J. C. BHALLA & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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# Independent Auditors' Report

**To the Members of Lenskart Eyetech Private Limited**

**Report on the Audit of Financial Statements**

## Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Lenskart Eyetech Private Limited** (hereinafter referred to as "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 for Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and notes to the financial statement including 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 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 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India including, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31stMarch 2026, the profit including other comprehensive income and its cash flows and Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended on that date.

## Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) 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 independence 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 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.

## Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of its report (herein after called as "Board Report") which comprises various information required under section 134(3) of the Companies Act 2013 but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover the Board Report 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 Board Report identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the Board Report 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 in this Board Report, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

**Responsibilities of Management and those charged with Governance for the Financial Statements**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance 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, Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

**Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decision 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 skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and to 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 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 management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that 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 conclusion are based on the audit evidences 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.

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 of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order 2020

2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report to the extent applicable that:

    (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

    (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by the 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, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.

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(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with Ind Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules issued there under.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received as on March 31, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are 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 with reference to the Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure B" to this report.

(g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

(i) The company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

(ii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

(iii) There were no amounts which required to be transferred to Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

(iv) (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 clause g(iv)-(a) and g (iv)(b) above, contain any material misstatement.

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(v) The company has not declared and paid any dividend during the year.

(vi) Based on our examination, which included test checks, the company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31st,2026 which did not have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and due to this the same has not operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Consequently, we are unable to comment on any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable from April 01st, 2023, reporting under Rule 11 (g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention is applicable from the financial year ended March 31st, 2025. However, since the company does not have accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility, the company is not able to preserve the audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

**For J. C. Bhalla & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 001111N

**(Piyush Tripathi )**
Partner
Membership No. 524288
UDIN: 26524288YMWYBM3805

Place : Noida
Dated: 18-05-2026

## Annexure A to Independent Auditors' Report

**Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on other Legal and Regulatory requirements" of our report of even date on the Financial Statements of *Lenskart Eyetech Private Limited:***

Based on the audit procedure performed for the purpose of reporting a true and fair view on the Financial Statements of the Company and taking into consideration the information and explanations given to us and the books of account and other records examined by us in the normal course of audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

1. (a) (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 Company does not have any Intangible Assets during the year under audit. Hence, reporting this clause regarding maintenance of records for Intangible Assets is not applicable.

   (b) The Company has a regular program of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment under which all items of Property, Plant and Equipment are verified by the management, which in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

   (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of examination of title deeds and other relevant records evidencing the title/ possession provided, we report that the title deeds of the immovable properties are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.

   (d) According the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year. Accordingly, clause (i)(d) of paragraph 3 of the Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

   (e) As per information provided to us and to the best of our knowledge and belief, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company as at March 31, 2026 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

2 (a) The Company is in the business of rendering services and, consequently, does not hold any inventory. Therefore, the provisions of clause (ii)(a) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

   (b) As per information and explanation provided to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time during the year. Accordingly, clause (ii)(b) of paragraph 3 of the Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

3 According the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability

Partnerships or any other parties, during the year. Accordingly, clause (iii) of paragraph 3 of the Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

4 In our opinion and 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 given any loans, or made any investments, or provided any guarantee, or security as specified under section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, clause (iv) of paragraph 3 of the Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

5 As per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of Section 73 to Section 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under during the year. Accordingly, clause (v) of paragraph 3 of the Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

6 According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of services rendered by the Company. Accordingly, clause (vi) of paragraph 3 of the Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

7 (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our verification of records of the Company, the Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other statutory dues applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of aforesaid dues were in arrears as at March 31, 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, there are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

8 According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, no unrecorded transactions have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961). Accordingly, clause (viii) of paragraph 3 of the Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

9 (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not taken any loans or borrowings. Accordingly, clause (ix)(a) of paragraph 3 of the Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not obtained any term loan during the year. Accordingly, clause (ix)(c) of paragraph 3 of the Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

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(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, we report that the company has not raised any funds during the year, Accordingly, clause (ix) (d) of paragraph 3 of the Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the company, we report that the company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures Accordingly, clause (ix)(e) of paragraph 3 of the Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies, Accordingly, clause (ix)(f) of paragraph 3 of the Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

10 (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given by the management, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loan during the year. Accordingly, clause (x)(a) of paragraph 3 of the Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not raised funds by way of preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible). Accordingly, clause (x)(b) of paragraph 3 of the Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

11 (a) During the course of our examination of the books of accounts and records carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the company during the year.

12 In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause (xii) of paragraph 3 of the Companies (Auditors Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

13 According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

14 In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the internal audit is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clause (xiv) of paragraph 3 of the Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

15 According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with any of the directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, clause (xv) of paragraph 3 of the Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

16 According to the information and explanations given to us the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934. Accordingly, Clause (xvi) of paragraph 3 of the Order 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

17 In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year or in the immediately preceding financial year.

18 According to the information and explanations given to us, there has not been any resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, Clause (xviii) of paragraph 3 of the Order 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

19 On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans, we are of the opinion that no material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is 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.

20 In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to spend any amount on account of Corporate Social Responsibility. Accordingly, Clause 3 (xx) of the Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

21 In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to prepare the consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, Clause (xxi) of paragraph 3 of the Order 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

**For J. C. Bhalla & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No: 001111N

J.C. BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

**(Piyush Tripathi)**
Partner
Membership No:- 524288
UDIN: 26524288YMWYBM3805

Place : Noida
Dated: 18-05-2026

## Annexure B to Independent Auditors' Report

### Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act ("the Act") as referred to in paragraph 2(f) of "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements"

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Lenskart Eyetech Private Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the period ended on that date.

### Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. 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 Companies Act, 2013.

### Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements were established and maintained and whether 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 with reference to the Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness.

Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements included obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, 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 with reference to the Financial Statements.

### Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Financial Statements

A Company's internal financial control with reference to the Financial Statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

A Company's internal financial control with reference to the Financial Statements 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 authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the Financial Statements.

**Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Financial Statements**

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to the Financial Statements 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, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the internal financial control with reference to the Financial Statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("the Guidance Note").

**For J. C. Bhalla & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001111N

J.C. BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

**(Piyush Tripathi)**
Partner
Membership No. 524288
UDIN: 26524288YMWYBM3805

Place: Noida
Date: 18-05-2026

## 1. Reporting Entity

Lenskart Eyetech Private Limited was incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 on 2 July 2015, as Private Limited Company. The Company is engaged in providing educational, skill development, and training services, with a specialized focus on management and optical sciences in India.

## 2. Basis of Preparation and material Accounting Policies

### 2A. Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026 were authorized and approved for issue by the Board of Directors.

