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Independent Auditor’s Report

To the Members of Brainbees Solutions Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **Brainbees Solutions Limited** (‘the Company’), which comprise the Standalone Balance Sheet as at **31 March 2026**, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Standalone Statement of Cash Flow and the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.
2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (‘the Act’) in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards (‘Ind AS’) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2026, and its profit (including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (‘ICAI’) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matter

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



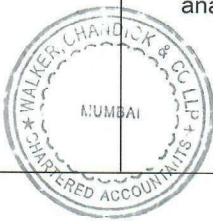
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5. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our audit report.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
Revenue recognition Refer note 3(h) of the Standalone Financial Statements for material accounting policy information on revenue recognition and note 25 for the details of revenue recognised during the year. The Company generates revenue from sale of goods through number of owned retail outlets, franchisee outlets, and wholesale business which comprises of high volume of transactions. The Company recognises the revenue from customers in accordance with Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers ('Ind AS 115') when the performance obligation is satisfied, which is determined to be at a point in time when the customer obtains control of the goods in accordance with the terms of contracts with the customers. Also, recognition of revenue requires determination of the net selling price after considering forecast of sales returns and discounts. The estimate of sales returns and discounts depends on the Company's return policy, contract terms, forecast of sales volumes and past history of quantum of return. There is a risk of inappropriate revenue recognition for sales conducted through retail outlets on a cash-and-carry basis due to high volume and frequency of transactions. Revenue is determined to be an area involving significant risk in line with the requirements of the Standards on Auditing and hence, requiring significant auditor attention. In view of the above complexities involved and considering the volume of transactions and significance of the amount involved, revenue recognition is determined as a key audit matter for current year audit.	Our audit procedures in relation to revenue recognition included, but was not limited to, the following procedures: - Assessed the appropriateness of the accounting policy for revenue recognition in accordance with Ind AS 115. - Evaluated the design and implementation of key financial controls and tested their operating effectiveness with respect to revenue recognition process. This evaluation includes test of IT general controls and key application controls over the IT system which impact revenue recognition. - Tested the operating effectiveness of IT dependent manual controls. - Tested the sale transactions on a sample basis, by examining the underlying documents such as sales invoice, customer contracts, along with proof of delivery. - Evaluated the Company's policy for returns and performed an analysis of trend for sales return in case of business and tested appropriateness of the provision for sales return as at the year-end. - Performed cut-off procedures, on sample basis for the period before and after the year end by testing the underlying documents and ensured that the revenue is recognised in the correct period. - Tested entries impacting revenue including credit notes, claims etc., selected on a risk-based criteria by inspecting supporting documents and understanding business rationale, where necessary. - For sales made to franchisee partners, tested samples of revenue transactions by inspecting relevant underlying documents including sales invoices and contracts with franchisees to ascertain whether revenue is booked with correct amount and only upon satisfaction of performance obligation basis the terms of such contracts. - Performed analytical review procedures on revenue recognized during the year to identify any unusual and/or material variances such as data analytics and trend analysis.



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Impairment assessment of investment in subsidiaries: Refer note 3(a) of material accounting policy information and note 8 of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2026 for financial disclosures. As at 31 March 2026, the Company has made investments in subsidiaries amounting to Rs. 28,115.97 million which are carried at cost less impairment. The recoverability of the aforesaid amounts are dependent on the operational performance of subsidiaries including its step-down subsidiaries. The management reviews annually, whether the impairment indicators exist in the carrying value of investments in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 36, Impairment of Assets (Ind AS 36). If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for in the statement of profit and loss. Management has considered losses incurred by these subsidiaries as an indicator for impairment assessment. Considering the existence of the impairment indicators in the current year, management has therefore performed impairment assessment by determining the recoverable amount of the investments in these subsidiaries using the value in use method and comparing the same with the carrying value. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognized. The management has determined the value in use using the discounted cash flow method with the help of management's external valuation experts which required management to make significant estimates, judgements and assumptions relating to forecast of future revenue, operating margins, growth rate and selection of the discount rates. Considering the materiality of the above matter to the standalone financial statements, complexities and judgement involved in the calculation of recoverable value and significant auditor attention required to test such management's judgement, we have determined this as a key audit matter for current year audit.	• Performed confirmation procedures on selected balances outstanding as at the year end. Ensured the adequacy and appropriateness of disclosures made in the standalone financial statements in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 115. Our audit procedures relating to testing of impairment of Investment in Subsidiaries included but were not limited to the following: • Obtained an understanding from the management with respect to process and controls implemented by the Company to identify impairment indicators and determine recoverability of the amounts from its subsidiaries including testing of such controls; • Assessed the appropriateness of the accounting policy adopted by the management in accordance with Ind AS 36. • Assessed the professional competence and objectivity of the external valuation expert where engaged by the management for performing the valuations to estimate the recoverable value of the amounts receivable from the subsidiaries; • Involved auditors' valuation experts for review of the valuation methodology including appropriateness of valuation assumptions used by the management's expert including independent assessment of certain assumptions underlying the cash flow projections, discount rate, terminal value etc; • Traced the future cash flow projections to approved business plans of the subsidiaries including step down subsidiaries by their management and evaluated the reasonableness of the inputs used in the projections by comparing past projections with actual results, and considering our understanding of the business and market conditions, as relevant; • Evaluated sensitivity analysis performed by the management and further performed independent sensitivity analysis on these key assumptions to determine estimation uncertainty involved and impact on conclusions drawn basis headroom available; and • Evaluated the appropriateness and adequacy of disclosures made in the standalone financial statements in accordance with the applicable accounting standards.
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Information other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

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

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

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

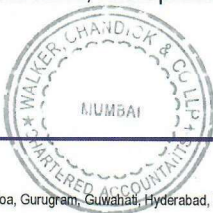
When we read the Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

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

7. The accompanying standalone financial statements have been approved by the Company's Board of Directors. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
8. In preparing the standalone financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.
9. The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

10. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone financial statements.
11. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, specified under section 143(10) of the Act we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;



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- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls;
 - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
 - Conclude on the appropriateness of Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern; and
 - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
12. We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.
13. We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.
14. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

15. As required by section 197(16) of the Act, based on our audit, we report that the Company has paid remuneration to its directors during the year in accordance with the provisions of and limits laid down under section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.
16. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act we give in the Annexure I a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
17. Further to our comments in Annexure I, as required by section 143(3) of the Act based on our audit, we report, to the extent applicable, that:
- a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit of the accompanying standalone financial statements;
 - b) Except for the matters stated in paragraph 17(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - c) The standalone financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;



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- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act;
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;
- f) The qualification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph 17(b) above on reporting under section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph 17(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended);
- g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as on 31 March 2026 and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure II wherein we have expressed an unmodified opinion; and
- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. the Company, as detailed in note 36 to the standalone financial statements, has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position as at 31 March 2026;
- ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2026;
- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2026;
- iv.
- a. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 51(g) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or securities premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the intermediaries'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall, whether directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ('the Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- b. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 51(h) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ('the Funding Parties'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ('Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
- c. Based on such audit procedures performed as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the management representations under sub-clauses (a) and (b) above contain any material misstatement.
- v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year ended 31 March 2026.



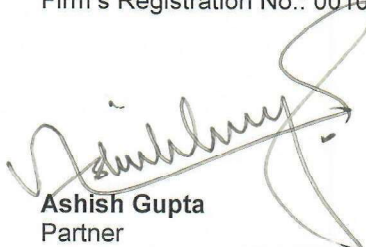
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- vi. As stated in Note 50 to the standalone financial statements and based on our examination which included test checks, the Company, in respect of financial year commencing on 1 April 2025, has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same have been operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software except that, the audit trail feature was not enabled to log any direct data changes at the database level, for accounting software used for maintenance of sales and inventory management accounting records by the Company. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with other than the consequential impact of the exception given above. Furthermore, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For Walker Chandio & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013


Ashish Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 504662

UDIN: 26504662KZBDDX4113

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26 May 2026



Annexure I referred to in paragraph 16 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Brainbees Solutions Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress, and relevant details of right-of-use assets.

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress, and relevant details of right-of-use assets under which the assets are physically verified in a phased manner over a period of 3 years, which in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. In accordance with this programme, certain property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress, and relevant details of right-of-use assets were verified during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) The Company does not own any immovable property (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee). Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) The Company has adopted cost model for its Property, Plant and Equipment (including right-of-use assets) and intangible assets. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (e) No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended) and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year, except for goods-in-transit. In our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate and no discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed as compared to book records.
- (b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits by banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iii)
The Company has not provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships during the year. Further, the Company has made investments in subsidiaries and granted unsecured loans to companies during the year, in respect of which:
 - (a) The Company has provided loans to Subsidiaries during the year as per details given below:



Particulars	Guarantees	Security	Loans	Advances in the nature of loans
Aggregate amount provided/granted during the year (Rs. in millions):				
- Subsidiaries	-	-	199.63	-
- Joint Ventures	-	-	-	-
- Associates	-	-	-	-
- Others	-	-	-	-
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date (Rs. in million):				
- Subsidiaries	-	-	6,287.08	-
- Joint Ventures	-	-	-	-
- Associates	-	-	-	-
- Others	-	-	-	-

- (b) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the investments made, guarantees provided, security given and terms and conditions of the grant of all loans and advances in the nature of loans and guarantees provided are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.
- (c) In respect of loans granted by the Company, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments/receipts of principal and interest are regular.
- (d) There is no overdue amount in respect of loans or advances in the nature of loans granted to such companies, firms, LLPs or other parties.
- (e) The Company has granted loans which had fallen due during the year and were repaid on or before the due date. Further, no fresh loans were granted to any party to settle the overdue loans.
- (f) The Company has granted loans which are repayable on demand, as per details below:

(Rs. in millions)			
Particulars	All Parties	Promoters	Related Parties
Aggregate of loans (Rs. in millions)			
- Repayable on demand (A)	-	-	2,113.14
- Agreement does not specify any terms or period of repayment (B)	-	-	-
Total (A+B)	-	-	2,113.14
Percentage of loans			33.61%

- iv. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 186 of the Act in respect of loans and investments made and guarantees and security provided by it, as applicable. Further, the Company has not entered into any transaction covered under section 185 of the Act.



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- (v) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or there are no amounts which have been deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The Central Government has not specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act, in respect of Company's products/ services / business activities. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vii)(a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, we report that there are no statutory dues referred in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute except for the following:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Gross Amount (Rs.)	Amount paid under Protest (Rs.)	Period to which amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Income tax Act, 1961	Income tax	3.84	-	AY 2022-23	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal
Income tax Act, 1961	Income tax	42.71	-	AY 2016-17	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
Income tax Act, 1961	Income tax	96.98	-	AY 2016-17	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
Income tax Act, 1961	Income tax	82.01	-	AY 2017-18	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
State Goods & Services Tax, 2017	Maharashtra Goods & services tax	0.85	0.05	FY 2021-22	GST Appellate Tribunal
Customs Act, 1952	Customs duty	65.66	-	FY 2020-21	Custom Commissionerate
Customs Act, 1952	Customs duty	0.08	0.005	FY 2018-19 & 2019-20	Custom Commissionerate



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- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no transactions were surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) which have not been previously recorded in the books of accounts.
- (ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, we report that the Company does not have any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us including representation received from the management of the Company, and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any money by way of term loans during the year and did not have any term loans outstanding at the beginning of the current year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any funds on short term basis during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (e) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.
- (f) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments), during the year. Further, in our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, money raised in the previous year by way of initial public offer were applied for the purposes for which these were obtained, though idle funds which were not required for immediate utilisation have been invested in readily realisable liquid investments.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or (fully, partially or optionally) convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, no report under sub-section 12 of section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, with the Central Government for the period covered by our audit.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



Chartered Accountants

Offices in Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Bhubaneswar, Chandigarh, Chennai, Dehradun, Goa, Gurugram, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Indore, Kochi, Kolkata, Mumbai, New Delhi, Noida and Pune

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Brainbees Solutions Limited
Independent Auditor's Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions entered into by the Company with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable. Further, the details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements, as required under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified in Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 as prescribed under section 133 of the Act.
- (xiv) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has an internal audit system which is commensurate with the size and nature of its business as required under the provisions of section 138 of the Act.
- (b) We have considered the reports issued by the Internal Auditors of the Company till date for the period under audit.
- (xv) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xv) of the Order with respect to compliance with the provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, reporting under clauses 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (d) Based on the information and explanations given to us and as represented by the management of the Company, the Group (as defined in Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have any CIC.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the current financial year as well as the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information in the standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the plans of the Board of Directors and management and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.



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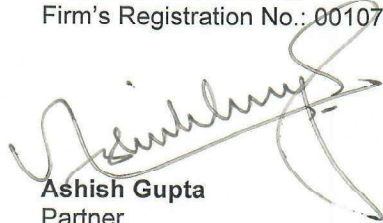
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- (xx) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has met the criteria as specified under sub-section (1) of section 135 of the Act read with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, however, in the absence of average net profits in the immediately three preceding years, there is no requirement for the Company to spend any amount under sub-section (5) of section 135 of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xxi) The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements of the Company. Accordingly, no comment has been included in respect of said clause under this report.

For Walker Chandiook & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013



Ashish Gupta

Partner

Membership No.: 504662

UDIN: 26504662KZBDDX4113

Place: Mumbai

Date: 26 May 2026



Annexure II

Independent Auditor's Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the standalone financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act')

1. In conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of **Brainbees Solutions Limited** ('the Company') as at and for the year ended **31 March 2026**, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as at that date.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, and the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ('the Guidance Note') issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.
4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements includes obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.
5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.



