reporting date; less
(ii) Plan liabilities calculated using the projected unit credit method discounted to its present value using yields available on government bonds that have maturity dates approximating to the terms of the liabilities and are denominated in the same currency as the postemployment benefit obligations; less
(iii) The effect of minimum funding requirements agreed with scheme trustees.

Remeasurements of the net defined obligation are recognised directly within equity. The remeasurements include:
(i) Actuarial gains and losses
(ii) Return on plan assets (interest exclusive)
(iii) Any asset ceiling effects (interest exclusive).

Service costs are recognised in profit or loss, and include current and past service costs as well as gains and losses on curtailments. Net interest expense (income) is recognised in profit or loss, and is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation (asset) at the beginning of the annual period to the balance of the net defined benefit obligation (asset), considering the effects of contributions and benefit payments during the period.
Gains or losses arising from changes to scheme benefits or scheme curtailment are recognised immediately in profit or loss. Borrowing costs are capitalised, when they are directly attributable to the acquisition, contribution or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale (qualifying asset). All other borrowings 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. Settlements of defined benefit schemes are recognised in the period in which the settlement occurs.

(c) Share based payments

Certain employee of the Group are granted ESOP's by the ultimate parent Group in India. The fair value of the options are charged by the parent periodically which the Group records in employee benefits expense with corresponding credit in Capital
contribution for shared based payment.

Certain employee of the Group are granted ESOP's. The fair value of the options are charged periodically which the Group records in employee benefits expense with corresponding credit in Employee stock option outstanding.





2 .8 Foreign currency transactions

i) **Functional and presentation currency:** Items included in the consolidated financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is the Group's functional and presentation currency.

ii) **Foreign currency transactions and balances:**

a) On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction. Gains/losses arising out of fluctuation in foreign exchange rates between the transaction date and settlement date are recognised in the profit and loss.

b) Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date and the exchange differences are recognised in the profit and loss.

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

2 .9 Fair value measurement

The Group measures financial instruments, such as, investments at fair value at each Balance Sheet date.
Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- ► 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 accessible to the Group.

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

- ► Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- ► Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- ► Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

The management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement and disclosure. For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group 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.

2 .10 Revenue from contracts with customers

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

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The Group has concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to credit risks.

Rental income receivable under operating lease is recognized on straight-line basis over the term of lease, except where alternative basis is more representative of pattern of benefit to be derived from leased asset. leased incentive granted are recognized as integral part of total rental income to be received. Contingent rental are recognized as income in accounting period in which they are earned.

Income from Information technology services is recognised on rendering of services based on agreements / arrangements with the concerned parties over the period of time.

Revenues recognized in excess of invoicing are classified as contract assets (which is classified as unbilled revenue) while invoicing in excess of revenues are classified as contract liabilities (which is classified as unearned revenues).

2 .11 Other Income

Interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument.

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2 .12 Taxes

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

(a) Current income tax

Current income tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the current income tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to off set the recognized amount and there is an intention to settle the asset and liability on a net basis.

(b) Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount, except when the deferred income tax arises from initial recognition of Goodwill or from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

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

The Group offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

2 .13 Provisions and contingent liabilities

A provision is recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

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

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the consolidated financial statements.
The Group does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses its existence and other required disclosures in notes to the consolidated financial statements, unless the possibility of any outflow in settlement is remote.

2 .14 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and – for the purpose of the statement of cash flows - bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet.

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2 .15 Financial instruments

All financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value. Transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset (other than financial assets recorded at fair value through profit or loss) are included in the fair value of the financial assets. Purchase or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trade) are recognised on trade date. While, loans and borrowings and payables are recognised net of directly attributable transaction costs.

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial instruments of the Group are classified in the following categories: non derivative financial assets comprising amortised cost, debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI), equity instruments at FVTOCI or fair value through profit and loss account (FVTPL) and non derivative financial liabilities at amortised cost or FVTPL.

The classification of financial instruments depends on the objective of the business model for which it is held. Management determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition.

a) Non-derivative financial assets

(i) Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

(a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and

(b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

They are presented as current assets, except for those maturing later than 12 months after the reporting date which are presented as non-current assets. Financial assets are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment loss.

Amortised cost are represented by trade receivables, security deposits, cash and cash equivalents, employee and other advances and eligible current and non-current assets.

(ii) Debt instruments at FVTOCI

A debt instrument is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

(a) the objective of the business model is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and

(b) the asset's contractual cash flow represent SPPI

Debt instruments included within FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting period at fair value plus transaction costs. Fair value movements are recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Group recognises interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain/(loss) in statement of profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit and loss. Interest earned is recognised under the effective interest rate (EIR) model.

(iii) Equity instruments at FVTOCI

All equity instruments are measured at fair value. Equity instruments held for trading is classified as FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Group may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value in OCI. The Group makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. If the Group decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividend are recognised in OCI which is not subsequently recycled to statement of profit and loss.

(iv) Financial assets at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for financial assets. Any financial asset which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortised cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as FVTPL.

In addition the Group may elect to designate the financial asset, which otherwise meets amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria, as FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency. The Group has not designated any financial asset as FVTPL. Financial assets included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair values with all changes in the statement of profit and loss.

b) Non-derivative financial liabilities

(i) Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities at amortised cost represented by borrowings, trade and other payables are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

(ii) Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities at FVTPL represented by contingent consideration are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

2 .16 Contributed equity

Equity shares are classified as equity share capital.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in other equity under securities premium as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

2 .17 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) are calculated by dividing the net profit / (loss) after tax for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by adjusting the number of shares used for basic EPS with the weighted average number of shares that could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the year, unless they have been issued at a later date. The diluted potential equity shares have been adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the shares been actually issued at fair value i.e. average market value of outstanding shares.

The number of shares and potentially dilutive shares are adjusted for share splits and bonus shares, as appropriate. In calculating diluted earnings per share, the effects of anti dilutive potential equity shares are ignored. Potential equity shares are anti-dilutive when their conversion to equity shares would increase earnings per share or decrease loss per share.

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2 .18 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

New and amended standards adopted by the Group

The Ministry of corporate Affairs ("MCA") notified amendments on May 07, 2025 and August 13, 2025 under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2025 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2025, respectively, which is effective from annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025.

