J. C. BHALLA & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Lenskart Foundation

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of **Lenskart Foundation** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Income and Expenditure (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date and notes to the Financial Statements including a summary of the material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "Financial Statements").

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (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 ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the 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 Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the company's director's report, but does not include the financial statements and auditor's report thereon. The Annual Report/Director's Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of our audit report.

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

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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 Act with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of state of affairs, excess/shortfall of income over expenditure and other comprehensive income, changes in Equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS) specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgement 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 risk, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

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- Obtain an understanding of internal controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statement 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 a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As the company is licensed to operate under section 8 and falls within the exemption specified under paragraph 2(v) of 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 Act, the matters specified in paragraph 3 and 4 of the said order are not enclosed.

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

   a. we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;

   b. in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the certain matters in respect of audit trail as stated in the paragraph 2(h)(vi)

ALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

c. the balance sheet, the statement of income and expenditure including other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flow dealt with in this report are in agreement with the books of account;

d. in our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

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

f. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to best of our information and according to the explanations given to us no managerial remuneration has been paid during the financial year.

g. the qualification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph 2(b) above.

h. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements;

i. 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 in its Financial Statements.

   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 were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

   iv) (a) The management has represented to us that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity (ies), including foreign entities ("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;

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

(c) Based on the audit procedures performed 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 mis-statement.

v) Since the company is a section 8 company reporting under Rule 11(f)is not applicable.

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 Registration No. 001111N

Akhil Bhalla
Partner
Membership No. 505002
UDIN:

Place: New Delhi
Date : May 18, 2026

J.C. BHALLA & CO.
Chartered Accountants

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1(g) under the heading "Report on other Legal and Regulatory requirements" of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act").

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Lenskart Foundation** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting 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 Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to 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 over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that: (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with 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 over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

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

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

(Akhil Bhalla)
Partner
Membership No. 505002
UDIN:

J.C. BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 18, 2026

Lenskart Foundation
(A Company Licensed under Section 8 of Companies Act, 2013)
CIN: U85320HR2020NPL091482

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in thousands of India Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant & equipment	3	1,747	2,199
Intangible asset	3	-	-
Other Non Current Assets	4	5,115	-
Current assets			
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	1,496	925
Other financial Assets	6	10	16
Other Current Assets	7	999	173
TOTAL		9,367	3,313
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Shareholder's funds			
Share capital	8	100	100
Other Equity	9	3,791	(1,943)
Non Current Liabilities			
Provisions	10A	179	120
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade payables			
a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	11	190	1,172
b) total outstanding dues other than dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	11	4,758	2,001
Other Financial Liabilities	12	134	557
Provisions	10B	58	29
Other Liabilities	13	157	1,277
TOTAL		9,367	3,313

Summary of material accounting policies (note 2)

The accompanying notes 1 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date

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

Akhil Bhalla
Partner
Membership No. : 505002

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Lenskart Foundation

Peyush Bansal
Director
DIN: 02070081

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 18, 2026

Neha Bansal
Director
DIN: 02057007

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 18, 2026

Lenskart Foundation
(A Company Licensed under Section 8 of Companies Act, 2013)
CIN: U85320HR2020NPL091482

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in thousands of India Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Revenue			
Donations Received	14	25,670	15,238
Other Income		-	-
Total Income		**25,670**	**15,238**
Expenses			
Purchases	15	7,476	4,729
Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	16	452	472
Employee Benefit Expenses	17	2,738	2,436
Finance Cost	18	183	65
Other Expenses	19	9,047	8,553
Total expenses		**19,896**	**16,255**
(Deficit)/Surplus for the year (A)		**5,775**	**(1,017)**
Other Comprehensive Income / (Expense)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement loss of post employment benefit obligation		(41)	(14)
Other comprehensive income/(Expense) for the year (B)		**(41)**	**(14)**
Total comprehensive income for the year (A+B)		**5,734**	**(1,031)**

Earnings per share (face value Rs. 10 per share)			
Basic earnings per share (Rs.)	24	577	(102)
Diluted earnings per share (Rs.)		577	(102)

Summary of material accounting policies (note 2)
The accompanying notes 1 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date

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

Akhil Bhalla
Partner
Membership No. : 505002

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Lenskart Foundation

Peyush Bansal
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DIN: 02070081

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J. C. Bhalla & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Lenskart Foundation
(A Company Licensed under Section 8 of Companies Act, 2013)
CIN: U85320HR2020NPL091482