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Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

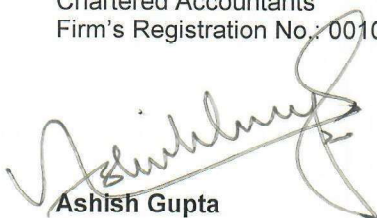
Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Opinion

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

For **Walker Chandio & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013


Ashish Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 504662

UDIN: 26504662KZBDDX4113

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26 May 2026



Brainbees Solutions Limited
Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026
(All amounts in Rupees million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	904.43	1,230.24
Capital work-in-progress	4	60.75	46.95
Right of use assets	5	3,983.00	4,151.52
Goodwill	6	3,032.47	3,032.47
Other intangible assets	7	351.35	367.01
Financial assets			
(a) Investments	8	28,115.97	24,778.77
(b) Loans	17	4,173.94	3,682.75
(c) Other financial assets	9 (a)	1,895.49	590.19
Deferred tax assets (net)	10	1,223.80	1,361.92
Income tax assets (net)	11	313.73	83.57
Other non-current assets	12(a)	30.11	515.38
Total non-current assets		44,085.04	39,840.77
Current assets			
Inventories	13	6,440.02	6,842.79
Financial assets			
(a) Trade receivables	14	7,309.19	7,497.88
(b) Cash and cash equivalents	15	756.58	878.67
(c) Bank balances other than (b) above	16	10,350.42	11,249.48
(d) Loans	17	2,113.14	3,093.44
(e) Other financial assets	9 (b)	506.71	379.12
Other current assets	12(b)	1,179.12	797.40
Total current assets		28,655.18	30,738.78
Total Assets		72,740.22	70,579.55
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	18	1,044.09	1,042.67
Other equity	20	62,430.66	59,423.50
Total equity		63,474.75	60,466.17
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(a) Lease liabilities	5	3,990.90	4,146.03
(b) Other financial liabilities	21(a)	2.73	2.73
Provisions	22(a)	204.41	203.93
Total non-current liabilities		4,198.04	4,352.69
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(a) Lease liabilities	5	762.84	638.99
(b) Trade payables			
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	23	390.00	277.26
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small	23	2,875.03	3,411.63
(c) Other financial liabilities	21(b)	109.03	140.94
Other current liabilities	24	864.68	1,229.14
Provisions	22(b)	65.85	62.73
Total current liabilities		5,067.43	5,760.69
Total equity and liabilities		72,740.22	70,579.55

Summary of material accounting policy information 2-3
See accompanying notes forming integral part of Standalone financial statements 4-51

As per our report of even date attached
for Walker Chandio & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number : 0010764/NS00013

Ashish Gupta
Partner
Membership Number - 504662
Place : Mumbai
Date : May 26, 2026



for and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Brainbees Solutions Limited
CIN : L51100PN2010PLC136340

Supam Maheshwari
Managing Director
DIN : 01730685
Place : Pune
Date : May 26, 2026

Gautam Sharma
Group Chief Financial Officer
Place : Pune
Date : May 26, 2026

Sanket Hattimattur
Director
DIN : 09593712
Place : Japan
Date : May 26, 2026

Mandar Joshi
Membership No. - A40533
Company Secretary
Place : Pune
Date : May 26, 2026

Brainbees Solutions Limited
Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts in Rupees million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Income			
Revenue from operations	25	27,315.94	24,708.56
Other income	26	1,718.48	1,662.98
Total Income		29,034.42	26,371.54
Expenses			
Purchases of stock-in-trade	27	17,421.32	17,716.01
Changes in inventories of Stock-in-Trade	28	402.77	(2,033.31)
Employee benefits expense			
(i) Employee benefits expense	29	2,423.30	2,567.36
(ii) Employee share based payment expense	30	1,661.64	1,363.01
Finance costs	31	514.23	509.33
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	32	1,349.30	1,375.97
Other expenses	33	4,428.12	4,070.27
Total expenses		28,200.68	25,568.64
Profit/(Loss) before exception items and tax		833.74	802.90
Exceptional items (net)	49	389.59	(3.89)
Profit/(Loss) before tax		1,223.33	799.01
Tax expense			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax	34	(134.03)	(200.25)
Total tax expense		(134.03)	(200.25)
Profit/(Loss) for the year		1,089.30	598.76
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit or loss			
Re-measurement of post-employment benefit obligations	39	16.21	(3.75)
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit or loss		(4.08)	0.94
Total other comprehensive loss for the year		12.13	(2.81)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		1,101.43	595.95
Earning per equity share			
Basic earning per share (INR)	35	2.09	1.18
Diluted earning per share (INR)	35	2.09	1.18

Summary of material accounting policy information 2-3
See accompanying notes forming integral part of Standalone financial statements 4-51

As per our report of even date attached
for Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 001076N/N500013

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Brainbees Solutions Limited
CIN : L51100PN2010PLC136340

Supam Maheshwari
Managing Director
DIN : 01730685
Place : Pune
Date : May 26, 2026

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Membership No. - A40533
Company Secretary
Place : Pune
Date : May 26, 2026

Ashish Gupta
Partner
Membership Number - 504662
Place : Mumbai
Date : May 26, 2026



Brainbees Solutions Limited
Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts in Rupees million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net profit/(loss) before tax	1,223.33	799.01
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	419.38	501.78
Amortisation of intangible assets	40.14	25.42
Amortisation of right of use assets	889.78	848.77
Employee share based payment expense	1,661.64	1,363.01
Gain on swap of shares in subsidiary	(470.66)	-
Balances written off/(back)	1.21	0.18
Unrealised foreign currency gain	2.33	1.74
Insurance claim received in excess of loss due to fire at warehouse	-	(11.95)
Net loss on sale of property plant & equipments	20.42	12.90
Gain on termination of leases	(42.24)	(139.53)
Interest income on fixed deposits with banks	(741.93)	(679.71)
Interest income on security deposits	(37.35)	(44.29)
Finance costs	514.23	509.33
Operating cash flow before working capital changes	3,480.28	3,186.66
Working capital changes		
Increase in trade receivables	209.69	(731.80)
Increase in inventories	402.81	(2,094.36)
Decrease/(increase) in other financial assets	11.99	347.84
(Increase)/decrease in other non-current assets	485.27	(65.14)
(Increase)/decrease in other current assets	(381.72)	(452.77)
Increase in trade payables	(423.86)	556.30
Increase in other current liabilities	(364.46)	648.29
Increase in provisions	19.81	48.29
Increase/(decrease) in current and non-current financial liabilities	(31.91)	28.48
Cash generated from operating activities	3,407.90	1,471.79
Income tax refund/(paid)	(230.16)	117.78
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	3,177.74	1,589.57
Cash flow from investing activities		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(141.79)	(346.68)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	14.01	8.17
Proceeds from Insurance claim for property, plant and equipment due loss by fire	-	149.54
Acquisition of intangible assets	(24.48)	(17.55)
Investments in bank deposits	(16,820.11)	(30,939.17)
Proceeds from bank deposits	16,013.26	21,381.07
Investments in subsidiaries and other entities	(2,625.46)	(5,187.32)
Loans given to Subsidiaries	489.11	(1,790.01)
Interest received	1,015.91	299.06
Net cashflow used in investing activities (B)	(2,079.55)	(16,442.89)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from Issue of shares on account of exercise of share options	18.41	16.69
Proceeds from issue of shares on account of initial public offering ("IPO")	-	16,660.00
Share issue expenses related to initial public offering ("IPO")	(38.51)	(503.32)
Repayment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(685.95)	(595.09)
Repayment of interest portion of lease liabilities	(513.41)	(499.22)
Interest paid	(0.82)	(10.11)
Net cash (used in) / generated from financing activities (C)	(1,220.28)	15,068.95
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(122.09)	215.63
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	878.67	663.04
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	756.58	878.67

Notes:

1.Components of cash and cash equivalents:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Cash on hand	0.22	0.23
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	496.36	618.44
In deposit accounts having original maturity less than 3 months	260.00	260.00
Total	756.58	878.67



Brainbees Solutions Limited
Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts in Rupees million, unless otherwise stated)

2.Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Opening balance of lease liabilities	4,785.02	5,288.54
Movement		
Cash flows	(1,199.36)	(1,094.31)
Non cash changes	1,168.08	590.79
Closing balance of lease liabilities	4,753.74	4,785.02

Non-cash movement represents:

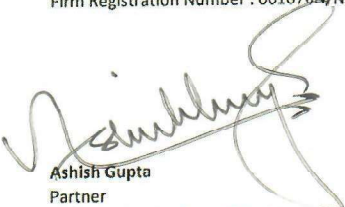
Summary of material accounting policy information
See accompanying notes forming integral part of Standalone
financial statements

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4-51

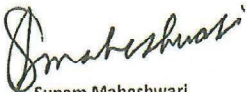
for Walker Chandio & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number : 001076N/N500013

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors

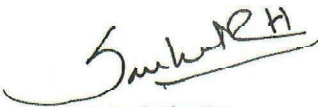
Brainbees Solutions Limited
CIN : L51100PN2010PLC136340

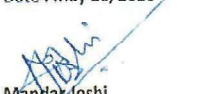

Ashish Gupta
Partner
Membership Number - 504662
Place : Mumbai
Date : May 26, 2026




Supam Maheshwari
Managing Director
DIN : 01730685
Place : Pune
Date : May 26, 2026


Gautam Sharma
Group Chief Financial Officer
Place : Pune
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Sanket Hattimattur
Director
DIN : 09593712
Place : Japan
Date : May 26, 2026


Mandar Joshi
Membership No. - A40533
Company Secretary
Place : Pune
Date : May 26, 2026

Brainbees Solutions Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts in Rupees million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Equity share capital		Equity Component of Compulsorily	
	As at	As at	As at	As at
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Balance as at beginning of the year	1,042.67	896.32	-	70.37
Changes in equity share capital/Equity Component of Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares	1.42	146.35	-	(70.37)
Balance as at end of the year	1,044.09	1,042.67	-	-

	Reserves & Surplus					Total
	Retained earnings	Share options outstanding account	Securities premium	Capital redemption reserve	Remeasurement of the net defined benefit Plans	
Balance as at 1 April 2025	4,278.78	6,563.68	48,531.40	6.59	43.05	59,423.50
Profit for the year	1,089.30	-	-	-	-	1,089.30
Other comprehensive loss (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	12.13	12.13
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	1,089.30	-	-	-	12.13	1,101.43
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity						
Share-based payment expense (refer note 20, 30 and 44)	-	1,927.25	-	-	-	1,927.25
Transfer from share options outstanding account to retained earnings	843.89	(843.89)	-	-	-	-
Premium on exercise of stock options (refer note 18 and 44)	-	-	16.99	-	-	16.99
Premium on issue of shares on account of Initial Public Offering (net of issue expenses) (refer note 18)	-	-	(38.51)	-	-	(38.51)
Total transactions with owners	843.89	1,083.36	(21.52)	-	-	1,905.73
Balance as at 31 March 2026	6,211.97	7,647.04	48,509.88	6.59	55.18	62,430.66

	Reserves & Surplus					Total
	Retained earnings	Share options outstanding account	Securities premium	Capital redemption reserve	Remeasurement of the net defined benefit Plans	
Balance as at 1 April 2024	2,626.93	6,067.28	32,434.01	6.59	45.86	41,180.67
Profit for the year	598.76	-	-	-	-	598.76
Other comprehensive loss (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	(2.81)	(2.81)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	598.76	-	-	-	(2.81)	595.95
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity						
Share-based payment expense (refer note 20, 30 and 44)	-	1,549.49	-	-	-	1,549.49
Transfer from share options outstanding account to retained earnings	1,053.09	(1,053.09)	-	-	-	-
Premium on exercise of stock options (refer note 18 and 44)	-	-	12.38	-	-	12.38
Premium on issue of shares on account of Initial Public Offering (net of issue expenses)	-	-	16,085.01	-	-	16,085.01
Total transactions with owners	1,053.09	496.40	16,097.39	-	-	17,646.88
Balance as at 31 March 2025	4,278.78	6,563.68	48,531.40	6.59	43.05	59,423.50

Summary of material accounting policy information 2-3
See accompanying notes forming integral part of Standalone financial statements 4-51

for Walker Chandio & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number : 001076N/N500013

Ashish Gupta
Partner
Membership Number - 504662
Place : Mumbai
Date : May 26, 2026

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors
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CIN : L51100PN2010PLC136340

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Group Chief Financial Officer
Place : Pune
Date : May 26, 2026

Mandar Joshi
Membership No. - A40533
Company Secretary
Place : Pune
Date : May 26, 2026



Brainbees Solutions Limited
Notes forming part of these Standalone Financial Statements
(All amounts in Rupees million, unless otherwise stated)

1 Nature of Operations
Brainbees Solutions Limited (the 'Company') is a company domiciled in India, with its registered office situated in Pune. The Company is engaged in the business of buying, selling, advertising, promoting baby and kids products and Fast Moving Consumer Goods ('FMCG') goods on a wholesale basis through various business partners. The Company also runs pre-school business for kids through various franchisee partners in India.

2 Basis of preparation for Standalone Financial Statements

A. Statement of compliance
These standalone financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act.
The standalone financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on May 26, 2025.
Details of the Company's accounting policies are included in Note 3.

These standalone financial statements have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis.

B. Functional and presentation currency

These Standalone Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR.), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest million, unless otherwise indicated.

C. Basis of measurement

The Standalone Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following items:

Items	Measurement basis
Certain financial assets and liabilities	Fair value
Equity-settled share-based payment arrangements	Fair value

D. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the standalone financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Note 19 : Classification of Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares (CCPS) and certain equity shares.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

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

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment are included in the following notes:

- Note 3(e)(ii) Impairment of goodwill and brand value: key assumptions being discount rate and terminal growth rate.
- Note 10 Recognition of DTA, availability of future taxable profit against which tax losses carried forward can be used.
- Note 39 measurement of defined benefit obligations: key actuarial assumptions;
- Note 44 Fair Value of ESOPs.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation where performed, is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. These estimates are most relevant to goodwill and other intangibles with indefinite useful lives recognised by the Company.

Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables and contract assets

The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables and contract assets. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the Standalone Financial Statements:

Determining the lease term of contracts – Company as lessee

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.



2 Basis of preparation for Standalone Financial Statements (continued)

D. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

Revenue from contracts with customers

• Determining method to estimate variable consideration and assessing the constraint

Certain contracts for the sale of products include a right of return and volume rebates that give rise to variable consideration. In estimating the variable consideration, the Company is required to use either the expected value method or the most likely amount method based on which method better predicts the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled.

The Company determined that the expected value method is the appropriate method to use in estimating the variable consideration for the sale of products with rights of return, given the large number of customer contracts that have similar characteristics. In estimating the variable consideration for the sale of equipment with volume rebates, the Company determined that using a combination of the most likely amount method and expected value method is appropriate. The selected method that better predicts the amount of variable consideration was primarily driven by the number of volume thresholds contained in the contract. The most likely amount method is used for those contracts with a single volume threshold, while the expected value method is used for contracts with more than one volume threshold.

E. Measurement of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

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

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

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values wherein the overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values is supervised by the chief financial officer.

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

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

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

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in the following notes:

- Note 44 - Share based payment arrangements
- Note 45 - Fair value measurements
- Note 46 - Financial instruments - Risk management

F. Current / non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on the current and non-current classification.

Assets

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- (a) it is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle;
- (b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- (c) it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- (d) it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Current assets include the current portion of non-current financial assets. All other assets are classified as non-current.

Liabilities

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- (a) it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- (b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- (c) it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- (d) the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Current liabilities include current portion of non-current financial liabilities. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax asset and liability are classified as Non-current assets and liabilities.

Operating cycle

Operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents. The operating cycle of the Company is less than 12 months.



3 Material accounting policy information

a. Financial instruments

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

i. Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables and debt instruments (such as security deposits) issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at

- amortised cost;
- Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) - debt investment;
- Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) - equity investment; or
- Fair Value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI (designated as FVOCI - equity investment). This election is made on an instrument- by- instrument basis.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, at FVTPL including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.
Debt investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income under the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.
Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held- for- trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

iii. Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.



