63SATS CYBERTECH LIMITED

(FORMERLY 63SATS GLOBAL CYBER TECHNOLOGIES NETWORKS LIMITED)

INDIA

CVB & Associates

Chartered Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF 63SATS Cybertech Limited (Formerly known as 63SATS Global Cyber Technologies Networks Limited (63SATS)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **63SATS Cybertech Limited (Formerly known as 63SATS Global Cyber Technologies Networks Limited (63SATS)** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date and a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026 and its loss, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

C V B
HO : 306, Raji Commercial P.L. Lokhande Marg,Chembur, Mumbai - 400 089,Tel.: 9987736253
E-mail: Info:cacvbinfo@gmail.com Tax: cacvbtax@gmail.com Audit: cacvbaudit@gmail.com
Sub off: A-701,Shreeji Paradise, Jai Bhavani Mata Road,Amboli, Andheri (W), Mumbai - 4000 058

Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

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

Reporting of key audit matters as per SA 701, Key Audit Matters are not applicable to the Company as it is an unlisted company.

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

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the consolidated financial statements, financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

Management's Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS 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 the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management 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.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial 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 system 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 the management and Board of directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (the "Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

2. A. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:
   a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

   b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

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

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

   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2026, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

   f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

   B. 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:
   1) As explained to us by the Management of the Company, no litigations is pending against the company which would impact its financial position.

   2) There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

   3) The Company has no material foreseeable losses on long term contracts (including derivative contracts) and hence for the same the company has not made any provision.

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

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

(c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

C. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended: In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

3) Based on our examination, which include test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the Financials year ended March 31st, 2026, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated during the year for all material transaction recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

As provision to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rule, 2014 is applicable from April 1, 2023, reporting under rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditor) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirement for records retention is not applicable for the financials year ended March 31, 2026.

Other Matter

The financial statements of the company for the year ended 31st March 2024 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements dated 14th May 2024. As a part of our audit of the current period, we have relied on the opening balances as reported by the predecessor auditor, which have been properly brought forward and reflected the application of applicable accounting policies. Our audit procedures included reading the prior period financial statements and predecessor auditor's report thereon and performing procedures and considered necessary to obtain sufficient and appropriate evidence regarding the opening balance.

For C V B & Associates
Chartered Accountant
FRN: 116131W

Sandeep Chaturvedi
Partner
M.No: 154248
UDIN: 26154248ZZYOXL9416

Date:12-05-2026
Place: Mumbai

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of 63SATS Cybertech Limited Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of subsection 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **63SATS Cybertech Limited (Formerly known as 63SATS Global Cyber Technologies Networks Limited (63SATS)** (the "Company") as of March 31,2026 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with 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 over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting 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 ICAI.

For C V B & Associates
Chartered Accountant
FRN: 116131W

C V B & ASSOCIATES Mumbai Chartered Accountants

Sandeep Chaturvedi
Partner
M.No:154248
UDIN:26154248ZZYOXL9416

Date: 12-05-2026
Place: Mumbai

ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of **63SATS Cybertech Limited (Formerly known as 63SATS Global Cyber Technologies Networks Limited** of even date)

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

i. (a)The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets.

(b) The Property, Plant & Equipment were physically verified by the management during the year in accordance with a phased programme of verification, which in our opinion is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations give to us and the records examined by us, the title deeds of all immovable properties (other than properties where the company is lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the Company. No immovable property is held in any name other than that of the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets during the year ended 31st March 2026.

(e) No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and the rules made thereunder.

ii. (a) The Company does not have any inventory as at balance sheet date and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company has not sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹ 5 crore, in aggregate, at any points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

iii. 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 investments or provided any guarantee or security to the Companies, Limited Liability Partnerships, firms or any other parties but has granted loans and advances in nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to the companies during the year. The requisite information of the same is as below:-

(a) Based on audit procedure carried on by us and as per information and explanations given to us, the Company has provided inter corporate deposits being secured and unsecured to companies as below: -

Sr. No.	Particulars	Inter Corporate Deposits being secured and unsecured loan (Rs. In Lakhs)
1.	Aggregate amount granted during the year • Related Parties • Other Companies • Employees	5,500.00
2.	Balance outstanding as at Balance sheet date • Related Parties • Other Companies • Employees	4,000.00

(b) In our opinion condition of grant of all above loans and advances in nature of loans provided during the year, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest.

(c) In respect of loans and advances granted by the Company, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and repayment or receipts are regular.

(d) In respect of loans and advances granted by the Company, there are no overdue amounts remaining outstanding for more than 90 days as at balance sheet date.

(e) During the year, inter corporate deposits aggregating Rs. 2500 Lakhs which has been fallen due for repayment, were extended for a further period of 6 months. The aggregate amount so extended represents

45.45% of total loans/advances in the nature of loans granted during the year.

Sr No.	Name of party	Relationship	Original ICD amount (Rs. In Lakhs)	Original due date	Amount fallen due (Rs. In Lakhs)	Nature of extension/ Period of extension	Extended due date	Outstanding balance as at Balance sheet date (Rs. In lakhs)
1.	Elimath Advisors Private limited	Other Company	2,500.00	9th January, 2026	2,500.00	Extended for6 months	10th July,2026	2,500.00

(f) The company has not granted loans and advances in the nature of loan which are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or repayments.

iv. The Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans granted, investments made and guarantee and securities provided to the extent applicable.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

vi. The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Hence, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vii. In respect of statutory dues:

(a) In our opinion, the Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) Details of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2026 on account of disputes are given below:

Nature of the statute	Nature of dues	Forum where the dispute is pending	Period to which the amount relates	Amount
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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

ix. a. The Company has not taken any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

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

c. The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no outstanding term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

d. On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.

e. 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. The Company has not raised any loans during the year and hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

x. a. The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

b. According to the information and explanations given to us and based upon our examination of the records of the Company, during the year, a significant portion of Zero Coupon Unsecured Fully Convertible Debentures (ZOFCD) has been converted to Equity Shares as per the conversion terms in the debenture document and Funds has been raised through allotment of Equity shares via Private placement, the relevant requirement of section 42 and 62 of Companies Act,2013 have been complied with. The unutilised amount has been kept in short term mutual funds, inter corporate deposits and cash and cash equivalent for the year ended 31^{st} March 2026.

xi. a. No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

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

c. As per Management Representation the has not received any whistle blower complaints during the year and hence clause 3(xi)(c) is not applicable to the Company.

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

xiii. In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to applicable transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed at note no.33 in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv.(a) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.

(b)We have considered, to the extent relevant to our audit, the internal audit reports for the period under audit, issued to the company during the year and until the date of audit report.

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

xvi. (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a)and (b) of the Order is not applicable.

(c) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

xvii. The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 387.77 Lakhs in the current and Rs. 1,579 Lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. The previous statutory auditors M/S Chaturvedi Sohan & Co., Chartered Accountants, have vacated office at the end of the year upon completion of their term of appointment as prescribed under Section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013. The vacation of office is on account of completion of the mandatory term and does not constitute a resignation within the meaning of Clause 3 (xviii) of CARO, 2020.

xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report 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.

xx. As per section 135 of the Companies Act 2013, the company is not liable to contribution toward CSR, accordingly clause 3(xx)(a)(b) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

For C V B & Associates
Chartered Accountant
FRN: 1161131W

C V B & ASSOCIATES * Mumbai * Chartered Accountants *

Sandeep Chaturvedi
Partner
M.No:154248
UDIN: 26154248ZZYOXL9416

Date: 12-05-2026
Place: Mumbai

63SATS Cybertech Limited
(Formerly 63SATS Global Cyber Technologies Networks Ltd.)
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Note	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	2,020.82	27.66
Right of use assets	6	49.69	26.30
Other intangible assets	7 a	540.60	0.34
Intangible assets under development	7 b	600.55	-
Financial assets			
(i) Other financial assets	10	45.00	4.50
Deferred tax assets (net)	20	140.57	-
Other non-current assets	11	134.57	3.83
Total non-current assets		**3,531.80**	62.63
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	8	8,692.99	358.01
(ii) Trade receivables	12	5,821.13	44.05
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	13	3,332.05	106.55
(iv) Bank Balances other than (iii) above	14	4,436.39	143.88
(v) Loans	9	4,000.00	-
(vi) Other financial assets	10	71.46	1.54
Current tax assets (net)	20	505.93	28.95
Other current assets	11	722.59	200.31
Total current assets		**27,582.54**	883.29
Total assets		**31,114.34**	945.92