(a) Amendment to Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107 - Supplier Finance Arrangement:

The amendments clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosures to assist users in understanding their effects on an entity's liabilities, cash flows, and exposure to liquidity risk. The Group does not have any supplier finance arrangements during the reporting period

(b) Amendment to Ind AS 1 - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current liabilities with covenants:
The amendment specifies the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current in the balance sheet, clarifying that:
1. An entity's right to defer settlement for at least twelve months must have substance and exist at the end of the reporting period, unaffected by the likelihood of execution.

2. Covenants affect the right to defer settlement only if compliance is required on or before the end of the reporting period
3. Counterparty options to settle a liability via the entity's own equity instruments do not affect its classification if the option itself is classified as an equity instrument.
These amendments have no effect on the measurement of any items; no retrospective adjustments were made.

(c) Amendment to Ind AS 12 - Pillar-Two Tax Reforms:
The Group is not within the scope of the OECD Pillar Two Model Rules, as Pillar Two legislation has not yet been enacted in any of the jurisdictions in which the Group operates.

(d) Amendment to Ind AS 21 - Lack of exchangeability:
Introduces requirements to assess when a currency is exchangeable and how to estimate the spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. These amendments had no effect on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

New standards and amendments notified but not effective
Amendment to Ind AS 1 - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current liabilities with covenants:
Specific provisions taking effect retrospectively for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2026:
(a) A long-term loan breach on or before the reporting end that makes the liability payable on demand shall be classified as current, even if the lender agrees after the reporting period not to demand payment.

(b) Classify as non-current if the lender agrees by the end of the reporting period to provide a grace period of at least 12 months to rectify the breach.
(c) Information about the timing of settlement must be disclosed to understand the impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Note: The Group does not expect this amendment to have an impact on its consolidated operations or financial statements

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HELLOWORLD TECHNOLOGIES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 3.a Property, Plant and Equipment

	Gross block				Depreciation				Net block	
Particulars	**As at April 1, 2025**	**Additions**	**Deductions/ Adjustment**	**As at March 31, 2026**	**As at April 1, 2025**	**For the year**	**Deductions/ Adjustment**	**As at March 31, 2026**	**As at March 31, 2026**	**As at March 31, 2025**
A) Owned assets										
Computers	88	2	(14)	76	59	8	9	76	0	29
Plant and equipment	277	55	115	447	223	52	101	376	71	54
Furniture and fixtures	662	56	65	783	480	64	25	569	214	182
Office equipment	173	-	(152)	21	155	-	(135)	20	1	18
Total (A)	**1,200**	**113**	**14**	**1,328**	**917**	**124**	**-**	**1,041**	**286**	**283**
B) Leased Assets										
Leasehold improvements	65	2	-	66	26	18	-	44	22	39
Total (B)	**65**	**2**	**-**	**66**	**26**	**18**	**-**	**44**	**22**	**39**
Total (A + B)	**1,265**	**115**	**14**	**1,394**	**943**	**142**	**-**	**1,085**	**308**	**322**

	Gross block				Depreciation				Net block	
Particulars	**As at April 1, 2024**	**Additions**	**Deductions**	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at April 1, 2024**	**For the year**	**Deductions**	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at March 31, 2024**
A) Owned assets										
Computers	88	-	-	88	59	-	-	59	29	30
Plant and equipment	277	-	-	277	223	-	-	223	54	54
Furniture and fixtures	568	94	0	662	426	54	0	480	182	142
Office equipment	125	50	1	173	105	52	1	155	18	20
Total (A)	**1,058**	**144**	**2**	**1,200**	**813**	**106**	**1**	**917**	**283**	**246**
B) Leased Assets										
Leasehold improvements	58	6	-	65	9	16	-	26	39	49
Total (B)	**58**	**6**	**-**	**65**	**9**	**16**	**-**	**26**	**39**	**49**
Total (A + B)	**1,116**	**150**	**2**	**1,265**	**822**	**122**	**1**	**943**	**322**	**295**

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Note 3.b - Right of use assets (ROU) & Lease Liability

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening Balance	16,674	10,112
Additions / (deletions) during the year	9,930	12,293
Amortization during the year	(7,630)	(5,731)
Total	**18,975**	**16,674**

A. Group as lessee : The Group's lease assets primarily consists of leases of office premises. These leases generally have lease term of Ten years.

The Group has entered into cancellable and non-cancellable long-term lease which has a lease term for a period of 1 year -10 years. The leases are renewable at the consent of both the lessor and the lessee. Certain lease includes a clause to enable upward revision of the rental charge by 0-7% every year. There is no contingent rent in the lease agreement and the Group is permitted to sublease.

The Group also has certain leases for residential and office premises with lease terms of 12 months. The Group applies the 'short-term lease' recognition exemptions for these leases.

(i) The carrying amounts of right-of-

Particulars	Building	Total
Gross Block		
As at April 01, 2023	**15,317**	**15,317**
Additions during the period	8,622	8,622
Disposals / cancellations	(623)	(623)
As at March 31, 2024	**23,316**	**23,316**
Additions during the period	13,522	13,522
Disposals / cancellations	(7,640)	(7,640)
As at March 31, 2025	**29,199**	**29,199**
Additions during the period	15,108	15,108
Disposals / cancellations	(8,416)	(8,416)
As at March 31, 2026	**35,891**	**35,891**
Accumulated depreciation		
As at April 01, 2023	**8,478**	**8,478**
Charge for the period	4,774	4,774
Disposals / cancellations	(48)	(48)
As at March 31, 2024	**13,204**	**13,204**
Charge for the period	5,731	5,731
Disposals / cancellations	(6,409)	(6,409)
As at March 31, 2025	**12,525**	**12,525**
Charge for the period	7,630	7,630
Disposals / cancellations	(3,239)	(3,239)
As at March 31, 2026	**16,916**	**16,916**
Net Block as at March 31, 2025	**16,674**	**16,674**
Net Block as at March 31, 2026	**18,975**	**18,975**

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(Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(ii) Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movement during the year:

Particulars	Building
Balance as at April 01, 2024	**11,348**
Recognized during the year	12,894
Unwinding of discount on lease liabilities	1,872
Payments during the year	(6,595)
Written back during the year	(1,449)
Revaluation of lease liabilities	-
Effect of remeasurement / other adjustments	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**18,070**
Recognized during the year	14,742
Unwinding of discount on lease liabilities	2,333
Payments during the year	(8,357)
Written back during the year	(5,929)
Revaluation of lease liabilities	-
Effect of remeasurement / other adjustments	(280)
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**20,579**

(a) Break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current lease liabilities	6,842	5,669
Non-current Lease Liabilities	13,737	12,402
Total	**20,579**	**18,071**

(b) Maturity analysis of lease liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Less than one year	6,842	5,669
One to five years	13,093	11,845
More than five years	644	557
Total	**20,579**	**18,071**

(c) Amounts recognised in statement of Consolidated Profit and Loss account

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Depreciation expense on right of use assets	7,630	5,731
Interest on lease liabilities	2,524	1,915
Short-term leases expensed	2,407	1,634
Gains on leases terminated and lease liability no longer required written back	(1,337)	(734)
Total	**11,224**	**8,546**

(d) Amounts recognised in consolidated statement of cash flows

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Cash outflow for leases	8,723	8,386
Total	8,723	8,386

B. Company as lessor - The Group leases of its owned buildings and earns rental revenue from there. These leases generally are short term leases

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Rent income	13,093	10,166
Total	**13,093**	**10,166**

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(Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 3.c Intangible assets

Particulars	Gross block				Amortization				Net block	
	As at April 1, 2025	Additions	Deductions	As at March 31, 2026	As at April 1, 2025	For the year	Deductions	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Owned assets										
Software	-	351	-	351	-	39	-	39	312	-
Total	**-**	**351**	**-**	**351**	**-**	**39**	**-**	**39**	**312**	**-**

3.d Intangible assets under development

Particulars	As at April 1, 2025	Expenses during the year	Capitalised to intangible assets	As at March 31, 2026	As at April 1, 2024	Expenses during the year	Capitalised to intangible assets	As at March 31, 2025
Software	275	122	(351)	46	143	132	-	275
Total	**275**	**122**	**(351)**	**46**	**143**	**132**	**-**	**275**

(i) Ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026					As at March 31, 2025				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	TOTAL	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	TOTAL
Projects in progress	46	-	-	-	46	132	143	-	-	275
Total	**46**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**46**	**132**	**143**	**-**	**-**	**275**

(ii) There are no projects as Intangible assets under development as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, whose completion is overdue or cost of which has exceeded in comparison to its original plan.

Note:

(a) Intangible assets as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 includes software's being developed internally.

(b)The Group is in the process of developing new products whose feasibility has been established and enhancing and increasing functionality of existing technology / software with a clear objective of deriving future economic benefit from the same. In the process the Group during the year ended March 31, 2026, has capitalised INR 122 lakhs (INR 132 lakhs) in Intangible assets under development mainly on account of cost incurred on its own product team and management team directly involved. These are initially treated as Intangible assets under development and on completion transferred to Intangible assets.

(c) The Group has not revalued its Intangible assets during the current year and previous year.

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(Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 4.a - Non-current financial assets - Others

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
At amortised cost		
Security deposits	1,556	1,220
Total	**1,556**	**1,220**

Note 4.b - Trade receivable

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Unsecured		
Considered good	311	220
Significant increase in credit risk	32	46
Less: Provision for impairment of trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	(32)	(46)
Total	**311**	**220**

Trade receivable ageing schedule from date of invoice
Unsecured, considered good

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Not Due	-	-
Less than 6 months	136	189
6 months - 1 year	117	58
1-2 year	48	9
2- 3 years	1	10
More than 3 years	9	0
Total	**311**	**266**

Unsecured, significant increase in credit risk

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Not Due	-	-
Less than 6 months	14	-
6 months - 1 year	12	93
1-2 year	5	(46)
2- 3 years	0	-
More than 3 years	1	-
Total	**32**	**46**

Note 4.c - Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Cash and cash equivalents consists of the followings:		
Balances with banks		
Current accounts	39	43
Total	**39**	**43**

Note 4.d - Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
In Fixed deposit with maturity for more than 3 months but less than 12 months	7	6
Total	**7**	**6**

Note 4.e - Current financial assets - others

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Security deposits-Rent	366	244
Other receivables	5	-
Total	**371**	**244**

Note 5.a Income tax asset (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
TDS Receivable	58	35
Total	**58**	**35**

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(Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 5.b Deferred tax

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Deferred tax relates to the following:		
Deferred tax assets		
On provision for Employee benefit obligations	40	37
On property, plant and equipment	124	123
On leases impact	398	340
On business losses	1,087	740
On provision for doubtfull Debts	12	12
Total deferred tax assets	**1,661**	**1,252**
Deferred tax liabilities		
On Other temporary differences	-	-
Total deferred tax liabilities	-	-
Deferred tax assets, net	**1,661**	**1,252**
(b) Reconciliation of deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) (net):		
Opening balance	1,252	968
Tax (liabilities) / assets recognized in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss	411	282
On re-measurement gain / (loss) of post employment benefit obligation	(2)	2
Closing balance	**1,661**	**1,252**
(c) Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) to be recognized in Consolidated Balance Sheet :		
Deferred tax asset	1,661	1,252
Deferred tax liability	-	-
Total	**1,661**	**1,252**
(d) Income tax expense:		
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax (credit) / charge	(411)	(283)
Total	**(411)**	**(283)**
(e) Reconciliation of tax charge:		
Loss before tax	(1,974)	(1,291)
Statutory Income Tax Rate	25.17%	25.17%
Income tax (credit) / expense on the same at tax rates applicable	(497)	(325)
Tax effects of :		
Items not deductible to tax	1	-
DTA not recognised on loss during the year	85	42
Income tax (credit)	**(411)**	**(283)**

Note:
During the year ended March 31, 2026, Group has recognised deferred tax asset of INR 1,661 lakhs of which INR 1,087 lakhs mainly relating to unused tax losses that are considered to be able to offset against the Group's taxable profits expected to arise in the subsequent years. Management has based the assessment on the basis of business plan of improved business performance largely due to support from the holding company and hiring of skilled resources to take the business to the next level.

