ADMS & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON SPECIAL PURPOSE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To
The Board of Directors / Management
DUDIGITAL GLOBAL (KOREA) LLC.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Special Purpose Standalone Financial Statements of DUDIGITAL GLOBAL (KOREA) LLC. ("the Company") in functional currency i.e., Korean Won (KRW). which comprise the Special Purpose Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, and the Special Purpose Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss, including other comprehensive income, Special Purpose Cash Flow Statement and the Special Purpose Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the special purpose standalone financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (together herein referred to as "Financial Statements" or " Special Purpose Standalone Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Financial Statements are in compliance with the basis of preparation explained in note 2 of the Financial Statement.

These Special Purpose Standalone Financial Statements have been prepared solely for the internal use of the Management of the Company.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of these Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) issued by Institute of Chartered Accountant of India (ICAI). We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Responsibilities of Management for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors / Management is responsible for preparation of these financial statements in accordance with basis of preparation mentioned in note 2 to the Financial Statements.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the accounting principles for safeguarding of the assets of the Group 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 the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial control 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 true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the these Financial Statements, the Board of Directors / Management of the Company is responsible for assessing the ability of the company 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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those Board of Directors / Management are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process.

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

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Special Purposes Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standard on Auditing issued by Institute of Chartered Accountant of

ADMS & CO. DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

India (ICAI). Those standards require that we comply with the ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the amount and disclosures in the Financial Statements. The procedures selected depends on the auditor's judgement, including assessment of risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud and error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor, considers internal financial controls relevant to the Company's preparation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide basis for our opinion on these Special Purpose Financial Statements.

Other matters - restriction of use

These Special Purpose Standalone Financial Statements have been prepared solely for the internal use of the Management of the Company. Accordingly, this report should not be used, referred to or distributed for any other purpose without our prior written consent.

For **ADMS & CO.**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 014626C

ADMS & CO. * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * DELHI

per Varun Gaur
Partner
Membership Number: 514879
UDIN: 26514879OAKCRD6043

Place: Delhi
Date: August 01, 2026

DUDIGITAL GLOBAL (KOREA) LLC.
Registration Number 7288803200
Special purpose balance sheet as at March 31, 2026
(All amounts are in KRW lacs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	**Notes**	**As at March 31, 2026**
Assets		
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	3	928.86
Total non-current assets		**928.86**
Current assets		
Financial assets		
Trade receivables	4	4,311.70
Cash and cash equivalents	5	291.25
Other financial assets	6	1,000.00
Other current assets	7	9.50
Total current assets		**5,612.45**
Total assets		**6,541.31**
Equity and liabilities		
Equity		
Equity share capital	8	2,000.00
Other equity	9	(13.57)
Total equity		**1,986.43**
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings	10	4,089.82
Trade payables	11	
A) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises;		-
B) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		259.49
Contract liabilities	12	9.83
Other current liabilities	13	195.75
Total current liabilities		**4,554.90**
Total liabilities		**4,554.90**
Total equity and liabilities		**6,541.34**
Summary of material accounting policies	2	

The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For A D M S & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 014626C

Varun Gaur
Partner
Membership No. 514879

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 23, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
DUDIGITAL GLOBAL (KOREA) LLC.

Krishna Kumar
Director

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 23, 2026

DUDIGITAL GLOBAL (KOREA) LLC.
Registration Number 7288803200
Special purpose statement of profit and loss for the period ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts are in KRW lacs unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	Notes	For the period from May 02, 2025 to March 31, 2026
I	Revenue from operations	14	6,524.86
II	Other income	15	0.32
III	**Total income (I + II)**		**6,525.18**
IV	**Expenses**		
	Direct Cost	16	86.86
	Employee benefits expense	17	3,619.44
	Finance cost	18	145.08
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	19	560.91
	Other expenses	20	2,126.46
	Total expenses (IV)		**6,538.75**
V	**Profit / (loss) before tax (III-IV)**		**(13.57)**
VI	**Tax expense:**		
	Current tax	21	-
	Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods		-
	Deferred tax		-
	Total tax expense		-
VII	**Profit / (loss) for the period (V-VI)**		**(13.57)**
VIII	**Other comprehensive income**		
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
	-Remeasurement of the defined benefit plan		-
	-Remeasurement gains on exchange differences on translation of foreign operation		-
	-Income tax relating to item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-
IX	**Total other comprehensive income**		-
X	**Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the period (VII + IX)**		**(13.57)**
	Earnings / (loss) per equity share (face value of 1000 KWR each):	21	
	Basic (in INR)		**(6.78)**
	Diluted (in INR)		**(6.78)**