### 2B. Functional and Presentation Currency

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

### 2C. Basis of Measurement

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

| Items | Measurement basis |
|---|---|
| Certain financial assets and liabilities | Fair value |
| Other financial assets and liabilities | Amortised cost |

### 2D. Use of Estimates and Judgements

In preparing these 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.

**Assumptions and estimation uncertainties**

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

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates

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and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes

together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

**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. 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.

**iii) Impairment of trade receivables**

The impairment provisions for trade receivables disclosed are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

**2E. 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).

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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. There were no significant assets/ liabilities being carried at fair value as at the year end.

**2F. 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.

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.

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Chartered Accountants

## 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 and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

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.

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

### ii. Depreciation

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

| Asset category | Estimated useful life (in years) |
|---|---|
| Plant and machinery (Other than Optotech lens manufacturing machine) | 7# |
| Plant and machinery (Optotech lens manufacturing machine) | 15 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 10 |
| Office equipment | 5 |
| Computers and peripherals | 3 |

# 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.

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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

### i. Recognition and initial measurement

Intangible assets represent computer software and trademarks. Intangible assets are stated at acquisition cost less accumulated amortization and impairment loss, if any. The cost of intangible asset comprises its purchase price, including any import duties and non-refundable taxes or levies and any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use. Intangible assets are amortised in statement of profit and loss on a straight line basis in accordance with the estimated useful lives of respective assets. The management's estimates of the rate of amortisation of intangible assets are as follows:

| Asset category | Life (in years) |
|---|---|
| Software | 5 years |

### ii. Subsequent expenditure

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

### iii. Amortisation

Amortisation expense is charged on a pro-rata basis for assets purchased during the year. Amortisation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

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## 2.4 Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is based on the weighted average cost formula, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition. In the case of manufactured inventories and work-in-progress, cost includes an appropriate share of fixed production overheads based on normal operating capacity.
Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Raw materials, components and other supplies held for use in the production of finished products are not written down below cost except in cases where material prices have declined and it is estimated that the cost of the finished products will exceed their net realisable value.

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

## 2.5 Financial instruments

### *(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 when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

### *(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.

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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
- 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;

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- 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 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

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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:

- 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.

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

Assessment is done at each Balance Sheet date as to whether there is any indication that an asset (tangible 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.

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## 2.8 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

Interest income, including income arising from other financial instruments, is recognised using the effective interest rate method. Further, Interest from customers is accounted for on accrual basis except in cases where ultimate collection is considered doubtful.

Unbilled revenue includes revenue in excess of billings on maintenance income contracts is recorded as unbilled receivables and is included in other current financial assets.

Revenue is recognised when control is transferred and is accounted net of rebate and taxes. The Company applies the revenue recognition criteria to each nature of the revenue transaction.

## 2.9 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.

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.

**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.

## 2.10 Foreign currency

**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 an average rate if the average rate approximates the actual 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. 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.

## 2.11 Leases

**Company as a lessee**

**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 for consideration.

**Right-of-Use assets**
The Company recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, deferred lease components of security deposits and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Unless the Company is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognized right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term. Right-of use assets are subject to impairment.

Right-of-Use on leased premises are amortised over a period of lease term.

**Lease Liabilities**
At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. 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 a lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if 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 in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

For arrangements entered into prior to April 1, 2019, the Company has determined whether the arrangement contains lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing on the date of transition.

Short-Term leases and leases of low-value assets
The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of restaurant and equipment (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 office equipment's that are low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as expense in statement of profit and loss.

**2.12 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 either accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction;

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

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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.

**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**

An operating segment is a component that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the other components, and for which discrete financial information

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is available. The Company is engaged in the manufacturing of optical and ophthalmic lenses and eye frames used in spectacles, which has been defined as one business segment. Accordingly, the Company's activities/business are reviewed regularly by the Company's Board of Director's from an overall business perspective, rather than reviewing its products as individual standalone components.

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**Lenskart Eyetech Private Limited**

**Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026**

*(All amounts in Rs. in million unless otherwise stated)*

| Particulars | Note No | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Assets** | | | |
| **Non Current Assets** | | | |
| Property, Plant and Equipment | 3A | 59.39 | 21.50 |
| Right to use Asset | 24 | 48.43 | 75.02 |
| Financial Assets | | | |
| (i) Investments | | | |
| (ii) Other Financial Assets | 4 | 15.65 | 15.87 |
| Deferred Tax Assets (Net) | 33 | 1.31 | 1.58 |
| Other Non-Current Asset | 5 | 5.95 | - |
| Other tax assets (net of provision) | 6 | 25.97 | 42.87 |
| **Total Non Current Assets** | | **156.70** | **156.84** |
| **Current Assets** | | | |
| Financial Assets | | | |
| Trade Receivables | 7 | 77.28 | - |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents | 8 | 10.27 | 1.37 |
| Other Financial Assets | 9 | 16.08 | 6.56 |
| Other Current Assets | 10 | 14.92 | 14.47 |
| **Total Current Assets** | | **118.55** | **22.40** |
| **Total Assets** | | **275.25** | **179.24** |
| **EQUITY AND LIABILITIES** | | | |
| **Equity** | | | |
| Equity Share Capital | 11 | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| Instruments entirely equity in nature | | | |
| Other Equity | 12 | 39.80 | 21.34 |
| **Total Equity** | | **39.90** | **21.44** |
| **Non Current Liabilities** | | | |
| Financial Liabilities | | | |
| Lease Liabilities | 24 | 30.45 | 48.86 |
| **Total Non Current Liabilities** | | **30.45** | **48.86** |
| **Current Liabilities** | | | |
| Financial Liabilities | | | |
| Trade Payables | 13 | | |
| a) Total outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises (Refer Note 12) | | 8.76 | 4.34 |
| b) Total outstanding dues other than dues of Micro and Small Enterprises (Refer Note 12) | | 169.51 | 62.14 |
| Lease Liabilities | 24 | 22.37 | 28.94 |
| Other Financial Liabilities | 14 | 1.59 | 1.37 |
| Other Current Liabilities | 15 | 2.67 | 12.15 |
| **Total Current Liabilities** | | **204.90** | **108.94** |
| **Total Liabilities** | | **235.35** | **157.80** |
| **Total Equity and Liabilities** | | **275.25** | **179.24** |

Summary of material Accounting Policies (note 2)

The accompanying notes 1 to 34 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For **J.C. Bhalla & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No : 001111N

**(Piyush Tripathi)**
Partner
Membership No. : 524288

Place: Noida
Date: 18 May 2026

J.C. BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
**Lenskart Eyetech Private Limited**