(f) Unrecognised deferred tax assets:
Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the following items, because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Group can use the benefits therefrom.

Particular	March 31, 2026 Gross amount	March 31, 2026 Unrecognised tax effect	March 31, 2025 Gross amount	March 31, 2025 Unrecognised tax effect
Deductible temporary differences	3	1	-	-
Tax losses	337	85	165	42

Expiry dates of unused tax losses	March 31, 2026	Tax impact @25.17%	March 31, 2025	Tax impact @25.17%
Year ending				
2026-27	-	-	-	-
2027-28	-	-	-	-
2028-29	-	-	-	-
2029-30	-	-	-	-
2030-31	537	135	-	-
2031-32	1,290	325	-	-
2032-33	1,120	282	1,114	280
2033-34	1,502	378	-	-
Total	**4,450**	**1,120**	**1,114**	**280**





(Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 6 Other current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance with statutory authorities	104	134
Advances to supliers	64	95
Less:- Provision	(18)	-
Net	46	-
Loan to employees	1	0
Prepaid expenses	32	47
Other receivables	29	29
Total	**212**	**305**





(Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 7 - Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Authorised share capital		
2,00,000 Equity Shares of INR 10/- each fully paid (March 31, 2025: 2,00,000) Equity Shares of INR 10/- each	20	20
Total	**20**	**20**
Issued, subscribed and paid up		
1,07,000 equity shares of INR 10/- each fully paid (March 31, 2025: 107,000) equity shares of INR 10/- each fully paid	11	11
Total	**11**	**11**

(a) Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,07,000	11	1,07,000	11
Outstanding at the end of the year	**1,07,000**	**11**	**1,07,000**	**11**

(b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares:

Equity Shares: Equity shares have a face value of INR 10. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to participate in dividends. The dividend proposed by the board of directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the annual general meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of the equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company and distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(c) Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company:

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
Name of the shareholder	**Number of shares**	**% of holding in the class**	**Number of shares**	**% of holding in the class**
Aurum PropTech Limited	1,07,000	100.00%	1,07,000	100.00%
Total	**1,07,000**	**100.00%**	**1,07,000**	**100.00%**

As per records of the company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

(d) Change in shareholding of promoters are disclosed below:

Name of Promoters	Number of shares	% Total shares	% Changes during the year
As at March 31, 2026			
Aurum PropTech Limited	1,07,000	100.00%	**0.00%**
As at March 31, 2025			
Aurum PropTech Limited	1,07,000	100.00%	**0.00%**

(e) Aggregate number of shares issued for consideration other than cash, bonus shares allotted and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date:
There are no such shares issued, allotted or bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date. .

(f) In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company in proportion to the number of equity shares held by them.

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HELLOWORLD TECHNOLOGIES INDIA PVT LTD

HELLOWORLD TECHNOLOGIES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 8 - Other equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(A) Capital contribution from Holding Company for share based payment		
Opening balance	328	324
Add: Employee stock option expense for the year (Refer note 19)	2	4
Closing balance	**330**	**328**
(B) Securities premium		
Opening balance	6,381	6,381
Add : On conversion of borrowings into equity shares	-	-
Closing balance	**6,381**	**6,381**
(C) Retained earnings		
Opening balance	(8,807)	(7,793)
Net loss for the year	(1,563)	(1,009)
Other comprehensive income	5	(5)
Closing balance	**(10,365)**	**(8,807)**
(D) Employee stock options outstanding		
Opening balance	345	245
Add: Employee stock option expense for the year	44	100
Closing balance	**389**	**345**
Total	**(3,265)**	**(1,753)**

Note 9.a - Borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Unsecured				
Loan from related parties*	-	3,715	-	2,100
	-	**3,715**	-	**2,100**

*Loan from Aurum PropTech Limited, the Holding Company, is repayable on demand along with interest at 12% per annum payable on quarterly basis..The Group has availed the loan for working capital purposes.

Note 9.b - Other financial liabilities - current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Advances received from tenants	124	214
Employee related payables	-	1
Provision for expenses	174	122
Security deposits from tenants	1,399	1,101
Other payables	25	2
Total	**1,722**	**1,440**

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HELLOWORLD TECHNOLOGIES INDIA PVT LTD

(Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 9.c - Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	8	2
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	816	492
Total	**824**	**494**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Other than MSME	816	492
MSME	8	2
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-
Disputed dues- Other than MSME	-	-
Total	**824**	**494**

Disclosure relating to suppliers registered under MSMED Act based on the information available with the Company:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year:		
Principal	8	2
Interest	-	-
Total	**8**	**2**
(b) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
(c) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act.	-	-
(d) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	-	-
(e) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act.	-	-

Trade payable ageing schedule from invoice date for other than MSME

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Not Due	219	-
Less than 1 year	596	491
1-2 Years	1	1
2-3 Years	-	-
More than 3 Years	-	-
Total	**816**	**492**

Trade payable ageing schedule from invoice date for MSME

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Not Due	-	-
Less than 1 year	8	2
1-2 Years	-	-
2-3 Years	-	-
More than 3 Years	-	-
Total	**8**	**2**

Note:- There are no disputed trade payables

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(Amount in INR lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note 10 - Employee Benefit Obligations

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Net defined benefit liability - Gratuity plan (refer note 14.a)	138	23	124	21
	138	**23**	**124**	**21**

Note 11 - Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Statutory dues payable	109	89
Total	**109**	**89**

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Note 12 - Revenue from operations

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Rental income (Refer note 19)	13,093	10,166
Other ancillary income	2,034	1,271
Total	**15,127**	**11,437**

Note 12.a - Disaggregate revenue information

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 by offerings and contract-type. The Group believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of our revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Revenue by offerings		
Rent income	13,093	10,166
Other ancillary income	2,034	1,271
Timing of Revenue Recognition		
Services transferred at a point in time	-	-
Services transferred over time	15,127	11,437

Note 13 - Other income

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost		
Fixed deposits	1	5
Unwinding of financial instruments	172	119
Interest on Income tax refund	2	2
Gains on leases terminated and lease liability no longer required written back	1,337	734
Total	**1,512**	**860**

