

FT GROUP INVESTMENTS PVT. LTD.



Grant Thornton

The Directors
FT Group Investments Pvt. Ltd (the "Company")
C/o Rogers Capital Corporate Services Limited
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Republic of Mauritius

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13 May 2026

Dear Sir

CERTIFICATE ISSUED IN COMPLIANCE WITH CONDITION 9 OF THE GLOBAL BUSINESS LICENCE

We refer to Condition 9 of the Global Business Licence issued on 27 June 2012 to FT Group Investments Pvt. Ltd, the "Company", pursuant to Section 72 (6) of the Financial Services Act 2007.

Condition 9 stipulates that "Whenever the company is promoted by Indian Residents/Indian Corporation, the company:

- (a) shall not re-invest into India funds derived from sources within India, failing which this licence may be revoked under provisions of Section 74 (5) of The Financial Services 2007; and
- (b) shall, every year, together with the accounts submitted under section 30 (1) of The Financial Services Act 2007 submit to the Financial Services Commission a certificate from its auditor to the effect that the Company has fully complied with paragraph 9 (a) above."

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year, which present fairly the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company. In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Mauritius Companies Act 2001. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors have a duty to ensure that the Company complies with Condition 9 at all times and any non-compliance be addressed appropriately.

We have examined the books and records of the Company as prepared and submitted to us by the directors of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2026 and noted that the Company had not reinvested any funds in the Republic of India.

We remain at your disposal for any further details which you may require in respect of the above captioned matter.



Grant Thornton
Chartered Accountants

FT Group Investments Pvt. Ltd

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FT Group Investments Pvt. Ltd

Corporate data

		Date appointed
Directors	:	
	Georges Valery Magon	05 December 2013
	Sheik Mohamad Ally Kureemun	31 May 2016
	Soundaram Rajendran	15 March 2017
	Devendra Agrawal	17 July 2017
Administrator and secretary	:	
	Rogers Capital Corporate Services Limited	
	3 rd Floor, Rogers House	
	5, President John Kennedy Street	
	Port Louis	
	Republic of Mauritius	
Registered office	:	
	C/o Rogers Capital Corporate Services Limited	
	3 rd Floor, Rogers House	
	5, President John Kennedy Street	
	Port Louis	
	Republic of Mauritius	
External Auditors	:	
	Grant Thornton	
	Ebene Tower	
	52 Cybercity	
	Ebene 72201	
	Republic of Mauritius	
Banker	:	
	SBI (Mauritius) Ltd	
	6 th & 7 th Floor, SBI Tower Mindspace	
	Bhumi Park, 45	
	Ebene 72201, Cybercity	
	Republic of Mauritius	

FT Group Investments Pvt. Ltd

Commentary of the directors

The directors have the pleasure in submitting their report together with the audited financial statements of **FT Group Investments Pvt. Ltd**, the “Company”, for the year ended 31 March 2026.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company is to establish/acquire/hold investments globally in an automated electronic marketplace and/or a software company and/or a knowledge-based companies.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are as shown on page 10.

The directors did not recommend the payment of any dividend for the year under review (2025: USD Nil).

Directors

The present membership of the Board is set out on page 2.

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which present fairly the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company. In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) have been followed and complied with, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors confirm that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the IASB and the requirements of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

External auditors

Grant Thornton was appointed as external auditors for the year ended 31 March 2026.

Certificate from the Secretary to the member of FT Group Investments Pvt. Ltd

Adam Issack

Registered office:

Level 3, Rogers Capital House
5, President John Kennedy Street
Port Louis
Republic of Mauritius

Date: 08 May 2026



Independent auditors' report To the member of FT Group Investments Pvt. Ltd

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of FT Group Investments Pvt. Ltd, the “Company”, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2026, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, except for the effect of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the accompanying financial statements on pages 9 to 25 give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2026, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the requirements of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

Going concern

Since incorporation, the Company relies on the financial support of its holding company as it has not yet started its operations. At 31 March 2026, the Company had a negative equity of **USD 4,329,838** (2025: USD 4,285,493) which indicates that it is still heavily dependent on its holding company to remain a going concern entity.