Summary of material accounting policies 2

The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For A D M S & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 014626C

Varun Gaur
Partner
Membership No. 514879

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 23, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of I
DUDIGITAL GLOBAL (KOREA) L

Krishna Kumar
Director

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 23, 2026

DUDIGITAL GLOBAL (KOREA) LLC.
Registration Number 7288803200
Special purpose cash flow statement for the period ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts are in KRW lacs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars		For the period from May 02, 2025 to March 31, 2026
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit / (loss) for the period		(13.57)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense		560.91
Interest expense :		
-borrowings from related parties		136.98
Interest income:		
- Others		(0.32)
		684.00
Working Capital Adjustments:		
(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables		(4,311.70)
(Increase) / decrease in other financial assets		(1,000.00)
(Increase) / decrease in other current Assets		(9.50)
Increase / (decrease) in trade payables		259.47
Increase / (decrease) in contract liabilities		9.83
Increase / (decrease) in other current liabilities		195.75
Cash generated/ (used) from operations		**(4,172.15)**
Net cash generated/(used) from operating activities	**A**	**(4,172.15)**
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipments		(1,489.76)
Interest income		0.32
Net cash generated / (used) in investing activities	**B**	**(1,489.44)**
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds / (repayment) of borrowings		4,089.82
Interest paid		(136.98)
Proceeds from issue of share capital		2,000.00
Net cash generated / (used) in financing activities	**C**	**5,952.84**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(A+B+C)**	291.25
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		-
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		-
Cash and cash equivalents at year end		**291.25**
Cash and cash equivalents comprises:		
Balances with banks:		
-In current account		291.25
Total cash and cash equivalents		**291.25**

Summary of material accounting policies 2

The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For A D M S & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 014626C

Varun Gaur
Partner
Membership No. 514879

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 23, 2026

ADMS & CO. * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * DELHI

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
DUDIGITAL GLOBAL (KOREA) LLC.

Krishna Kumar
Director

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 23, 2026

DUDIGITAL GLOBAL (KOREA) LLC.
Registration Number 7288803200
Special purpose statement of changes in equity for the period ended March 31, 2026
(All nt of assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2026

a. Equity share capital

Particulars	Amount
As at May 02, 2025	-
Issue of equity shares during the period	2,000.00
As at March 31, 2026	2,000.00

b. Other equity

Particulars	Retained earnings	FCTR	Total
Balance as at May 02, 2025	-	-	-
On issue of shares			-
Profit / (loss) for the period	(13.57)	-	(13.57)
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**(13.57)**	-	**(13.57)**

Nature and Purpose of reserves

a) **Retained earnings**

This reserve represents cumulative profits of the company and can be utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Securities premium

This reserve represents premium on issue of shares and can be utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Summary of material accounting policies 2

The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date
For A D M S & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 014626C

Varun Gaur
Partner
Membership No. 514879

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 23, 2026

ADMS & CO. * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * DELHI

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
DUDIGITAL GLOBAL (KOREA) LLC.

Krishna Kumar
Director

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 23, 2026

DUDIGITAL GLOBAL (KOREA) LLC.
Summary of material accounting policies for the year ended 31 March 2026
(All amounts in KRW Lacs, unless otherwise stated)

1. Corporate information

DUDIGITAL GLOBAL (KOREA) LLC. ('the Company') was registered under the Registration No-7288803200 on May 02, 2025. The Registered office of the Company is 4th Floor, 59, Hangang-daero, Yongsan-gu, Seoul (Hannam-dong, Nambulding). The Company is engaged in the business of providing Online Visa services, passport service and Online airport related services, consultancy and advisory to individuals, bodies, corporate, societies, undertakings, institutions, associations, government, local authorities, others, for their foreign travels and to carry on the business of Industrial and business consultants.

2. Material accounting policies

Basis of preparation of these Special Purpose Financial Statements

The company's management has prepared these Special Purpose Standalone Financial Statements comprising the Special Purpose Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Special Purpose Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Special Purpose Standalone Cash Flow Statement and the Special Purpose Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (together herein referred to as "Special Purpose Standalone Financial Statements" or "Financial Statements" or "Standalone Financial Statements"). These Financial Statements are presented in Korean Won (KRW), being the functional and presentation currency of the Company.