Note 14 - Employee benefit expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Salaries, wages, bonus and other allowances	1,159	1,028
Contribution to provident fund, ESI and other funds (Refer note 14.a)	28	27
Post-employment gratuity benefits (Refer note 14.a)	33	31
Employee Share based Compensation expenses (Refer note 14.b)	46	104
Staff welfare expenses	50	54
Total	**1,316**	**1,244**

Note 14.a - Employee benefits

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
(A) Defined contribution plans		
During the year, the Group has recognized the following amounts in the Consolidated statement of profit and loss		
Contribution to provident fund	27	27
Contribution to employee state insurance	1	1
Total	**28**	**28**

(B) Defined benefit plans - Gratuity

Liability for employee defined benefits plan has been determined by an actuary, appointed for the purpose, in conformity with the principles set out in the Ind AS -19, "Employee Benefits", the details of which are as under. The scheme is managed on unfunded basis.





i) Actuarial assumptions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Discount rate (per annum)	7.6-7.7%	6.80%
Rate of increase in salary	15.00%	15.00%
Expected average remaining working lives of employees (years)	35.47-35.51	35.47
Attrition rate (across various age groups)	0.62% to 65.85%	0.62% to 65.85%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	0.00%	0.00%

ii) Reconciliation of Defined Benefit Obligation

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Present value of obligation at the beginning of the year	145	110
Current service cost	22	21
Interest on defined benefit obligation	11	10
Actuarial loss on obligations	(7)	7
Disposals	-	-
Benefits paid	(10)	(3)
Present value of DBO at the end of the period	**161**	**145**

iii) Expense recognized as employee benefits expense in the consolidated statement of profit and loss

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Current service cost	22	21
Interest on net defined benefit liability	11	10
Total	**33**	**31**

iv) Income recognized as OCI in the consolidated statement of profit and loss

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Remeasurements during the year due to:		
Changes in financial assumptions	(12)	2
Experience adjustments	5	5
Total	**(7)**	**7**

v) Assets and liabilities recognized in the consolidated balance sheet:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Present value of defined benefit obligation	161	145
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Net liability recognized in consolidated balance sheet	**161**	**145**

vii) Sensitivity analysis

Gratuity is a lump sum plan and the cost of providing these benefits is typically less sensitive to small changes in demographic assumptions. The key actuarial assumptions to which the benefit obligation results are particularly sensitive to are discount rate and expected salary increase. A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions are furnished below :

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(Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Impact on defined benefit obligation	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
Discount rate	In (%)	In INR	In (%)	In INR
1% increase				
1% decrease	(7.1-7.4)%	12	(8.1)%	12
	8.60-9.00%	14	9.90%	14
Rate of increase in salary				
1% increase	3.4-3.50%	5	3.80%	6
1% decrease	(3.30-3.50)%	5	(3.70)%	5
Attrition Rate				
10% increase	(0.8-1.10)%	1	(1.70)%	2
10% decrease	0.8-1.30%	1	1.90%	3
viii) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligations				
Expected Future Cashflows				
1 Year		24		22
2 Year		22		16
3 Year		20		16
4 Year		19		15
5 Year		17		14
6 to 10 Years		53		49
More than 10 Years		273		228

Note 14.b - Share based payment

(a) Nature and extent of employee stock option scheme that existed during the year :

i. Helloworld Employees Stock Option Plan – 2023

The Company has introduced employee stock option scheme. This employee equity-settled compensation scheme is known as Helloworld Employees Stock Option Plan – 2023. This plan came into force from 20th April 2023. The shareholders of the Company by way of special resolution approved the Plan authorizing the Committee to grant not exceeding 12,153 number of options to the eligible employees in one or more tranches from time to time which in aggregate shall be exercisable not more than 12,153 Shares of face value of Rs. 10 each fully paid up with each such option conferring a right upon the employees to apply for 1 share in the Company in accordance with the terms and conditions as may be decided under the Plan, out of which 8,102 has been granted in the same year (out of which 110 options has been forfeited during previous years due to resignation of employees to whom options has been granted) and 202 options has been granted in the FY 2025-26 and the balance 3,849 options will be granted, subject to the approval of ESOP Committee.

Against each Stock Option 1 Equity Share of Rs.10/- each having no exercise price, shall be issued if conditions specified in Grant letter are fulfilled .The Vesting Period shall commence from the date of Grant and shall not exceed beyond 4 (four) years from the date of Grant. The Vesting may occur in tranches as may be decided by the Board. Provided however that the Vesting Period shall not be less than 1 (one) year from the date of the Grant. The exact vesting period applicable to each grant shall be stated in the grant letter. The Exercise Period shall commence from the date of Vesting and can extend upto 5 (five) years from the date of grant of Options or such other period as may be decided by the Board and stated in the Grant Letter. The Vested options can be exercised by applying to the Company during the Exercise Period, by way of the Exercise Application. In case the Option is not exercised within the Exercise Period, the Options will lapse, without any obligations whatsoever on the Company/ the Board, and no rights or claims will subsist after that date with the employee. The shares arising out of exercise of vested options shall not be subject to any lock-in period as follows, Till the time Company does not get its Equity Shares listed on any recognized stock exchange or any Investor has expressed his willingness for buying out 100% equity, the ESOP Shareholders and the Nominees or legal heirs, as the case may be, shall not be entitled to and shall not dilute their shareholding in the Company by way of sale, conveyance, exchange or transfer in any manner whatsoever without a written approval from the Board for the same. The Fair Value accounting method used for share based payment plan.

Under the amended terms of the ESOP, eligible employees are granted the right to sell back up to 50% of their vested shares to the Company after June 30, 2026, at fair market value as determined by an independent valuer appointed by the Board at the time of transfer. The buyback process is expected to be completed within three months following that date.