In our opinion, any failure to secure the continuous financial support from the holding company will affect the going concern status of the Company.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the *International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* (the “IESBA Code”), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon (“Other Information”)

Management is responsible for the Other Information. The Other Information comprises the information included under the Corporate Data and Commentary of the Directors sections but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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



Independent auditors' report (Contd) **To the member of FT Group Investments Pvt. Ltd**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Contd)

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon ("Other Information") (Contd)

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

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

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the IASB and the requirements of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001 and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' 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 ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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



Independent auditors' report (Contd) **To the member of FT Group Investments Pvt. Ltd**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Contd)

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Contd)

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the requirements of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001, we report as follows:

- we have no relationship with, or any interests in, the Company other than in our capacity as auditors;
- we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required; and
- in our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept by the Company as far as it appears from our examination of those records.



Independent auditors' report (Contd) **To the member of FT Group Investments Pvt. Ltd**

Other Matter

Our report is made solely to the member of the Company as a body in accordance with Section 205 of the Mauritius Companies Act 2001. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's member those matters we are required to state to it in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's member as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinion we have formed.

Grant Thornton
Chartered Accountants

Y NUBEE, FCCA
Licensed by FRC

Date: **13 MAY 2026**

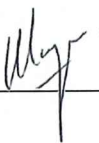
Ebene 72201, Republic of Mauritius

FT Group Investments Pvt. Ltd

Statement of financial position as at 31 March 2026

	Notes	2026 USD	2025 USD
Assets			
Current			
Receivables	7	5,608	7,735
Cash and cash equivalents	8	110,197	151,735
Current assets		115,805	159,470
Total assets		115,805	159,470
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Stated capital	9	124,060,002	124,060,002
Accumulated losses		(128,389,840)	(128,345,495)
Total equity		(4,329,838)	(4,285,493)
Liabilities			
Current			
Payables	10	4,445,643	4,444,963
Current liabilities		4,445,643	4,444,963
Total liabilities		4,445,643	4,444,963
Total equity and liabilities		115,805	159,470

Approved by the Board on 08 May 2026 and signed on its behalf by:



Director



Director

The notes on pages 13 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements.

FT Group Investments Pvt. Ltd

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2026

	Note	2026 USD	2025 USD
Income			
Interest		3,142	3,560
		3,142	3,560
Expenditure			
Legal and professional fees		24,122	24,702
Bank commissions and charges		1,380	1,290
Audit fees		4,010	3,780
Loan written off		17,975	15,950
		47,487	45,722
Loss before tax		(44,345)	(42,162)
Tax expense	11	-	-
Loss for the year		(44,345)	(42,162)
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		-	-
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(44,345)	(42,162)

The notes on pages 13 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements.

FT Group Investments Pvt. Ltd

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

	Stated capital USD	Accumulated losses USD	Total USD
At 01 April 2025	124,060,002	(128,345,495)	(4,285,493)
Loss for the year	-	(44,345)	(44,345)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(44,345)	(44,345)
At 31 March 2026	124,060,002	(128,389,840)	(4,329,838)
At 01 April 2024	124,060,002	(128,303,333)	(4,243,331)
Loss for the year	-	(42,162)	(42,162)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(42,162)	(42,162)
At 31 March 2025	124,060,002	(128,345,495)	(4,285,493)

The notes on pages 13 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements.

FT Group Investments Pvt. Ltd

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2026

	2026 USD	2025 USD
Operating activities		
Loss before tax	(44,345)	(42,162)
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Interest income	(3,142)	(3,560)
Expenses paid on behalf of related party	(17,975)	(15,950)
Loan written off	17,975	15,950
Total adjustments	(3,142)	(3,560)
<i>Changes in working capital:</i>		
Change in receivables	1,968	(6,208)
Change in payables	680	(1,303)
Total changes in working capital	2,648	(7,511)
Net cash used in operating activities	(44,839)	(53,233)
Investing activities		
Interest received	3,301	4,334
Net cash generated from investing activities	3,301	4,334
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(41,538)	(48,899)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	151,735	200,634
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	110,197	151,735
Cash and cash equivalents made up of:		
Cash at bank (Note 8)	110,197	151,735

The notes on pages 13 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements.