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Note	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	15	10,112.50	600.00
Other equity		19,637.79	(950.03)
Total equity		**29,750.29**	(350.03)
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	256.94	1,010.53
(ii) Lease Liability		27.66	0.30
Provisions	18	151.72	31.73
Other non-current liabilities	19	-	13.57
Total non-current liabilities		**436.32**	1,056.13
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease Liability		24.14	26.54
(ii) Trade payables	21		
Due to micro and small enterprises		66.99	7.47
Due to others		379.71	90.98
(iii) Other financial liabilities	17	31.18	18.93
Provisions	18	31.88	8.49
Other current liabilities	19	393.83	87.41
Total current liabilities		**927.73**	239.82
Total Liabilities		**1,364.05**	1,295.95
Total equity and liabilities		**31,114.34**	945.92

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements 1 to 42

In terms of our report attached
For C V B & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 116131W)
by the hand of

Sandeep Chaturvedi
Partner
Membership No. 154248

Place : Mumbai
Date: May 12 , 2026

For and on behalf of the Board

Neehar Pathare
MD & CEO
DIN-08602019

Srinivas Lingamuthu
Jt. MD & Jt. CEO
DIN- 06727385

Jatin Doshi
CFO

Reena Agrawal
Company Secretary

Place : Mumbai
Date: May 12 , 2026

63SATS Cybertech Limited
(Formerly 63SATS Global Cyber Technologies Networks Ltd.)
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2026

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Note	Year Ended 31.03.2026	Year Ended 31.03.2025
Revenue from operations	22	8,716.13	239.67
Other income (net)	23	798.79	61.50
Total Income		**9,514.92**	301.17
Expenses			
Cost of Goods Sold	24	4,007.74	-
Employee benefits expense	25	1,927.03	1,105.39
Finance costs	26	174.04	74.48
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	27	73.93	14.26
Other expenses	28	3,967.91	713.28
Total expenses		**10,150.65**	1,907.41
Profit / (Loss) before tax		**(635.73)**	(1,606.24)
Tax expense / (credit):			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax expenses / (income)		(132.72)	-
Total tax expense		**(132.72)**	-
(Loss) / Profit for the year		**(503.01)**	(1,606.24)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
liability/asset		(31.20)	-
Income tax relating to above mentioned items		7.85	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income (net of tax)		**(23.35)**	**-**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(526.36)**	**(1,606.24)**
Earnings per share: (Face Value per share ₹ 1/-)			
Basic and Diluted per share (in ₹)		(0.26)	(3.68)
Face Value Per Share (in ₹)		1.00	1.00

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements 1 to 42

In terms of our report attached
For C V B & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 116131W)
by the hand of

Sandeep Chaturvedi
Partner
Membership No. 154248

Place : Mumbai
Date: May 12 , 2026

C V B & ASSOCIATES Mumbai Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board

Neehar Pathare
MD & CEO
DIN-08602019

Srinivas Lingamuthu
Jt. MD & Jt. CEO
DIN- 06727385

Jatin Doshi
CFO

Reena Agrawal
Company Secretary

Place : Mumbai
Date: May 12 , 2026

For 63SATS Cybertech Limited

63SATS Cybertech Limited
(Formerly 63SATS Global Cyber Technologies Networks Ltd.)

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

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	Reserves and surplus			Other Comprehensive Income	Total other equity	Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company
		Securities premium reserve	Equity portion of Convertible Debenture	Retained earnings			
Balance at 01.04.2024	100.00	-	-	94.23	-	94.23	194.23
Changes in equity for the year ended 31.03.2025							
Issue of share capital during year	500.00	-	-	-	-	-	500.00
Convertible Debenture Reserve (Equity)	-	-	561.98	-	-	561.98	561.98
Profit for the year	-	-	-	(1,606.24)	-	(1,606.24)	(1,606.24)
Balance at 31.03.2025	600.00	-	561.98	(1,512.01)	-	(950.03)	(350.03)
Balance at 01.04.2025	600.00	-	561.98	(1,512.01)	-	(950.03)	(350.03)
Changes in equity for the year ended 31.03.26							
Addition during the year	9,512.50	-	-	-	-	-	9,512.50
Securities premium received on issue of shares	-	22,258.37	-	-	-	22,258.37	22,258.37
Expenses in relation to issue of shares	-	(722.70)	-	-	-	(722.70)	(722.70)
Convertible Debentures Reserve (Equity) - addition on issue of additional debenture	-	-	1,465.03	-	-	1,465.03	1,465.03
Convertible Debentures Reserve (Equity) - reduction on conversion of debentures into equity	-	-	(1,886.52)	-	-	(1,886.52)	(1,886.52)
Profit / (loss) for the year	-	-	-	(503.01)	(23.35)	(526.36)	(526.36)
Balance at 31.03.2026	**10,112.50**	**21,535.67**	**140.49**	**(2,015.02)**	**(23.35)**	**19,637.79**	**29,750.29**

Nature and purpose of reserves:

Securities Premium Reserve: The amount received in excess of face value of the equity shares is recognised in Securities Premium Reserve.

Equity portion of Convertible Debenture: The difference between the proceeds received on issue of zero coupon fully convertible debentures and the fair value of its liability component is recognised as Equity Component of convertible Debentures.

Retained earnings: Remaining portion of profits earned by the Company till date after appropriations.

In terms of our report attached
For C V B & Associates
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Sandeep Chaturvedi
Partner
Membership No. 154248

Place : Mumbai
Date: May 12 , 2026

For and on behalf of the Board

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Srinivas Lingamuthu
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DIN- 06727385

Jatin Doshi
CFO

Reena Agrawal
Company Secretary

Place : Mumbai
Date: May 12 , 2026

63SATS Cybertech Limited

(Formerly 63SATS Global Cyber Technologies Networks Ltd.)

Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2026

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2026		Year ended 31.03.2025	
A. Cash flow from operating activities				
Profit / (Loss) before tax		(635.73)		(1,606.24)
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation and amortisation expense	73.93		14.26	
Gain on fair valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(512.31)		(8.01)	
Finance costs	153.80		74.48	
Dividend income	-		(33.19)	
Interest income	(286.35)	(570.93)	(20.30)	27.24
Operating profit / (loss) before working capital changes		**(1,206.66)**		(1,579.00)
Changes in working capital:				
Adjustments for:				
Trade receivables, loans, other financial assets and other assets	(6,314.61)		(254.26)	
Trade payables, other financial liabilities, other liabilities and provision	764.12	(5,550.49)	258.29	4.03
Cash used in operations		**(6,757.15)**		(1,574.97)
Net Income Tax paid		(604.00)		(29.19)
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)		**(7,361.15)**		(1,604.16)
B. Cash flow from investing activities				
Capital expenditure on Property, plant and equipment and other Intangible assets including capital advances		(3,202.33)		(32.27)
Purchase of Financial assets - others		(29,077.63)		(350.00)
Bank deposits not considered as Cash and cash equivalents (Net)		(4,332.51)		41.12
Sale of Investments		21,254.96		-
Placement of Inter Corporate Deposit		(4,000.00)		-
Interest income		227.79		22.73
Dividend on investments		-		33.19
Cash flow from investing activities		**(19,129.72)**		(285.23)
Net cash flow from investing activities (B)		**(19,129.72)**		(285.23)
C. Cash flow from financing activities				
Issue of Share capital including shar premium		24,844.30		500.00
Borrowing - issue of Zero Coupon Unsecured Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures		4,875.00		1,500.00
Repayment of lease liabilities - Principal		(2.60)		(9.44)
- Interest		(0.33)		(1.74)
Net cash used in financing activities (C)		**29,716.37**		**1,988.82**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)		**3,225.50**		99.43
Cash and cash equivalents (opening balance)		106.55		7.12
Cash and cash equivalents (closing balance)		3,332.05		106.55

Notes to cash flow statement:

1. Cash flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Accounting Standard (Ind-AS 7) Statement of Cash flows".

In terms of our report attached
For C V B & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 116131W)
by the hand of

Sandeep Chaturvedi
Partner
Membership No. 154248

Place : Mumbai
Date: May 12 , 2026

For and on behalf of the Board

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Srinivas Lingamuthu
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DIN- 06727385

Jatin Doshi
CFO

Reena Agrawal
Company Secretary

Place : Mumbai
Date: May 12 , 2026

1. Company Overview

63SATS Cybertech Limited (formerly 63SATS Global Cybertechnologies Networks Limited) (the 'Company') is domiciled in India. The Company's registered office is at FT Tower,3rd floor, CTS No. 256&257 Suren Road, Chakala, Andheri (East) – 400093, India. The Company's Corporate Identity Number (CIN) is U72900MH2007PLC168354

The principal activity of the company is that of to carry on the business of providing a comprehensive cybersecurity solutions, catering to the needs of citizens, enterprises and the government.