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

(All amounts are in thousands of India Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

	Particular	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
A	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
	Profit before tax	5,775	(1,017)
	Adjustments for:		
	Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	452	472
	Finance Costs	183	65
	Operating profit before working capital changes	6,410	(480)
	Working capital adjustments:		
	Increase/Decrease in other current assets	(5,941)	(125)
	Increase/Decrease in other financial asset	6	(16)
	Increase/Decrease in other liabilities	(1,120)	145
	Increase/Decrease in other financial liabilities	(422)	(618)
	Increase/Decrease in trade payables	1,592	573
	Increase/Decrease in provisions	48	49
	Cash used in operating activities	572	(472)
	Income tax paid	-	-
	Net cash used in operating activities (A)	572	(472)
B	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
	Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	-	(206)
	Net cash (used in)/flow from investing activities (B)	-	(206)
C	**Cash flow from financing activities**		
	Proceeds from issuance of equity shares	-	-
	Proceeds/(repayment) of borrowing from related party	-	-
	Net cash flow from financing activities (C)	-	-
	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	572	(677)
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	925	1,602
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	1,497	925
	Cash and cash equivalents comprises of :		
	Balances with scheduled bank in current accounts	1,496	925

Summary of material accounting policies (note 2)
The accompanying notes 1 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date

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

Akhil Bhalla
Partner
Membership No. : 505002

Place : New Delhi
Date: May 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Lenskart Foundation

Peyush Bansal
Director
DIN: 02070081

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 18, 2026

Neha Bansal
Director
DIN: 02057007

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 18, 2026

Lenskart Foundation
(A Company Licensed under Section 8 of Companies Act, 2013)
CIN: U85320HR2020NPL091482

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in thousands of Indian Rupees unless stated otherwise)

A. Equity Share Capital	Number	Amount
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up shares		
Equity shares @ ₹ 10 per share		
At March 31, 2025	10,000	100
At March 31, 2026	10,000	100
	10,000	**100**

B. Other Equity	Reserve and surplus	Other comprehensive Income	Total
Particulars	Retained Earnings	Remeasurement of post employement benefit plan(net of tax)	
As March 31, 2024	(907)	(5)	**(912)**
Addition during the year :			
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(1,017)	-	(1,017)
Other comprehensive income	-	(14)	(14)
As March 31, 2025	**(1,924)**	**(19)**	**(1,943)**
Addition during the year :			
Profit/(Loss) for the year	5,775	-	5,775
Other comprehensive income	-	(41)	(41)
As March 31, 2026	**3,851**	**(59)**	**3,791**

Summary of material accounting policies (note 2)
The accompanying notes 1 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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

Akhil Bhalla
Partner
Membership No. : 505002

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 18, 2026

J.C. Bhalla & Co. Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Lenskart Foundation

Peyush Bansal
Director
DIN: 02070081

Place: Gurugram
Date : May 18, 2026

Neha Bansal

Neha Bansal
Director
DIN: 02057007

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 18, 2026

1 Corporate Information

Lenskart Foundation ("the company") was incorporated on 9th December, 2020 under Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013. The company is primarily engaged in the following activities on non-profit basis:

a) To work in the area of vision correction for all sections of the society by making consistent efforts and steps towards spreading awareness about vision correction, developing low cost technology that enables us and others to make vision care accessible in all nooks and corners of the country.

b) To reduce the number of visually challenged population in India, by providing affordable/costless eye care services accessible to all sections of society through innovative eye care models.

2 Material Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of Financial Statements

These standalone financial statements ('financial statements') have been prepared to comply in all material respects with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS'), notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read together with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued there after.

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

2.2 Functional & Presentation Currency

The financial statements are presented in thousands of Indian Rupees (INR) - Rs, except when otherwise indicated.

Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention, except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value as required under relevant Ind AS.

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

2.3 Summary of Material Accounting Policies

a) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

Chartered Accountants

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:
• It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
• It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
• It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
• There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period
The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.
The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

b) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant & equipment are stated at their cost of acquisition/construction, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing costs if capitalization criteria are met, directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. This applies mainly to components for plant and equipment. 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 recognized 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 statement of profit or loss as incurred.
Subsequent expenditures related to an item of property, plant and equipment are added to its book value only if they increase the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the property, plant and equipment is derecognised.