These Special Purpose Standalone Financial Statements have been prepared to comply in all material respects with the accounting policies attached as part of these Financial Statements, and have been presented in KRW. Further, these Special Purpose Standalone Financial Statements do not include all the information and disclosures normally included in annual financial statements prepared under the generally accepted accounting principles applicable to the Company in its country of incorporation. Only those disclosures considered appropriate by the Management have been made in these Standalone Financial Statements.

These Special Purpose Standalone Financial Statements have been prepared solely for the internal use of the Management of the Company. The amounts stated herein are in KRW. The Company has followed the accompanying accounting policies for the purpose of preparing these Financial Statements.

2A. Functional and presentation currency.

Items included in these Standalone Financial Statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"), i.e., Korean Won (KRW). Accordingly, these Standalone Financial Statements are presented in Korean Won (KRW), which is also the functional and presentation currency of the Company.

This note provides a list of the material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these Financial Statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated. The Financial Statements are presented in Korean Won (KRW), and all amounts disclosed in the Financial Statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lacs, unless otherwise stated.

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2B. Basis of measurement

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following items:

Items	Measurement basis
Financial assets and liabilities like certain investments	Fair value
Liabilities for share-based payment arrangements	Fair Value
Other financial assets and liabilities	Amortised cost

The Company has prepared the standalone financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern and climate related matters have been duly considered in going concern assessment.

2C. Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these standalone financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

A. Judgements

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

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

The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased asset).

Leases - Estimating the incremental borrowing rate:
The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease.

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Operating lease commitments – Company as a lessor

The Company has entered into commercial property leases on its investment property portfolio. The Company has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, such as the lease term not constituting a major part of the economic life of the commercial property and the fair value of the asset, that it retains all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

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

i) Provision for employee benefits

The measurement of obligations and assets related to defined benefit / other long term benefits plans makes it necessary to use several statistical and other factors that attempt to anticipate future events. These factors include assumptions about the discount rate, the rate of future compensation increases, withdrawal, mortality rates etc. The management has used the past trends and future expectations in determining the assumptions which are used in measurements of obligations.

ii) Recognition of deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. The existence of unused tax losses is an evidence that future taxable profit may not be available.

iv) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

v) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets, are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

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The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit ('CGU') is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets ('CGU').

Market related information and estimates are used to determine the recoverable amount. Key assumptions on which management has based its determination of recoverable amount include estimated long term growth rates, weighted average cost of capital and estimated operating margins. Cash flow projections take into account past experience and represent management's best estimate about future developments.

2D. Measurement of fair values

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

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

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

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

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

2E. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current / non-current classification. The Company has presented non-current assets and current assets before equity, non-current liabilities and current liabilities in accordance with Schedule III, Division II of Companies Act, 2013 notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

An asset is classified as current when it is:

a) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle,
b) Held primarily for the purpose of trading,
c) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
d) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

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All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:
a) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle,
b) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading,
c) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
d) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non- current as per the Company's operating cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as less than 12 months for the purpose of current and non- current classification of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

2.1 Property, plant and equipment

i. Recognition and measurement

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

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

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

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

ii. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

iii. Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on a pro-rata basis under the written down method. The estimated useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

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Asset category	Estimated useful life (in years)
Leasehold Improvement	5
Office Equipment	5
Furniture and fixtures	5

for these class of assets, based on internal technical evaluation, the management believes useful lives as given above best represent the period over which company expects to use these assets.

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate. Based on technical evaluation and consequent advice, the management believes that its estimates of useful lives as given above best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets.

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

2.2 Capital work-in-progress

The cost of property, plant and equipment not ready for their intended use is recorded as capital work-in-progress before such date. Cost of construction that relate directly to specific property, plant and equipment and that are attributable to construction activity in general and can be allocated to specific property, plant and equipment are included in capital work-in-progress.

2.3 Intangible assets

Identifiable intangible assets are recognised when the Company controls the asset, it is probable that future economic benefits attributed to the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful economic life. The Company amortizes software over the best estimate of its useful life which is three years. Website maintenance costs are charged to expense as incurred.

The amortization period and the amortization method are reviewed at least at each financial year end. If the expected useful life of the asset is significantly different from previous estimates, the amortization period is changed prospectively. If there has been a significant change in the expected pattern of economic benefits from the asset, the amortization method is changed to reflect the changed pattern. Such changes are accounted for in accordance with Ind AS 8 - *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.*

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

2.4 Financial instruments

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(i) Recognition and initial measurement

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

Trade receivables are initially recognised at transaction value. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

Financial assets: Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and

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- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

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

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

Financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:
- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable interest rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non- recourse features).