These Ind-AS compliant financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 12th May 2026.

2. Basis of Preparations

2.1. Statement of compliance and Basis of Preparation

These financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the 2013 Act") under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, subsequent amendment thereto and the relevant provisions of the 2013 Act.

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis using the historical cost measurement except for the following material items that have been measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind AS:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments)
- Defined benefit and other long-term employee benefits

The accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

2.2. Functional and presentation currency

These separate financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest rupees lakhs, unless otherwise indicated.

2.3. Use of judgements and estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make certain estimates, judgements and assumptions. These affect the application of accounting policies, the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the reporting date of the financial statements and reported amounts of income and expenses during the period. Accounting estimates could change from period to period and the actual results could differ from those estimates. These are reviewed by the management on an on-going basis and appropriate changes in estimates are made prospectively as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. The management believes that the estimates used in preparation of these financial statements are just, prudent and reasonable.

C V B & ASSOCIATES Mumbai Chartered Accountants

For 63SATS Cybertech Limited

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ending 31 March 2026 is included in the following notes:

- Note 3.3, 3.4, 5 and 7 - Estimation of useful life of tangible and intangible assets.
- Note no. 3.8: Estimation of income taxes.

3. Material Accounting Policies

The Company has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these financial statements.

3.1. Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration expected to receive in exchange for those products or services. The Company recognises the revenue as per five step model as specified in Ind AS 115. Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold, and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers.

The revenue from the sale of software products (including IPR based licenses) is recognised on delivery/granting of right to use. In case software are bundled with support, charges for support are recognized as revenues ratably over the contractual period that the support services are provided on cost plus basis. In respect of service contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time and where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration, revenue is recognized over time. Revenue from fixed price service contracts is recognised based on acts performed as specified in the contracts over the contract period where performance of several acts is required over that period with allocation of revenue based on percentage of completion of efforts basis. In the case of time and material contracts, revenue is recognised on the basis of hours completed and material used. In instances when revenue is derived from sales of third-party vendor services, material or licenses, revenue is recorded on a gross basis when the Company is a principal to the transaction and net of costs when the Company is acting as an agent between the customer and the vendor, once control of a promised good is transferred to a customer. Certain upfront non-recurring incremental contract acquisition costs are deferred and classified as Deferred contract cost and amortized to revenue, usually on a straight-line basis, over the term of the contract.

The billing schedules agreed with customers include periodic performance-based billing and/ or milestone-based progress billings. Revenues in excess of invoicing are classified as contract assets (which are referred to as unbilled revenue). Contract assets are classified as unbilled receivables (only act of invoicing is pending) when there is unconditional right to receive cash, and only passage of time is required, as per contractual terms. Invoicing in excess of revenues are classified as contract liabilities (which are referred to as unearned revenues).

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For 63SATS Cybertech Limited

3.2. Interest income

Interest income from debt instruments is recognised using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income in respect of income tax is accounted on receipt basis.

3.3. Property, plant and equipment

i. Recognition and measurement

Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The cost of PPE comprises its purchase price including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes after deducting trade discounts and rebates and any costs directly attributable to bring in the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

PPE which are not ready for intended use as on the date of Balance Sheet are disclosed as "Capital work-in-progress".

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets) is recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss.

ii. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure relating to PPE is capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits with these will flow to the company and cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs & maintenance costs are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss as and when incurred.

iii. Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. Leased assets and leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually and the effects of any changes in estimates are accounted for on a prospective basis.

Freehold Land is not depreciated. For others, depreciation has been provided on the basis of estimated useful life as follows.

Assets	Useful life
Office Equipment	2 to 5 Years
Computer Hardware	3 to 6 Years
Furniture and Fixtures	5 to 10 Years
Buildings	50 to 58 Years

Assets costing up to ₹ 5,000/- are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition.

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For 63SATS Cybertech Limited (Formerly 63SATS Global Cyber Technologies Networks Limited)

3.4. Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment, if any. The cost of intangible assets comprises its purchase price including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes after deducting trade discounts and rebates and any costs directly attributable to bring in use. Intangible assets are amortized over their respective individual estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis, from the date that they are available for use. Research costs are expensed as incurred. Amortization methods and useful lives are reviewed annually and the effects of any changes in estimates are accounted for on a prospective basis.

The Company amortises intangible assets using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life as follows:

- Patents, copyright and other rights - 8 years
- Computer software - 4 to 6 years

Development expenditure, on an individual project, is recognized as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale.
- Its intention to complete and its ability and intention to use or sell the asset.
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits.
- The availability of resources to complete the asset.
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development.

Subsequently, following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the cost model is applied requiring the asset to be carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization of the asset begins when development is complete, and the asset is available for use. It is amortized over the period of expected future benefit. Amortization expense is recognized in the statement of profit and loss. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

3.5. Cash and cash equivalents.

The Company considers all highly liquid investments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

3.6. Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. The classification of financial instruments depends on the objective of the business model for which it is held. Management determines the classification of its financial instruments at recognition.

Classification		Initial recognition	Subsequent recognition
Non-derivative financial instruments			
a)	Financial assets at amortised cost: if it is held within business model where purpose is to hold asset for contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on principal outstanding	At fair value including directly attributable transaction costs	Subsequently carried at amortised cost using effective interest rate method less any impairment loss
b)	Financial assets at fair value	At fair value excluding	Fair valued at each

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For 63SATS Cybertech Limited (Formerly 63SATS Global Cyber Technologies Networks Limited)

through statement of profit and loss: if financial asset is not classified in any of the above categories	directly attributable transaction costs. Transaction costs are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	subsequent reporting date.
c) Trade receivable (which do not contain significant financing component)	At transaction price	Subsequently held at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method, net of any expected credit loss (Trade Receivable more than 270 days are booked at 100% ECL rate).
d) Financial liabilities	At fair value including directly attributable transaction costs	**At amortised cost:** using effective interest method except certain items.
e) Borrowings	In respect of compound financial instruments, Zero Coupon Unsecured, Optionally Fully Convertible Debenture, the liability component is measured at the present value of the future cash flows (redemption amount), discounted using a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument without a conversion option. The equity component is measured as the residual amount, i.e., the difference between the proceeds received and the fair value of the liability component.	•The liability component is subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. •The equity component is not remeasured after initial recognition.
Share capital		
Ordinary shares classified as equity.		

Financial assets are reclassified subsequent to their recognition if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Derecognition of financial instruments: A financial asset is derecognised by the Company only when:

- Contractual right to receive cash flows from the assets expires; or
- the Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset; or
- if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset; or
- the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset.

Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in statement of profit and loss including cumulative gain or loss in case of financial assets subsequently valued at fair value through other comprehensive income. In case of financial assets and liability subsequently fair valued through profit or loss gain or loss is presented on a net basis.

A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

i. Measurement of Fair Value

Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non- financial assets and liabilities. In determining the fair value of its financial instruments as define in Ind AS 113, the Company regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs, valuation adjustments, uses a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks, existing at each reporting date. The methods used to determine fair value include discounted cash flow analysis, available quoted market prices and dealer quotes. All methods of assessing fair value result in general approximation of value, and such value may never actually be realized.

ii. Foreign Currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency of the Company at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions or at rates that closely approximate the rate at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in profit or loss.

3.7. Employee benefits

iii. Short-term obligations

The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees is recognised as an expense during the period when the employee renders those services.

iv. Other long-term employee benefit obligations

Compensated Absences

The Company has a policy on compensated absences which are both accumulating and non-accumulating in nature. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary at each reporting date using projected unit credit method on the additional amount expected to be paid/availed as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date and recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. Expense on non-accumulating compensated absences is recognized in the year in which the absences occur.

Defined Benefit Plan

The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan ('the Gratuity Plan') covering eligible employees. The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated at each reporting date by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised, net of tax impact, in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet. Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from

plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service cost. The amount of net interest expense calculated by applying the liability discount rate to the net defined liability or asset is charged or credited to 'Finance Cost' in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Defined Contribution Plans

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

3.8. Leases

The Company, at the inception of a contract, assesses whether the contract is a lease or not lease.

Company as a lessee

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date. The lease payments are discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate. The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset.

The Company accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract.