FT Group Investments Pvt. Ltd

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

1. General information

FT Group Investments Pvt. Ltd, the "Company", was incorporated in the Republic of Mauritius under the Mauritius Companies Act 2001 on 28 March 2007 as a private company with liability limited by shares. The Company holds a Global Business Licence issued by the Financial Services Commission. The Company's registered office is C/o Rogers Capital Corporate Services Limited, 3rd Floor Rogers House, 5 John Kennedy Street, Port Louis, Republic of Mauritius.

The principal activity of the Company is to establish/acquire/hold investments globally in an automated electronic marketplace and/or a software company and/or a knowledge-based companies.

1.1 Basis of preparation

(i) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the IASB.

(ii) Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the assumption the Company operates on a going concern basis, which assumes the Company will be able to discharge its liabilities as they fall due. The directors have assessed the going concern status of the Company at the reporting date and concluded that there is a reasonable expectation that the Company has and will have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

2. New and revised standards

2.1 New and revised standards that are effective for the year beginning on 01 April 2025

In the current year, the below amendment to an existing standard issued by the IASB became mandatory for the first time for the financial year beginning on 01 April 2025:

IAS 21	Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21)
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Management has assessed the impact of the above amendment and concluded that it has no significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

2.2 Standards and amendments to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Company

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, certain new standards and amendments to existing standards have been published but are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Company.

Management anticipates that all of the relevant pronouncements, as applicable to the Company's activities, will be adopted in the Company's accounting policies for the first year beginning after the effective date of the pronouncements. Information on new standards and amendments to existing standards is provided overleaf:

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

2. New and revised standards (Contd)

2.2 Standards and amendments to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Company (Contd)

IFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements
IFRS 19	Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures
IAS 21	Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency (Amendments to IAS 21)
IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)
IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)

Management has yet to assess the impact of the above new standards and amendments to existing standards on the Company's financial statements.

3. Material accounting policy information

3.1 Overall considerations

The financial statements have been prepared using the material accounting policy information and measurement bases summarised below.

3.2 Foreign currency

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in currency USD, which is also the functional currency of the Company.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency of the Company, using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions (spot exchange rate). Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the re-measurement of monetary items denominated in foreign currency at year-end exchange rates are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items are not retranslated at year end and are measured at historical cost (translated using the exchange rates at the transaction date), except for non-monetary items measured at fair value which are translated using the exchange rates at the date when fair value was determined.

3.3 Revenue recognition

To determine whether to recognise revenue, the Company ensures that the following five conditions are satisfied:

1. Identify the contract with customers;
2. Identify the performance obligations in the contract;
3. Determine the transaction price of the contract;
4. Allocate the transaction price to each performance obligations in the contracts; and
5. Recognise revenue as each performance obligation is satisfied.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

3. Material accounting policy information (Contd)

3.3 Revenue recognition (Contd)

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

Interest income is recognised on the accrual basis using the effective interest method, unless collectability is in doubt.

3.4 Operating expenses

Operating expenses are recognised on the accrual basis.

3.5 Impairment of assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. When an indication of an impairment loss exists, the carrying amount of the asset is assessed and is written down to its recoverable amount.

3.6 Financial instruments

Recognition and derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Classification and initial measurement of financial assets

Except for those receivables that do not contain a significant financing component and are measured at the transaction price in accordance with IFRS 15, all financial assets are initially measured at fair value adjusted for transaction costs, where appropriate.

Financial assets, other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments, are classified into the following categories:

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")
- fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI")

In the current year, the Company does not have any financial assets categorised as FVOCI.