**Peyush Bansal**
Director
DIN: 02070081

Place: Gurugram
Date: 18 May 2026

**Neha Bansal**
Director
DIN: 02057007

Place: Gurugram
Date: 18 May 2026

**Lenskart Eyetech Private Limited**
**Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2026**
*(All amounts in Rs. in millions unless otherwise stated)*

| Particulars | Note No | For the year ended 31 March 2026 | For the year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Income** | | | |
| Revenue from Operations | 16 | 312.39 | 258.24 |
| Other Income | 17 | 3.86 | 1.54 |
| **Total Income** | | **316.25** | **259.78** |
| **Expenses** | | | |
| Employee Benefits Expense | 18 | - | - |
| Finance Costs | 19 | 5.24 | 7.87 |
| Depreciation and Amortisation Expense | 20 | 36.66 | 47.63 |
| Other Expenses | 21 | 249.23 | 186.64 |
| **Total Expenses** | | **291.13** | **242.14** |
| **Profit before Tax** | | **25.12** | **17.64** |
| **Tax Expense** | | | |
| Income Tax Expense | 33 | 6.39 | 2.49 |
| Deferred Tax Expense | 33 | 0.27 | 1.82 |
| **Total Tax Expense** | | 6.66 | 4.31 |
| **Profit for the year** | | **18.46** | **13.33** |
| Profit from Continued Operation | | 18.46 | 13.33 |
| **Profit for the year (A)** | | **18.46** | **13.33** |
| **Other Comprehensive Income** | | | |
| **Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to Profit or Loss:** | | | |
| Re-measurement of defined benefit liability | | - | - |
| **Other Comprehensive Profit/(Loss) for the year (B)** | | - | - |
| **Total Comprehensive Profit/(Loss) for the year (A+B)** | | **18.46** | **13.33** |
| Earnings per equity share (for continuing operations) | | | |
| Basic and diluted Profit per share (Rs.) | 22 | 1,846.04 | 1,333.07 |

Summary of material Accounting Policies (note 2)
The accompanying notes 1 to 34 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For **J.C. Bhalla & Co**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No : 001111N

**(Piyush Tripathi)**

Membership No. : 524288

Place: Noida
Date: 18 May 2026

J.C. BHALLA & CO
Chartered Accountants

**Peyush Bansal**
Director
DIN: 02070081

Place: Gurugram
Date: 18 May 2026

**Neha Bansal**
Director
DIN: 02057007

Place: Gurugram
Date: 18 May 2026

**Lenskart Eyetech Private Limited**
**Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2026**
*(All amounts in Rs. in millions unless otherwise stated)*

| Particulars | For the year ended 31 March 2026 | For the year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **A Cash flows from operating activities** | | |
| **Profit/(Loss) before tax** | **25.12** | **17.64** |
| **Adjustments for:** | | |
| Depreciation and amortisation expense | 36.66 | 47.63 |
| Interest Income | (0.16) | (1.54) |
| Finance costs | 5.24 | 7.87 |
| **Operating profit before working capital changes** | **66.86** | **71.60** |
| **Working capital adjustments:** | | |
| (Increase)/ decrease in other assets | (15.43) | 4.31 |
| (Increase)/ decrease in trade receivables | (77.28) | 3.89 |
| Increase in other Financial/current liabilities | (9.27) | 1.46 |
| Increase in trade payables | 111.79 | (11.45) |
| Increase in provisions | - | - |
| **Cash generated from / (used in) operating activities** | **76.67** | **69.81** |
| Income tax paid | **10.24** | (20.54) |
| **Net cash from/(used in) operating activities (A)** | **86.91** | **49.27** |
| **B Cash flows from Investing activities** | | |
| (Purchase)/Disposal of property, plant and equipment | (47.96) | (6.15) |
| Investment of fixed deposits | | (0.14) |
| Interest Income | 0.16 | 0.15 |
| **Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities (B)** | **(47.80)** | **(6.14)** |
| **C Cash flows from financing activities** | | |
| Repayment of borrowings | - | - |
| Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities | (24.98) | (37.71) |
| Interest paid on lease liabilities | (5.03) | (7.37) |
| Interest paid | (0.21) | (0.49) |
| **Net cash generated (used in)/from financing activities (C)** | **(30.22)** | **(45.57)** |
| Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C) | 8.90 | (2.44) |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year | 1.37 | 3.81 |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year** | **10.27** | **1.37** |
| **Cash and cash equivalents comprises of :** | | |
| Balances with scheduled bank in current accounts | 10.27 | 1.37 |
| | **10.27** | **1.37** |

The accompanying notes 1 to 34 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For **J.C. Bhalla & Co**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 001111N

**(Piyush Tripathi)**
Partner
Membership No. : 524288

Place: Noida
Date: 18 May 2026

J.C. BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
**Lenskart Eyetech Private Limited**

Neha Bansal

**Peyush Bansal**
Director
DIN: 02070081

Place: Gurugram
Date: 18 May 2026

**Neha Bansal**
Director
DIN: 02057007

Place: Gurugram
Date: 18 May 2026

**Lenskart Eyetech Private Limited**
**Statement of Changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2026**
*(All amounts in Rs. in millions unless otherwise stated)*

**A Equity Share Capital**

| Particulars | Amount |
|---|---|
| **Equity Share Capital** | |
| **Balance as at 31 March 2024** | 0.10 |
| Changes in Equity Share Capital during 2024-25 | - |
| **Balance as at 31 March 2025** | 0.10 |
| Changes in Equity Share Capital during 2025-26 | - |
| **Balance as at 31 March 2026** | 0.10 |

**B Other Equity**

| Particulars | Retained earnings | Other comprehensive income - Remeasurements of defined benefit obligation (net of tax) | Total Other Equity |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Balance as at 31 March 2024** | 8.01 | - | 8.01 |
| Profit/(Loss) for the year | 13.33 | - | 13.33 |
| Other Comprehensive Income (Net of tax) | - | - | - |
| Transferred to retained earnings | - | - | - |
| **Balance as at 31 March 2025** | 21.34 | - | 21.34 |
| Profit/(Loss) for the year | 18.46 | - | 18.46 |
| Other Comprehensive Income (Net of tax) | | - | - |
| Transferred to retained earnings | | - | - |
| **Balance as at 31 March 2025** | 39.80 | - | 39.80 |

Material Accounting Policies (Refer note 2)
The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Standalone Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For **J.C. Bhalla & Co**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 001111N