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortised cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

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

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recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down.

(iii) Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised only when:

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

Where the Company has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised.

Where the Company has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the Company has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

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

(iv) Offsetting

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

(v) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortised cost. At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit- impaired. A financial asset is 'credit- impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit- impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer; or
- a breach of contract such as a default or being past due.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses, except for the following, which are measured as 12 month expected credit losses:

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- bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. 12-month expected credit losses are the portion of expected credit losses that result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months). In all cases, the maximum period considered when estimating expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

Measurement of expected credit losses

Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivable. Under the simplified approach, the Company does not track changes in credit risk for individual customers. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from initial recognition.

The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates and delays in realisations over the expected life of the trade receivable and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every balance sheet date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

Presentation of allowance for expected credit losses in the balance sheet

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery and the amount of the loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss within other expenses. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write- off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

***(vi)* Impairment of assets**

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Assessment is done at each Balance Sheet date as to whether there is any indication that an asset (PPE and intangible) may be impaired. For the purpose of assessing impairment, the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets, is considered as a cash generating unit. If any such indication exists, an estimate of the recoverable amount of the asset/cash generating unit is made. Assets whose carrying value exceeds their recoverable amount are written down to the recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life.

Assessment is also done at each Balance Sheet date as to whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised for an asset in prior accounting periods may no longer exist or may have decreased.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand, demand deposits with banks with an original maturity of three months or less and short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

2.7 Provisions (other than employee benefits)

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

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

2.8 Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers

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

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Company and revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes and duty.

Ind AS 115 was issued on May 02, 2026 and establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers Under Ind AS 115, revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The Company has adopted the new standard on the transition date using the full retrospective method.

Income from services

A. Income from services

Revenues from VISA services are recognized as and when services are rendered. The company collects GST on behalf of the government and, therefore, it is not an economic benefit flowing to the company. Hence, it is excluded from revenue.

The Company has measured the revenue in respect of its performance obligation of a contract at its standalone selling price. The price that is regularly charged for an item when sold separately is the best evidence of its standalone selling price.

The specific recognition criteria described below is also considered before revenue is recognised.

B. Other Support Service

Income from other support service includes reimbursement of any expense incurred for providing visa services, assistance provided in accounting, tax, regulatory, liasoning with the customers / department or any other service to the customers.

Contract balances

Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in financial instrument – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

Contract liabilities

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

2.9 Government grants

Government grants are recognised initially as deferred income at fair value when there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and the Company will comply with the conditions associated with the grant; they are then recognised in profit or loss as other operating revenue on a systematic basis.

Grants that compensate the Company for expenses incurred are recognised in profit or loss as other operating revenue on a systematic basis in the periods in which such expenses are recognised.

2.10 Employee benefits

The Company's obligation towards various employee benefits has been recognised as follows:

i. Short-term employee benefits

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

ii. Defined contribution plans

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

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

iii. Defined benefit plans

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

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The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

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

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

The group treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the reporting date. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

iv. Other long-term employee benefits

The Company's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits other than post-employment benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any related assets is deducted. The obligation is measured on the basis of an annual independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. Remeasurements gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

v. Termination benefits

Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Company recognizes costs for a restructuring. If benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date, then they are discounted.

2.11 Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currencies of Company at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions or an average rate if the average rate approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

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

2.12 Leases

The company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains a, lease. That is if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange of consideration.

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

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

ii) Lease liabilities
At the commencement date of the lease, the company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of the lease payment to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

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

iii) Short-term leases and leases of low value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low value assets recognition exemption to leases of assets that are considered to be low value. Lease

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payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.13 Income tax

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

i. Current tax

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

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

ii. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits. Deferred tax is not recognised for temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction; and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

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

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

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

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

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2.13 Borrowing cost

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds (including exchange differences relating to foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs).

For general borrowing used for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization is determined by applying a capitalization rate to the expenditures on that asset. The capitalization rate is the weighted average of the borrowing costs applicable to the borrowings of the Company that are outstanding during the period, other than borrowings made specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. The amount of borrowing costs capitalized during a period does not exceed the amount of borrowing cost incurred during that period.