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The following table illustrates the number and weighted average exercise prices (WAEP) of, and movements in, share options during the year:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Number	WAEP (INR)	Number	WAEP (INR)
Options outstanding at beginning of the year	8,068	10.00	8,068	10.00
Add:	-	-	-	-
Options granted during the year	202	10.00		
Less:	-	-		
Options exercised during the year			-	-
Options lapsed during the year	76	10.00		
Options cancelled during the year	-	-	-	-
Options outstanding at the end of the year	8,194	10.00	8,068	10.00
Options exercisable at the end of the year	**5,994**	**10.00**	**4,437**	**10.00**

The fair value of each option is estimated on the date of grant using the Black Scholes model. The following tables list the inputs used on the date of grant for the years ended:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Weighted average fair value of the options at the grant dates (INR)	6,528.26	6,012.00
Dividend yield (%)	Nil	Nil
Risk free interest rate (%)	6.8%-6.9%	6%-8%
Expected life of share options (years)	4 Years	4 Years
Expected volatility (%)	50.00%	50.00%

(b) Stock options exercised during the year :

Number of options exercised during the year	-	-
Weighted average share price at the date of exercise (INR)	-	-

(c) For stock options outstanding at the end of the year, the range of exercise prices and weighted average remaining contractual life (vesting period and exercise period)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Options Outstanding	8,194.00	8,068.00
Range of exercise price (INR)	10.00	10.00
Weighted Average Exercise Price (INR)	10.00	10.00
Weighted Average remaining Contractual Life (years)	3	2

(d) Information on stock options granted during the year ended:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Number of options granted during the year	202	-
Option pricing model used	Black-Scholes formula	-
Weighted average share price (INR)	6,528	-
Exercise price (INR)	10	-
Expected volatility (%)	50%	-
Option life (vesting period and exercise period)	4 Years	-
Dividend yield (%)	Nil	-
Risk free interest rate (%)	6.8%-6.9%	-

(e) Effect of share-based payment plan on the Consolidated Balance Sheet and Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Employee stock options outstanding account (Refer note 8 and note 14 (b) (i))	389	345
Capital contribution from parent for share based payments (Refer note 8 and note 14 (b) ii)	330	328
Employee stock compensation expenses (Refer note 14)	46	104

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ii Employee stock option scheme i.e. ESOP 2021 by Holding Company

The Holding Company has Employee Stock Option scheme i.e. ESOP 2021, under which option have been granted to the employees on the basis of performance and other eligibility criteria's at the exercise price of INR 5 to INR 80 per share to be vested from time to time.

The fair value of the option granted have been charged to the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of vesting.

Note 15 - Finance costs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Interest expense on lease liabilities (Refer note 3.b)	2,524	1,915
Interest expense on borrowings from related parties (Refer note19)	374	156
Total	**2,898**	**2,071**

Note 16 - Depreciation and amortization expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Refer note 3.a)	142	122
Amortization of intangible asset (Refer note 3.c)	39	-
Amortization on right to use assets (Refer note 3.b)	7,630	5,731
Total	**7,811**	**5,853**

Note 17 - Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
a. Operating expenses		
Hardware and software expenses	71	54
Repairs and maintenance		
Buildings	1,220	621
Others	6	6
Rent	2,407	1,634
Rates and taxes	338	195
Gateway transaction charges	-	1
Housekeeping and Security Expenses	193	152
Food Expenses	478	476
Electricity, Water & Diesel Charges	1,266	1,006
Communication charges	133	97
b. Selling and distribution expenses		
Brokerage and commission	105	50
Advertisement and publicity	232	49
c. Establishment expenses		
Professional Fees	43	31
Bad debts	25	18
Provision for doubtful debts	38	-
Travelling and conveyance	27	24
Miscellaneous expenses	8	6
Total	**6,588**	**4,420**

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(Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 18 - Earnings per Equity Share

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

Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the (loss)/ profit attributable to equity holders after adjusting by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on outstanding stock options.

The components of basic and diluted earnings per share for total operations are as follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
(a) Net (loss) for the year attributable to equity shareholders	(1,563)	(1,009)
(b) Weighted average number of outstanding equity shares considered for EPS	1,07,000	1,07,000
(c) Earnings per share (Face value per share INR 10/- each(Previous year INR 10/- each))		
Basic (INR)	(1,460.36)	(942.95)
Diluted (INR)	(1,460.36)	(942.95)

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Note 19 - Related Party Disclosures

(A) In accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 24 Related Party Disclosures, names of the related parties, related party relationship, transactions and outstanding balances including commitments where control exists and with whom transactions have taken place during reported periods are as follows:

Names of related parties and description of relationship

Name of the Related Party	Principal Activities	Country	Relationship
1 Aurum RealEstate Developers Limited)	Developer	India	Promoter of Holding Company
2 Aurum PropTech Limited.	Rental service	India	Holding Company
3 Nestaway Technologies Private Limited.	Rental service	India	Fellow subsidiary
4 Aurum Software and Solutions Private Limited.	Software services	India	Fellow subsidiary
5 Cuneate Services Private Limited.	Software services	India	Company having common KMP
6 Eukleia Technologies India Private Limited.	IT Services	India	Company having common KMP

(B) Other related parties with whom the Group had transactions during the year

List of Key management personnel:

1 Jitendra Jagadev	India	Director
2 Ismail Khan	India	Key Managerial Person
3 Kunal Karan	India	Director
4 Vasant Gujarathi	India	Non- Executive Independent Director
5 Hirenkumar Ladva	India	Director
6 Shrikant Jagtap	India	Key Managerial Person

(C) Details of transactions with related party in the ordinary course of business:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
I. Revenue from operations		
i. Rent collected		
Nestaway Technologies Private Limited	170	64
Aurum PropTech Limited	9	-
Cuneate Services Private Limited	0	-
Eukleia Technologies Private Limited	0	-
Total	179	64
ii. Finance cost		
Aurum PropTech Limited	363	152
Aurum Software and Solutions Private Limited	-	4
	363	**156**
iii. Remuneration to key management personnel		
Salaries, wages, bonus and other allowances		
Jitendra Jagadev	74	80
Ismail Khan	-	3
	74	**83**
iv. ESOP cost of employees transferred from holding company		
Aurum PropTech Limited	**2**	**4**
v. Other expense		
Repairs and maintenance		
Nestaway Technologies Private Limited	1	3
Brokerage and Commission		
Nestaway Technologies Private Limited	0	-
Rates and Taxes		
Nestaway Technologies Private Limited	0	-
Professional Fees		
Aurum PropTech Limited	-	12
Ismail Khan	16	-
Vasant Gujarathi	1	-
	18	15