**(Piyush Tripathi)**
Partner
Membership No. : 524288

Place: Noida
Date: 18 May 2026

J.C. BHALLA & CO
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
**Lenskart Eyetech Private Limited**

**Peyush Bansal**
Director
DIN: 02070081

Place: Gurugram
Date: 18 May 2026

**Neha Bansal**
Director
DIN: 02057007

Place: Gurugram
Date: 18 May 2026

Lenskart Eyetech Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
*(All amounts in Rs. in millions unless otherwise stated)*

## 3A Property, plant and equipment

| Particulars | Computers & Peripherals | Plant & Machinery | Furnitures & Fittings | Office Equipment | Leasehold Improvements | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cost** | | | | | | |
| **As at 31 March 2024** | 14.21 | 2.97 | 3.31 | 4.87 | - | 25.36 |
| Addition | 2.72 | 1.48 | 0.51 | 1.26 | 0.18 | 6.15 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **As at 31 March 2025** | 16.93 | 4.45 | 3.82 | 6.13 | 0.18 | 31.51 |
| Addition | 5.03 | 2.07 | 7.46 | 5.65 | 27.75 | 47.96 |
| Disposals | | | | | | - |
| **As at 31 March 2026** | 21.96 | 6.52 | 11.28 | 11.78 | 27.93 | 79.47 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Accumulated depreciation** | | | | | | |
| **As at 31 March 2024** | 1.54 | 0.26 | 0.58 | 0.49 | - | 2.88 |
| Depreciation charge for the year | 5.07 | 0.51 | 0.39 | 1.14 | 0.03 | 7.14 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **As at 31 March 2025** | 6.61 | 0.77 | 0.97 | 1.63 | 0.03 | 10.02 |
| Depreciation charge for the year | 6.20 | 0.74 | 0.62 | 1.55 | 0.96 | 10.07 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **As at 31 March 2026** | 12.81 | 1.51 | 1.59 | 3.18 | 0.99 | 20.09 |

**Net carrying amount**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| As at 31 March 2025 | 10.32 | 3.68 | 2.85 | 4.50 | 0.15 | 21.50 |
| As at 31 March 2026 | 9.15 | 5.01 | 9.69 | 8.60 | 26.94 | 59.39 |

J.C. BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

Neha Bansal

*(All amounts in Rs. in millions unless otherwise stated)*

**4 Other non- current financial assets**

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Security Deposits - Unsecured- Considered Good | 15.65 | 15.87 |
| | **15.65** | **15.87** |

**5 Other non- current assets**

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Capital Advance | 5.95 | - |
| | **5.95** | **-** |

**6 Other tax assets (net of provision)**

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Advance income tax | 25.96 | 42.87 |
| | **25.96** | **42.87** |

**7 Trade receivables**

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Unsecured, considered good** | | |
| Trade receivables from related parties | 77.28 | - |
| | **77.28** | **-** |

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Undisputed trade receivable - considered good** | | |
| Less than 6 months | 77.28 | - |
| 6 months to 1 year | - | - |
| 1-2 years | - | - |
| 2-3 years | - | - |
| More than 3 years | - | - |

**Undisputed trade receivable - credit Impaired**
**Disputed trade receivable - considered good**
**Disputed trade receivable - credit Impaired**

The Company's exposure to credit and currency risks, and loss allowances related to trade receivables are disclosed in note 25.

No trade or other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person.
Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing in nature.

**8 Cash and Cash Equivalents**

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Balances with scheduled bank: | | |
| In current accounts | 10.27 | 1.37 |
| | **10.27** | **1.37** |

**9 Other Current Financial Assets**

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Security Deposits - Unsecured- Considered Good | 13.57 | 4.20 |
| Bank deposits due to mature within 12 months of the reporting date (refer note (i)) | 2.51 | 2.36 |
| | **16.08** | **6.56** |

(i) Deposit due to mature within 12 months of Rs 2 million held by the Company were not available for use as these are pledged with vendors.

**10 Other Current Assets**

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Prepaid expenses | 0.07 | 0.21 |
| Balance with Government Authorities | 9.22 | 12.11 |
| Advance to suppliers | 5.63 | 2.15 |
| | **14.92** | **14.47** |

J C BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

**Lenskart Eyetech Private Limited**
**Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026**
*(All amounts in Rs. in millions unless otherwise stated)*

**11 Equity Share Capital**

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | | As at 31 March 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of shares | Amount | No. of shares | Amount |
| **Authorised Equity Share Capital** | | | | |
| 50,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each | 50,000 | 0.50 | 50,000 | 0.50 |
| | **50,000** | **0.50** | **50,000** | **0.50** |
| **Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up Equity Shares** | | | | |
| 10,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each | 10,000 | 0.10 | 10,000 | 0.10 |
| | **10,000** | **0.10** | **10,000** | **0.10** |

**a) Right/restriction attached to Equity Shares**

The Company has single class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible to one vote per share held. The dividend proposed, if any, by the Board of Directors is subject to approval of shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. The voting rights of an equity shareholder are in proportion to its share of the paid-up equity capital of the company. Voting rights cannot be exercised in respect of shares on which any call or other sums presently payable have not been paid. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company (after distribution of all preferential amounts) in the proportion of equity shares held by the shareholders.

**b) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year**

| Equity shares | As at 31 March 2026 | | As at 31 March 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of shares | Amount | No. of shares | Amount |
| At the beginning of the year | 10,000 | 0.10 | 10,000 | 0.10 |
| Shares issued | - | - | - | - |
| At the end of the year | **10,000** | **0.10** | **10,000** | **0.10** |

**c) Shares in the Company held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares**

| Name of shareholder | As at 31 March 2026 | | As at 31 March 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of shares | % of shares | No. of shares | % of shares |
| Lenskart Solutions Limited the holding company*<br>*Includes 1 share held by a nominee. | 10,000 | 100% | 10,000 | 100% |

**d) Shares held by holding Company**

| Name of shareholder | As at 31 March 2026 | | As at 31 March 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of shares | % of shares | No. of shares | % of shares |
| Lenskart Solutions Limited (holding company) | 10,000 | 100% | 10,000 | 100% |

**e) Shares held by Promoter**

| Name of Promoter | As at 31 March 2026 | | As at 31 March 2025 | | Change during the year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of shares | % of shares | No. of shares | % of shares | % of shares |
| Lenskart Solutions Limited (holding company) | 10,000 | 100% | 10,000 | 100% | - |

LCBHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

Lenskart Eyetech Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
(All amounts in Rs. in millions unless otherwise stated)