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value and are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Company as a lessor

At the inception of the lease the Company classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. The Company recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. In case of a finance lease, finance income is recognised over the lease term based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the lessor's net investment in the lease. When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short-term lease to which the Company applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

3.9. Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax and it is recognised in profit or loss.

i. Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or recoverable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or recoverable in respect of previous years.

C V B & ASSOCIATES Mumbai Chartered Accountants

For 63SATS Cybertech Limited (Formerly 63SATS Global Cyber Technologies Networks Limited)

The amount of current tax payable or recoverable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Interest income in respect of income tax is shown under Other Income and interest expenses and penalties, if any, are included in current tax expense. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amount and there is an intention to settle the assets and liabilities on net basis.

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 amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on business plans of the Company and the reversal of temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. 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.

3.10. Operating Cycle

Based on the nature of activities of the Company, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

3.11. Provisions

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are not discounted to their present value and are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

3.12. Research and development costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditure is expensed except for an individual project it is recognised as an intangible asset when the recognition criteria as per Ind AS 38 are met.

3.13. Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of a company whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Company to make decisions about resource allocation and assess its performance and for which discrete financial information is available.

3.14. Significant Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the Company's Standalone 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, including the disclosure of contingent

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For 63SATS Cybertech Limited

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.

a) Judgements:

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

Significant Judgement is required for identifying separate performance obligation, determination of basis and its appropriateness for allocation of transaction price to the identified performance obligations and recognition of such identified performance obligations based on timing of satisfaction (i.e. over time or point in time). The Company considered each promise in a contract with customer to transfer a goods or service that is distinct or a series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same and that have the same pattern of transfer to the customer to identify separate performance obligation, transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation that depicts the amount of consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to the customer and point of transfer of control in goods or service to determine whether the performance obligation is satisfied over time or at a point in time.

b) Estimates and assumptions:-

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial 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.

c) Expected Credit loss on trade receivables:

The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed. In addition to that management also make specific provision in case the recovery is not expected based on their discussion with the customer's.

4. Standards issued but not yet effective

Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not notified amendments to the Ind AS which are effective 1st April, 2026.

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For 63SATS Cybertech Limited

63SATS Cybertech Limited
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Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

5 Property, plant and equipment

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Freehold Land	Buildings	Computer Hardware	Office Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Total
Period ended March 31, 2026						
Gross carrying Value as at April 01, 2025	-	-	24.38	3.49	4.04	31.91
Additions	1,140.16	799.46	80.29	7.79	-	2,027.70
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(2.20)	(2.20)
Gross carrying Value as at March 31, 2026	**1,140.16**	**799.46**	**104.67**	**11.28**	**1.84**	**2,057.41**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment as at April 01, 2025	-	-	3.24	0.74	0.27	4.25
Charged during the year	-	11.57	17.78	2.88	0.32	32.55
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(0.21)	(0.21)
Upto March 31, 2026	**-**	**11.57**	**21.02**	**3.62**	**0.38**	**36.59**
Gross carrying Value as at March 31, 2026	**1,140.16**	**787.89**	**83.65**	**7.66**	**1.46**	**2,020.82**

Year ended March 31, 2025						
Gross carrying Value as at April 01, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	24.38	3.49	4.04	31.91
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying Value as at March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**	**24.38**	**3.49**	**4.04**	**31.91**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment as at April 01, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charged during the year	-	-	3.24	0.74	0.27	4.25
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upto March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**	**3.24**	**0.74**	**0.27**	**4.25**
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**	**21.14**	**2.75**	**3.77**	**27.66**

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For 63SATS Cybertech Limited

6 Right of Use Assets

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Buildings	Total
Year ended March 31, 2026		
Gross carrying Value as at April 1, 2025	36.29	36.29
Additions	51.41	51.41
Deletions on dehiring premises / Changes in lease terms	(36.29)	(36.29)
Gross carrying Value as at March 31, 2026	**51.41**	**51.41**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment		
as at April 01, 2025	9.99	9.99
Charged during the year	4.17	4.17
Deletions on dehiring premises	(12.44)	(12.44)
Upto March 31, 2026	**1.72**	**1.72**
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2026	**49.69**	**49.69**

Year ended March 31, 2024		
Gross carrying Value as at April 1, 2024	-	-
Additions	36.29	36.29
Deletions on dehiring premises	-	-
Gross carrying Value as at March 31, 2025	**36.29**	**36.29**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment		
as at April 01, 2024	-	-
Charged during the year	9.99	9.99
Deletions on dehiring premises	-	-
Upto March 31, 2025	**9.99**	**9.99**
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2025	**26.30**	**26.30**

Notes:

The Company as a Lessee:

A The Company incurred ₹ 55.95 lakhs (Previous Year ₹ 54.30 lakhs) for the year ended 31st March, 2026 towards expenses relating to short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The total cash outflow for leases is ₹ 73.32 lakhs (Previous Year ₹ 64.04 lakhs) for the year ended 31st March, 2026, including cash outflow of short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. Interest on lease liabilities is ₹ 0.71 lakhs (Previous Year ₹ 1.74 lakhs) for the year.

B The Company has entered into cancellable and non-cancellable operating lease agreements as a lessee for some premises ranging from 09 months to 24 months and may be renewed for further period based on mutual agreement of the parties.

The Commitment related to lease payments are as under:

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Not later than one year	25.72	1.65
Later than one year and not later than two years	-	-
Later than two years and not later than five years	-	-
Later than five years	-	-

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7 a Other Intangible Assets

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Trade Mark	Computer software	Total
Year ended March 31, 2026			
Gross carrying Value as at April 01, 2025	0.36	-	0.36
Additions	0.54	576.93	577.47
Write off	-	-	-
Gross carrying Value as at March 31, 2026	**0.90**	**576.93**	**577.83**
Accumulated amortisation and impairment as at April 01, 2025	0.02	-	0.02
Charged during the year	0.06	37.15	37.21
Write off	-	-	-
Upto March 31, 2026	**0.08**	**37.15**	**37.23**
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2026	**0.82**	**539.78**	**540.60**
Year ended March 31, 2025			
Gross carrying Value as at April 01, 2024	-	-	-
Additions	0.36	-	0.36
Disposals	-	-	-
Gross carrying Value as at March 31, 2025	**0.36**	-	**0.36**
Accumulated amortisation and impairment as at April 01, 2024	-	-	-
Charged during the year	0.02	-	0.02
Disposals	-	-	-
Upto March 31, 2025	**0.02**	-	**0.02**
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2025	**0.34**	-	**0.34**

7 b Intangible assets under development

Intangible assets under development	Amount in CWIP for a period of	
	Less than 1 year	Total
Year ended March 31, 2026		
Projects in progress	600.55	600.55
Total	600.55	600.55
Year ended March 31, 2025		
Projects in progress	-	-
Total	-	-

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8 Investments

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Current Investment		
Investment in Mutual Fund		
1 Nil (Previous Year 5,640.750) units of Nippon India Liquid Fund- Direct Plan -Growth	-	358.01
2 5,80,518.858 (Previous Year Nil) units of Aditya Birla SL Liquid Fund Direct Plan	466.47	-
3 1,00,309.745 (Previous Year 000.000) units of Switch in from Axis Overnight Fund	1,216.22	-
4 44,425.597 (Previous Year Nil) units of Nippon India Ultra Short Fund Direct Pl	1,068.59	-
5 1,81,001.745 (Previous Year Nil) units of Tata Overnight Fund Direct Plan Growth	1,065.48	-
6 1,54,722.618 (Previous Year Nil) units of Trust MF Liquid Fund Direct Plan Growth	1,161.79	-
7 2,11,460.872 (Previous Year Nil) units of Aditya Birla SL Saving Fund Direct Plan	1,237.04	-
8 35,074.614 (Previous Year Nil) units of Nippon India Money Market Fund Direct P	930.86	-
9 2,67,871.179 (Previous Year Nil) units of ICICI Prudential Savings Fund - Direct – Growth	1,546.54	-
Total Investment in Mutual funds	**8,692.99**	**358.01**
Total Current Investment	**8,692.99**	**358.01**
Aggregate Value of listed but not quoted investment	-	-
Aggregate Value of unquoted investment	8,692.99	358.01
Aggregate amount of expected credit loss	-	-

9 Loans

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars		As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Current			
Secured - Considered good			
Inter corporate loan		2,500.00	-
Unsecured - Considered good			
Inter corporate loan		1,500.00	-
	Total	4,000.00	-
Total Loans		4,000.00	-