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(Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

vi Loan taken		
Aurum PropTech Limited	1,695	1,745
Aurum Software and Solutions Private Limited	-	100
	1,695	1,845
vii Loan Repaid		
Aurum PropTech Limited	80	-
Aurum Software and Solutions Private Limited	-	100
	80	100

viii. Other benefits to key management personnel

For the year ended 31 March 2026	Provident Fund	National Pension Scheme	Gratuity	Leave encashment	Superannuation	Share based benefit	One time bonus
Jitendra Jagadev	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ismail Khan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

For the year ended 31 March 2025	Provident Fund	National Pension Scheme	Gratuity	Leave encashment	Superannuation	Share based benefit	Value of Other Perquisites
Jitendra Jagadev	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ismail Khan	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

(D) Outstanding balances in relation to related parties

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
i. Borrowings		
Aurum PropTech Limited	3,715	2,100
	3,715	2,100
ii. Security Deposit payable		
Nestaway Technologies Private Limited	16	16
Eukleia Technologies India Private Limited(Upto March 14 2024)	-	0
Nestassist Services Private Limited(Upto March 12 2024)	-	0
	16	16
iii. Trade receivables		
Nestaway Technologies Private Limited	6	-
Nestaway India Private Limited	1	-
Aurum PropTech Limited	4	-
	11	-
iv. Trade Payables		
Nestaway Technologies Private Limited	-	2
Aurum Proptech Limited	201	20
	201	22

(E) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

Sales of service to related parties were made at the Group's usual list prices, that prevail in arm's length transactions. Purchases were made at market prices. Outstanding balances at the year-end with related parties are unsecured and interest free (other than loans at market rates) to be settled in cash in the next three months.

The Group has not made any allowance for bad or doubtful debts in respect of related party trade receivables nor has any guarantee been given or received during the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 relating to related party transactions





(Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 20 - Commitments and contingencies:

The Group is involved in an ongoing tax matter/dispute for which proceedings are currently pending before the relevant authority. Based on the assessment and opinion obtained from the tax advisors, management believes that the matter is likely to be decided in favour of the Group and accordingly, no provision has been recognised in the financial statements for the current year.

However, considering the ongoing nature of the proceedings, the matter has been disclosed as a contingent liability. The Group does not expect any material liability to arise on account of this matter. Further, there are no commitments given by the Group as at March 31, 2026.

Particular	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Claim against the Group not acknowledged as debt		
Indirect tax matters under appeal	57	-

Note 21 - Segment reporting

The Group's board of directors who is identified as the chief operating decision maker of the Group, examines the performance of the business and allocates funds on the basis of a single reportable segment i.e. 'Rental services'. The Group has no other reportable segment. The Group does not have any reportable geographical segment as it caters to the needs of only the domestic market.

Note 22.a - Financial Instruments

The Group's financial instruments consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other financial assets, borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities. The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivable, trade payable, borrowings and other financial assets/liabilities as of the reporting date approximates their fair market value due to the relatively short period of time of original maturity tenure of these instruments. Classification of the financial assets and financial liabilities is given below

	As at March 31, 2026			As at March 31, 2025		
Fair Value and Carrying Amount	Fair value through Profit and loss	Fair value through Other comprehensive income	Amortised Cost	Fair value through Profit and loss	Fair value through Other comprehensive income	Amortised Cost
FINANCIAL ASSETS- NON CURRENT						
Security deposits	-	-	1,556	-	-	1,220
FINANCIAL ASSETS- CURRENT						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	39	-	-	43
Trade Receivables	-	-	311	-	-	220
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	7	-	-	6
Other Financial assets	-	-	371	-	-	244
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES- NON CURRENT						
Lease Liabilities	-	-	13,737	-	-	12,402
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES- CURRENT						
Borrowings	-	-	3,715	-	-	2,100
Lease Liabilities	-	-	6,842	-	-	5,669
Trade payables	-	-	824	-	-	494
Other financial liabilities	-	-	1,722	-	-	1,440

Note 22.b - Fair value hierarchy

The fair value measurement of the Group's financial and non-financial assets and liabilities utilises market observable inputs and data as far as possible. Inputs used in determining fair value measurements are categorised into different levels based on how observable the inputs used in the valuation technique utilised are (the 'fair value hierarchy'):

Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical items (unadjusted)
Level 2: Observable direct or indirect inputs other than Level 1 inputs.
Level 3: Unobservable inputs (i.e. not derived from market data).
All financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost have been considered at carrying amount, as it approximate its fair value.

Note 22.c - Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group is exposed to various financial risks. These risks are categorized into market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's risk management is coordinated by the Board of Directors and focuses on securing long term and short term cash flows. The Group does not engage in trading of financial assets for speculative purposes.

(A) Financial risk

The Group's principal financial liabilities comprises of borrowings, lease liabilities, trade payables and other financial liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Group's operations towards operations and capital expenditure. The Group's principal financial assets including loans in the form of security deposits, trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents derived from its operations.

The general risk management program of the Group focuses on the unpredictability of the financial markets and attempts to minimize their potential negative influence on the financial performance of the Group. The Group continuously reviews its risk exposures and takes measures to limit it to acceptable levels. The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework.

(B) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of any loss in future earnings, in realisable fair values or in 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 interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, liquidity and other market changes. Future specific market movements cannot be normally predicted with reasonable accuracy.

(C) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from counterparty failure to repay or service debt according to the contractual terms or obligations. Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration of risks. Credit risk is controlled by analysing credit limits and credit worthiness of customers on a continuous basis to whom the credit has been granted after obtaining necessary approvals for credit.

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Group to concentrations of credit risk consist of cash and cash equivalents, time deposits and investment in mutual fund. The Group maintains its cash and cash equivalents, time deposits and investment in mutual fund, with banks and mutual fund houses having good reputation, good past track record, and who meet the minimum threshold requirements under the counterparty risk assessment process, and reviews their credit-worthiness on a periodic basis.

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(Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(D) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Group cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements. The Group consistently generated sufficient cash flows from operations to meet its financial obligations as and when they fall due.

The Group's current assets aggregate to INR 940 lakhs (March 31, 2025 - INR 818 lakhs) including current investments, Loans, cash and cash equivalents and bank balances against aggregate current liability of INR 13,236 lakhs (March 31, 2025 - INR 9,813 lakhs) and non current liabilities INR 13,875 lakhs (March 31, 2025 - INR 12,526 lakhs) including borrowings on the reporting date. While the Group's total equity stands at INR -3,254 lakhs (March 31, 2025 - INR -1,742 lakhs). Hence liquidity risk or risk that the Group may not be able to settle or meet its obligations as they become due does not exist.