## 12 Other Equity

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Retained earnings** | | |
| Opening balance | 21.34 | 8.01 |
| Add: Profit for the year | 18.46 | 13.33 |
| Add: Transferred from other comprehensive income | - | - |
| **Balance at the end of the year** | **39.80** | **21.34** |
| | | |
| **Other comprehensive income** | | |
| **Remeasurement of employee defined benefit liability** | | |
| Opening balance | | |
| Add: Re-measurement of defined benefit liability | - | - |
| Less: Transferred to retained earnings | - | - |
| **Balance at the end of the year** | - | - |
| | | |
| **Total** | 39.80 | 21.34 |

## 13 Trade Payables

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Total outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises | 8.76 | 4.34 |
| Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises | 169.51 | 62.14 |
| | 178.27 | 66.48 |

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **i) Due to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)** | | |
| Disputed dues outstanding for a period: | - | - |
| Undisputed dues outstanding for a period: | | |
| Not due | 6.95 | 3.56 |
| Less than 1 year | 0.26 | 0.77 |
| 1 to 2 year | 1.53 | 0.01 |
| 2- 3 years | 0.01 | - |
| More than 3 years | | - |
| | | |
| **ii) Due to Others** | | |
| Disputed dues outstanding for a period: | - | - |
| Undisputed dues outstanding for a period: | | |
| Not due | 24.19 | 5.60 |
| Less than 1 year | 120.38 | 56.50 |
| 1 to 2 year | 0.29 | - |
| 2- 3 years | 23.96 | 0.04 |
| More than 3 years | 0.04 | - |

## 14 Other Financial Liabilities

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Payable for Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment | 1.59 | 1.37 |
| | **1.59** | **1.37** |

## 15 Other current liabilities

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Bonus Payable | - | |
| TDS Payable | 1.84 | 2.05 |
| Provident fund payable | - | - |
| Other statutory dues payable | 0.00 | - |
| Other Payable | 0.12 | - |
| Advances From Customer | 0.71 | 10.10 |
| | **2.67** | **12.15** |

JC Bhalla & Co
Chartered Accountants

Lenskart Eyetech Private Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

*(All amounts in Rs. in millions unless otherwise stated)*

**16 Revenue from Operations**

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Sale of services** | | |
| -Training Fees | 312.39 | 258.24 |
| | 312.39 | 258.24 |

In accordance with Ind AS 115 on "Revenue from contracts with customers " and Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, Goods and Services Tax (GST) is not recognised as part of Revenue.

**17 Other Income**

| Particulars | For the year ended 31 March 2026 | For the year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Interest Income on Bank Deposits | 0.16 | 0.15 |
| Interest Income on income tax refund | 2.50 | - |
| Interest Income on security deposits paid | 1.20 | 1.39 |
| Micellaneous Income | - | |
| Excess liabilities written back | - | - |
| | 3.86 | 1.54 |

**18 Employee Benefits Expense**

| Particulars | For the year ended 31 March 2026 | For the year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Salaries, wages and bonus | - | - |
| Contribution to provident and other funds | - | - |
| Gratuity expense | - | - |
| Staff welfare expenses | - | - |
| | - | - |

**19 Finance Costs**

| Particulars | For the year ended 31 March 2026 | For the year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Interest on lease liabilities (refer note 24) | 5.03 | 7.37 |
| Interest on Delayed payment of taxes | - | 0.01 |
| Interest on MSME dues | 0.21 | 0.49 |
| | 5.24 | 7.87 |

**20 Depreciation and Amortisation Expense**

| Particulars | For the year ended 31 March 2026 | For the year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Depreciation of property, plant and equipment | 10.07 | 7.14 |
| Depreciation of right-of-use assets (refer note 24) | 26.59 | 40.49 |
| | 36.66 | 47.63 |

**21 Other Expenses**

| Particulars | For the year ended 31 March 2026 | For the year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Rent | 28.40 | 8.14 |
| Legal and professional fees | 116.78 | 103.62 |
| Travel and conveyance | 47.58 | 28.41 |
| Housekeeping Expenses | 7.23 | 6.65 |
| Utilities and water expense | 14.18 | 13.83 |
| Repair and maintenance- others | 3.46 | 2.35 |
| Security Expenses | 3.81 | 3.09 |
| Printing and Stationery | 1.35 | 1.04 |
| Audit Fees | 0.11 | 0.11 |
| Internet Expenses | 2.85 | 2.10 |
| Bank Charges | 0.01 | 0.04 |
| Freight and forwarding | 0.11 | 0.09 |
| Training expenses | 21.82 | 16.89 |
| Miscellaneous | 1.54 | 0.28 |
| | 249.23 | 186.64 |
| **Payment to auditors include:** | | |
| Statutory audit fee | 0.09 | 0.09 |
| Tax audit fee | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| | 0.11 | 0.11 |

J.C. BHALLA & CO.
Chartered Accountants

22 **Earnings Per Share**

The calculation of basic earnings per share has been based on the following profit attributable to ordinary shareholders and weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding.

| Particulars | For the year ended 31 March 2026 | For the year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Profit/(Loss) attributable to equity shareholders** | **18.46** | **13.33** |
| **Profit/(Loss) from continuing operations (A)** | **18.46** | **13.33** |
| Weighted-average number of equity shares in calculating Basic and Diluted EPS (B) | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Nominal value of shares (Rs.) | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| Profit/(Loss) per share - basic and diluted (A/B) (Rs.) | 1,846 | 1,333 |
| **Profit/(Loss) from discontinued operations (C)** | - | - |
| Weighted-average number of equity shares in calculating Basic and Diluted EPS (D) | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Nominal value of shares (Rs.) | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| Profit per share - basic and diluted (C/D) (Rs.) | - | - |
| **Profit/(Loss) from continuing operations and discontinued operations (E)** | **18.46** | **13.33** |
| Weighted-average number of equity shares in calculating Basic and Diluted EPS (F) | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Nominal value of shares (Rs.) | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| Profit per share - basic and diluted (E/F) (Rs.) | 1,846.04 | 1,333.07 |

J.C. BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

*(All amounts in Rs. in millions unless otherwise stated)*

## 23 Employee Benefit Obligations*

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | | As at 31 March 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Current | Non-current | Current | Non-current |
| Gratuity | - | - | - | - |
| Compensated absences | - | - | - | - |
| **Total** | - | - | - | - |

### A Gratuity- Unfunded

The Company has a unfunded defined benefit gratuity plan for qualifying employees. The scheme provide for lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment. Vesting occurs upon completion of five year of services.

Every employee who has completed five years or more of services, gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days basic salary (last drawn) for each completed year of service on terms not less favourable than the provisions of the payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

The following tables summaries the components of net benefit expense recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss and the status and amounts recognized in the balance sheet for the plan.