3 Material accounting policy information (continued)

a. Financial instruments (continued)

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss.

iv. Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

b. Property, plant and equipment

i. Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing costs, less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Cost of replacing part of the PPE, borrowing costs where recognition criteria is met, cost of major inspection and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located is recognised in the carrying amount of PPE. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised in statement of Profit & Loss.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property plant and equipment outstanding at each Balance sheet date are disclosed as capital advances under Non-current assets.

ii. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of property, plant and equipment is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from the existing assets beyond it previously assessed standard performance. All other expenses on existing property, plant and equipment, including day to day repairs and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the year during which such expenses are incurred.

iii. Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on costs of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the written down value method, and is generally recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment for the current and comparative periods estimated by management are also in line with those specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 and are as follows:

Asset	Useful life (years)
Computers	3
Network and Servers (disclosed within Computers)	6
Office equipment	5
Furniture and fixtures	10
Furniture and fixtures - Bin Boxes	2
Leasehold improvements	5
Plant and machinery	15

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

Depreciation on additions (disposals) is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from (upto) the date on which asset is ready for use (disposed of).



3 Material accounting policy information (continued)

c. Intangible assets

i. Brands

Brands acquired on business combination is initially recognised at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition the Brands are assessed between those having indefinite useful lives and those having definite useful lives. Brands with indefinite useful lives are recognised at their carrying value less impairment losses. Brands with definite useful lives, are amortised over their estimated useful lives. Amortization method and amortization period is reviewed by the management and changes in the estimated useful life are made if the same are expected to be used for shorter period than the initial estimated period.

ii. Customer contracts

Customer contracts / relationships acquired on business combination is initially recognised at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition the intangible asset's amortization method and amortization period is reviewed by the management and changes in the estimated useful life are made if the same are expected to be used for shorter period than the initial estimated period.

iii. Content writing

Intangible assets for content writing are initially recognised at cost of acquisition. Subsequent measurement is at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment loss, if any.

iv. Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets are initially measured at cost. Such intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

v. Internally generated Intangible Asset

Research costs are charged to the statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they are incurred. Platform development costs incurred are recognised as intangible assets, when feasibility has been established, the Company has committed technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and it is probable that asset will generate future economic benefits. The costs capitalised includes the salary cost of employees exclusively working on platform development upto the date the asset is available for use. Platform costs is amortised on a straight line basis over a period of 4 years.

Platform development is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment, if any

vi. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

v. Amortisation

Goodwill and brand with indefinite useful lives are not amortised and are tested for impairment annually.

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method for contract value and written down value method for other intangible assets is included in amortisation and amortisation in Statement of Profit and Loss.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Asset	Useful life (years)
Computer software	1-5
Contract value	7.6
Content Writing	4
Dubai Platform	4
Brand - School	3.5

Amortisation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted if appropriate.

d. Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is based on weighted average method, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, and other costs incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses and discounts.

The comparison of cost and net realisable value is made on an item-by-item basis.

e. Impairment

i. Impairment of financial instruments

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortised cost. The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

In all cases, the maximum period considered when estimating expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.



3 Material accounting policy information (continued)

e. Impairment (continued)

ii. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill and brand value are tested annually for impairment.

For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows are grouped together into cash-generating units (CGUs). Each CGU represents the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

Goodwill arising from a business combination is allocated to CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

The recoverable amount of a CGU (or an individual asset) is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, 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 CGU (or the asset).

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment loss recognised in respect of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets of the CGU (or group of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not subsequently reversed. In respect of other assets for which impairment loss has been recognised in prior periods, the Company reviews at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of amortisation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

f. Employee benefits

i. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid e.g., under short-term cash bonus, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

ii. Share-based payment transactions

The grant date fair value of equity settled share-based payment awards granted to employees is recognised as an employee expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period that the employees unconditionally become entitled to the awards. The amount recognised as expense is based on the estimate of the number of awards for which the related service and non-market vesting conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognised as an expense is based on the number of awards that do meet the related service and non-market vesting conditions at the vesting date. For share-based payment awards with non-vesting conditions, the grant date fair value of the share-based payment is measured to reflect such conditions and there is no true-up for differences between expected and actual outcomes.

iii. Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards Government administered provident fund scheme. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which the related services are rendered by employees.

Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

iv. Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan ('the asset ceiling'). In order to calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised in OCI. The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service ('past service cost' or 'past service gain') or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

v. Other long term employee benefit

The Company's liability in respect of other long-term employee benefits (compensated absences) is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods, that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any related assets is deducted. The obligations measured on the basis of an annual independent actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit method. Remeasurement gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.



3 Material accounting policy information (continued)

g. Provisions (other than for employee benefits), Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

i. Provisions (other than for employee benefits)

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost. Expected future operating losses are not provided for.

ii. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A contingent liability exists when there is a possible but not probable obligation, or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources, or a present obligation whose amount can not be estimated reliably. Contingent liabilities do not warrant provisions, but are disclosed unless the possibility of outflow of resources is remote.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. Contingent assets are not recognized in the Standalone Financial Statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefit will arise, the asset and related income are recognized in the period in which the change occurs. A contingent asset is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

h. Revenue

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised upon transfer of control of promised goods/ services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expect to be entitled for those goods/ services.

To recognize revenues, the Company applies the following five-step approach:

- Identify the contract with a customer;
- Identify the performance obligations in the contract;
- Determine the transaction price;
- Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and
- Recognise revenues when a performance obligation is satisfied.

i. Revenue from sale of products

Revenue towards satisfaction of performance obligation is measured at amount of consideration received or receivable net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and rebates, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. Goods and Service Tax (GST) is not received by the Company in its own account. Rather, it is tax collected on value added to the commodity by the seller on behalf of the government. Accordingly, it is excluded from revenue. The Company generally works on cash and carry model.

ii. Loyalty points programmes

For customer loyalty programmes, the fair value of the consideration received or receivable in respect of the initial sale is allocated between the loyalty points and the other components of the sale. The amount allocated to loyalty points is deferred and is recognised as revenue when the loyalty points are redeemed and the Company has fulfilled its obligations to supply the discounted products under the terms of the programme or when it is no longer probable that the award credits will be redeemed.

iii. Internet display charges

Income from internet display charges is recognised on an accrual basis to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue from such services can be reliably measured. The performance obligation is satisfied over a time and payment is generally due within 30 to 60 days from satisfaction of performance obligation.

iv. Service income

Service income arising from Brand & Platform (Website) License usage is recognised on an accrual basis and in accordance with the agreement. The performance obligation is satisfied over a time and payment is generally due within 45 days from satisfaction of performance obligation.

v. Preschool revenue

Revenue from royalty and sales of student kit to franchisee schools is recognised on accrual basis.

vi. Contract balances

The Policy for Contract balances i.e. contract assets, trade receivables and contract liabilities is as follows:

a. Contract assets and trade receivables

The Company classifies its right to consideration in exchange for deliverables as either a receivable or as unbilled revenue. A receivable is a right to consideration that is unconditional upon passage of time. Revenues in excess of billings is recorded as unbilled revenue and is classified as a financial asset where the right to consideration is unconditional upon passage of time. Unbilled revenue which is conditional is classified as other current asset. Trade receivables and unbilled revenue is presented net of impairment. Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

b. Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to deliver services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration or part thereof (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company deliver services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.



3 Material accounting policy information (continued)

i. Other Income

i. Recognition of interest income or expense

Interest income or expense is recognised using the effective interest method.

The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- the amortised cost of the financial liability.

In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

ii. Rental income

Rental income from sub-leasing activities is recognised on an accrual basis based on the underlying sub-lease arrangements.

j. Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or to an item recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

i. Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

ii. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. The existence of unused tax losses is strong evidence that future taxable profit may not be available. Therefore, in case of a history of recent losses, the Company recognises a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realised. Deferred tax assets - unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised/ reduced to the extent that it is probable/ no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised.

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

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

k. Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs (including exchange differences relating to foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs) incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of an asset which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

l. Foreign currency transactions

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Exchange difference are recognised in profit and loss.

m. Cash and cash equivalents

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



3 Material accounting policy information (continued)

n. Leases

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgment. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate.

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option in assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease.

Company as a lessee

The Company recognizes right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. As per Ind AS 116, lease commencement date is the date on which a lessor makes an underlying asset available for use by a lessee. The Company generally has two types of leases, one being leases for company owned physical stores and other being the leases for warehouses of the Company. In case of leases for company owned physical stores, the company recognizes right of use asset on the lease commencement date. However, in case of leases for warehouses, lessor provides a rent-free period to facilitate fitting out and essential modifications to the assets to make it available for use by the Company. The assets cannot be used until the modifications are completed, hence the Company recognizes right-of-use asset for warehouse leases on completion of the initial rent free period i.e., the date on which asset is available for use.

The cost of the right of use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located. The right-of use assets subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any re-measurement of the lease liability. The right of use asset is depreciated in the straight line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. Right-of use assets are tested for impairment where there any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognized in the standalone statement of profit and loss.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate. For leases with reasonably similar characteristics, the Company, on a lease by lease basis, may adopt either the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease or the incremental borrowing rate for the portfolio as a whole. The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease. The lease liability is subsequently re-measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and re-measuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognises any remaining amount of the re-measurement in statement of profit and loss.

Short-term leases and leases of low value assets

The Company 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). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Where the Company is the lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset is classified as an operating lease. Assets subject to operating leases are included in the property, plant and equipment. Rental income on an operating lease is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Costs, including depreciation, are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

o. Earning per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit and loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the Company (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity and compulsorily convertible preference shares outstanding during the year. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit and loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the Company and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

p. Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The board of directors of the Company are identified as Chief operating decision maker. Refer note 43 for segment information.



3 Material accounting policy information (continued)

q. Business combination and Goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling Interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Company elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

The Company determines that it has acquired a business when the acquired set of activities and assets include an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The acquired process is considered substantive if it is critical to the ability to continue producing outputs, and the inputs acquired include an organised workforce with the necessary skills, knowledge, or experience to perform that process or it significantly contributes to the ability to continue producing outputs and is considered unique or scarce or cannot be replaced without significant cost, effort, or delay in the ability to continue producing outputs.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired, and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their acquisition date fair values. For this purpose, the liabilities assumed include contingent liabilities representing present obligation and they are measured at their acquisition fair values irrespective of the fact that outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not probable. However, the following assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination are measured at the basis indicated below:

- Deferred tax assets or liabilities, and the liabilities or assets related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with Ind AS 12 Income Tax and Ind AS 19 Employee Benefits respectively.
- Potential tax effects of temporary differences and carry forwards of an acquiree that exist at the acquisition date or arise as a result of the acquisition are accounted in accordance with Ind AS 12.

When the Company acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, any previously held equity interest is re-measured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss or OCI, as appropriate.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss in accordance with Ind AS 109. If the contingent consideration is not within the scope of Ind AS 109, it is measured in accordance with the appropriate Ind AS and shall be recognised in profit or loss. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured at subsequent reporting dates and subsequent its settlement is accounted for within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Company re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in OCI and accumulated in equity as capital reserve. However, if there is no clear evidence of bargain purchase, the entity recognises the gain directly in equity as capital reserve, without routing the same through OCI.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

A cash generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

r. Recent accounting pronouncements

I. Ind AS 1 (Presentation of Financial Statements): Classification of Liabilities

Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, applicable w.e.f. 1st April, 2025 – The amendment relates to classification of liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants. In the context of classifying a liability as current, it removes the requirement of existence of a right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date and instead requires that the said right should exist on the reporting date and have substance. The amendment also introduces guidance on classification of liabilities with covenants. The Company has no impact of these amendments in its classification criteria of current and non-current liabilities.

II. Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107 (Cash Flows and Financial Instruments): Supplier Finance Arrangements

Companies are required to provide detailed disclosures on supplier finance arrangements (reverse factoring), including terms, outstanding balances, and liquidity risk, to improve transparency. The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and, based on its evaluation, has determined that they do not have any impact on its financial statements.

III. Ind AS 12 (Income Taxes – Pillar Two): Global Minimum Tax

Introduces a temporary exception to deferred tax accounting related to Pillar Two model rules. It requires new disclosures about exposure to this tax, which treats top-up taxes as current tax expenses. The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and, based on its evaluation, has determined that they do not have any impact on its financial statements.

IV. Ind AS 21 (Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates): Lack of Exchangeability

Provides guidance on assessing when a currency is exchangeable and how to determine the spot rate when it is not. The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and, based on its evaluation, has determined that they do not have any significant impact on its financial statements.



4 Property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress

Particulars	Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Computer	Total (A)	Capital work in progress (B)	Total (A+B)
Gross Block								
Balance as at April 1, 2024	609.80	229.25	2,125.45	317.58	253.61	3,535.69	3.73	3,539.42
Additions for the year	36.06	33.05	161.26	49.25	29.13	308.75	168.10	476.85
Disposals during the year	(59.69)	(15.30)	(172.21)	(24.31)	(6.01)	(277.52)	-	(277.52)
Capitalised / transfer during the year	(0.77)	-	(7.17)	(5.69)	-	(13.63)	(124.88)	(138.51)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	585.40	247.00	2,107.33	336.83	276.73	3,553.29	46.95	3,600.24
Balance as at April 1, 2025	585.40	247.00	2,107.33	336.83	276.73	3,553.29	46.95	3,600.24
Additions for the year	19.42	23.19	60.15	11.80	16.89	131.45	51.84	183.29
Disposals during the year	(12.96)	(8.70)	(36.58)	(17.12)	(1.82)	(77.18)	-	(77.18)
Capitalised / transfer during the year	(5.01)	-	(5.36)	(3.36)	(0.09)	(13.82)	(38.04)	(51.86)
Balance as at March 31, 2026	586.85	261.49	2,125.54	328.15	291.71	3,593.74	60.75	3,654.49
Accumulated Depreciation								
Balance as at April 1, 2024	411.02	125.87	1,055.96	196.81	219.88	2,009.54	-	2,009.54
Additions for the year	87.45	49.11	277.54	62.51	25.17	501.78	-	501.78
Disposals during the year	(45.85)	(11.96)	(99.03)	(17.77)	(5.32)	(179.93)	-	(179.93)
Transfer during the year	(0.65)	-	(3.48)	(4.21)	-	(8.34)	-	(8.34)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	451.97	163.02	1,230.99	237.34	239.73	2,323.05	-	2,323.05
Balance as at April 1, 2025	451.97	163.02	1,230.99	237.34	239.73	2,323.05	-	2,323.05
Additions for the year	71.92	37.67	241.49	44.92	23.38	419.38	-	419.38
Disposals during the year	(10.42)	(3.13)	(16.34)	(11.21)	(1.66)	(42.76)	-	(42.76)
Transfer during the year	(4.56)	-	(2.95)	(2.77)	(0.08)	(10.36)	-	(10.36)
Balance as at March 31, 2026	508.91	197.56	1,453.19	268.28	261.37	2,689.31	-	2,689.31
Carrying amounts (net)								
Balance as at March 31, 2025	133.43	83.98	876.34	99.49	37.00	1,230.24	46.95	1,277.19
Balance as at March 31, 2026	77.94	63.93	672.35	59.87	30.34	904.43	60.75	965.17

4(a) Ageing schedule of Capital-work-in progress

As at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 year	Total
Projects in progress	60.75	-	-	-	60.75
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 year	Total
Projects in progress	46.95	-	-	-	46.95
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

Note : There are no projects whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan as at each of the reporting period ends.