All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

2.14 Earnings per share

Basic earnings/(loss) per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events including a bonus issue.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are deemed to be converted as of the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date.

2.15 Segment reporting

Identification of segments – Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). Only those business activities are identified as operating segment for which the operating results are regularly reviewed by the CODM to make decisions about resource allocation and performance measurement.

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Registration Number 7288803200
Special Purpose notes to Ind AS financial statements for the period May 02, 2025 to March 31, 2026
(All amounts are in KRW lacs unless otherwise stated)

3 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Leasehold Improvements	Furniture & Fixture	Office Equipments	Total
Cost				
As at May 02, 2025	-	-	-	-
Add: Additions made during the period	862.38	219.67	407.71	1,489.76
Less: Disposals during the period	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**862.38**	**219.67**	**407.71**	**1,489.76**
Accumulated depreciation				
As at May 02, 2025	-	-	-	-
Add: Depreciation charge for the period	324.11	77.62	159.18	560.90
As at March 31, 2026	**324.10**	**77.61**	**159.18**	**560.90**
As at March 31, 2026	**538.27**	**142.06**	**248.53**	**928.86**

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4 Trade receivables

Details of trade receivables is as follows:

	As at March 31, 2026
Trade receivables	4,311.70
	4,311.70

Break-up for security details :

	As at March 31, 2026
Trade receivables	
Unsecured, considered good	4,311.70
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-
	4,311.70
Impairment allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)	
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-
	4,311.70

Trade Receivables ageing schedule:

As at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Less than Six months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	4,311.70	-	-	-	-	4,311.70
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**4,311.70**	-	-	-	-	**4,311.70**

Notes:
Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 0 to 30 days.

5 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2026
Balances with banks	
-In current account	291.25
Total	**291.25**

For the purpose of the statement of cash flow, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

	As at March 31, 2026
Balances with banks:	
-In current account	291.25
Total	**291.25**

6 Other financial assets

	As at March 31, 2026
Current	
Security deposit	1,000.00
Total	**1,000.00**

7 Other current assets

	As at March 31, 2026
Prepaid expenses	2.30
Balances with government authorities	7.20
	9.50

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8 Equity share capital

(a) Details of share capital is as follows:

	As at March 31, 2026
Equity share capital	
2,00,000 equity shares of 1000 KWR each	2000.00
	2000.00

(b) Reconciliation of equity share capital

	No. of shares	Amount
Ordinary equity shares		
As at May 02, 2025	-	-
Increase during the period	2,00,000	2,000.00
As at March 31, 2026	**2,00,000**	**2,000.00**

Details of shares held by the holding company

Name of shareholder (equity shares of 1000 KWR)	As at March 31, 2026	
	No. of shares	% holding in the equity shares
DuDigital Global Limited	2,00,000	100.00%

(c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

Name of shareholder (equity shares of 1000 KWR each)	As at March 31, 2026	
	No. of shares	% holding in the equity shares
Dudigital Global Limited	2,00,000	100.00%

(d) Details of promoter's holding in the company

Shareholding of promoters (equity shares of 1000 KWR each)	% Change during the period	As at March 31, 2026	
		No. of shares held	% holding in the equity shares
Dudigital Global Limited	**100.00%**	**2,00,000**	**100.00%**

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(All amounts are in KRW lacs unless otherwise stated)

9 Other equity

Particular	**As at March 31, 2026**
Retained earnings	(13.57)
	(13.57)

9.1 Retained earnings

	Amount
As at May 02, 2025	-
Add: Profit for the period	(13.57)
As at March 31, 2026	**(13.57)**

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10 Borrowings

	As at March 31, 2026
Non Current	
Unsecured Loan from fellow subsidiary	4,089.82
Total	**4,089.82**

Outstanding unsecured loan of KRW 4,089.82 lacs from Dudigital Global LLC is repayable along with interest within three year from the date of disbursement and carries interest @ 5.99% p.a.

11 Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2026
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	259.49
Total	**259.49**

As at March 31, 2026

Particulars	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
(i) Others	259.49	-	-	-	**259.49**
(ii) Disputed Dues-Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**259.49**	-	-		**259.49**

12 Contract liability

	As at March 31, 2026
Advance from Customers	9.83
	9.83

13 Other current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026
GST Payable	11.62
Employees state insurance payable	4.21
Interest Payable on Borrowings	136.98
Other statutory dues payable	42.95
	195.75

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(All amounts are in KRW lacs unless otherwise stated)

14 Revenue from operations

(a) Disaggregated revenue information

Set out below is the disaggregation of the company's revenue from contracts with customers:

	For the period from May 02, 2025 to March 31, 2026
Type of goods or service	
Sale of service	6,524.86
	6,524.86
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**6,524.86**

Note:
Given that company's products and services are available on a technology platform to customers globally, consequently, the necessary information to track accurate geographical location of customers is not available.