**Disclosure of gratuity**

**(i) Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss is as under:**

| Description | For the year ended 31 March 2026 | For the year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Current service cost | - | - |
| Interest cost | - | - |
| Actuarial loss/(gain) recognised during the year | - | - |
| **Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss** | - | - |

**(ii) Movement in the liability recognised in the balance sheet is as under:**

| Description | For the year ended 31 March 2026 | For the year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the start of the year** | - | - |
| Current service cost | - | - |
| Interest cost | - | - |
| Actuarial loss/(gain) recognised during the year | - | - |
| Benefits paid | - | - |
| Transfer In/(Out)* | - | - |
| **Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the end of the year** | - | - |

**(iii) Breakup of actuarial (gain)/loss:**

| Description | For the year ended 31 March 2026 | For the year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Actuarial (gain)/loss on arising from change in demographic assumption | - | - |
| Actuarial (gain)/loss on arising from change in financial assumption | - | - |
| Actuarial (gain)/loss on arising from experience adjustment | - | - |
| **Total actuarial (gain)/loss** | - | - |

**(iv) Actuarial assumptions**

| Description | For the year ended 31 March 2026 | For the year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Discount rate | - | - |
| Retirement age | - | - |
| Employee turnover | - | - |
| Rate of inrease in compensation | - | - |

**(v) Sensitivity analysis for gratuity liability**

| Description | For the year ended 31 March 2026 | For the year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Impact of the change in discount rate** | | |
| Present value of obligation at the end of the year | - | - |
| - Impact due to increase of 1 % | - | - |
| - Impact due to decrease of 1 % | - | - |
| **Impact of the change in salary increase** | | |
| Present value of obligation at the end of the year | - | - |
| - Impact due to increase of 1 % | - | - |
| - Impact due to decrease of 1 % | - | - |

**(vi) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation (undiscounted)**

| Description | For the year ended 31 March 2026 | For the year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Within next 12 months | - | - |
| Between 2-5 years | - | - |
| Between 6-10 years | - | - |
| Beyond 10 years | - | - |

**B Compensated absences***

The liability for compensated absences cover the Company's liability for Leave (as per Company Policy).

| Compensated absences | For the year ended 31 March 2026 | For the year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Current | - | - |
| Non current | - | - |

*Effective 01 Jan 2019, the Company has transferred the provision for gratuity and compensated absences to Lenskart Solutions Limited (Formerly known as Lenskart Solutions Private Limited i.e Holding company) as part of Business transfer agreement with the Holding Company.

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(All amounts in Rs. in millions unless otherwise stated)

**24 Leases**

The company has lease contracts for office buildings used in the normal course of business.

- Lease of building generally have lease term upto 3 years.

The Company's obligation under its lease are secured by the lessor's title to the leased asset. Such lease is recognised as right to use asset.

**(A) leases**

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

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Balance as at beginning of the year | 75.02 | 44.69 |
| Additions during the year | - | 70.82 |
| Deletions | - | - |
| Adjustment on account of modification | - | - |
| Depreciation | (26.59) | (40.49) |
| **Balance as at end of the year** | **48.43** | **75.02** |

The aggregate depreciation expense on ROU asset is included under depreciation and amortization expense in the statement of profit and loss. Refer note 20.

The movement in lease liabilities during the year ended 31 March 2026 are as follows:

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Balance as at beginning of the year | 77.80 | 47.20 |
| Additions during the year | - | 68.31 |
| Finance cost accrued during the period | 5.03 | 7.37 |
| Payment of lease liabilities | (30.01) | (45.08) |
| **Balance as at end of the year** | **52.82** | **77.80** |
| Of which | | |
| Current lease liabilities | 22.37 | 28.94 |
| Non- Current lease liabilities | 30.45 | 48.86 |

The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is 8% (31 March 2025: 8%).

The following are the amount recognised in statement of profit or loss:

| Particulars | For the year ended 31 March 2026 | For the year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Depreciation expense on right of use assets | 26.59 | 40.49 |
| Interest expense on lease liabilities | 5.03 | 7.37 |
| Expense relating to short term lease (Included in other expense)* | 28.40 | 8.14 |
| Gain on termination of leases | - | - |

*CAM charges are not considered as rent expense for Ind AS 116.

Details of the contractual maturity of lease liabilities as at 31 March 2026 on an undiscounted basis are as follows:

| Particulars | For the year ended 31 March 2026 | For the year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Not later than one year | 23.05 | 30.01 |
| Later than one year but not later than five years | 35.37 | 58.41 |
| Later than five years | - | - |

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*(All amounts in Rs. in millions unless otherwise stated)*

## 25 Financial Instruments and Fair Value Measurements

### A. Accounting classifications and fair values

The Company's assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair value are disclosed at 31 March 2026.

(i) Fair value hierarchy

| | Classification | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Financial assets*** | | | |
| Trade receivables | Amortised cost | 77.28 | - |
| Cash and cash equivalents | Amortised cost | 10.27 | 1.37 |
| Other financial assets | Amortised cost | 31.73 | 22.43 |
| **Total financial assets** | | 119.28 | 23.80 |
| **Financial liabilities** | | | |
| Trade payables# | Amortised cost | 178.27 | 62.14 |
| Other Financial Liabilities# | Amortised cost | 1.59 | - |
| Lease Liabilities | Amortised cost | 52.82 | 77.80 |
| **Total financial liabilities** | | 232.67 | 139.94 |

* The Company has not disclosed the fair values for financial instruments such as trade receivables, cash and bank balances and security deposits because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

# The Company has not disclosed the fair value for financial instruments such as trade payables and other financial liabilities, because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

## 26 Financial Risk Management

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise lease liabilities, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations. The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's management oversees the management of these risks and appraises the Board of Directors from time to time basis the impact assessment.

### (A) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial asset fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers, loans and other deposits etc.

The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposure.

*(i) Credit risk management*

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty 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) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments. The Company only deals with parties which has good credit rating/ worthiness given by external rating agencies or based on Company's internal assessment.

All doubtful receivables are duly recognized from time to time post discussion with key stakeholders and provided for in the financial as deemed appropriate.

All the financial assets carried at amortized cost were considered good as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025. The Company has not acquired any credit impaired asset. There was no modification in any financial assets.