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5 Right-of-use assets (ROU)

The changes in the carrying value of ROU assets for the year ended March 31, 2026 and year ended March 31, 2025 are as follows:

Particulars	Buildings
Balance as on April 1, 2024	4,735.01
Additions during the year	789.46
Deletions during the year	(524.18)
Amortisation for the year	(848.77)
Balance as on March 31, 2025	4,151.52
Balance as on April 1, 2025	4,151.52
Additions during the year	929.18
Deletions during the year	(207.92)
Amortisation for the year	(889.78)
Balance as on March 31, 2026	3,983.00

The aggregate amortisation expenses on ROU assets is included under depreciation and amortisation expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current lease liabilities	762.84	638.99
Non-current lease liabilities	3,990.90	4,146.03
Total lease liabilities	4,753.74	4,785.02

The movement in lease liabilities during the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 is as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Opening Balance	4,785.01	5,288.54
Additions during the year	904.73	755.64
Interest Cost accrued during the year	513.41	499.22
Deletions during the year	(250.04)	(664.08)
Payments made during the year	(1,199.37)	(1,094.31)
Closing Balance	4,753.74	4,785.01

Amounts recognised in the Statement of profit and loss

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Amortisation expense on right-of-use assets (refer note 32)	889.78	848.77
Interest expense on lease liabilities (refer note 31)	513.41	499.22
Expenses related to short-term leases or low value leases (included in other expenses) (refer note 33)	5.95	83.69
Gain on termination of lease contract (included in other income) (refer note 26)	(42.24)	(139.53)

Amounts recognised in the Statement of cashflows

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Cash outflow for leases	1,199.37	1,094.31

Notes:

When measuring lease liabilities for operating leases, the Company discounted lease payments using its incremental borrowing rate at the date of inception of the leases. The weighted average pre tax rate applied is 10% p.a. for all the years.

For maturity analysis of lease liabilities, refer note 46(iii).



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6 Goodwill

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Gross Block	3,032.47	3,032.47
At the beginning of the year	-	-
Additions for the year	3,032.47	3,032.47
At the end of the year		

Impairment assessment for Goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the Company's Cash Generating Unit (CGU) or groups of CGUs expected to benefit from the synergies arising from the business combinations. A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets.

Impairment occurs when the carrying amount of a CGU, including the goodwill, exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the CGU. The recoverable amount of CGU is higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value-in-use. Value-in-use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the CGU. The recoverable amount of goodwill is based on value-in-use.

The carrying amount was computed by allocating the net assets to the CGU for the purpose of impairment testing.

Value-in-use is calculated using after tax assumptions. The use of after tax assumptions does not result in a value-in-use that is materially different from the value-in-use that would result if the calculation was performed using before tax assumptions.

The average range of key assumptions used for calculation of value in use are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Discount rate	14.78%	14.65%
Terminal growth rate	4.50%	4.50%

The discount rate is a pre-tax measure based on the rate of 10 year government bonds issued by government in the relevant market and in the same currency as the cash flows, adjusted for risk premium to reflect both the increased risk of investing in equities generally and the systemic risk of specified CGU.

The cash flow projection include specific estimates for five years and a terminal growth rate thereafter. The terminal growth rate has been determined based on management's estimate at which company's free cash flow are expected to grow perpetually beyond the explicit period, consistent with the assumptions that a market participant would make.

The Company believes that any reasonably possible change in the key assumptions on which a recoverable amount is based would not cause the aggregate carrying amount to exceed the aggregate recoverable amount of the cash - generating unit. Based on the above, no impairment was identified as of March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 as the recoverable value of the CGUs exceeded the carrying value.

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7 Other Intangible assets

Particulars	Computer software	Brand value having definite Life	Contract value	Content Writing	Trademark	Platform	Total (A)	Intangible Asset under Development	Total (A+B)
Gross Block									
Balance as at April 1, 2024	68.54	370.40	197.67	83.17	7.56	8.08	735.42	-	735.42
Additions for the year	17.55	-	-	-	-	-	17.55	-	17.55
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capitalised / transfer during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	86.09	370.40	197.67	83.17	7.56	8.08	752.97	-	752.97
Balance as at April 1, 2025	86.09	370.40	197.67	83.17	7.56	8.08	752.97	-	752.97
Additions for the year	22.04	-	-	-	2.44	-	24.48	-	24.48
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capitalised / transfer during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	108.13	370.40	197.67	83.17	10.00	8.08	777.45	-	777.45
Accumulated Depreciation									
Balance as at April 1, 2024	58.30	26.00	197.67	67.23	3.26	8.08	360.54	-	360.54
Additions for the year	15.97	-	-	8.63	0.82	-	25.42	-	25.42
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	74.27	26.00	197.67	75.86	4.08	8.08	385.96	-	385.96
Balance as at April 1, 2025	74.27	26.00	197.67	75.86	4.08	8.08	385.96	-	385.96
Additions for the year	24.19	8.61	-	5.34	2.00	-	40.14	-	40.14
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	98.46	34.61	197.67	81.20	6.08	8.08	426.10	-	426.10
Carrying amounts (net)									
Balance as at March 31, 2025	11.82	344.40	-	7.31	3.48	-	367.01	-	367.01
Balance as at March 31, 2026	9.67	335.79	-	1.97	3.92	-	351.35	-	351.35



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Brainbees Solutions Limited
Notes forming part of these Standalone Financial Statements
(All amounts in Rupees million, unless otherwise stated)

8 Non-current investments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Investment in equity instruments		
Unquoted - Carried at cost		
Investment in equity instruments of subsidiaries (fully paid up)*		
Firstcry Management DWC LLC: 39,10,00,000 (March 31, 2025: 35,00,00,000) equity shares of face value of AED 1 per share.	8,899.95	7,799.25
Shenzhen Starbees Services Ltd: Registered Capital Contribution of USD 2,00,000 (March 31, 2025: USD 2,00,000)	14.21	14.21
Intellibeas Solutions Private Limited: 9,999 (March 31, 2025: 9,999) equity shares of face value of INR 10 per share	0.10	0.10
Joybees Private Limited: 9,999 (March 31, 2025: 9,999) equity shares of face value of INR 10 per share	0.10	0.10
Swara Baby Products Limited: 18,70,86,380 (March 31, 2025: 95,87,998) equity shares of face value of INR 10 per share	4,592.25	2,874.56
Firmroots Private Limited: 55,609 (March 31, 2025: 22,752) equity shares of face value of INR 10 per share	33.20	33.20
Solis Hygiene Private Limited: NIL (March 31, 2025: 52,890) Series A equity shares of face value of INR 10 per share	-	373.35
Globalbees Brands Private Limited 75,259 (March 31, 2025: 75,259) Equity shares of INR 5 each and 7,906 (March 31, 2025: 7,906) Series C Equity Shares of INR 5 each	6,245.21	6,202.22
Digital Age Retail Private Limited 11,26,921 (March 31, 2025: 11,26,921) Equity shares of INR 10 each	5,717.37	5,654.23
Investment in preference shares		
Unquoted - Carried at cost		
Investment in preference shares of subsidiaries (fully paid up)		
Swara Baby Products Limited: NIL (March 31, 2025: 1,28,48,221) Series A Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares of face value of INR 10 per share.	-	873.68
Firmroots Private Limited: 715 (March 31, 2025: 715) Seed C Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares of face value of INR 10 per share and 1,00,00,000 (March 31, 2025: 1,00,00,000) Series A Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares of face value of INR 10 per share.	105.42	105.42
Globalbees Brands Private Limited 6,721 (March 31, 2025: 1,674) Series C1 Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares of face value of INR 5 each.	2,508.15	848.44
Investment in trusts - Carried at cost		
Edubees Educational Trust Corpus fund contribution	0.01	0.01
Total	28,115.97	24,778.77
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	28,115.97	24,778.77
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-

* Investments in subsidiaries also includes cost of ESOP contribution for options granted to employees of subsidiaries and its step down subsidiaries as per Company's ESOP plan.

Note:

The Company reviews its carrying value of investments in material subsidiaries carried at cost (net of impairment, if any) annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for in the statement of profit and loss.

The recoverable amounts of the respective investments in such subsidiaries have been assessed using a value in use model. Value in use is generally calculated as the net present value of the projected post-tax cash flows plus a terminal value of the respective subsidiaries to which the investment is allocated. Initially, a post-tax discount rate is applied to calculate the net present value of the post-tax cash flows.

Key assumptions upon which the Group has based its determinations of value in use includes:

- The Company prepares its cash flow forecast for operating five to seven years based on management's projections.
- A terminal value is arrived at by extrapolating the last forecasted year cash flows to perpetuity, using a constant longterm growth rate in the range of 2.50% - 5.00%
- Discount rates: Management estimates discount rates that reflect current market assessments of the risks specific to the subsidiaries, taking into consideration the time value of money and individual risks of the underlying assets that have not been incorporated in the cash flow estimates. The discount rate calculation is based on the specific circumstances of the subsidiaries and its operating industry and is derived from its weighted average cost of capital (WACC) within the range of 13.00% to 15.00%.
- Sensitivity: Reasonable sensitivities in key assumptions consequent to the change in estimated growth rate and discount rate is unlikely to cause the carrying amount to exceed the recoverable amount of the subsidiaries.

9 (a) Other non-current financial assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposits	357.22	316.81
Bank deposits (maturity more than 12 months)	1538.27	273.38
Total	1,895.49	590.19

9 (b) Other current financial assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposits	12.98	37.80
Interest accrued on financial assets	231.58	64.54
Custom duty receivable	0.66	0.66
Other Receivables	261.49	276.12
Total	506.71	379.12



10 Deferred tax assets (net)

The break-up of deferred tax liability and deferred tax assets is as under:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Deferred tax assets	423.69	446.94
Property, plant and equipment and Intangibles	67.99	67.12
Employees' benefits	235.01	202.55
Right of Use Assets and Lease Liabilities	413.92	575.53
Carry forward losses	83.19	69.79
Other temporary disallowances		
Total	1,223.80	1,361.92

Significant components and movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities for year ended March 31, 2026:

Particulars	As at April 1, 2025	Recognised in		Others	As at March 31, 2026
		in profit or loss	in OCI		
Property, plant and equipment and Intangibles	446.94	(23.25)	-	-	423.69
Employees' benefits	67.12	4.95	(4.08)	-	67.99
Right of Use Assets and Lease Liabilities	202.55	32.46	-	-	235.01
Carry forward losses	575.53	(161.61)	-	-	413.92
Other temporary disallowances	69.79	13.40	-	-	83.19
Total	1,361.92	(134.05)	(4.08)	-	1,223.80

Significant components and movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities for year ended March 31, 2025:

Particulars	As at April 1, 2024	Recognised in		Others	As at March 31, 2025
		in profit or loss	in OCI		
Property, plant and equipment and Intangibles	485.11	(38.17)	-	-	446.94
Employees' benefits	54.02	12.16	0.94	-	67.12
Right of Use Assets and Lease Liabilities	186.39	16.16	-	-	202.55
Carry forward losses	835.71	(260.18)	-	-	575.53
Other temporary disallowances	-	69.79	-	-	69.79
Total	1,561.23	(200.25)	0.94	-	1,361.92

11 Income Tax Assets (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Income Tax Assets (net)	313.73	83.57
Total	313.73	83.57

12(a) Other non current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Unsecured, considered good	20.88	24.02
Capital Advances	-	482.08
Balance with Government authorities	9.23	9.28
GST receivable		
Amount paid under protest		
Total	30.11	515.38

12(b) Other current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Unsecured, considered good	13.25	20.02
Advance to employees	23.41	41.21
Prepaid expenses		
Balance with Government authorities	462.46	137.93
GST receivable	622.88	512.77
Advance to suppliers	57.12	85.47
Receivables from vendors		
Total	1,179.12	797.40

13 Inventories

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Traded goods *	6,440.02	6,842.79
Total	6,440.02	6,842.79

*Above Inventories includes goods-in-transit amounting to INR 741.73 Mn (March 31, 2025: INR 573.09 Mn). The provision for inventories is INR 108.67 Mn (March 31, 2025: INR 56.87 million).



14 Trade receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Considered good – Secured	249.20	300.52
Considered good – Unsecured	7,059.99	7,197.36
Considered good – Unsecured – Receivable from related parties (refer note 40)	-	-
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Trade Receivables – credit impaired	7,309.19	7,497.88
Total		

Trade receivables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Unbilled Revenue	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	622.14	6,616.76	8.77	35.16	10.71	15.65	7,309.19
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Trade receivables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Unbilled Revenue	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	124.32	6,516.48	811.97	13.30	11.13	13.70	6.98	7,497.88
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

15 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Cash in hand	0.22	0.23
Balances with banks	496.36	618.44
In current accounts	260.00	260.00
In deposit accounts having original maturity less than 3 months	756.58	878.67
Total		

16 Bank balances other than Cash and Cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Deposits with banks with original maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months	10,350.42	11,249.48
Total	10,350.42	11,249.48

17 Loans

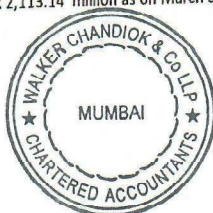
Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non-current (A)		
Unsecured, considered good	4,173.94	3,682.75
Loan to Subsidiaries (refer note 40)*	4,173.94	3,682.75
Total (A)		
Current (B)		
Unsecured, considered good	2,113.14	3,093.44
Loan to Subsidiaries (refer note 40)*	2,113.14	3,093.44
Total (B)	6,287.08	6,776.19
Total (A+B)		

*There are no loans or advances in the nature of loans granted to Promoters, Directors, KMPs and their related parties, either severally or jointly with any other person, that are:

(a) repayable on demand; or

(b) without specifying any terms or period of repayment

However, out of the loans made to subsidiaries, loans amounting to INR 2,113.14 million as on March 31, 2026, and INR 2,913.14 million as on March 31, 2025 are repayable on demand. These loans carry interest rate ranging between 8.00% - 13.50% p.a.