Cost of assets not ready for use at the balance sheet date are disclosed under capital work-in-progress. Capital work-in-progress represents expenditure incurred in respect of capital projects under development and are carried at cost. Cost includes construction costs, borrowing costs capitalized and other direct expenditure.

Residual value in respect of assets have been considered at Nil. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

J.C. BHALLA & CO.
Chartered Accountants

c) **Intangible assets**

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.
Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.
Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

d) **Depreciation and Amortisation**

Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment is provided on straight line method over the useful lives as prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. The identified components are depreciated over their useful lives; the remaining asset is depreciated over the life of the principal asset. Intangible assets are amortized on a straight line basis over the estimated useful economic life. The Company has used the following rates to provide depreciation on its fixed assets.

Particulars	Useful Life (in years)
Property, Plant & Equipment	
Plant and Machinery	7
Electrical Fittings	10
Computers & Peripherals	3
Furniture & Fixtures	10
Office Equipment	5
Vehicle	8
Intangible Assets	
Software	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.

e) **Borrowing Costs**

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are capitalized as part of cost of that asset. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily requires a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs. All other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

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f) Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

The Company has financial assets in the form of trade receivable, cash & cash equivalents and other financial assets.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in below categories:

- Debt instruments at amortised cost.
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

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Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset) is primarily derecognised when:
i. The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

ii. The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability.

The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Impairment on financial assets (other than at Fair value)

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognises lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and / or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, or as payables, as appropriate.
The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, security deposit, borrowings and Other financial liabilities.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

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De-recognition
A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

g) Impairment

i. Non-Financial Assets
The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

Impairment losses, including impairment on trade receivables, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

ii. Financial Assets (other than at Fair value)
The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the Financial assets that are debt instruments and are initially measured at fair value with subsequent measurement at amortised cost e.g Trade receivables, unbilled revenue etc.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance for trade receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk.Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

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For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, twelve month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in the subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on a twelve month ECL. ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR.

h) Fair value measurement

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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.
The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

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

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Company determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, unquoted financial assets measured at fair value.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties and unquoted financial assets, and significant liabilities, such as contingent consideration. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the Company. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. Valuers are normally rotated every three years. The Company decides, after discussions with the Company's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

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At each reporting date, the Company analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Company verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The Company, in conjunction with the Company's external valuers, also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

i) **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.

For all debt instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

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 revevnue recognistion crietria to each nature of the revenue transaction.

Contract balances

Contract liabilities

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

Contract assets

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

Accordingly, the comparative amounts of revenue and the corresponding contract assets / liabilities have not been retrospectively adjusted.

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j) Retirement and other employee benefits

i. Retirement benefits in the form of Provident Fund are a defined contribution scheme and the contributions are charged to statement of profit and loss of the year when the contributions to the respective funds are due. There are no other obligations other than the contribution payable to the provident fund.

ii. Gratuity liability is a defined benefit obligation and is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Re-measurements, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) is reflected immediately in Other Comprehensive Income in the Statement of Profit and loss. All other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss as employee benefit expenses. Re-measurements recognised in Other Comprehensive Income will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss hence it is treated as part of retained earnings in the Statement of Changes In Equity.

The obligation is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of obligation under defined benefit plans, is based on the market yields on Government bonds as at the reporting date, having maturity periods approximating to the terms of related obligations.

iii. Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date. The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end.

k) Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed 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 is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

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Contingent liabilities are not recognized but are disclosed in the notes. Contingent Assets are neither recognized nor disclosed in the financial statements.

l) **Cash and Cash equivalents**

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

Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of cash flow statement comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

m) **Recent pronouncements**

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has notified Ind AS – 117 Insurance Contracts and amendments to Ind AS 116 – Leases, relating to sale and leaseback transactions, applicable to the Group w.e.f. April 1, 2024. The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

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3 Property, plant and equipment and Intangible Asset