Timing of revenue recognition	
Services transferred at a point in time	6,524.86
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**6,524.86**

(b) Set out below, is the reconciliation of the revenue from operations with the amounts disclosed in the segment information:

	For the period from May 02, 2025 to March 31, 2026
Revenue	
External customers	6,524.86
	6,524.86
Total revenue from contract with customers	**6,524.86**

(c) Contract balances

	As at March 31, 2026
Trade receivables	4,311.70
Contract liabilities	9.83

(d) Reconciling the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price:

	For the period from May 02, 2025 to March 31, 2026
Revenue as per contracted price	6,524.86
Revenue from contracts with customers	**6,524.86**

15 Other income

	For the period from May 02, 2025 to March 31, 2026
Interest on :	
- loan to others	0.32
	0.32

16 Direct Cost

	For the period from May 02, 2025 to March 31, 2026
Visa system charges	86.86
	86.86

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17 Employee benefits expense	**For the period from May 02, 2025 to March 31, 2026**
Salaries, wages and bonus	3,613.26
Staff welfare expenses	6.20
	3,619.44

18 Finance costs	**For the period from May 02, 2025 to March 31, 2026**
Interest costs :	
-on borrowing from related parties (refer note 23)	136.98
Bank charges	8.10
	145.08

19 Depreciation and amortisation expense	**For the period from May 02, 2025 to March 31, 2026**
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	560.91
	560.91

20 Other expenses	**For the period from May 02, 2025 to March 31, 2026**
Advertising and sales promotion expenses	20.19
Legal and professional charges	248.95
Insurance expenses	4.55
Power & Fuel	63.28
Rent	855.29
Office Expenses	82.90
Payments to auditors (See note (i) below)	153.00
POS Charges	86.32
Foreign exchange fluctuations loss (net)	170.00
Repair & maintenance	
Building	28.07
Others	308.17
Technology Cost	4.33
Printing & Stationery expenses	50.24
Travelling and conveyance expenses	28.38
Communication expenses	21.84
Miscellaneous expenses	0.96
Total	**2,126.46**

Note
(i) Payment to auditors:

Audit fees (including limited review fees)	153.00
	153.00

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21 Earnings / (Loss) per equity shares

	Units	For the period from May 02, 2025 to March 31, 2026

Basic earnings per equity share has been computed by dividing net profit / (loss) after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per equity share has been computed using the weighted average number of equity shares and dilutive potential equity shares outstanding during the period.

Net profit / (loss) after tax attributable to equity shareholders	KRW lacs	(13.57)
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic earning / (loss) per share	Numbers	2,00,000
Number of shares considered as weighted average shares for calculation of diluted earnings per share	Numbers	2,00,000
Nominal value of equity shares	KRW	1,000
Basic earnings per share	KRW	(6.78)
Diluted earnings per share	KRW	(6.78)

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22 Segment information

A. Basis for segmentation
The company operates in single business segment i.e. Visa processing services which is considered to be the only reportable segment in terms of Ind AS 108.

B. Geographic information
The company operates only in one country and does not have any separate identifiable geographic segment.

23 Related party disclosures (Ind AS 24)

A. List of related parties where control exists

Holding company	DuDigital Global Limited
Fellow Subsidiary companies	DU DIGITAL GLOBAL LLC
Key management personnel (KMP)	Krishna Kumar (Director)

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(All amounts are in KRW lacs unless otherwise stated)

B. Transactions during the period

Particular	For the period from May 02, 2025 to March 31, 2026
a. Loan given	
DU DIGITAL GLOBAL LLC	4,089.82
b. Interest expenses	
DU DIGITAL GLOBAL LLC	136.98

C. Balances outstanding at the year end

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026
a. Borrowing	
DU DIGITAL GLOBAL LLC	4,089.82
b. Interest Payable	
DU DIGITAL GLOBAL LLC	136.98

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(All amounts are in KRW lacs unless otherwise stated)

24 Capital Management

For the purpose of Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, securities premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

Particular	As at March 31, 2026
Borrowings	4,089.82
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(291.25)
Net debts	**3,798.57**
Equity share capital	2,000.00
Other equity	(13.57)
Total capital	**1,986.43**
Capital and net debt	**5,785.00**
Gearing ratio (%)	**65.66%**

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets terms and conditions attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements.