10 Other Financial Assets

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars		As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Non-Current			
Security Deposits		5.00	4.50
Other Bank Balances			
In deposit accounts		40.00	-
	Total	45.00	4.50
Current			
Interest accrued on bank fixed deposits / Others		29.32	-
Interest accrued on ICD		29.23	-
Unbilled receivable		12.91	1.54
	Total	71.46	1.54
Total Other Financial Assets		116.46	6.04

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63SATS Cybertech Limited

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Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

11 Other Assets

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars		As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Other Non-Current assets			
Prepaid Expenses		7.55	3.83
Deferred Contract Cost		127.02	-
	Total	134.57	3.83
Other current assets			
Advance for Sale of Software		46.63	-
Prepaid expenses		230.12	81.76
Deferred Contract Cost		124.69	-
Balances With Government Authorities		188.81	89.06
Advances for supply of goods and services			
Considered good		132.34	29.49
Considered doubtful		-	-
		132.34	29.49
Less: Allowance for doubtful advances		-	-
		132.34	29.49
	Total	722.59	200.31
Total Other Assets		857.16	204.14

12 Trade receivables

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Current Unsecured		
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	5,821.13	44.05
Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-
Total Trade Receivables	5,821.13	44.05

Trade receivable ageing schedule for the year ended as on March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Not Due or Less than 6 Months	6 Months to 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade receivable - Considered goods	5,820.68	0.45	-	-	-	5,821.13
	(44.05)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(44.05)
Undisputed Trade receivable - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Disputed Trade receivable - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Total	**5,820.68**	**0.45**	-	-	-	**5,821.13**
	(44.05)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Total Trade receivable	**5,820.68**	**0.45**	-	-	-	**5,821.13**
	(44.05)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(44.05)

Previous Year amounts are given in bracket

Trade receivable schedule is prepared on the basis of due date of payment. Unbilled dues ₹ 12.91 lakhs (Previous Year ₹ 1.54 lakhs)

13 Cash and cash equivalents

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Cash And Bank Balances		
Cash on hand	0.62	0.26
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	431.43	106.29
In deposit accounts with original maturity of less than 3 months	2,900.00	-
	3,331.43	106.29
Total Cash and Cash equivalents	3,332.05	106.55

14 Bank Balances other than (13) above

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Other bank balances		
In deposit accounts with original maturity of more than 12 months	202.40	-
In deposit accounts with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months	4,233.99	143.88
Total Bank Balances other than (13) above	4,436.39	143.88

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15 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026		As at 31.03.2025	
	Number of shares	₹ in lakhs	Number of shares	₹ in lakhs
Authorised:				
Equity shares of ₹ 1/- each (P.Y ₹ 1/- each)	1,25,75,00,000	12,575.00	53,75,00,000	5,375.00
Preference shares of ₹ 1/- each	25,00,000	25.00	25,00,000	25.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up:				
Equity shares of ₹ 1/- each (P.Y ₹ 1/- each)	1,01,12,49,700	10,112.50	5,99,99,700	600.00

a. Reconciliation of number of shares

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026		As at 31.03.2025	
	Number of shares	₹ in lakhs	Number of shares	₹ in lakhs
Equity Shares				
Opening Balance	5,99,99,700	600.00	1,00,00,000	100.00
Changes during the period	95,12,50,000	9,512.50	4,99,99,700	500.00
Closing Balance	1,01,12,49,700	10,112.50	5,99,99,700	600.00

b. Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares:

The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of ₹1/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. 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 in the proportion of equity shares held.

c. Details of equity shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% equity shares in the Company:

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026		As at 31.03.2025	
	Number of Equity Shares held	% Holding	Number of Equity Shares held	% Holding
63 moons technologies ltd (Holding Company)*	65,99,99,700	65.27	5,99,99,700	100.00

* Includes sixty share of company which is held by nominees of 63 moons technologies ltd and 63 moons technologies ltd has all the beneficial interest related to that sixty equity share.

d Details of equity shares held by promoters in the Company:

Particulars	Number of Equity Shares held	% of total shares	% of Change during the year
63 moons technologies ltd (Holding Company)*	65,99,99,700	65.27	(34.73)

* Includes sixty share of company which is held by nominees of 63 moons technologies ltd and 63 moons technologies ltd has all the beneficial interest related to that sixty equity share.

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16 Borrowings

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Non-Current		
6,000 (Previous Year 6000) Zero Coupon Unsecured Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures of ₹ 1,00,000/- each (₹ 1,00,000/- (Previous Year ₹ 25,000/-) paid up)	-	1,010.53
1500 (Previous Year Nil) Zero Coupon Unsecured Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures of ₹ 1,00,000/- each – Tranche VI (₹ 25,000/- paid up)	256.94	-
Total	256.94	1,010.53

7,500 (Previous Year 6,000) partly paid Zero Coupon Unsecured Fully Convertible Debentures (ZOFCD) of Rs. 1,00,000/- each (Rs. 25,000/- paid up) are issued at par. The ZOFCDs do not carry interest. The debenture holder shall have option to convert at any time after three months of issue. The instrument is convertible into1,00,000 equity shares of face value of Rs. 1/- per share at par for every 1 ZOFCD held. Equity shares arising out of conversion of ZOFCDs will rank pari passu in all respect with the then outstanding equity shares of the Company on the date of allotment, except for dividend, which if declared, shall be paid on pro-rata basis from the date of allotment of such equity shares If not converted as above, anytime within the 5th year from allotment, ZOFCDs shall be converted into 1,00,000 equity shares of Rs 1/-each. If not opted to be converted at all, then the amount paid-up on ZOFCDs would be redeemed at par. ZOFCDs being compound instruments, the liability component is measured at the present value of the future cash flows (redemption amount), discounted using a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument without a conversion option. The equity component is measured as the residual amount, i.e., the difference between the proceeds received and the fair value of the liability component. During the year, calls were made for 6,000 (Previous Year Nil) ZOFCDs for remaining unpaid amount and were fully paid. Subsequently, the same were converted into equity as per the terms of issue.

17 Other Financial Liabilities

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Current		
Payables on purchase of fixed assets	1.40	-
Payable to employees and other contractual obligations	29.48	0.30
Advances from customers	0.30	-
Total	31.18	0.30
Total Other Financial Liabilities	31.18	0.30

18 Provisions

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Non-Current		
Compensated absences	74.57	31.73
Gratuity	77.15	-
Total	151.72	31.73
Current		
Compensated absences	31.88	8.49
Gratuity	-	-
Total	31.88	8.49
Total Provisions	183.60	40.22

19 Other liabilities

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Non-Current		
Income received in advance/unearned revenue	-	13.57
Total	-	13.57
Current		
Statutory remittances	192.57	33.08
Income received in advance/unearned revenue	201.26	54.33
Total	393.83	87.41
Total other liabilities	393.83	100.98

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20 Income Tax & deferred tax

(₹ in lakhs)

Income Tax recognised in Profit or loss:

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Current Tax		
In respect of the current year	-	-
In respect of earlier years	-	-
	-	-
Deferred Tax	(132.72)	-
Total tax expense recognised in the current year relating to continuing operations	**(132.72)**	-

20.1 Reconciliation of tax expense with the effective tax

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Profit before tax from continuing operations (a)	(635.73)	(1,606.24)
Income tax rate as applicable (b)	26.00%	26.00%
Calculated taxes based on above, without any adjustments for deductions [(a) x (b)]	(165.29)	(417.62)
Expense not allowable under income tax	38.49	-
Earlier year deferred tax assets recognised	(10.57)	-
Deferred Tax assets not recognised / recognised at different rate	4.65	417.62
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss (relating to continuing operations)	(132.72)	-

20.2 Tax Losses

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax has been recognised	384.25	417.8

20.3 Deferred tax liabilities /(assets)

(a) The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to :

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Deferred income tax liabilities		
Property, plant and equipment	45.73	-
Investments	53.45	-
Total deferred income tax liabilities	99.18	-
Deferred income tax assets		
Provision for employees benefits	46.21	-
Right to use assets	0.53	-
Loss carried forward	193.01	-
	239.75	-
Deferred income tax (assets) / liabilities after set off	**(140.57)**	-

(b) Movement in deferred tax liabilities / (assets):

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Net deferred tax (assets) / liabilities at the beginning	-	-
Charged to profit or loss on account of:		
Property, plant and equipment	45.73	-
Investments	53.45	-
Provision for employees benefits	(54.06)	-
Right to use assets	(0.53)	-
Tax losses	(193.01)	-
	(148.42)	-
Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income:		
Employee benefit expenses	7.85	-
Net deferred tax (assets) / liabilities at the closing	(140.57)	-

20.4 Current Tax Asset / (Liabilities)

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Net of Advance tax /Provision for current year income tax	505.93	28.95
Total	505.93	28.95
Total Current Tax Asset	505.93	28.95

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21 Trade payable

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year Ended 31.03.2025
Undisputed dues to micro and small enterprises	66.99	7.47
Disputed dues to micro and small enterprises	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	372.55	45.84
Payable to related parties	7.16	45.14
Total Trade payables	**446.70**	**98.45**

Trade Payable ageing schedule for the year ended as on March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025:

Particulars	**Not Due or Less than 1 Year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade payables - Others	379.71	-	-	-	379.71
	(90.98)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(90.98)
Undisputed Trade payables - MSME	66.99	-	-	-	66.99
	(7.47)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(7.47)
Disputed Trade payables - Others	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Disputed Trade payables - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Total Trade Payables	446.70	-	-	-	446.70
	(98.45)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(98.45)

Previous Year amounts are given in bracket

Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006:

(a) An amount of ₹ 66.99 lakhs (Previous Year ₹ 7.47 lakhs) and ₹ Nil (Previous Year ₹ Nil) was due and outstanding to suppliers as at the end of the accounting year on account of Principal and Interest respectively.