The classification is determined by both:

- the Company's business model for managing the financial asset; and
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

3. Material accounting policy information (Contd)

3.6 Financial instruments (Contd)

Classification and initial measurement of financial assets (Contd)

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognised in profit or loss are presented within finance income, finance costs or other financial items, except for impairment of receivables which is presented within other expenses.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if the assets meet the following conditions (and are not designated as FVTPL):

- they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets and collect its contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's receivables and cash and cash equivalents fall into this category of financial instruments.

Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9's impairment requirements use more forward-looking information to recognise expected credit losses – the 'expected credit loss ("ECL") model'. Instruments within the scope of these requirements included loans and other debt-type financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI, receivables, contract assets recognised and measured under IFRS 15 and loan commitments and some financial guarantee contracts (for the issuer) that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Recognition of credit losses is no longer dependent on the Company first identifying a credit loss event. Instead the Company considers a broader range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument.

In applying this forward-looking approach, a distinction is made between:

- financial instruments that have not deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition or that have low credit risk ("Stage 1") and
- financial instruments that have deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition and whose credit risk is not low ("Stage 2").

Stage 3' would cover financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

3. Material accounting policy information (Contd)

3.6 Financial instruments (Contd)

Impairment of financial assets (Contd)

'12-month expected credit losses' are recognised for the first category while 'lifetime expected credit losses' are recognised for the second category.

Measurement of the expected credit losses is determined by a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of the financial instrument.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

The Company's financial liabilities include payables.

Financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

All interest-related charges on financial liabilities are included within finance costs or finance income.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank. Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments maturing within 90 days from the date of acquisition that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

3.8 Equity and reserves

Stated capital is determined using the nominal values of shares that have been issued.

Accumulated losses include all current and prior years' results.

3.9 Taxation

Tax expense recognised in profit or loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax not recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current income tax assets and/or liabilities comprise those obligations to, or claims from, fiscal authorities relating to the current or prior reporting periods, that are unpaid at the reporting date. Current tax is payable on taxable profit, which differs from profit or loss in the financial statements. Calculation of current tax is based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period in the respective jurisdictions where each entity is incorporated.

Deferred income taxes are calculated using the liability method on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

3. Material accounting policy information (Contd)

3.9 Taxation (Contd)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated, without discounting, at tax rates that are expected to apply to their respective period of realisation, provided they are enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be able to be utilised against future taxable income, based on the Company's forecast of future operating results which is adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits to the use of any unused tax loss or credit. Deferred tax liabilities are always provided for in full.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when the Company has a right and intention to set off current tax assets and liabilities from the same taxation authority.

Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognised as a component of tax income or expense in profit or loss, except where they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the related deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or equity, respectively.

The Company is subject to CCR Levy (Corporate Climate Responsibility) and the contribution is at the rate of 2% on the chargeable income as from the period of assessment commencing on 01 July 2024. The Levy is applicable only when an entity's annual turnover exceeds MUR 50 M (equivalent to USD 1.1 M).

3.10 Related parties

A related party is a person or company where that person or company has control or joint control of the reporting company; has significant influence over the reporting company; or is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting company or of a parent of the reporting company.

3.11 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. At time of effective payment, the provision is deducted from the corresponding expenses. All known risks at the reporting date are reviewed in detail and provision is made where necessary.

3.12 Comparatives

Where necessary, the comparatives have been adjusted to conform with the changes in presentation in the current year.

3.13 Significant management judgement in applying accounting policies and estimation uncertainty

When preparing the financial statements, management undertakes a number of judgements, estimates and assumptions about the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

3. Material accounting policy information (Contd)

3.13 Significant management judgement in applying accounting policies and estimation uncertainty (Contd)

Significant management judgement

The following are significant management judgements in applying the accounting policies of the Company that have the most significant effect on the financial statements is set out below.