25 Fair value measurements

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments, including those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:

Particulars	Carrying value As at March 31, 2026	Fair value As at March 31, 2026
Financial assets (at amortised cost)		
Trade receivables	4,311.70	4,311.70
Cash and cash equivalents	291.25	291.25
Other financial assets	1,000.00	1,000.00
Total	**5,602.95**	**5,602.95**
Financial liabilities (at amortised cost)		
Borrowings	4,089.82	4,089.82
Trade payables	259.49	259.49
Total	**4,349.31**	**4,349.31**

Management has assessed that trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other financial assets , trade payables and borrowings approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. The fair values of the quoted shares, mutual funds and bonds are based on price quotations at the reporting date.

The interest rate used to discount estimated future cash flows, where applicable, are based on the incremental borrowing rate of borrower which in case of financial liabilities is average market cost of borrowings of the Company and in case of financial asset is the average market rate of similar credit rated instrument. The Company maintains policies and procedures to value financial assets or financial liabilities using the best and most relevant data available.

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

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:
The fair values of the Company's advances are determined by using discount rate that reflects the incremental borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period.

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26 Fair value hierarchy

All financial instruments for which fair value is recognised or disclosed are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole.

Level 1: This level of hierarchy includes financial assets that are measured by reference to quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: This level of hierarchy includes financial assets that are measured using inputs, other than quoted prices included within level 1, that are observable for such items, directly or indirectly.

Level 3: This level of hierarchy includes items measured using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instruments nor based on available market data.

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments is discounted cash flow analysis.

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the company's assets and liabilities:

Fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at March 31, 2026:

Particulars	Total	Fair value measurement using		
		Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Investments at fair value through profit or loss				
- Mutual funds	-	-	-	-
- Shares	-	-	-	-
- Bonds	-	-	-	-
- Debentures	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

Fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at March 31, 2025:

Particulars	Total	Fair value measurement using		
		Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Investments at fair value through profit or loss				
- Mutual funds	-		-	-
- Shares	-	-	-	-
- Bonds	-	-	-	-
- Debentures	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

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(All amounts are in KRW lacs unless otherwise stated)

27 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The company's activities are exposed to variety of financial risk; credit risk, liquidity risk and foreign currency risk. The company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The company's senior management ensures that the company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the company's policies and risk objectives. The company reviews and agrees on policies for managing each of these risks which are summarized below:

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables), including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

(i) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are typically unsecured. Credit risk is managed by the company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

The ageing analysis of trade receivables as of the reporting date is as follows:

Particulars	Not Due	0 to 60 days	60 to 120 days	120 to 180 days	More than 180 days	Total
As at March 31, 2026	-	4,311.70	-	-	-	4,311.70

* The ageing of trade receivables does not include expected credit loss.

(ii) Expected credit loss for trade receivables using simplified approach

Particular	As at March 31, 2026
Gross carrying amount	4,311.70
Expected credit losses (Loss allowance provision)	-
Carrying amount of trade receivables (net of impairment)	4,311.70

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The company's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. It maintains adequate sources of financing including loans from banks at an optimised cost.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

As at March 31, 2026	Carrying amount	On Demand	Upto 1 Year	More than 1 year	Total
Borrowings	4,089.82	4,089.82	-	-	4,089.82
Trade payables	259.49	-	259.49	-	259.49
Total	4,349.31	4,089.82	259.49	-	4,349.31

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28 Capital Commitments

There were no material contingent liabilities, guarantees or warranties as of March 31, 2026. Further, as of March 31, 2026 the Company was not subject to litigation nor was the Company aware of any material litigation pending against it.

29 These special purpose financial statements has been prepared by the Company's Management solely to assist the management of DUDIGITAL GLOBAL LIMITED (formerly known as "DU Digital Technologies Limited") in the preparation of its consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026and therefore it may not be suitable for other purpose.

The accompanying notes are integral part of these financial statements

As per report of even date

For A D M S & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 014626C

Varun Gaur
Partner
Membership No. 514879

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 23, 2026

ADMS & CO. DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
DUDIGITAL GLOBAL (KOREA) LLC.

Krishna Kumar
Director

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 23, 2026