(b) No interest paid during the year.

(c) No interest is due and payable at the end of the year.

(d) No amount of interest accrued and unpaid at the end of the accounting year.

(e) No amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years.

The above information regarding Micro and Small Enterprises has been determined to the extent replies to the Company's communication have been received from vendors/suppliers regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

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22 Revenue from operations

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year Ended 31.03.2025
Sale of softwares and IT products	8,417.89	-
Security Services & support charges	283.07	122.31
Franchisee Fees	15.18	117.36
Total Revenue From Operations	8,716.13	239.67

Revenue disaggregation by geography is as follows:

(₹ in lakhs)

Geography	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year Ended 31.03.2025
India	8,716.13	236.86
Others	-	2.81
	8,716.13	239.67

Geographical revenue is allocated based on the location of the customers

Changes in contract assets are as follows:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year Ended 31.03.2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	1.54	-
Revenue recognised during the year	58.88	204.87
Invoices raised during the year	(47.51)	(203.34)
Balance at the end of the year	**12.91**	1.54

Changes in unearned and deferred revenue are as follows:

(₹ in lakhs)

	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year Ended 31.03.2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	67.90	-
Revenue recognised that was included in the unearned and deferred revenue at the beginning of the year	(401.65)	-
Increase due to invoicing during the year, excluding amounts recognised as revenue during the year	535.01	67.90
Balance at the end of the year	**201.26**	67.90

23 Other income

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year Ended 31.03.2025
Interest received on financial assets-Carried at amortised cost		
On Bank deposits	135.05	20.30
Interest Received on ICD	149.86	-
On Income tax refunds	1.43	-
	286.34	20.30
*Interest under effective Interest method		
Gain on Fair Valuation of Financial Assets at fair value through profit or loss (net)	512.31	8.01
Dividend received on financial assets	-	33.19
Miscellaneous income	0.14	-
Total Other Income	**798.79**	61.50

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(₹ in lakhs)

24 Cost of Goods Sold	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year Ended 31.03.2025
Cost of Goods Sold	4,007.74	-
Total Purchase of Traded goods	4,007.74	-

25 Employee benefits expense (₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year Ended 31.03.2025
Salaries and wages	1,747.84	1,058.08
Contribution to provident fund and other funds	67.12	34.78
Gratuity	36.10	6.62
Staff welfare expenses	75.97	5.91
Total Employee Benefits expense	**1,927.03**	**1,105.39**

On 21st November 2025, the Government of India notified the 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 - consolidating 29 existing labour laws. The Ministry of Labour & Employment published draft Central Rules and FAQs to enable assessment of the financial impact due to changes in regulations. The incremental impact of change in wage definition results in an increase in the gratuity and compensated absences liability of ₹ 21.46 Lakhs as at 31st March, 2026.

26 Finance Costs (₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year Ended 31.03.2025
Interest expense		
Tax matters	0.01	0.23
Interest on lease rental assets	0.71	1.74
Interest on debentures	167.09	72.51
Others	6.23	-
Total Finance Costs	**174.04**	**74.48**

27 Depreciation and amortisation expenses (₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year Ended 31.03.2025
Depreciation of tangible assets	32.55	4.25
Depreciation on lease property	4.17	9.99
Amortisation of intangible assets	37.21	0.02
	73.93	14.26
Total Depreciation and Amortisation expenses	**73.93**	14.26

28 Other expenses (₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2026	Year Ended 31.03.2025
Electricity	13.22	14.00
Rent	57.00	54.00
Repairs and maintenance	4.30	2.41
Rates and taxes, excluding taxes on income	70.12	49.84
Office Expenses	6.07	2.35
Advertisement, branding & event sponsorship expenses	1,320.44	37.88
Sales promotion expenses	1,509.90	244.78
Travelling and conveyance	115.30	72.31
Software license fees	228.47	85.41
Communication expenses	4.32	2.32
Legal and professional charges	301.03	42.48
Commission on sales	151.32	37.01
Loss of sale of fixed assets	0.20	-
Outsourcing charges	32.24	26.06
Remuneration to Non-Executive Directors	82.90	-
Miscellaneous expenses	71.08	42.43
	3,967.91	713.28
Total Other expenses	**3,967.91**	713.28

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63SATS Cybertech Limited
(Formerly 63SATS Global Cyber Technologies Networks Ltd.)
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

29 **a) Expenditure in foreign currency** (₹ in lakhs)

Nature of Expenses	Year Ended 31.03.2026	Year Ended 31.03.2025
Cost of goods sold	37.38	-
Professional Charges	17.58	-
Travelling expenses	-	5.75
Software license fees	204.83	26.51
Miscellaneous expenses	6.36	5.19
Total	266.16	37.45

b) Earnings in foreign exchange (₹ in lakhs)

Nature of Income	Year Ended 31.03.2026	Year Ended 31.03.2025
Sale of softwares and IT products	-	2.81
Total	-	2.81

30 **Legal and professional charges includes payments to statutory auditors (excluding GST)** (₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2026	Year Ended 31.03.2025
For audit	2.25	0.25
For taxation matters	1.00	-
For limited reviews	0.75	-
For other services	-	0.23
Total	**4.00**	0.48

31 **Earnings Per Share is calculated as follows :**

Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2026	Year Ended 31.03.2025
Net profit / (Loss) attributable to the equity shareholders (for basic/diluted EPS) (₹ in lakhs)		
As per Statement of profit & loss	(503.01)	(1,606.24)
Less: Expenses in relation to issue of shares debited to Share Premium reserve	(722.70)	-
Net profit / (Loss) for calculation of Earning per Share(₹ in lakhs)	(1,225.71)	(1,606.24)
Weighted average number of equity shares		
For Basic EPS	46,85,63,673	4,36,98,428
Add: Effect of dilutive stock options	-	-
For Diluted EPS	46,85,63,673	4,36,98,428
Basic earnings per share (in ₹)	(0.26)	(3.68)
Diluted earnings per share (in ₹)	(0.26)	(3.68)
Face value ₹ per share	1/-	1/-

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63SATS Cybertech Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

32 Ratio Analysis

Sr	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Y.E. 31.03.26	YE 31.03.25	% Variation	Reason for Variation
a	Current ratio	Total Current Assets	Total Current Liabilities	29.73	3.68	707.23%	Ratio increased as with introduction of fresh capital, current assts increased
b	Return on equity ratio	Net Profit as per P&L	Average Total Equity	(4.32%)	NA	NA	Since last year there was negative net worth, ratio not applicable
c	Net profit ratio	Net Profit as per P&L	Revenue From Operations	(7.29%)	(670.19%)	(98.91%)	Ratio has improved due to increase in turnover and other income
d	Return on capital employed	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed	(1.53%)	(222.85%)	(99.31%)	Ratio has improved due to increase in turnover and other income
e	Return on investment	Income generated from invested funds	Average invested funds in treasury investments	6.19%	5.92%	4.58%	Not applicable
f	Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue	Working Capital	0.33	0.37	(11.62%)	Not applicable
g	Debt-equity ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	0.00	NA	NA	Not applicable since net equity as on 31.03.2025 is negative
h	Trade receivables turnover ratio	Revenue	Average Trade Receivable	2.97	10.88	(72.68%)	The ratio reduced due to higher receivable as year end which are not yet due for payment.
i	Trade payables turnover ratio	Purchases of services and other expenses	Average Trade Payables	0.03	2.05	(98.65%)	The ratio reduced due to increase in turnover and reduction trade payable
j	Debt service coverage ratio	Earnings available for debt services	Debt services	NA	NA	NA	Not applicable since there is loss in both years
k	Inventory turnover ratio	Not applicable as the Company has no inventory.					