(E) Foreign currency risk

The Group does not have any foreign currency exposure and also do not hold or issue derivative financial instruments. Hence, there is no foreign currency risk to the Group.

(F) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates is limited considering that the Group is primarily funded through Equity share capital and borrowing from Holding Company.

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings. With all other variables held constant, the Group's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

Particulars	As at	Closing balance	Effect on profit before tax	
			1% increase	1% Decrease
Borrowings (Impact on profit and loss)	March 31, 2026	3,715	37	(37)
Borrowings (Impact on profit and loss)	March 31, 2025	2,100	21	(21)

Note 23 - Capital management

The Group's objectives when maintaining capital are:
(a) to safeguard the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and
(b) to provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risk.
The Group's sets the amount of capital it requires in proportion to risk. The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Compnay may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt.

The Group monitors capital on the basis of the net debt to adjusted capital ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by adjusted capital. Net debt is calculated as the total borrowings and lease liabilities less cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances. Adjusted capital includes all components of equity other than amounts accumulated in cash flow hedging reserve.

Debt to Adjusted Capital Ratio

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Borrowings and lease liabilities	24,294	20,170
Less: Cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances	(46)	(49)
Net debt	**24,248**	**20,121**
Total equity	(3,254)	(1,742)
Less: Amounts accumulated in cash flow hedging reserve	-	-
Adjusted capital	**(3,254)**	**(1,742)**
Net debt to adjusted capital ratio	(7)	(12)

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

Note 24 - Going Concern

The Group has incurred net loss of Rs.1,974 during the year ended March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: Rs. 1,291 lakhs) and has accumulated loss of Rs. 10,365 lakhs as on March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: Rs. 8,807 lakhs) which has fully eroded the net worth of the Group as on at that date. Further, the Group's current liabilities have exceeded its current assets by Rs. 12,295 lakhs as on March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: Rs. 8,995 lakhs). The said conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. However, Aurum PropTech Limited, the Holding Company has agreed to provide a letter of financial support confirming their willingness to provide financial and operational support to the Group for a period of at least the next twelve months to enable the Group to pay its obligations as and when they fall due. Further, the Board of Directors of the Group has reviewed the projected cash flows of the Group for the next 12 months and based on the same, it believes that the Group has sufficient positive cashflows available to continue its operations as a going concern for the foreseeable future.

In view of the above, the management of the Group considers that the going concern assumption in the preparation of the financial statements of the Group for the year ended March 31, 2026, is appropriate. Accordingly, the financial statements of the Group for the year ended March 31, 2026, have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Note 25 - Audit Trail

The Group has used an accounting software for maintaining its respective books of account (managed and maintained by a third-party software service provider) 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. Further, the Group did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, the audit trail of the preceding year, has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

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NOTES FORMING PART OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 26 - Statutory Group information
Additional information required by Schedule III in respect of subsidiaries

As at / Year ended 31 March 2026

Name of the entity	Net Assets, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Amount
Parent								
Helloworld Technologies India Private Limited	96.75%	(3,148)	93.20%	(1,456)	80.00%	4	93.22%	(1,452)
Subsidiary								
Helloworld Living India Private Limited	2.83%	(92)	6.00%	(94)	20.00%	1	5.98%	(93)
Consolidation adjustments	0.42%	(14)	0.80%	(13)	-	-	0.80%	(13)
Total	**100.00%**	**(3,254)**	**100.00%**	**(1,563)**	**100.00%**	**5**	**100.00%**	**(1,558)**

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HELLOWORLD TECHNOLOGIES INDIA PVT LTD

(Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 27 - Additional regulatory information

(i) - Details of Benami Property held
No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Group for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibitions) Act, 1988 and the rules made thereunder.

(ii) - Wilful Defaulter
The entities in the Group have not been declared as a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

(iii) - Relationship with struck off companies
The Group does not have any relationship with companies struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(iv) - Registration of charges or satisfaction with registrar of companies (ROC)
The Group does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

(v) - Compliance with number of layers of companies
The Group has complied with the number of layers prescribed under section 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Restriction on Number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

(vi) - Compliance with approved Scheme(s) of Arrangements
The Group has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year

(vii) - Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium:
The Group has 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 Group (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

The Group has 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 Group 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 to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

(viii) - Undisclosed income
There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

(ix) - Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency
The Group has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

(x) Title deed of immovable properties
Title deeds of all immovable properties (other than properties where the Group is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the Group.

(xi) Valuation of property, plant and equipment and intangible asset
The Group has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.

(xii) Borrowing Secured against current assets
The Group does not have any borrowings on the basis of security of current assets.

(xiii) Utilisation of borrowings availed from banks and financial institutions
The Group has not availed loan from banks and financial institutions.

Note 28 - The code on social security, 2020
During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Central Government of India has notified the Code on Wages, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Code on Social Security, 2020 and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020, collectively referred to as the 'New Labour Codes', effective from November 21, 2025 primarily impacting the wage definition to be considered for the purpose of defined benefit obligation relating to gratuity. The Group has assessed that there is no material financial implication of these changes to the Group.

Note 29 - Events after the reporting period
No Significant Subsequent events have been observed which may require an adjustments to the consolidated financial statements.

Note 30 -Previous year figures have been regrouped/ reclassified to confirm presentation as per Ind AS as required by Schedule III of the act.

Note 31 -'0' denotes amount less than INR 0.5 lakhs.

The accompanying notes 1 to 31 are an integral part of the consolidated financial statement.

As per our report of even date
For M S K A & Associates LLP (Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 105047W/W101187

Udit Brijesh Parikh
Partner
Membership No.: 151016

Place: Mumbai
Date: August 06, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Helloworld Technologies India Private Limited
CIN: U72200KA2019PTC122146

Jitendra Jagadev
Director
DIN: 03469330

Place: Bangalore
Date: August 06, 2026

Kunal Karan
Director
DIN: 08964694

Place: Navi Mumbai
Date: August 06, 2026