The Company's exposure to credit risk for trade receivables by related and other than related parties are as follows:

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Receivables from related party | 77.28 | - |
| Receivables from other than related party | - | - |
| | 77.28 | - |

**a.Financial instruments and cash deposits**

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department. Investments of surplus funds are made only with reputed Funds as aligned with the Board. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

**b. Security deposit and other advances**

With regards to security deposit and other advances, the management believes these to be high quality assets with negligible credit risk. The management believes the parties to which these deposits and other advances have been made have strong capacity to meet the obligations and where the risk of default is negligible or nil and accordingly no provision for excepted credit loss has been provided on these financial assets.

**c. Trade receivables (Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach)**

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. 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 and delay rates over the expected life of the trade receivable and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At year end, the historical observed default and delay rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

Individual receivables which are known to be uncollectible are written off by reducing the carrying amount of trade receivable and the amount of the loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss within other expenses.

**(B) Liquidity risk**

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. Considering the business requirements, the treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows.

*(i) Financing arrangements*

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Fixed interest rate borrowings | - | - |

*(ii) Maturities of financial liabilities*

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all financial liabilities, for which the contractual maturities are essential for an understanding of the timing of the cash flows. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

| Contractual maturities of financial liabilities | Less than 1 year | 1-3 year |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **As at 31 March 2026** | | |
| Trade payables | 178.27 | |
| Other Financial Liabilities | 1.59 | |
| Lease Liabilities | 23.05 | 35.37 |
| **Total** | **202.90** | |
| **As at 31 March 2025** | | |
| Trade payables | 66.48 | - |
| Other Financial Liabilities | 1.37 | |
| Lease Liabilities | 30.01 | 58.41 |
| **Total** | **97.86** | **58.41** |

**(C) Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises of interest rate risk and currency risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include includes deposits, trade receivables, trade payables and other financials liabilities.

**(i) Foreign currency risk**

The Company is not exposed to foreign exchange risk as there is no outstanding payable and receivables in foreign currency.

**(ii) Interest rate risk**

**Liabilities:** The Company is not exposed to interest rate risk as there is no borrowing outstanding.

**27 Capital Management**

The Company's capital management objectives are

- to ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern
- to provide an adequate return to shareholders

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the carrying amount of equity less cash and cash equivalents as presented on the face of balance sheet.

Management assesses the Company's capital requirements in order to maintain an efficient overall financing structure while avoiding excessive leverage. This takes into account the subordination levels of the Company's various classes of debt. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt.

The Company's adjusted net debt to equity ratio at reporting date was as follows:

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Total borrowings | - | - |
| Less : Cash and cash equivalents | 10.27 | 1.37 |
| **Net debt if negative consider as zero** | - | - |
| Total equity | 39.90 | 21.44 |
| **Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio** | - | - |

**28 Related Party Disclosures**

**Holding Company**

Lenskart Solutions Limited (formerly known as Lenskart Solutions Private Limited)

**Fellow subsidiary**

Dealskart Online Services Private Limited (w.e.f. 26 December 2024)

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**Transactions with related parties**

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Lenskart Solutions Limited (Holding Company)** | | |
| - Sale of services-Training Fees | 30.53 | 28.29 |
| - Legal and professional fees paid | 109.85 | 102.57 |
| -Reimbursement of expense made | 8.54 | - |
| -Rent expense | 1.36 | - |
| - Statutory dues payment by holding company | - | 1.58 |
| - Employee benefits payable transfer | - | - |
| **Dealskart Online Services Private Limited** | | |
| - Sale of services-Training Fees | 280.67 | 63.53 |

**Outstanding balances as at the year end**

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Lenskart Solutions Limited (Holding Company)** | | |
| - Trade payable | 152.99 | 55.65 |
| **Dealskart Online Services Private Limited** | | |
| -Trade receivables | 77.86 | |
| - Advances from Customer | | 9.14 |

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*(All amounts in Rs. in millions unless otherwise stated)*

## 29 Segment Information

Company had only one reportable business segment, which is wholesale trade and distribution of branded and private labelled eyeglasses, sunglasses, contact lenses, accessories product and related activity and operates in a single business segment. Accordingly, the amounts appearing in the financial statements relate to the Company's single business segment.

(i) The entity wide disclosures as required by Ind AS -108 are as follows:

| Description | For the year ended 31 March 2026 | For the year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Sale of services | 312.39 | 258.24 |
| **Revenue from operations** | **312.39** | **258.24** |

(ii) **Revenue from external customers**

| Description | For the year ended 31 March 2026 | For the year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| India | 312.39 | 258.24 |
| Other countries | - | - |
| | 312.39 | 258.24 |

Revenue of the Company is Rs. 312.39 million (31 March 2025: Rs. 258.24 million)

(iii) **Non-current assets**

| Non-current assets** | For the year ended 31 March 2026 | For the year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| India | 141.05 | 140.97 |

** *Non-current assets exclude financial instruments.*

## 30 Revenue from contracts with customers

### a) Disaggregated revenue information

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

| Particulars | For the year ended 31 March 2026 | For the year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Types of goods or services** | | |
| Sale of services | 312.39 | 258.24 |
| **Total revenue from contracts with customers** | 312.39 | 258.24 |
| **India** | 312.39 | 258.24 |
| **Total Revenue from contracts with customers** | 312.39 | 258.24 |
| **Timing of revenue recognition** | | |
| Services Rendered | 312.39 | 258.24 |
| **Total Revenue from contracts with customers** | 312.39 | 258.24 |

### b) Contract balances:

| | For the year ended 31 March 2026 | For the year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Trade Receivables | 77.28 | - |
| Advance from customer | 0.71 | 10.10 |

**Revenue recognised in relation to contract liabilities**

Ind AS 115 also requires disclosure of 'revenue recognised in the reporting period that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period' and 'revenue recognised in the reporting period from performance obligations satisfied (or partially satisfied) in previous periods. Same has been disclosed as below:

| | For the year ended 31 March 2026 | For the year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue recognised in the reporting period that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period | 10.10 | 0.23 |

### c) Performance obligation:

**Sale of services**

The performance obligation is satisfied upon rendering of services.

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31 **Disclosure under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ("MSMED Act, 2006") is as under:**

On the basis of confirmation obtained from suppliers who have registered themselves under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act, 2006) and based on the information available with the Company, there are no dues to micro, small and medium enterprises.