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33 Related Party Disclosure:

(I) Names of related parties and nature of relationship:

(i) Transactions with Holding Company

1 63 moons technologies limited (63 moons)

(ii) Fellow subsidiaries with transactions

1 Ticker Limited (formerly known as Tickerplant Limited) (Ticker)
2 3.0 verse Limited (Subsidiary of Ticker)
3 Ticker Data Limited (subsidiary of Ticker)

(ii) Key Management Personnel (KMP) as per Ind AS 24

(a) Executive directors :

1 Mr. Neehar Pathare : Managing Director & CEO (w.e.f. 09.05. 2024)
2 Mr. Srinivas Lingamuthu : Joint Managing Director and Joint CEO (w.e.f. 19.09.2025)
3 Mr. Nimish Shukla : Whole Time Director (w.e.f. 01.10.2025)

(b) Non-executive directors :

1 Mr. Radha Binod Barman (w.e.f 08.10.2024)
2 Mr. Srinivas Lingamuthu (w.e.f. 07.11.2024 till 19.09.2025)
3 Mr. Sunil A Mehta (w.e.f 06.01.2025)
4 Mr. Umesh Mehta (w.e.f 18.03.2025)
5 Mr. M Unnikrishnan Nair (w.e.f. 14.01.2026)

(c) Chief Financial Officer :

1 Mr. Jatin Doshi (w.e.f. 01.09.2025) : Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(d) Company Secretary :

1 Mrs. Reena Agrawal (w.e.f. 09.09.2025) : Company Secretary

(e) Nominee directors :

1 Mr. Devendra Agarwal
2 Mr. Hariraj Chouhan

II. Details of transactions with holding Company during the year ended March 31, 2026 and balances outstanding as at March 31, 2026

(a) Details of transactions with holding company:-63moons technologies limited

(₹ in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2026	Year Ended 31.03.2025
1	Sale of softwares and IT products	195.94	8.60
2	Commission paid on sales	151.32	37.01
3	Rent	72.00	54.00
4	Reimbursement of Expenses Charged by the company	-	7.88
5	Reimbursement of Expense charged to the company	20.05	43.13

Sr. No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2026	Year Ended 31.03.2025
1	Trade Receivables	23.02	9.29
2	Trade payables	7.16	45.14

Sr. No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2026	Year Ended 31.03.2025
1	Zero coupon Unsecured Optionally Fully convertible Debentures (ZOFCD)	4,500.00	1,500.00

Sr. No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2026	Year Ended 31.03.2025
1	Zero coupon Unsecured Optionally Fully convertible Debentures (ZOFCD) converted into fully paid equity shares of Rs. 1 each	6,000.00	-

III. Transactions with Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)

(₹ in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2026	Year Ended 31.03.2025
a)	**Key Managerial Personnel (Executive Directors)**		
	Remuneration	397.85	115.28
	Short-term employee benefits		-
	Share-based payments	-	0.75
	* Post-employment benefits which are actuarially determined on overall basis are not included.		
	Reimbursement of Expenses	3.00	-
b)	**Key Management Personnel (Non-executive directors)**		
	Director Remuneration	82.90	16.25

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63SATS Cybertech Limited

(Formerly 63SATS Global Cyber Technologies Networks Ltd.)

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

IV. Transactions with entities having promoter's significant influence (Jupiter Metaverse LLP)

(₹ in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2026	Year Ended 31.03.2025
1	Zero coupon Unsecured Optionally Fully convertible Debentures (ZOFCD)	375.00	-
		375.00	-

V. Transactions with Fellow Subsidiaries

(₹ in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Sale of softwares and IT products	Year Ended 31.03.2026	Year Ended 31.03.2025
1	Ticker Ltd	31.67	0.83
2	3.0 Verse Limited	4.33	0.66
3	Ticker Data Ltd	18.70	1.91
		54.70	**3.40**

Sr. No.	Trade Receivable	Year Ended 31.03.2026	Year Ended 31.03.2025
1	Ticker Ltd	9.47	0.98
2	3.0 Verse Limited	-	0.78
3	Ticker Data Ltd	14.41	2.25
		23.87	**4.01**

VI. Transactions with Individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the voting power that gives control or significant influence

(₹ in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2026	Year Ended 31.03.2025
1	Professional Services*	75.00	-

* Amount paid to Mr. Jignesh Shah for mentoring Company's future vision.

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For 63SATS Cybertech Limited (Formerly 63SATS Global Cyber Technologies Networks Limited) ★

34 Employee benefit plans:

Defined contribution plans: The Company makes Provident Fund and Employee State Insurance Scheme contributions which are defined contributions plans, for qualifying employees. Under the schemes, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The Company has recognised following amounts as contributions in the statement of profit and loss as part of contribution to provident fund and other funds in Note 25 Employee benefits expenses.

Contribution to PF : ₹ 54.29 lakhs (Previous Year ₹ ₹ 29.21 lakhs)
Contribution to ESIC : ₹ 0.17 lakhs (Previous Year ₹ Nil)

Post employment defined benefit plans:

Gratuity Plan : The Company makes annual contributions to the Employee's Group Gratuity Assurance Scheme administered by the Life Insurance Corporation of India ('LIC'), a funded defined benefit plan for qualifying employees. The scheme provides for lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment of an amount equivalent to fifteen days salary payable for each completed year of service or part thereof in excess of six months. Vesting occurs on completion of five years of service.

The following table sets out the funded status of the gratuity plan and amount recognised in the financial statements.

(₹ in lakhs)

	Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2026	Year Ended 31.03.2025
I.	**Change in defined benefit obligation during the year:**		
	Present Value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	80.97	-
	Interest Cost	5.86	-
	Current Service Cost	26.50	80.97
	Benefits Paid	-	-
	Actuarial (gain) / loss on obligations	52.16	-
	Acquisition/Business Combination/Divestiture	30.62	
	Past Service Cost	21.46	-
	Present Value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	**217.57**	**80.97**
II.	**Change in fair value of plan assets during the year:**		
	Fair Value of the plan asset at the beginning of the year	93.85	-
	Expected return on plan assets	6.23	-
	Contributions	7.89	93.85
	Benefits paid	-	-
	Obligation transferred	-	-
	Actuarial gain/ (loss) on plan assets	32.46	-
	Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	**140.43**	**93.85**
	Excess of obligation over plan assets	**(77.14)**	**12.89**
III.	**Components of employer's expense**		
	Current service cost	26.50	80.97
	Interest cost	5.86	-
	Expected return on plan assets	(6.23)	-
	Past Service Cost	21.46	
	Total expense / (credit) recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**47.59**	**80.97**
IV.	**Actual return on plan assets**	**38.69**	-
V.	**Composition of Plan Assets as at the end of the year**		
	Insurer Managed Funds	140.43	93.85
	Fund is managed by LIC of India as per IRDA guidelines, category wise composition of planned asset is not available		
	Total	**140.43**	**93.85**
VI.	**Actuarial assumptions**		
	Discount rate	6.97%	6.64%
	Salary escalation rate	7.50%	7.50%
	Expected rate of return on plan assets	6.64%	0.00%
	Attrition rate	For service 4 yrs. & Below 24.00% 5 Years & above:10% p.a. thereafter	
	Mortality rates	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) URBAN	
VII.	**Experience adjustments**	**2026**	**2025**
	Defined benefit obligation	217.57	80.97
	Fair value of planned assets	140.43	93.85
	Funded Status - Deficit	77.14	(12.88)
	Experience adjustment on plan liabilities [(Gain)/Loss]	-	-
	Experience adjustment on plan assets [Gain/(Loss)]	-	-

VIII. Sensitivity Analysis

(Amount in ₹)

Description	Year Ended 31.03.2026	Year Ended 31.03.2025
Defined Benefit Obligation on Current Assumptions		-
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Discounting	943,627)	(5,11,035)
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Discounting	10,37,494	5,68,753
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	10,75,409	5,87,163
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	(9,96,564)	(5,37,691)
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	(1,00,299)	(57,283)
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	1,04,120	59,679

The sensitivity analysis have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant. The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the projected benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated. Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the projected benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same method as applied in calculating the projected benefit obligation as recognised in the balance sheet. There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior years.