18 Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Nos	Amount	Nos	Amount
Authorised Equity shares of INR 2 each	55,24,55,000	1,104.91	55,24,55,000	1,104.91
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up equity shares Equity shares of INR 2 each	52,20,50,127	1,044.09	52,13,38,641	1,042.67
Total	52,20,50,127	1,044.09	52,13,38,641	1,042.67

Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Nos	Amount	Nos	Amount
At the commencement of the year	52,13,38,641	1,042.67	44,81,65,900	896.32
Fresh issue of shares on account of Initial Public Offering*	-	-	3,58,34,699	71.67
Shares issued during the year on account of exercise of stock options (refer note 40)	7,11,486	1.42	21,54,472	4.31
Increase in shares on account of conversion of CCPS**	-	-	3,51,83,570	70.37
Total issued, subscribed and paid up share capital	52,20,50,127	1,044.09	52,13,38,641	1,042.67

*During the previous year, the Company had completed an Initial Public Offering ("IPO") of 90,194,432 equity shares with a face value of INR 2 each at an issue price of INR 465 per share (including 71,258 equity shares issued to eligible employees with a face value of INR 2 each at an issue price of INR 421 per share), comprising fresh issue of 35,834,699 shares and offer for sale of 54,359,733 shares. The Company's equity shares were listed on the National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) and BSE Limited (BSE) on August 13, 2024.

**In accordance with the resolution passed by circulation by the Company's board of directors on July 5, 2024, all compulsorily convertible preference shares (CCPS) i.e. Series A CCPS, Series B CCPS, Series C CCPS, Series C1 CCPS, Series C2 CCPS, Series D1 CCPS and Series D2 CCPS, have been converted to equity shares at a 1:1 ratio.

Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to Equity Shares

Equity Shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of INR 2 per share. Each holder of equity is entitled to one vote per share. Dividends (including proposed dividends), if any, are declared and paid or proposed in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed if any by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

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

Employee stock options/ share purchase plan

Terms attached to stock options granted/ share purchase plan to employees are described in note 44 regarding share based payments.

For details of shares reserved for issue on conversion of Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares, please refer note 19 related to terms of conversion of Compulsorily Convertible preference shares.

Particulars of shareholders holding more than 5% shares of a class of shares

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Nos. of shares held	% of paid-up share capital	Nos. of shares held	% of paid-up share capital
Equity shares	10,32,65,246	19.78%	10,37,74,246	19.91%
SVF Frog (Cayman) Limited	4,50,41,821	8.63%	5,02,33,661	9.64%
Mahindra & Mahindra Limited	4,37,13,286	8.37%	4,21,58,586	8.09%
SBI Mutual Funds	3,68,54,200	7.06%	3,88,68,779	7.46%
Brainbees ESOP Trust	2,70,69,016	5.19%	2,70,69,016	5.19%
Mr. Supam Maheshwari	2,64,57,268	5.07%	2,64,57,268	5.07%
PI Opportunities Fund – 1 Scheme II				

Particulars of Shareholding of promoters

As of March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, the Company does not have an identifiable promoter in terms of the Companies Act, 2013 and accordingly disclosures related to promoter shareholding is not given. The Company is a professionally managed Company.

Equity shares movement during 5 years preceding March 31, 2026

There were no equity shares issued as bonus or without consideration during last 5 years as on March 31, 2026



19 Equity Component of Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Nos	Amount	Nos	Amount
Authorised				
Series A CCPS (Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares) of INR 2 each	1,55,000.00	0.31	1,55,000	0.31
Series B CCPS (Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares) of INR 2 each	8,66,165.00	1.73	8,66,165	1.73
Series C CCPS (Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares) of INR 2 each	2,18,56,650.00	43.71	2,18,56,650	43.71
Series C1 CCPS (Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares) of INR 2 each	4,38,100.00	0.88	4,38,100	0.88
Series C2 CCPS (Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares) of INR 2 each	77,900.00	0.16	77,900	0.16
Series D1 CCPS (Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares) of INR 2 each	1,22,17,950.00	24.44	1,22,17,950	24.44
Series D2 CCPS (Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares) of INR 2 each	1,41,97,750.00	28.40	1,41,97,750	28.40
Option 1 CCPS (Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares) of INR 2 each	30,500.00	0.06	30,500	0.06
Option 2 CCPS (Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares) of INR 2 each	70,000.00	0.14	70,000	0.14
Equity Component of Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares				
Series A CCPS (Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares) of INR 2 each	-	-	-	-
Series B CCPS (Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares) of INR 2 each	-	-	-	-
Series C CCPS (Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares) of INR 2 each	-	-	-	-
Series C1 CCPS (Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares) of INR 2 each	-	-	-	-
Series C2 CCPS (Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares) of INR 2 each	-	-	-	-
Series D1 CCPS (Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares) of INR 2 each	-	-	-	-
Series D2 CCPS (Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares) of INR 2 each	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Nos	Amount	Nos	Amount
Instruments entirely equity in nature				
Series A CCPS (Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares)	-	-	72,315	0.14
At the commencement of the year	-	-	(72,315)	(0.14)
Decrease on account of conversion of shares*	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	-	-	-	-
Series B CCPS (Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares)	-	-	36,755	0.07
At the commencement of the year	-	-	(36,755)	(0.07)
Decrease on account of conversion of shares*	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	-	-	-	-
Series C CCPS (Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares)	-	-	1,75,00,900	35.00
At the commencement of the year	-	-	(1,75,00,900)	(35.00)
Decrease on account of conversion of shares*	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	-	-	-	-
Series C1 CCPS (Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares)	-	-	4,38,100	0.88
At the commencement of the year	-	-	(4,38,100)	(0.88)
Decrease on account of conversion of shares*	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	-	-	-	-
Series C2 CCPS (Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares)	-	-	77,900	0.16
At the commencement of the year	-	-	(77,900)	(0.16)
Decrease on account of conversion of shares*	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	-	-	-	-
Series D1 CCPS (Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares)	-	-	1,22,17,950	24.44
At the commencement of the year	-	-	(1,22,17,950)	(24.44)
Decrease on account of conversion of shares*	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	-	-	-	-
Series D2 CCPS (Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares)	-	-	48,39,650	9.68
At the commencement of the year	-	-	(48,39,650)	(9.68)
Decrease on account of conversion of shares*	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

* In accordance with the resolution passed by circulation by the Company's board of directors on July 5, 2024, all compulsorily convertible preference shares (CCPS) i.e. Series A CCPS, Series B CCPS, Series C CCPS, Series C1 CCPS, Series C2 CCPS, Series D1 CCPS and Series D2 CCPS, have been converted to equity shares at a 1:1 ratio.



19 Equity Component of Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares (continued)

Investor shares shall include the following:

- 1 Series A CCPS
- 2 Series B CCPS
- 3 Series C CCPS
- 4 Series C1 CCPS
- 5 Series C2 CCPS
- 6 Series D1 CCPS
- 7 Series D2 CCPS

Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to Series A, Series B, Series C, Series C1, Series C2, Series D1 & D2 Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares

Series A and Series B CCPS

The Company has issued Series A and Series B CCPS (Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares) having a face value of INR 2 per share. Each shareholder of Series A CCPS and Series B CCPS shall be entitled to vote on Series A CCPS and Series B CCPS respectively held by them (as a single class and on a converted basis and not as a separate class) except as specifically provided. The holders of Series A CCPS shall be entitled to payment of 0.001% cumulative coupon per annum on each Series A CCPS by way of dividends from the Company in accordance with applicable Laws and when the Board declares any dividend. The dividend would be cumulative and would be paid prior to payment of any dividend with respect to Equity Shares and Series A Equity Shares. The holders of the Series A CCPS and Series B CCPS shall have the right to convert all or any portion of the Series A CCPS and Series B CCPS held by them at any time at the then applicable Series A CCPS and Series B CCPS conversion ratio ranging of 1:1 into Equity Shares of the Company, prior to expiry of 19 years from the allotment of shares.

Series C, Series C1 and Series C2 CCPS

The Company has issued Series C, Series C1 and Series C2 CCPS (Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares) having a face value of INR 2 per share. Each shareholder of Series C, Series C1 and Series C2 CCPS shall be entitled to vote on Series C, Series C1 and Series C2 CCPS respectively held by them (as a single class and on a converted basis and not as a separate class) except as specifically provided. The holders of Series C, Series C1 and Series C2 CCPS shall be entitled to payment of higher of 0.001% cumulative coupon per annum on the Face value of each of Series C, Series C1 and Series C2 CCPS or the amount receivable by them in the dividend declared based on their shareholding in the Company on an as is converted basis, as and when the Board declares any dividend. The dividends would be cumulative and would be paid prior to payment of any dividend with respect to Equity Shares (save the Series A Equity Shares as set out herein). The holders of the Series C, Series C1 and Series C2 CCPS shall have the right to convert all or any portion of the Series C, Series C1 and Series C2 CCPS held by them at any time at the then applicable Series C, Series C1 and Series C2 CCPS conversion ratio of 1:1 into Equity Shares, prior to expiry of 19 years from the allotment of shares.

Series D1 and Series D2 CCPS

The Company has Series D1 and Series D2 CCPS (Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares) having a face value of INR 2 per share. Each shareholder of Series D1 and Series D2 CCPS shall be entitled to vote on Series D1 and Series D2 CCPS respectively held by them (as a single class and on a converted basis and not as a separate class) except as specifically provided. The holders of Series D1 and Series D2 CCPS shall be entitled to payment of higher of 0.001% cumulative coupon per annum on the Face value of each of Series D1 and Series D2 CCPS or the amount receivable by them in the dividend declared based on their shareholding in the Company on an as is converted basis, as and when the Board declares any dividend. The dividends would be cumulative and would be paid prior to payment of any dividend with respect to Equity Shares (save the Series A Equity Shares as set out herein). The holders of Series D1 and Series D2 CCPS shall have the right to convert all or any portion of the Series D1 and Series D2 CCPS held by them at any time at the then applicable Series D1 and Series D2 CCPS conversion ratio of 1:1 into Equity Shares, prior to expiry of 19 years from the allotment of shares.

Equity shares movement during 5 years preceding March 31, 2026

There were no Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares issued as bonus or without consideration during last 5 years as on March 31, 2026. Also there were no Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares which were bought back or extinguished during last 5 years as on March 31, 2026.



20 Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Securities premium	48,509.88	48,531.40
Capital redemption reserve	6.59	6.59
Shares options outstanding account	7,647.04	6,563.68
Retained earnings	6,267.15	4,321.83
Total	62,430.66	59,423.50

(i) Securities premium

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening balance	48,531.40	32,434.01
Premium on issue of shares on account of Initial Public Offering (net of issue expenses)	(38.51)	16,085.01
Premium on exercise of Stock options (refer note 44)	16.99	12.38
Total	48,509.88	48,531.40

(ii) Capital redemption reserve

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening balance	6.59	6.59
Total	6.59	6.59

(iii) Shares options outstanding account

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening balance	6,563.68	6,067.28
Share based payment expense*	1,927.25	1,549.49
Transfer to retained earnings	(843.89)	(1,053.09)
Total	7,647.04	6,563.68

* Includes cost of options granted to employees of wholly owned subsidiaries, which is included in the investments in note 8, amounting to INR 241.08 million (31 March 2025: INR 174.19 million)

(iv) Retained earnings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening balance	4,321.83	2,672.79
Profit/(loss) for the year	1,089.30	598.76
Transfer from share options outstanding account	843.89	1,053.09
Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations	12.13	(2.81)
Closing Balance	6,267.15	4,321.83

Securities premium

Securities premium is used to record the premium received on issue of shares. It is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Capital redemption reserve

The Companies Act, 2013 (the "Companies Act") requires that where a company purchases its own shares out of free reserves or securities premium account, a sum equal to the nominal value of the shares so purchased shall be transferred to a capital redemption reserve account and details of such transfer shall be disclosed in the balance sheet. The capital redemption reserve account may be applied by the company, in paying up unissued shares of the company to be issued to shareholders of the company as fully paid bonus shares.

Shares options outstanding account

The Share Options Outstanding account is used to recognise the grant date fair value of options issued to employees under the Brainbees Employee Stock Option Plan 2011, 2022 and 2023 Plan.

Retained earnings

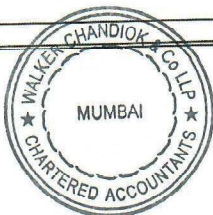
Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date.

21(a) Other Non-current Financial Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Security deposits (refer note 40)	2.73	2.73
Total	2.73	2.73

21(b) Other Current Financial Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Accrued employee liabilities	77.08	56.03
Payables for property, plant and equipment	31.22	83.84
Other Payable	0.73	1.07
Total	109.03	140.94



22(a) Non-current provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Provision for employee benefits	13.92	57.17
Provision for compensated absences	190.49	146.76
Provision for gratuity (refer note 39)		
Total	204.41	203.93

22(b) Current provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Provision for employee benefits	9.33	21.51
Provision for compensated absences	56.52	41.22
Provision for gratuity (refer note 39)		
Total	65.85	62.73

23 Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (refer note 38)	390.00	277.26
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	2,875.03	3,411.63
Total	3,265.03	3,688.89

Note : Payables to related parties are included in above trade payables. For details refer note 40.

Trade payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Unbilled Dues	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 yrs.	2-3 yrs.	More than 3 years	Total
MSME	-	295.40	87.02	1.79	4.41	1.38	390.00
Others	769.77	1,695.57	406.56	3.13	-	-	2,875.03
Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Trade payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Unbilled Dues	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 yrs.	2-3 yrs.	More than 3 years	Total
MSME	46.11	102.19	115.47	2.65	7.64	3.20	277.26
Others	891.46	1,540.45	962.72	-	-	17.00	3,411.63
Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

24 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
GST / Sales tax Payable	7.47	7.74
TDS payable	78.46	553.35
PF, PT Payable	13.48	15.13
Advance from customers (refer note 40)	605.34	511.10
Others	159.93	141.82
Total	864.68	1,229.14

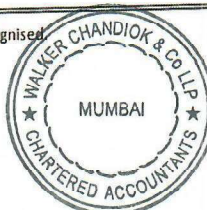
25 Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Sale of products	25,765.68	23,259.00
Sale of baby and kids products	25,765.68	23,259.00
Total (A)		
Other operating revenue	804.51	779.65
Internet display charges	745.75	669.91
Other Operating Revenue	1,550.26	1,449.56
Total (B)	27,315.94	24,708.56
Revenue from operations (A+B)		

Reconciliation of revenue from contract with customer

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Contract Price	30,132.12	27,112.35
Loyalty Points	(0.18)	(0.05)
Discounts, Rebates, etc.	(2,816.00)	(2,403.74)
Revenue from operations for the year ended	27,315.94	24,708.56

Refer accounting policy 3(h) for satisfaction of performance obligation and when the revenue is recognised



25 Revenue from operations (continued)

Contract balances

The following table provides information about receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities from customers

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Contract assets	7,309.19	7,497.88
Trade Receivables		
Contract liabilities	605.34	511.10
Advance from customers		

Movement in contract liabilities during the year:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Balance as at beginning of the year	511.10	434.87
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year	(511.10)	(434.87)
Advance received during the year	605.34	511.10
Balance as at end of the year	605.34	511.10

Refer note 43 for Segment reporting.

The Company does not have any remaining performance obligation as contracts entered for sale of goods are for a shorter duration. There are no contracts for sale of services wherein, performance obligation is unsatisfied to which transaction price has been allocated.