Particulars	Intangible Assets	Total - Intangible Assets	Computers & Peripherals	Electrical Fittings	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equipment	Plant & Machinery	Vehicle	Total - Property, plant & equipment
Cost									
As at April 01, 2024	70	70	181	78	50	604	110	1,746	2,770
Addition	-	-	100	-	10	21	75	-	**206**
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**70**	**70**	**281**	**78**	**60**	**625**	**185**	**1,746**	**2,976**
Cost									
As at April 01, 2025	70	70	281	78	60	625	185	1,746	2,976
Addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**70**	**70**	**281**	**78**	**60**	**625**	**185**	**1,746**	**2,975**
Accumulated depreciation									
As at April 01, 2024	47	47	64	19	5	63	19	157	327
Depreciation charge for the year	23	23	69	8	6	121	27	218	449
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**70**	**70**	**133**	**27**	**10**	**184**	**46**	**375**	**776**
Accumulated depreciation									
As at April 01, 2025	70	70	133	27	10	184	46	375	776
Depreciation charge for the period	-	-	70	8	6	121	29	218	452
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**70**	**70**	**202**	**35**	**16**	**305**	**75**	**594**	**1,228**
Net carrying amount									
As at March 31, 2025	-	-	**148**	**51**	**50**	**441**	**139**	**1,371**	**2,199**
As at March 31, 2026	-	-	**78**	**43**	**44**	**320**	**110**	**1,152**	**1,747**

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8 Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Authorised :				
Equity shares of Rs. 10.00/- par value	10,000	100	10,000	100
Total	**10,000**	**100**	**10,000**	**100**
Issued :				
Equity shares of Rs. 10.00/- par value	10,000	100	10,000	100
Total	**10,000**	**100**	**10,000**	**100**
Subscribed and paid-up :				
Equity shares of Rs. 10.00/- par value	10,000	100	10,000	100
Total	**10,000**	**100**	**10,000**	**100**

Equity shares

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
At the beginning of the year	10,000	100	10,000	100
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Redeemed or bought back during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at end of the year	**10,000**	**100**	**10,000**	**100**

Details of equity shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

Type of Share	Name of Shareholders	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
		No. of Shares	% of Holding	No. of Shares	% of Holding
Equity Shares	Lenskart Solutions Limited	9,999	100%	9,999	100%

Promoters details

Promoter name (as defined in the Companies Act, 2013)	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
As at March 31, 2025			
Lenskart Solutions Ltd.	9,999	99.99	-
Peyush Bansal	1.00	0.01	-
Total	**10,000**	**100**	-
As at March 31, 2026			
Lenskart Solutions Ltd.	9,999	99.99	-
Peyush Bansal	1.00	0.01	-
Total	**10,000**	**100**	-

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4 Non Current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Capital Advance	5,115	-
Total	5,115	-

5 Cash and Cash equivalent

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balances with Bank	1,496	925
Total	1,496	925

6 Other Financial Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Security Deposit	10	16
Total	10	16

7 Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Prepaid Expenses	22	17
Balance with government authorities	-	-
Advance to employees	95	156
Advances to suppliers (unsecured)	882	-
Total	999	173

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9 Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Retained Earnings	3,851	(1,924)
Other comprehensive income arising from remeasurement loss of post employment benefit obligation	(59)	(19)
Total	**3,791**	**(1,943)**

10 Provisions

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
A	**Non-current**		
	Provision for employee benefits:		
	Provision for gratuity (refer note no. 25)	135	81
	Provision for compensated absences (refer note no. 25)	44	39
	Total	**179**	**120**

B	**Current**		
	Provision for employee benefits:		
	Provision for gratuity (refer note no. 25)*	31	-
	Provision for compensated absences (refer note no. 25)	27	29
	Total	**58**	**29**

* In March 2025-Rs. 191 in absolute rupees.

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11 Trade Payables

The trade payable ageing schedule for the year ended as on 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(i) Dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)		
- Undisputed dues outstanding for a period:		
Unbilled dues	181	264
Less than 1 year	-	903
1 to 2 years	3	5
More than 3 years	5	-
- Disputed dues	-	-
(ii) Dues to Others		
- Undisputed dues outstanding for a period:		
Unbilled dues	4,323	818
Less than 1 year	408	1,151
1 to 2 years	16	30
More than 3 years	10	2
- Disputed dues	-	-
Total	4,948	3,173

12 Other financial Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Employee Benefit Payable	134	151
Capital creditors	-	406
Total	134	557

13 Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Statutory due payable		
TDS Payable	74	61
PF & Labour welfare payable	18	18
Other Payables	65	1,198
Total	157	1,277

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14 Donation Received

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Donation received	25,670	15,238
Total	**25,670**	**15,238**