Determination of functional currency

The determination of the functional currency of the Company is critical since recording of transactions and exchange differences arising therefrom are dependent on the functional currency selected. The directors have considered those factors and have determined that the functional currency of the Company is the USD.

Recognition of deferred tax assets

The extent to which the deferred tax assets can be recognised is based on an assessment of the probability of the Company's future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilised. In addition, significant judgement is required in assessing the impact of any legal or economic limits or uncertainties in various tax jurisdictions.

Going concern assumption

The directors have exercised judgement in assessing that the preparation of these financial statements on a going concern basis is appropriate. In making this assessment, the directors have considered mainly the financial support from related parties.

Estimation uncertainty

At 31 March 2026, there were no estimates and assumptions that would have a significant effect on the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

4. Financial instrument risk

Risk management objectives and policies

The Company were exposed to various risks in relation to financial instruments. The financial assets and liabilities for the Company by category are summarised below.

	2026 USD	2025 USD
Financial assets		
<i>At amortised cost</i>		
Current		
Receivables*	581	740
Cash and cash equivalents	110,197	151,735
Total financial assets	110,778	152,475

FT Group Investments Pvt. Ltd

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

4. Financial instrument risk (Contd)

Risk management objectives and policies (Contd)

The Company were exposed to various risks in relation to financial instruments. The financial assets and liabilities for the Company by category are summarised below.

	2026 USD	2025 USD
Financial liabilities		
<i>At amortised cost</i>		
Current		
Payables	4,445,643	4,444,963
Total financial liabilities	4,445,643	4,444,963

* *Receivables considered as financial assets excludes prepayments.*

The Company activities are exposed to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk, concentration risk and liquidity risk. The risk management policies are designed to identify and analyse these risks, to set up appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor the risks and adherence to limits by means of reliable and up-to-date information systems.

Risks are managed by different levels of management and committees. The latter are responsible for overseeing the establishment and implementation of effective risk management systems and the monitoring of internal compliance and controls.

The most significant financial risks to which the Company are exposed are described below.

4.1 Market risk analysis

Foreign currency sensitivity

The Company is not exposed to major foreign exchange risk as most of its assets and liabilities are denominated in the United States Dollar (USD) at 31 March 2026.

	Financial assets 2026 USD	Financial liabilities 2026 USD	Financial assets 2025 USD	Financial liabilities 2025 USD
United States Dollar (USD)	110,778	4,445,643	152,475	4,444,963

Interest rate sensitivity

At the reporting date, the Company has no interest-bearing financial liabilities.

The Company had only interest-bearing financial assets in the form of cash and cash equivalents. The impact of changes in interest rate on the interest income derived from these cash and cash equivalents is not significant.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

4. Financial instrument risk (Contd)

Risk management objectives and policies (Contd)

4.2 Credit risk analysis

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company has policies in place to deal with creditworthy counterparties as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Company uses publicly available financial information to manage its credit risk.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of financial assets recognised at the reporting date, as summarised below:

	2026 USD	2025 USD
Current assets		
Receivables	581	740
Cash and cash equivalents	110,197	151,735
Total	110,778	152,475

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company.

The credit risk for the bank balances is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings.

None of the above financial assets are secured by collaterals or other credit enhancements.

4.3 Liquidity risk analysis

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as and when they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors who also monitors the Company's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages its liquidity risk through shareholder's funds, borrowings and financial support from the holding company.

FT Group Investments Pvt. Ltd

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

4. Financial instrument risk (Contd)

Risk management objectives and policies (Contd)

4.3 Liquidity risk analysis (Contd)

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities:

31 March 2026	Carrying amount USD	Contractual cash flows USD	Less than one year USD	More than one year USD
Payables	4,445,643	4,445,643	4,445,643	-

31 March 2025	Carrying amount USD	Contractual cash flows USD	Less than one year USD	More than one year USD
Payables	4,444,963	4,444,963	4,444,963	-

5. Capital management policies and procedures

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns to its member and other stakeholders.