**Disclosure as required under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 based on the information available with the Company**

| Particulars | For the year ended 31 March 2026 | For the year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year | 8.76 | 4.34 |
| Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises | 8.55 | 3.85 |
| Interest due on above | 0.21 | 0.49 |
| The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year | - | - |
| The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006 | - | - |
| The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year | - | - |
| The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006 | - | - |

**Lenskart Eyetech Private Limited**
**Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026**
*(All amounts in Rs. in millions unless otherwise stated)*

**32. Ratios**

| S. No | Particulars | Measurement unit | Numerator | Denominator | FY 25-26 | | FY 24-25 | | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 | % of Variance | Reason for variance if <>25% |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Numerator | Denominator | Numerator | Denominator | | | | |
| 1 | Current Ratio | Times | Current assets | Current liabilities | 118.55 | 204.90 | 22.40 | 108.94 | 0.58 | 0.21 | 181.39% | Significant changes due to increase in trade receivable and trade payable |
| 2 | Debt - Equity ratio | Times | Total debt (Long term borrowings + Short term borrowings) | Shareholder's equity | 52.82 | 39.90 | - | 21.44 | 1.32 | - | - | Due to increase in current year net profit and no addition in lease liabilities |
| 3 | Debt Service coverage ratio | Times | Earnings available for debt service [Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortisations + Interest + Other adjustments like loss on sale of fixed assets, etc.] | Debt service [Finance cost as per Profit & Loss Account + lease payments + principal repayments (other than prepayments, if any)] | 60.36 | 35.25 | 68.83 | 52.95 | 1.71 | 1.30 | 31.74% | Due to lease payment reduction as compared to previous year |
| 4 | Return on Equity ratio | Percentage | Net Profits after taxes – Preference dividend (if any) | Average Shareholder's Equity | 18.46 | 30.67 | 13.33 | 14.72 | 0.60 | 0.91 | -33.52% | Primarily due to significant increase in total equity of company as compare to previous year |
| 5 | Inventory Turnover Ratio | Times | Revenue from operations | Average inventories ((Opening + Closing balance) / 2) | 312.39 | - | 258.24 | - | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |
| 6 | Trade Receivable turnover ratio | Times | Revenue from operations | Average trade receivables [(Opening balance + Closing balance) / 2] | 312.39 | 38.64 | 258.24 | 1.95 | 0.15 | 132.77 | -99.89% | Primarily due to significant increase in trade receivable of company in FY 25-26 |
| 7 | Trade Payable turnover ratio | Times | Total purchases+Other expenses | Average trade payables [(Opening balance + Closing balance) / 2] | 249.23 | 122.37 | 186.64 | 72.21 | 2.04 | 2.58 | -21.21% | Primarily due to increase in other expenses and increase in trade payable as compared to previous year |
| 8 | Net Capital Turnover Ratio | Times | Revenue from operations | Working capital [Current assets - Current liabilities] | 312.39 | -86.35 | 258.24 | -86.54 | (3.62) | (2.98) | 21.24% | Primarily due to increase in current assets of company as compared to PY |
| 9 | Net Profit Ratio | Percentage | Net profit after taxes | Revenue from operations | 18.46 | 312.39 | 13.33 | 258.24 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 14.48% | Not Applicable |
| 10 | Return on capital employed | Percentage | Profit before interest and taxes | Capital employed [Shareholder's equity + Total debt + Deferred tax liability(if any)] | 30.36 | 39.90 | 17.64 | 21.44 | 0.76 | 0.82 | -7.52% | Primarily due to increase in Net profit after taxes during the year |
| 11 | Return on investment | Percentage | Net profit after taxes | Average investments [(Opening balance + Closing balance) / 2] | 18.46 | - | 13.33 | - | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |

**Lenskart Eyetech Private Limited**
**Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026**
*(All amounts in Rs. in millions unless otherwise stated)*

## 33 Income Tax

**Reconciliation of tax expense and accounting profit**

| Particulars | For the year ended 31 March 2026 | For the year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Accounting Profit/ (loss) before tax** | **25.12** | **17.64** |
| Tax at applicable tax rate of 25.17% (31 March 2025: tax rate of 25.17%) | 6.32 | 4.44 |
| | **6.32** | **4.44** |
| Tax effect of items not deductible in determining taxable profit | - | - |
| Previously unrecognised tax losses now recouped to reduce current tax expense | - | - |
| Others | 0.38 | 0.38 |
| | **6.70** | **4.82** |
| Tax (income)/expense recognised in statement of profit and loss | **6.66** | **4.31** |

**Deferred tax**

| Particulars | Balance Sheet | | Statement of Profit and Loss | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 | For the year ended 31 March 2026 | For the year ended 31 March 2025 |
| **Deferred tax assets** | | | | |
| Carried forward business losses and unabsorbed depreciation | - | 0.56 | 0.56 | 2.33 |
| Others | 1.61 | 1.51 | -0.10 | -0.36 |
| **Deferred tax liability** | | | | |
| Excess of depreciation/amortization on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets under income -tax law over depreciation/amortization provided in accounts | -0.30 | -0.49 | -0.19 | -0.15 |
| **Deferred tax charge/ (credit)** | **1.31** | **1.58** | **0.27** | **1.82** |
| **Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)** | **1.31** | **1.58** | | |

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**Lenskart Eyetech Private Limited**
**Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026**
*(All amounts in Rs. in millions unless otherwise stated)*

**34. Additional Regulatory Information**

(a) The Company does not hold any immovable property whose titles deeds are not in the name of the company during current or preceding financial year.

(b) Disclosures with respect to Loans or Advances in the nature of loans as granted to promoters, Directors, KMPs and the related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013,) either severally or jointly with any other person, that are:

(i) repayable on demand or
(ii) without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

| Type of Borrower | As at March 31, 2026 | |
|---|---|---|
| | Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding | Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding |
| Promotors | - | - |
| Directors | - | - |
| KMPs | - | - |
| Related Parties | - | - |

| Type of Borrower | As at March 31, 2025 | |
|---|---|---|
| | Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding | Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding |
| Promotors | - | - |
| Directors | - | - |
| KMPs | - | - |
| Related Parties | - | - |

(c) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the current or preceding financial year.

(d) There is no Benami Property held by the company during the current or preceding financial year.

(e) The Company do not have borrowings from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets.

(f) The Company is not a declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender during the current or preceding financial year.

(g) The company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

(h) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

- 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 to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(i) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

- 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 to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(j) The Company has not done any transactions with the companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

34. The Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2026 which did not have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and due to this the same has not operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software.

As per our report of even date attached

For **J.C. Bhalla & Co**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No: 001111N

**(Piyush Tripathi)**
Partner
Membership No.: 524288

Place: Noida
Date: 18 May 2026

J.C. BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
**Lenskart Eyetech Private Limited**

**Peyush Bansal**
Director
DIN: 02050081

Place: Gurugram
Date 18 May 2026

**Neha Bansal**
Director
DIN: 02057007

Place: Gurugram
Date: 18 May 2026