15 Purchases

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Purchases	7,476	4,729
Total	**7,476**	**4,729**

16 Depreciation and amortization expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 3)	452	449
Amortization of intangible assets (refer note 3)	-	23
Total	**452**	**472**

17 Employee Benefit Expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Salaries & Wages	2,478	2,282
Contribution to provident fund & other funds	96	101
Staff Welfare	163	53
Total	**2,738**	**2,436**

18 Finance cost

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Interest on MSME	181	64
Interest on delayed payment of tax	2	1
Total	**183**	**65**

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19 Other Expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
ROC & Legal Charges*	-	-
Auditors Remuneration	168	118
Professional Services	7,830	7,096
Telephone Expenses	17	-
Printing & Stationery	4	110
House Keeping Expenses	-	-
Bank Charges	5	2
Internet Charges	16	19
Business Promotion	5	-
Awareness Comapaign	-	-
Entertainment Expenses	-	-
Conveyance Exp.	289	314
Rent Expenses	138	204
Misc. Expenses	2	5
Postage & Courier Charges	72	44
Office Expenses	-	5
Tour & Travels	460	520
Software Expenses	5	-
Repair & Maintinance Exp. A/c	27	113
Electricity Expense	2	1
Insurance Expenses	8	2
Marketing Expenses	1	
Total	**9,047**	**8,553**

*Nil (March 2025-Nil) in absolute rupees.

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(All amounts are in thousands of India Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

20 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 March 31, 2026.

(i) Fair value hierarchy

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the balance sheet are categorised into three levels of fair value hierarchy. The three levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for financial instruments.
Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
Level 3: Inputs which are not based on observable market data.

(ii) Financial instruments by category

Particulars	Category	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortised Cost	1,496	925
Total financial assets		**1,496**	**925**
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	Amortised Cost	4,948	3,173
Other Financial Liabilities	Amortised Cost	134	557
Total financial liabilities		**5,082**	**3,730**

(All amounts are in thousands of India Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

21 **Related party disclosures**

i **Lenskart Solutions Ltd.** (formerly Lenskart Solutions Private Limited) **-** Holding company

ii **Dealskart Online Services Private Limited -** Fellow subsidiary company

iii **Key management personnel**

Peyush Bansal- Director

Neha Bansal-- Director

iv **Transactions with related parties during the year**

Particulars	For Year ended March 31, 2026	For Year ended March 31, 2025
Lenskart Solutions Ltd- Holding company		
Donation Received	20,400	13,000
Reimbursement of taxes/expenses on behalf of company	-	86
Dealskart Online Solutions Private Ltd		
Donation Received	3,000	-

v **Outstanding balances as at the year end**

Particulars	For Year ended March 31, 2026	For Year ended March 31, 2025
Lenskart Solutions Ltd- Holding company		
Other Payable	65	1,198

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22 Segment information

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

Description	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Donation Received	25,670	15,238
Revenue from operations	**25,670**	**15,238**

(ii) **Revenue from external customers**

Description	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
India	25,670	15,238
Outside India	-	-
	25,670	**15,238**

(iii) **Non-current**

Non-current assets*	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
India	1,747	2,199
Outside India	-	-

** Non-current assets exclude financial instruments.*

23 Revenue from contracts with customers

a) Disaggregated revenue information

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

Particular	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Types of goods or services		
Sale of services (Donation Received)	25,670	15,238
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**25,670**	**15,238**
India	25,670	15,238
Outside India	-	-
Total Revenue from contracts with customers	**25,670**	**15,238**

b) Contract balances:

Particular	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Trade receivables	-	-
Contract liabilities	-	-

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c) **Right of return assets and refund liabilities:**

Particular	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Refund liabilities	-	-

d) **Reconciliation of amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price**

Particular	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Revenue as per contracted price	-	-
Adjustments for		
Refund liabilities	-	-
Revenue from contract with customers	-	-

24 Earnings per Share (EPS)

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are circulated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the group
  by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year,
- adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares.