26 Other Income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Interest income:	741.93	679.71
On fixed deposits with banks	330.66	294.21
On others	490.4	482.41
Lease rentals	155.49	206.65
Miscellaneous income		
Total	1,718.48	1,662.98

27 Purchases of stock-in-trade

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Purchases of stock-in-trade	17,421.32	17,716.01
Total	17,421.32	17,716.01

28 Changes in Inventories of Stock-in-Trade

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Opening stock of Stock-in-trade	6,842.79	4,809.48
Closing stock of Stock-in-trade	6,440.02	6,842.79
Total	402.77	(2,033.31)

29 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Salaries, wages, bonus and other allowances	2,306.18	2,439.11
Contributions to provident and other funds	86.64	96.18
Staff welfare expenses	30.48	32.07
Total	2,423.30	2,567.36

30 Employee share based payment expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Employee share based payment expense (refer note 44)	1,661.64	1,363.01
Total	1,661.64	1,363.01

31 Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Interest expense on lease liabilities (refer note 5)	513.41	499.22
Other borrowing costs	0.82	10.11
Total	514.23	509.33

32 Depreciation and amortisation expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (refer note 4)	419.38	501.78
Amortisation of right of use assets (refer note 5)	889.78	848.77
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 7)	40.14	25.42
Total	1,349.30	1,375.97



33 Other expenses		For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
	Particulars		
	Subcontractor expenses	439.05	337.25
	Packing expenses	123.96	93.33
	Courier expenses	491.12	458.82
	Power and fuel	120.10	136.84
	Rent	5.95	83.69
	Repairs and maintenance	55.88	60.21
	Insurance	52.84	51.82
	Rates and taxes	22.43	17.10
	Travelling and conveyance	164.94	173.43
	Legal and professional expenses*	103.82	99.85
	Advertising and sales promotion expenses	2,369.49	2,083.58
	Telephone and internet charges	284.51	309.14
	Printing and stationery	2.33	4.99
	Payments to auditors (refer note (i) below)	4.79	4.87
	Corporate social responsibility expenditure (refer note 48)	-	0.37
	Miscellaneous expenses	186.91	154.98
	Total	4,428.12	4,070.27

*Includes director sitting fees amounting to INR 6.16 million (March 31, 2025: INR 8.49 million) (refer note 40).

(i) Payments to auditors		For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
	Particulars		
	As auditor	4.15	4.23
	Statutory audit	0.10	0.10
	Tax audit	0.54	0.54
	Other Audit Services	-	-
	Less - Amount transferred to other receivables - other current financial assets	-	-
	Total	4.79	4.87

34 Income tax

A Amounts recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
	Deferred tax (expense)/income	(134.03)	(200.25)
	Total	(134.03)	(200.25)

B Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
	Loss before tax	1,223.33	799.01
	Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate @25.17%	307.89	201.09
	Prior year adjustment	(175.16)	1.45
	Disallowance under section 37 of the Income Tax Act, 1961	5.14	(0.01)
	Others	(3.84)	(2.28)
	Total	134.03	200.25

35 Earnings per share

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

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company 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 conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

The following reflects the profit and equity share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
	Profit attributable to equity shareholders (A)	1,089.30	598.76
	Weighted average number of equity shares for calculation of Basic EPS (B)	52,18,32,631	50,64,12,237
	Basic EPS (A/B)	2.09	1.18
	Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	52,18,32,631	50,64,12,237
	Weighted average number of potential equity shares* (C)	4,11,687	30,09,533
	Weighted average number of equity shares for calculation of Diluted EPS (D = B+C)	52,22,44,318	50,94,21,770
	Diluted EPS (A/D)	2.09	1.18

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36 Contingent liabilities and commitments

- i. a) For the assessment year 2016-17, the Assessing Officer has made the addition of INR 42.71 million and had reduced the brought forward losses, however, even after such addition there is no tax liability. The Company has filed appeals against such additions made to Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals), which is pending for disposal.
- b) For the assessment year 2017-18, the Assessing Officer has made the addition of INR 82.01 million and had reduced the brought forward losses, however, even after such addition there is no tax liability. The Company has filed appeals against such additions made to Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals), which is pending for disposal.
- c) For the assessment year 2017-18, the Company has received a penalty notice under Section 274 w.r.s 271(1)(c). The Company has submitted application to the Department to keep the penalty in abeyance until conclusion of appeal filed before CIT(A).
- d) For the assessment year 2017-18, the Company has received a penalty notice under Section 274 w.r.s 270A. The Company has submitted application to the Department to keep the penalty in abeyance until conclusion of appeal filed before CIT(A).
- e) For the assessment year 2022-23, the Assessing Officer has made the addition of INR 935.80 million and had reduced the brought forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation, after such addition there is an tax liability amounting to 3.84 million. The Company has filed appeals against such additions to Hon'ble Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT), Pune, which is pending.
- f) For the assessment year 2022-23, the Company has received a penalty notice under Section 274 r.w.s 270A(9) and 271AAD(1)(i). The Company has submitted application to the Department to keep the penalty in abeyance until conclusion of appeal filed before ITAT.
- ii. a) The Company has received a Order from Custom Commissionerate, Mumbai on 30th April 2025 for an amount of 0.04 million towards duty and 0.04 million towards penalty(exclusive of interest) for re-classification of breast pump under a different HSN code. The Company has filed appeal against said order on 24th June 2025 taking a position of no further tax payable by the Company, however, the hearing Date : May 26, 2026 is awaited from the customs.
- b) The office of the Commissioner of Customs (Adjudication) has demanded a differential duty along with redemption fine and penalty on the Company amounting to 65.66 million (exclusive of applicable interest, under Section 28AA of the Customs Act, 1962), which has been confirmed primarily on interpretational grounds relating to procedural aspects of documentation relating to country of origin of the imported goods, under Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA) framework. The order issued by the Office of Commissioner of Customs (Adjudication) comprises of:
1. Demand of the differential duty amounting to 21.33 million under Section 28(8) of the Customs Act, 1962.
 2. Redemption of impugned goods on payment of Redemption Fine of 11.50 million under Section 125(1) of the Customs Act, 1962.
 3. Imposition of penalty of Rs. 21.33 million under Section 114A of the Customs Act, 1962.
 4. Imposition of penalty of Rs. 11.50 million under Section 114AA of the Customs Act, 1962.
- The Company believes that it has a strong case on merit and is actively seeking appropriate legal advice in order to safeguard its interests in the aforesaid matter. The Company will be filing an appeal to the appellate forum in due course.
- iii. a) For FY 2021-22, The company has received demand from Maharashtra State GST Authority for In-eligible ITC claimed from RC for cancelled suppliers in ISD registration of 0.44 million, Interest of 0.37 million and Penalty of 0.04 million. The Company has filed an appeal.

37 Capital Commitments

The estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Capital Commitments	89.49	99.91

38 Dues to micro and small enterprises

The Company has certain dues to suppliers registered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('MSMED Act'). The disclosures pursuant to the said MSMED Act are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
a) Principal amount payable to suppliers as at year end	390.00	277.26
b) Interest due thereon as at year end *	-	-
c) Interest amount for delayed payments to suppliers pursuant to provisions of MSMED Act actually paid during the period, irrespective of the period to which interest relates	-	-
d) Amount of delayed payments actually made to suppliers during the year	1,352.03	1,236.68
e) Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding interest specified under the MSMED Act *	13.72	16.12
f) Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year *	13.72	16.12
g) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under the MSMED Act, 2006 *	48.67	34.95

* Above interest amounts have not been provided in the books

The Company has compiled this information based on intimations received from the suppliers of their status as Micro or Small Enterprises and or its registration with the appropriate authority under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

39 Employee Benefit Plans

Liabilities relating to employee benefits

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Gratuity	247.01	187.98
Non-current	190.49	146.76
Current	56.52	41.22

For details about the related employee benefit expenses, see note 29.

a) Defined contribution plans

The Company has a defined contribution plan in form of provident fund, ESIC and others. Contributions are made to the fund for employees at the rates specified by regulations. For provident fund, contributions are made to registered provident fund administered by the government. The obligation of the company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation. The expense recognised during the year towards defined contribution plan is INR 86.64 million (March 31, 2025 INR 96.18 million).



39 Employee Benefit Plans (Continued)

b) Defined benefit plans

The Company operates the following post-employment defined benefit plans.

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan in India, governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Plan entitles an employee, who has rendered at least five years of continuous service, to gratuity at the rate of fifteen days wages for every completed year of service or part thereof in excess of six months, based on the rate of wages last drawn by the employee concerned.

These defined benefit plans expose the Group to actuarial risks, such as investment risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

Investment risk - The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds.

Interest risk - A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability;

Longevity risk - The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

Salary risk - The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

A. Funding

Company's defined benefit plan is unfunded.

B. Reconciliation of the net defined benefit liability

a) Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligation

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	187.98	145.15
Benefits paid	(20.56)	(4.93)
Current service cost	40.72	34.42
Past Service cost	45.11	
Interest cost	11.67	10.26
Transfer in / Out	(1.70)	(0.66)
Actuarial (gains) losses recognised in other comprehensive income	(1.83)	4.18
- changes in financial assumptions	(14.38)	(0.43)
- experience adjustments		
Balance at the end of the year	247.01	187.98

b) Amounts to be recognised in Balance Sheet

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Present value of obligation at the end of year	(247.01)	(187.98)
Net liability recognised in Balance Sheet	(247.01)	(187.98)
Current liability	(56.52)	(41.22)
Non-current liability	(190.49)	(146.76)
Net liability recognised in Balance Sheet	(247.01)	(187.98)

c) Expenses to be recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Service cost	40.72	34.42
Net interest expense	11.67	10.26
Transfer out	(1.70)	(0.66)
Expense to be recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	50.69	44.02

d) Actuarial gains/(losses) recognised in Other Comprehensive Income

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Remeasurement for the year - obligation (Gain) / Loss	(16.21)	3.75
Remeasurement for the year - plan asset (Gain) / Loss	-	-
Total Remeasurements Credit / (Cost) for the year recognised in OCI	16.21	(3.75)

C. Defined benefit obligation

i. Actuarial assumptions

Principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Discount rate	6.80%	6.60%
Future salary growth	15% for the 1st year and 8% thereafter	15% for the 1st year and 8% thereafter
Attrition rate	25.00%	25.00%

Mortality rates have been considered in accordance with the Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) ultimate (IALM ult).



C. Defined benefit obligation

ii. Sensitivity analysis

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	238.26	256.42	181.12	195.39
Future salary growth (1% movement)	252.75	241.44	192.69	183.45
Attrition rate (1% movement)	246.38	247.64	187.30	188.69

Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown. There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior periods.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation ranged between 4.95 years (March 31, 2025: 5.35 years).

Maturity profile of defined benefit obligations :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Less than 1 year	56.52	41.22
Between 1-5 years	188.96	142.25
Over 5 years	173.73	150.93

c) Compensated Absences

The Company has recognised reversal of expense towards compensated absences amounting to INR 55.43 Mn (March 31, 2025 INR 9.21 Mn).



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Brainbees Solutions Limited
Notes forming part of these Standalone Financial Statements
(All amounts in Rupees million, unless otherwise stated)

40 Related party transactions

A) Name of the related parties and nature of relationship

(i) where control exists :

Wholly owned subsidiaries

1. Intellibeas Solutions Private Limited
2. Firstcry Management DWC - LLC
3. Shenzhen Starbees Services Ltd
4. Joybees Private Limited
5. Digital Age Retail Private Limited

Other Direct subsidiaries

1. Swara Baby Products Limited
2. Firmroots Private Limited
3. Solis Hygiene Private Limited
4. Globalbees Brands Private Limited

Step down subsidiaries

1. Firstcry Retail DWC - LLC
2. Firstcry Trading Company
3. Firstcry General Trading LLC
4. Merhaki Foods and Nutrition Private Limited
5. Maxinique Solutions Private Limited
6. Better and Brighter Homecare Private Limited
7. Eyezen Technologies Private Limited
8. Cloud Lifestyle Private Limited
9. HealthyHey Foods LLP
10. Butternut Ventures Private Limited
11. Dynamic IT Solution Private Limited
12. Kubermart Private Limited
13. Mush Textiles Private Limited
14. Globalbees Brands DWC LLC
15. HS Fitness Private Limited
16. DF Pharmacy Limited
17. Candes Technology Private Limited
18. Solarista Renewables Private Limited
19. Encasa Homes Private Limited
20. Frootle India Private Limited
21. Prayosha Expo Private Limited
22. Wellspire India Private Limited
23. Plantex E-Commerce Private Limited
24. JW Brands Private Limited
25. Kitchenopedia Appliances Private Limited
26. Swara Hygiene Private Limited
27. Swara Corp

Other Entities where control exists

1. Edubees Educational Trust
2. Brainbees ESOP Trust

B) Other Related Parties

i. Entities having significant influence

1. SVF Frog (Cayman) Limited
2. Mahindra & Mahindra Limited

ii. Key management personnel

1. Mr. Supam Maheshwari - Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer.
2. Ms. Bala C Deshpande - Non executive & Independent Director
3. Mr. Gopalakrishnan Jagadeeswaran - Non executive & Independent Director
4. Mr. Neeraj Sagar - Non executive & Independent Director
5. Mr. Sanket Hattimattur - Executive Director & Chief of Staff (resigned from the position of Chief of Staff w.e.f March 31, 2025 and is associated with the Company in the capacity of Non-Executive Director w.e.f April 01, 2025)
6. Ms. Sujata Vilas Bogawat - Non executive & Independent Director
7. Mr. Puneet Renjhen - Non-executive Director (till February 13, 2026)
8. Mr. Gautam Sharma - Chief Financial Officer
9. Ms. Neha Surana - Company Secretary & Compliance Officer (till December 26, 2025)
10. Ms. Neelam Jethani - Company Secretary & Compliance Officer (till March 15, 2025)
11. Mr. Mandar Joshi - Company Secretary and Compliance Officer (w.e.f December 27, 2025.)