In order to properly manage the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid or issue new shares.

The Company will monitor its capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. The Company was not geared for the two years ended 31 March 2026.

6. Fair value measurement

6.1 Fair value measurement of financial instruments

The Company's financial assets and liabilities are measured at their carrying amounts which approximate their fair values.

6.2 Fair value measurement of non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities

The Company's non-financial assets consist of prepayments.

For the two years ended 31 March 2026, the Company did not have any non-financial liabilities.

For the Company's non-financial instruments, fair value measurement is not applicable since these are not measured at fair value on a recurring or non-recurring basis.

FT Group Investments Pvt. Ltd

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

7. Receivables

	2026	2025
	USD	USD
Other receivables	581	740
Prepayments	5,027	6,995
Total	5,608	7,735

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	2026	2025
	USD	USD
Cash at bank	35,197	51,735
Short term deposits	75,000	100,000
	110,197	151,735

Short term deposits have maturity dates of one year or less with interest rates ranging from 3% to 3.5%.

9. Stated capital

	2026	2025
	USD	USD
Equity shares:		
109,060,002 ordinary shares of USD 1 each	109,060,002	109,060,002
Optionally convertible preference shares:		
15,000,000 shares of USD 1 each	15,000,000	15,000,000
Total	124,060,002	124,060,002

The terms and conditions of the Optional Convertible Preference Shares ("OCPS") are as follows:

- the OCPS will carry a fixed 5 percent non-cumulative dividend.
- the OCPS have no voting rights except on resolutions that affect their rights.
- no dividend will be paid to the ordinary shareholder unless the dividend is paid to the OCPS holder.
- the OCPS holder will have preference over the ordinary shareholder in the event of payment of capital/liquidation.
- the OCPS shall be redeemed within a period of 20 years of the allotment. However, the OCPS holder shall have the right to seek conversion of the OCPS at any time from the date of issue. Each OCPS will be converted into one ordinary share in the capital of the Company.

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Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

10. Payables

	2026	2025
	USD	USD
Due to a related party	4,439,145	4,439,145
Other payables and accruals	6,498	5,818
Total	4,445,643	4,444,963

The amount due to a related party is unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

The carrying amount of payables is considered to be a reasonable approximation of fair value.

11. Taxation

11.1 Income tax expense

The Company

The Company, under current laws and regulations, is liable to pay income tax on its net income at a rate of 15%. The Company is, however, entitled to a tax credit equivalent to the higher of actual foreign tax suffered and 80% of Mauritian tax payable in respect of its foreign source income thus reducing its effective tax rate to 3%.

No Mauritian capital gains tax is payable on profits arising from sale of securities, and any dividends and redemption proceeds paid by the Company to its shareholder will be exempt in the Republic of Mauritius from any withholding tax.

At 31 March 2026, the Company has no income tax liability due to accumulated tax losses carried forward.

11.2 Income tax reconciliation

The tax on the Company's loss before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the basic tax rate of the Company as follows:

	2026	2025
	USD	USD
Loss before tax	(44,345)	(42,162)
Tax at 15%	(6,652)	(6,324)
Non-allowable expenses	2,696	2,393
Non-taxable income	-	-
Deferred tax not recognised	3,956	3,931
Tax expense	-	-

11.3 Deferred tax

No deferred tax asset has been recognised in respect of tax losses carried forward as no taxable income is probable in the foreseeable future.

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Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

12. Related party transactions

During the year ended 31 March 2026, the Company had transactions with related parties. The nature, volume of transactions and balances are as follows:

Nature of relationship	Nature of transactions	Volume of transactions USD	Credit balance as at 31 March 2026 USD	Credit balance as at 31 March 2025 USD
Holding company	Amount payable	-	(4,439,145)	(4,439,145)

13. Holding company

The directors regard 63 Moons Technologies Limited, a company incorporated in the Republic of India, as the Company's holding company.

14. Events after the reporting date

There have been no material events after the reporting date which would require disclosure or adjustment to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026.