IX. Maturity Analysis of Projected Benefit Obligation: From the Fund

(Amount in ₹)

Projected Benefits Payable in Future Years From the Date of Reporting	Year Ended 31.03.2026	Year Ended 31.03.2025
1st Following Year	24,32,862	7,28,448
2nd Following Year	20,60,868	7,03,213
3rd Following Year	59,89,637	7,04,591
4th Following Year	48,76,534	7,39,381
5th Following Year	11,37,306	7,50,026
Sum of Years 6 To 10	98,42,430	34,41,219
Sum of Years 11 and above	56,89,417	64,21,625

The expected rate of return on plan assets is based on expectation of the average long term rate of return expected to prevail over the estimated term of the obligation on the type of the investments assumed to be held by LIC, since the fund is managed by LIC.

The estimate of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion, increments and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

The Company expects to contribute ₹ 112.43 lakhs (Previous Year ₹ 2.01 lakhs) to the plan assets in the immediate next year.

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35 Contingent liabilities & assets and commitments (to the extent not provided for) (₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
1. Contingent liabilities:		
2. Contingent Assets:		
3. Capital and other commitments		
(i) Estimated amount of contracts to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances).	2,473.06	-
(ii) Commitments relating to lease		
Future minimum lease payments		
Not later than one year	25.72	1.65
Later than one year and not later than two years	-	-
Later than two years and not later than five years	-	-
Later than five years	-	-

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36.Financial Instruments:

36.1 Financial Instruments by category

(₹ in lakhs)

	As at 31.03.2026			
Particulars	**Amortised Cost**	**FVTPL**	**FVTOCI**	**Fair Value**
Assets:				
Investments				
In Mutual Funds	-	8,692.99	-	8,692.99
Inter Corporate Deposits	4,000.00	-	-	4,000.00
Cash and cash equivalents	3,332.05	-	-	3,332.05
Bank balances other than above	4,436.39	-	-	4,436.39
Trade receivables	5,821.13	-	-	5,821.13
Other financial assets	116.46	-	-	116.46
Total Assets	**17,706.03**	**8,692.99**	-	**26,399.02**
Liabilities:				
Trade payables	446.70	-	-	446.70
Borrowings	256.94	-	-	256.94
Other financial liabilities	31.18	-	-	31.18
Lease Liability	51.80	-	-	51.8
Total Liabilities	**786.62**	-	-	**786.62**

	As at 31.03.2025			
Particulars	**Amortised Cost**	**FVTPL**	**FVTOCI**	**Fair Value**
Assets:				
Investments				
In Mutual Funds	-	358.01	-	358.01
Inter Corporate Deposits	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	106.55	-	-	106.55
Bank balances other than above	143.88	-	-	143.88
Trade receivables	44.05	-	-	44.05
Other financial assets	6.04	-	-	6.04
Total Assets	**300.52**	**358.01**	-	**658.53**
Liabilities:				
Trade payables	98.45	-	-	98.45
Borrowings	1,010.53	-	-	1,010.53
Other financial liabilities	18.93	-	-	18.93
Lease Liability	26.84	-	-	26.84
Total Liabilities	**1,154.75**	-	-	**1,154.75**

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36.2 Hierarchy for fair value estimation:

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

- Level 1 hierarchy includes methods and input that use active quoted prices depending upon type of instrument. The quoted prices are derived from platforms like stock exchange etc. Management has used closing prices and values of closing NAV's as applicable in case of financial instruments covered under this level.

- Under level 2 the fair value of the financial instruments that are not traded in any active market are determined using appropriate valuation techniques with the use of observable market data without relying much on the estimates that are entity specific. The inputs under this level are always observable.

- If one or more of the significant inputs are not derived on the basis of observable market data, then fair value estimations derived with such inputs are included in level 3.

- The Company follows a policy to recognise transfers between the levels only at the end of reporting period and accordingly there are no transfers between levels during the year. The information based on the above levels is tabulated here below.

The information based on the above levels is tabulated here under:

Fair value hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on recurring basis

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting period/year using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
In Mutual Funds	8,692.99	8,692.99	-	-

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting period/year using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
In Mutual Funds	358.01	358.01	-	-

The fair values of Investments in mutual funds are based on Net Asset Values (NAV) published by fund houses and uploaded on Association of Mutual Funds of India (AMFI)'s website.

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalent and other current financial liabilities is considered to be the same as their fair value because of their short-term nature. The financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to their fair value.

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Income, expenses, gains or losses on financial instruments:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended	
	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Financial assets carried at amortised cost		
Interest income	286.34	20.30
Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Gain / (loss) on fair valuation	512.31	8.01
Dividend	-	33.19
Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost		
Interest on lease liabilities	0.71	1.74
Depreciation on lease property	4.17	9.99
Interest Cost on Debentures	167.09	72.51

36.3 Financial risk management:

The Company overall risk management policy seeks to minimise potential adverse effect on the financial performance of the Company.

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are credit risk and liquidity risk.

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in loss to the Company and arises mainly from the Company's investment in fixed deposits and balance with banks. The Company transact with banks with high credit ratings only and hence do not expect to incur any material credit losses.

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will face difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. In view of the sufficient liquid assets available to the Company as at year end, the Company does not foresee any liquidity risk in near future.

37 Risk management: -

Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and investment securities.

Trade receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business and their past transactions. Impairment losses in respect of trade receivables are assessed at party level on each reporting date. The Company establishes an expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on historical trends. The ageing analysis of trade receivable (gross of provision) has been considered from the date invoice falls due. Following table depicts expected credit loss on age wise trade receivables.

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Period (in days)		As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Up to 180 days	Amount	5814.79	44.05
	Expected credit loss	-	-
181 – 270 days	Amount	5.89	-
	Expected credit loss	-	-
More than 270 days	Amount	0.45	-
	Expected credit loss	-	-
Total	**Amount**	**5821.13**	**44.05**
	Expected credit loss	-	-

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by generally investing in securities / counter parties with a good credit rating.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's investments are primarily in fixed rate interest bearing securities and liquid mutual funds, hence do not carry substantial interest rate risk.

Capital Management

The primary objective of Company's capital management is to maximize shareholders value and safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern. The Company manages its capital structure and make adjustment in light of changes in business condition.

38. During the year, the Company has incurred cash loss of ₹ 387.77 lakhs (Previous Year 1,579.00 lakhs) and having accumulated losses of ₹ 1,787.29 lakhs as at March 31, 2026 (1,423.27 lakhs as at March 31, 2025). During the year ended March 31, 2026. the Company has raised additional funding of ₹ 375.00 lakhs through issue of Zero Coupon Unsecured Fully Convertible Debentures (ZOFCD) in the current financial year. During the year, the Company has unveiled innovative technology universe of cyber security. The management is also expecting improved business and profitability in the future years, accordingly, the management is confident of meeting its operating and capital requirements in the foreseeable future as per the business plan and hence, the financial statements have been prepared under the going concern assumption.

C V B & ASSOCIATES Mumbai Chartered Accountants

For 63SATS Cybertech Limited

39. The Company is engaged in the business of information technology related products and services and has only one reportable segment. Hence Segment reporting as per Ind AS 108 is not applicable.

40. During the year, the expenses which are in related to fund raising activity towards equity capital, have been directly adjusted against the securities premium account in accordance with the Companies Act, 2013.

41. No transactions to report against the following disclosure requirements as notified by MCA pursuant to amended Schedule III: -

(a) Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency

(b) Benami Property held under Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder

(c) Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies

(d) Relating to borrowed funds:

i. Wilful defaulter

ii. Utilisation of borrowed funds & share premium

iii. Borrowings obtained on the basis of security of current assets

iv. Discrepancy in utilisation of borrowings

v. Current maturity of long-term borrowings

(e) There are no transactions which are not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed any income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

(f) Transactions with companies struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of Companies Act, 1956 during the year ended 31st March 2026.

(g) No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries)

(h) The Company has not received any fund from any party(s) ('Funding Party') with the understanding that the company shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Group or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

C V B & ASSOCIATES Mumbai Chartered Accountants

For 63SATS Cybertech Limited (Formerly 63SATS Global Cyber Technologies Networks Limited)

42. Figures for the previous year have been regrouped / reclassified, wherever necessary to correspond with current year's classification/disclosure

For C V B & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN No. 116131W

Sandeep Chaturvedi
Partner
Membership No.: 154248

For and on behalf of the Board

Neehar Pathare
MD & CEO
DIN – 08602019

Srinivas Lingamuthu
Jt. MD & Jt. CEO
DIN – 06727385

Jatin Doshi
CFO

Reena Agrawal
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 12,2026

UDIN:

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 12,2026