I Transactions with related parties

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Wholly owned subsidiaries		
Firstcry Management DWC LLC	965.75	1,142.91
A) Investment made	88.49	41.14
B) Share based payments (included in Investments as per note 8)	-	9.53
C) Cost charge back expense	2.20	-
D) Cost charge back income	-	-
Digital Age Retail Private Limited	17,575.41	14,907.44
A) Sale of trading goods	468.55	462.94
B) Rent Income	12.80	12.80
C) Brand and Platform License Fees	-	2,995.99
D) Investment made	63.13	68.91
E) Share based payments (included in Investments as per note 8)	2,488.79	2,565.67
F) Purchase of Traded Goods	377.74	358.79
G) Cross Charge	-	870.00
H) Loan given	41.30	41.04
I) Interest Income	2.84	0.70
J) Purchase of property, plant and equipment	10.07	8.18
K) Sale of property, plant and equipment	50.00	-
L) Loan Repayment	-	-
Intellibees Solutions Private Limited	0.29	0.74
A) Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	0.08
B) Cross charge of expenses	-	-
Step down subsidiaries and other entities		
Firstcry Retail DWC - LLC	348.45	439.18
A) Sale of trading goods	85.61	86.26
B) Service Income	3.63	0.80
C) Cost charge back	50.31	36.90
D) Share based payments (included in Investments as per note 8)	167.23	156.58
E) Royalty Income	-	-
F) Salary Cross Charge	-	-
Firstcry Trading Company	195.97	130.17
A) Sale of trading goods	75.63	78.33
B) Service Income	3.23	1.69
C) Cost charge back	87.19	74.32
D) Royalty Income	(3.83)	27.23
E) Share based payments (included in Investments as per note 8)	-	-



40 Related party transactions (continued)

Transactions with related parties

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Step down subsidiaries and other entities		
Edubees Educational Trust		
A) Royalty income	4.72	4.97
B) Sale of trading goods	2.55	2.94
Firmroots Private Limited		
A) Rent Received	0.01	0.01
Swara Baby Products Limited		
A) Purchase of Traded Goods	2,485.00	2,013.69
B) Interest Income	36.00	36.00
C) Interest Repayment	36.00	-
Swara Hygiene Private Limited		
A) Interest Income	40.00	40.00
B) Interest Repayment	64.54	-
C) Rent Expense	59.38	-
Solis Hygiene Private Limited		
A) Purchase of Traded Goods	149.92	195.83
Globalbees Brands Private Limited		
A) Loan Given	199.61	2,391.99
B) Investment made	1,659.71	848.45
C) Sublease Rent Income	21.84	10.37
D) Cost charge back expenses	-	14.96
E) Interest Income	176.01	115.76
F) Business Support Service	8.62	4.31
G) Share based payments (included in Investments as per note 8)	42.99	-
H) Loan Repayment	449.61	-
Merhaki Foods and Nutrition Private Limited		
A) Business Support Service	-	3.11
B) Sale of property, plant and equipment	-	0.09
C) Sublease Rent Income	-	9.09
Prayosha Expo Private Limited		
A) Purchase of traded goods	0.26	0.24
Frootle India Private Limited		
A) Loan given	-	380.00
B) Interest income	-	2.02
Brainbees ESOP Trust		
A) Loan Repayment	8.81	-
Remuneration to Key management personnel*		
Short-term employee benefits and share-based payment		
Mr. Supam Maheshwari	-	587.18
Mr. Sanket Hatimallur (w.e.f May 5, 2022 till March 31, 2025)	-	72.63
Mr. Gautam Sharma	-	54.38
Ms. Neelam Jethani (w.e.f December 16, 2022 till March 15, 2025)	-	2.03
Ms. Mandar Joshi (w.e.f March 25, 2025)	-	0.08
Remuneration paid to Key management personnel (other than Independent Directors)	463.23	-
Remuneration and Sitting Fees to Independent Directors		
Mr. Gopalakrishnan Jagadeeswaran	2.05	2.56
Mrs. Bala C Deshpande	1.34	1.94
Mr. Neeraj Sagar	1.50	2.02
Mrs. Sujata Vilas Bogawat	1.27	1.98

*Remuneration to key management personnel includes short term employment benefits, Share based payments accrual and excludes provisions for gratuity, compensated absences and other long term employment benefit which have been actuarially determined for the company as a whole and the amounts pertaining to the KMP are not material.



II Outstanding balances with related parties

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Firstcry Management DWC LLC		
Payable for cost charge back	1.05	17.04
Digital Age Retail Private Limited		
Receivable for sale of goods and services	6,527.60	6,680.32
Security Deposit receivable	2.71	2.71
Loan receivable	370.00	420.00
Capital advance	-	7.48
Advance from Customers	59.30	111.62
Intellibeas Solutions Private Limited Capital advance	1.11	2.87
Other receivable	1.50	-
Receivable for cross charge	0.08	0.08
Firstcry Retail DWC - LLC		
Receivable for sale of goods	159.13	190.78
Receivable for Service charge	85.61	86.26
Receivable for cost charge back	1.05	0.80
Receivable for Royalty Income	167.76	156.58
Firstcry Trading Company		
Receivable for sale of goods	70.83	52.04
Receivable for Service charge	153.96	78.33
Receivable for cost charge back	2.12	1.69
Receivable for Royalty Income	87.93	74.32
Edubees Educational Trust		
Receivable towards security deposit	37.50	37.50
Receivable towards sale of services and goods	38.69	31.17
Firmroots Private Limited		
Receivable towards rent	0.01	0.00
Swara Baby Products Limited		
Advance given towards purchase of goods	169.66	189.45
Payable towards purchase of goods	0.56	-
Loan receivable	450.00	450.00
Swara Hygiene Private Limited		
Interest receivable	36.00	64.54
Loan receivable	500.00	500.00
Solis Hygiene Private Limited		
Payable for purchase of goods	0.27	-
Globalbees Brands Private Limited		
Interest on loan receivable	158.41	115.76
Security Deposit Payable	0.02	0.02
Receivable towards sublease rent income	4.83	9.66
Loan receivable	1,293.14	1,543.14
Merliakl Foods and Nutrition Private Limited		
Receivable from Services	0.07	-
Prayosha Expo Private Limited		
Payable for purchase of goods	0.03	0.00
Brainbees ESOP Trust		
Loan receivable	3,673.94	3,682.75
Reimbursement receivable	15.43	91.21

All transactions with these related parties are priced on an arm's length basis. There is no allowance for receivables in relation to any outstanding balances, and no loss allowance has been recognised during the year in respect of receivables due from related parties.



41 Ratios as per Schedule III requirements

a) Current ratio = Current assets divided by Current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current assets	28,655.18	30,738.78
Current liabilities	5,067.43	5,760.69
Ratio	5.65	5.34
% Change from previous year (Refer note below)	5.97%	

Note - During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company has raised 16,660 million through Initial Public Offering (IPO). The company has invested these funds in fixed deposits and the same will be utilised as per the objects of the offer.

b) Debt equity ratio = Total Debt divided by Total equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Total debt	4,753.74	4,785.02
Total equity	63,474.75	60,466.17
Ratio	0.07	0.08
% Change from previous year (Refer note below)	-5.36%	

Note - Total equity increased mainly due to profits generated during the year and the recognition of an ESOP reserve arising from share based payment expenses. For further details, refer to note 18.

c) Debt service coverage ratio = Earnings available for debt services divided by Total interest and principal payments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Profit/(loss) after tax	1,089.30	598.76
Add : Non cash operating expenses and finance cost		
- Depreciation and amortisation (refer note 32)	1,349.30	1,375.97
- Finance costs (refer note 31)	514.23	509.33
Earnings available for debt services	2,952.83	2,484.06
Interest cost on borrowings	514.23	509.33
Principal repayments and lease payments	685.14	584.98
Total Interest and principal repayments	1,199.37	1,094.31
Ratio	2.46	2.27
% Change from previous year (Refer note below)	8.46%	

Note - During the current year, the Company recognized a gain on the sale of its stake in a subsidiary. As a result of this there is improvement in the debt service coverage ratio.

d) Return on Equity Ratio / Return on Investment Ratio = Net profit after tax divided by Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Profit/(Loss) after tax	1,089.30	598.76
Total Equity	63,474.75	60,466.17
Ratio	0.02	0.01
% Change from previous year (Refer note below)	73.30%	

Note - During the current year, the Company recognized a gain on the sale of its stake in a subsidiary. As a result of this there is improvement in the return on equity ratio.

e) Inventory Turnover Ratio = Cost of material consumed divided by average inventory

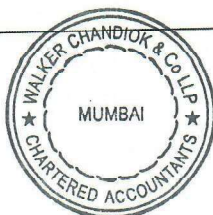
Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Purchase of traded goods (refer note 27)	17,421.32	17,716.01
Changes in inventory (refer note 28)	402.77	(2,033.31)
Cost of material consumed	17,824.09	15,682.70
Average Inventory	6,641.41	5,826.14
Ratio	2.68	2.69
% Change from previous year	(0.30%)	

f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio = Credit Sales divided by average trade receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Revenue from operations (refer note 25)	27,315.94	24,708.56
Average Trade Receivables	7,403.54	7,126.81
Ratio	3.69	3.47
% Change from previous year	6.42%	

g) Trade payables turnover ratio = Credit purchases divided by average trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Credit Purchases	17,421.32	17,716.01
Average Trade Payables	3,476.96	3,410.74
Ratio	5.01	5.19
% Change from previous year	(3.54%)	



h) Net working capital Turnover Ratio = Sales divided by Net Working capital where net working capital = current assets - current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Revenue from operations (refer note 25)	27,315.94	24,708.56
Net working capital	23,587.75	24,978.09
Ratio (Times)	1.16	0.99
% Change from previous year (Refer note below)	17.07%	

i) Net profit ratio = Net profit after tax divided by Sales

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Profit/(Loss) after tax	1,089.30	598.76
Revenue from operations (refer note 25)	27,315.94	24,708.56
Ratio	0.04	0.02
% Change from previous year	64.56%	

Note - During the current year, the Company recognized a gain on the sale of its stake in a subsidiary. As a result of this there is improvement in the net profit ratio.

j) Return on Capital employed = Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) divided by Capital Employed

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Profit/(Loss) before tax (A)	833.74	802.90
Finance costs (B)	514.23	509.33
Finance income (C)	-	-
EBIT (D) = (A)+(B)-(C)	1,347.97	1,312.23
Total equity (E)	63,474.75	60,466.17
Borrowings (including lease liabilities) (F)	4,753.74	4,785.02
Intangible assets (G)	351.35	367.01
Capital Employed (H)=(E)+(F)-(G)	67,877.14	64,884.18
Ratio	1.62	1.58
% Change from previous year	2.85%	

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42 Details of significant investments in subsidiaries

Name of the Company	Country of incorporation/ Place of business	% direct holding	
		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Subsidiaries			
Intellibeas Solutions Private Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
Firstcry Management DWC - LLC	United Arab Emirates	100.00%	100.00%
Shenzhen Starbees Services Ltd	China	100.00%	100.00%
Joybees Private Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
Digital Age Retail Private Limited	India	100.00%	100.00%
Swara Baby Products Limited	India	76.59%	87.30%
Firmroots Private Limited	India	67.90%	67.90%
Solis Hygiene Private Limited	India	0.00%	79.34%
Globalbees Brands Private Limited	India	53.26%	52.35%
Other entities			
Edubees Educational Trust	India	100.00%	100.00%
Brainbees ESOP Trust	India	100.00%	100.00%

43 Operating Segment

In accordance with para 4 of Notified Indian Accounting Standard 108 (Ind AS 108) "Operating Segments", the company has disclosed the segment information only in consolidated financial statements which are presented together with the standalone financial statements.

Information concerning principal geographic areas is as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Net sales to external customer by geographic area by location of customer		
Within India	26,471.99	23,860.36
Outside India	843.95	848.20
Total	27,315.94	24,708.56

All the assets of the Company are located within India except for foreign currency receivables.

Major Customers

The Company has no external customer which accounts for more than 10% of the Company's total revenue for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.



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44 Share based payments

See accounting policy in Note 3(f)(ii).

A. Description of share-based payment arrangements

The Company has the following share-based payment arrangements:

Share option plans (equity-settled)

On March 31, 2011 the Company established share option plans ('Brainbees Employee Stock Option Plan 2011') that entitle the employees to purchase shares in the Company. Under this plan, holders of vested options are entitled to purchase shares at 10% of the market price of the shares determined at the immediately preceding round of equity raised by the Company. All the options have a vesting condition of 25% every year over a period of 4 years and have an exercise life of 10 years.

On April 01, 2019 the Company established share option plans that entitle the employees to purchase shares in the Company. Under this plan, holders of vested options are entitled to purchase shares at INR 2 per share price. The options have a vesting condition of 25% every year over a period of 4 years.

On January 21, 2022 Company established share option plans that entitle the employees to purchase shares in the Brainbees Solutions Private Limited. Under this plan, holders of vested options are entitled to purchase shares at INR 2 per share price. The options have a vesting condition of 25% every year over a period of 4 years.

On February 14, 2022 the Company established share option plans that entitle the employees to purchase shares in the Company. Under this plan, holders of vested options are entitled to purchase shares at INR 2 per share price. The vesting of these options is linked to certain market based conditions.

On December 16, 2023 the Company established share option plans that entitle the employees to purchase shares in the Company. Under this plan, holders of vested options are entitled to purchase shares at INR 243.72 per share price. The options have a vesting condition of 25% every year over a period of 4 years.

On December 15, 2023 the Company established share option plans that entitle the employees to purchase shares in the Company. Under this plan, holders of vested options are entitled to purchase shares at INR 243.72 per share price. The vesting of these options is linked to certain market based conditions.

B. Measurement of fair values and Reconciliation of outstanding share options

Equity-settled share-based payment arrangements

Weighted average exercise price for :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Outstanding as at the beginning of the year	116.80	2.73
Granted during the year	238.00	243.72
Forfeited during the year	219.89	128.99
Cancelled during the year	-	-
Exercised during the year	7.60	5.10
Outstanding at the end of the year	123.35	116.80
Exercisable at end of the year	35.55	2.38



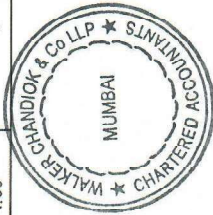
Equity-settled share-based payment arrangements(continued)

The fair value of employee share options has been measured using Black-Scholes option pricing model.
The fair value of the options, the inputs used in the measurement of the grant-date fair values of the equity-settled share based payment plans and number of share options outstanding are as follows:

March 31, 2026

Grants	Fair value at grant date	Share price at grant date	Exercise price	Expected volatility (weighted average volatility)	Expected life (expected weighted average Life)	Expected dividends	Risk-free interest rate *	O/s as at April 1, 2025	Granted during the year	Forfeited during the year	Exercised during the year	O/s at at March 31, 2026	Exercisable as at March 31, 2026
Grant 1	9.29	9.29	2.32	251%	7.50	-	8.30%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grant 2	25.08	25.08	6.27	251%	8.05	-	8.81%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grant 3	33.47	33.47	8.36	251%	8.07	-	8.81%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grant 4	74.37	74.40	7.44	251%	6.25	-	8.81%	14,895	-	(2,313)	(12,582)	-	-
Grant 5	74.37	74.40	7.44	251%	6.25	-	8.81%	2,825	-	-	(2,825)	-	-
Grant 6	92.40	93.75	9.37	251%	7.53	-	8.81%	2,310	-	-	(1,155)	1,155	1,155
Grant 7	94.00	94.00	9.40	251%	6.53	-	8.81%	1,060	-	-	-	1,060	1,060
Grant 8	94.00	94.00	9.40	251%	6.53	-	8.81%	66,597	-	-	(57,097)	9,500	9,500
Grant 9	157.19	161.06	15.44	112%	7.25	-	6.60%	9,000	-	-	(9,000)	-	-
Grant 10	157.19	161.06	15.44	112%	7.25	-	6.60%	2,64,578	-	-	(1,73,774)	90,804	90,804
Grant 11	157.19	161.06	2.00	112%	7.25	-	6.60%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grant 12	257.48	280.87	28.09	72%	3.00	-	4.99%	68,345	-	-	(45,487)	22,858	22,858
Grant 13	279.71 - 258.78	281.58	2.00	68%	1.50	-	4.44%	1,81,53,410	-	-	(10,63,980)	1,70,89,430	1,25,51,078
Grant 14	279.90	281.58	2.00	72%	3.00	-	5.71%	4,84,584	-	(6,875)	(4,09,566)	68,143	68,143
Grant 15	279.90	281.58	2.00	72%	3.00	-	5.71%	20,37,046	-	(51,919)	(9,78,463)	10,06,664	10,05,418
Grant 16	441.07	442.81	2.00	57%	2.25	-	6.20%	1,46,305	-	(2,439)	(1,26,043)	17,823	11,155
Grant 17	441.20	442.81	2.00	58%	3.00	-	7.06%	28,409	-	(3,063)	(8,249)	17,097	8,188
Grant 18	485.91 - 485.92	487.53	2.00	51.64% - 52.19%	3.00	-	6.99% - 7.16%	2,39,061	-	(49,849)	(59,316)	1,29,896	84,077
Grant 19	485.91	487.53	2.00	50%	3.00	-	7.05%	6,531	-	(438)	(2,030)	4,063	-
Grant 20	485.92	487.53	2.00	49%	3.00	-	7.16%	1,40,684	-	(6,664)	(35,750)	98,270	17,706
Grant 21	333.16	519.10	243.72	46%	3.00	-	6.76%	95,39,270	-	(10,26,044)	(53,136)	84,60,090	22,08,481
Grant 22	7.73 - 328.60	371.65 - 649	243.72	10.73% - 12.58%	4 yrs - 8 yrs	NA	6.500% - 6.729%	99,33,803	-	(1,00,000)	-	98,33,803	-
Grant 23	206.46	372.25	243.72	53%	3.00	-	6.48%	74,994	-	(3,250)	-	71,744	17,936
Grant 24	219.78	390.80	243.72	52%	3.00	-	5.88%	-	8,000	-	-	8,000	-
Grant 25	204.99	374.90	243.72	51%	3.00	-	6.00%	-	16,326	-	-	16,326	-
Grant 26	222.13	223.78	2.00	52%	3.00	-	6.38%	-	8,125	-	-	8,125	-
Grant 27	101.78	223.78	243.72	52%	4.00	-	6.66%	-	3,10,851	-	-	3,10,851	-

*based on government bonds



Equity-settled share-based payment arrangements(continued)

March 31, 2025

Grants	Fair value at grant date	Share price at grant date	Exercise price	Expected volatility (weighted average volatility)	Expected life (expected weighted average Life)	Expected dividends	Risk-free interest rate *	O/s as at April 1, 2024	Granted during the year	Forfeited during the year	Exercised during the year	O/s at at March 31, 2025	Exercisable as at March 31, 2025
Grant 1	9.29	9.29	2.32	251%	7.50	-	8.30%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grant 2	25.08	25.08	6.27	251%	8.05	-	8.81%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grant 3	33.47	33.47	8.36	251%	8.07	-	8.81%	85,152	-	-	(85,152)	-	-
Grant 4	74.37	74.40	7.44	251%	6.25	-	8.81%	1,49,073	-	(19,000)	(1,15,178)	14,895	14,894
Grant 5	74.37	74.40	7.44	251%	6.25	-	8.81%	2,825	-	-	-	2,825	2,825
Grant 6	92.40	93.75	9.37	251%	7.53	-	8.81%	3,465	-	-	(1,155)	2,310	2,310
Grant 7	94.00	94.00	9.40	251%	6.53	-	8.81%	65,800	-	-	(64,740)	1,060	1,060
Grant 8	94.00	94.00	9.40	251%	6.53	-	8.81%	1,67,571	-	-	(1,00,974)	66,597	66,597
Grant 9	157.19	161.06	15.44	112%	7.25	-	6.60%	95,699	-	-	(86,699)	9,000	9,000
Grant 10	157.19	161.06	15.44	112%	7.25	-	6.60%	8,55,964	-	-	(5,91,386)	2,64,578	2,64,578
Grant 11	157.19	161.06	2.00	112%	7.25	-	6.60%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grant 12	257.48	280.87	28.09	72%	3.00	-	4.99%	1,12,904	-	-	(44,559)	68,345	68,345
Grant 13	279.71 - 258.78	281.58	2.00	68%	1.50	-	4.44%	1,81,53,410	-	-	-	1,81,53,410	1,36,15,058
Grant 14	279.90	281.58	2.00	72%	3.00	-	5.71%	15,60,370	-	(11,157)	(10,64,629)	4,84,584	4,70,604
Grant 15	279.90	281.58	2.00	72%	3.00	-	5.71%	36,20,250	-	(45,501)	(15,37,703)	20,37,046	14,48,839
Grant 16	441.07	442.81	2.00	57%	2.25	-	6.20%	4,63,959	-	(1,250)	(3,16,404)	1,46,305	21,761
Grant 17	441.20	442.81	2.00	58%	3.00	-	7.06%	50,750	-	(9,219)	(13,122)	28,409	9,840
Grant 18	485.91 - 485.92	487.53	2.00	51.64% - 52.19%	3.00	-	6.99% - 7.16%	2,86,042	-	(10,687)	(36,294)	2,39,061	1,03,159
Grant 19	485.91	487.53	2.00	50%	3.00	-	7.05%	12,875	-	(4,312)	(2,032)	6,531	438
Grant 20	485.92	487.53	2.00	49%	3.00	-	7.16%	1,82,695	-	(10,005)	(32,006)	1,40,684	11,278
Grant 21	333.16	519.10	243.72	46%	3.00	-	6.76%	-	96,61,372	(1,22,102)	-	95,39,270	-
Grant 22	7.73 - 328.60	371.65 - 649	243.72	10.73% - 12.58%	4 yrs - 8 yrs	NA	6.500% - 6.729%	-	99,33,803	-	-	99,33,803	-
Grant 23	206.46	372.25	243.72	53%	3.00	-	6.48%	-	74,994	-	-	74,994	-

*based on government bonds



45 Fair value measurements

A Accounting classifications and fair values

Fair value of cash and short-term deposits, trade and other short term receivables, trade payables and other current financial liabilities approximates their carrying amounts largely due to short term maturities of these instruments.

The following table shows carrying amount and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy:

As at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Carrying amount	Fair value		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets at amortised cost	28,115.97	-	-	-
Investments	370.20	-	-	-
Security deposits	6,287.08	-	-	-
Loans	7,309.19	-	-	-
Trade receivables	756.58	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	10,350.42	-	-	-
Other bank balances	506.71	-	-	-
Other Current financial assets				
Total financial assets	53,696.15	-	-	-
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	4,753.74	-	-	-
Lease Liabilities	3,265.03	-	-	-
Trade payables	2.73	-	-	-
Other non-current financial liabilities	109.03	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities				
Total financial liabilities	8,130.53	-	-	-

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Carrying amount	Fair value		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets at amortised cost	24,778.77	-	-	-
Investments	354.61	-	-	-
Security deposits	6,776.19	-	-	-
Loans	7,497.88	-	-	-
Trade receivables	878.67	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	11,522.86	-	-	-
Other bank balances	341.32	-	-	-
Other Current financial assets				
Total financial assets	52,150.30	-	-	-
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	4,785.02	-	-	-
Lease Liabilities	3,688.89	-	-	-
Trade payables	2.73	-	-	-
Other non-current financial liabilities	140.94	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities				
Total financial liabilities	8,617.58	-	-	-

46 Financial Instruments - Risk management

Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- i) credit risk;
- ii) liquidity risk; and
- iii) market risk.



46 Financial instruments - Risk management (continued)

i. Risk management framework

The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The senior management is for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The management reports regularly to the Board of Directors on its activities.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

ii. Credit risk

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk associated with the industry and country in which customers operate.

Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the credit worthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess impairment loss or gain. The Company uses a matrix to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables. The provision matrix takes in to account available external and internal credit risk factors and Company's historical experience for customers.

The Company has not made any provision on expected credit loss arising on trade receivables, loans and other financial assets, based on management estimates.

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as the Company generally invests in deposits with banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by domestic credit rating agencies.

iii. Liquidity risk

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

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting Date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include contractual interest payments.

As at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows		
		Less than 1 year	1- 3 years	More than 3 years
Trade payables	3,265.03	3,265.03	-	-
Lease liabilities	4,753.74	1,197.81	2,185.16	2,989.99
Other financial liabilities	111.76	111.76	-	-

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows		
		Less than 1 year	1- 3 years	More than 3 years
Trade payables	3,688.89	3,688.89	-	-
Lease liabilities	4,785.02	1,083.56	2,093.64	3,419.43
Other financial liabilities	143.67	143.67	-	-

iv. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Currency risk

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk is limited as majority of the transactions are in its functional currency. As at the balance-sheet date, the Company had following foreign currency exposures which have not been hedged by any derivative financial instruments as they are not material.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Foreign currency	INR	Foreign currency	INR
Payable - USD	(0.04)	(4.15)	(0.00)	(0.10)
Payable - EURO	(0.14)	(15.05)	(0.02)	(1.96)
Payable - AED	-	-	(0.57)	(12.50)
Receivable - USD	3.41	317.14	7.10	605.51
Total	3.22	297.94	6.51	590.95



46 Financial Instruments - Risk management (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

Sensitivity:

Particulars	Impact on profit before tax and equity	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
USD sensitivity	15.65	30.27
USD/INR -Increase by 5%	(15.65)	(30.27)
USD/INR -Decrease by 5%		
EURO sensitivity	(0.75)	(0.10)
EURO/INR -Increase by 5%	0.75	0.10
EURO/INR -Decrease by 5%		
AED sensitivity	-	(0.63)
AED/INR -Increase by 5%	-	0.63
AED/INR -Decrease by 5%		

Foreign Currency Sensitivity analysis:
The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 5% increase and decrease in the Rupees against the relevant foreign currencies. 5% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 5% change in foreign currency rates. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit and equity where the Rupee strengthens 5% against the relevant currency. For a 5% weakening of the Rupee against the relevant currency, there would be a comparable impact on the profit & equity and the balances below would be negative.

47 Capital Management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and other stakeholders' confidence and to sustain future development of the business. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new share or sell assets to reduce debt.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors capital using a ratio of 'net debt' 'equity'. For this purpose, net debt is defined as total liabilities, comprising interest-bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents and other balances with Banks. Equity comprises all components. The company has no debt as on March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

48 Corporate Social Responsibility Expenditure

The details of Corporate Social Responsibility as prescribed under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 is as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
(A) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	-	-
(B) Amount spent during the year on:	Nil	Nil
(i) Construction/ acquisition of any asset	-	-
(ii) For purposes other than (i) above	-	-
a) Paid in cash	-	-
b) Yet to be paid in cash	-	-
(C) Related party transactions in relation to Corporate Social Responsibility	-	-
(D) Provision movement during the year	-	-
(E) Amount earmarked for ongoing project (in separate Unspent CSR A/C)	-	0.35
Opening balance	-	-
Amount transferred during the year	-	(0.35)
Amount paid towards the ongoing project	-	-
Closing balance	-	-
(F) Shortfall at the end of the year	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
(G) Reason for shortfall		
(H) Nature of Corporate Social Responsibility		



49 Exceptional Items (net)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Insurance claim received in excess of loss due to fire at warehouse (refer note (i) below)	-	9.01
Impact on retirement benefits (including new labour code) (refer note (ii) below)	(60.66)	-
Gain on sale of stake in subsidiary	470.66	-
Others	(20.42)	(12.90)
Total exceptional items (net)	389.58	(3.89)

(i) On May 20, 2024, one of the warehouses of the Company in Hooghly, West Bengal caught fire and entire inventory and property, plant and equipment therein was destroyed due to this fire. The Company filed claims under the insurance policies, which adequately covered the losses incurred. The company has received the claim in excess of loss incurred.

(ii) On November 21, 2025, the Government of India notified four Labour Codes-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 - thereby consolidating 29 existing labour laws. The Ministry of Labour & Employment subsequently issued draft Central Rules and FAQs to facilitate assessment of the financial impact arising from the regulatory changes.

The company has evaluated and disclosed the incremental impact of these changes based on the best information available, in line with the guidance issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Considering the materiality and the regulatory-driven non-recurring nature of the impact, the company has presented the incremental impact as "Impact on retirement benefits (including new labour code)" under "Exceptional Items" in the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2026.

The company continues to monitor the finalisation of Central and State Rules, as well as further clarifications from the Government, and will recognise appropriate accounting effects based on such developments, as and when required.

50 The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has prescribed a new requirement for companies under the proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 inserted by the Companies (Accounts) Amendment Rules 2021 requiring companies, which uses accounting software for maintaining its books of account, shall use only such accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in the books of account along with the date when such changes were made and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled.

The Company, in respect of financial year commencing on 1 April 2025, has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same have been operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software except that, the audit trail feature was not enabled to log any direct data changes at the database level, for accounting software used for maintenance of sales and inventory management accounting records by the Company. The audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

51 Other Statutory information required by schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013

a) The Company does not have any benami property held in its name. No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

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

c) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or virtual currency during year ended March 31, 2025 and year ended March 31, 2024.

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

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

f) The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current year or previous financial year.

g) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) :

i) Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other person (s) or entities identified in any manner whatsoever on behalf of the Company (ultimate beneficiaries)

ii) Provide any guarantee, any securities or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

h) The Company 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 company shall :

i) Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other person (s) or entities identified in any manner whatsoever on behalf of the Company (ultimate beneficiaries)

ii) Provide any guarantee, any securities or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

j) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plants and equipments including Right of Use asset during the year.

k) The Company has no transactions with any struck off company during the year.

l) The Company does not have any immovable property whose title deeds are not held in the name of the Group except those held under lease arrangements for which lease agreements are duly executed in the favour of the Company.

m) The Company is in compliance with the number of layers prescribed under Clause (87) of Section 2 of the Companies Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

Note:

Previous year's figures have been regrouped where necessary to conform with the current year's classification. The impact of such regrouping is not material to financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
for Walker Chandio & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number : 001076N/NS00013

Ashish Gupta
Partner
Membership Number - 504662
Place : Mumbai
Date : May 26, 2026



for and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Brainbees Solutions Limited
CIN : L51100PN2010PLC136340

Supam Maheshwari
Managing Director
DIN : 01730685
Place : Pune
Date : May 26, 2026

Gautam Sharma
Group Chief Financial Officer
Place : Pune
Date : May 26, 2026

Sanket Hattinattur
Director
DIN : 09593712
Place : Japan
Date : May 26, 2026

Mandar Joshi
Membership No. - A40533
Company Secretary
Place : Pune
Date : May 26, 2026