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjust the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

Particular	For the period ended March 31, 2026	For the period ended March 31, 2025
Net Profit/(Loss) for the year after tax	5,775	(1,017)
Face value of Equity Shares	10	10
Basic Earnings / (loss) per share:		
Weighted average No. of Equity Shares outstanding during the	10,000	10,000
Basic Earnings / (loss) per share (in Rs.)	577	(102)
Diluted Earnings/(Loss) Per Share:		
Weighted average No. of Equity Shares outstanding during the	10,000	10,000
Diluted Earnings/(Loss) Per Share (in Rs.)	577	(102)

(All amounts are in thousands of India Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

25 Employee Benefit Obligations

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Gratuity*	31	135	-	81
Compensated absences	27	44	29	39
Total	**58**	**179**	**29**	**78**

*(March 2025-Rs. 191) in absolute rupees.

A Compensated absences- Unfunded

The liability for compensated absences cover the Company's liability for Leave (as per Company Policy). The amount of the provision presented as current represents the leaves over which the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for any of these obligations. However, based on past experience, the Company does not expect all employees to take the full amount of accrued leave or require payment within the next twelve months.

B 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.

Disclosure of gratuity

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

Description	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Current service cost	39	28
Interest cost	5	2
Amount recognised in the statement of profit and	**44**	**29**

(ii) Amount recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) is as under:

Description	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Actuarial loss/(gain) recognised during the year	41	14
Net Expenses for the year recognised in OCI	**41**	**14**

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

Description	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at	81	37
Current service cost	39	28
Interest cost	5	2
Actuarial loss/(gain) recognised during the year	41	14
Benefits paid	-	-
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the end of the year	**166**	**81**

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

Description	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Actuarial (gain)/loss on arising from change in	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss on arising from change in	0	2
Actuarial (gain)/loss on arising from experience	41	12
Total actuarial (gain)/loss	**41**	**14**

(v) **Actuarial assumptions**

Description	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Discount rate	6.50%	6.50%
Mortality rate	100% IALM of 2012-14	100% ALM of 2012-14
Retirement age	58 Years	58 Years
Employee turnover	40%	40%
Rate of inrease in compensation	7.00%	7.00%

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

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

Description	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	166	81
Impact of the change in discount rate		
- Impact due to increase of 0.5% / 1 %	164	78
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)		
- Impact due to decrease of 1 %	-	84
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)		
Impact of the change in salary increase		
- Impact due to increase of 1 %	169	84
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)		
- Impact due to decrease of 1 %	163	78

The above sensitivity analysis are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defind benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied which was applied while calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to prior period.

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

Description	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Within next 12 months*	31	31
Between 2-5 years	132	83
Between 6-10 years	29	20

*191 in absolute rupees in March 2025

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26 Ratios

S. No	Particulars	Measurement unit	Numerator	Denominator	FY 25-26		FY 24-25		Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025	% of Variance FY 25-26	Reason for variance (if deviation fluctuates 25%)
					Numerator	Denominator	Numerator	Denominator				
1	Current Ratio	Times	Current assets	Current liabilities	2,505	5,297	1,114	5,035	0.47	0.22	-113.73%	Increase in current ratio is due to significant growth in cash and bank balances and advance to suppliers during FY 25-26, while current liabilities remained largely stable.
2	Return on Equity ratio	Percentage	Net Profits after taxes – Preference dividend (if any)	Average Shareholder's Equity	5,775	100	(1,017)	100	57.75	(10.17)	667.72%	Return on Equity has turned positive 57.75% from a negative -10.17% in the previous year, on account of the Company reporting a net surplus as compared to deficit in previous year.
3	Trade Payable turnover ratio	Times	Total purchases	Average trade payables [(Opening balance + Closing balance) / 2]	7476	4060	4,729	2,854	1.84	1.66	-11.12%	NA*
4	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Times	Revenue from operations	Working capital [Current assets - Current liabilities]	25670	(2,792)	15,238	(3,937)	(9.19)	(3.87)	-137.55%	Net Capital Turnover Ratio has deteriorated as the working capital gap decreased from previous year , while revenue from operations grew significantly.
5	Net Profit Ratio	Percentage	Net profit after taxes	Revenue from operations	5775	25670	(1,017)	15,238	0.22	(0.07)	437.00%	Net Profit Ratio improved from -6.68% to 22.50% as the Company reported surplus in FY 25-26 against the defecit in FY 24-25.
6	Return on capital employed	Percentage	Profit before interest and taxes	Capital employed [Shareholder's equity + Total debt + Deferred tax liability(if any)]	5775	3891	(1,017.2)	100	1.48	(10.17)	114.59%	Return on Capital Employed turned positive at 1.53% (FY 24-25: -10.17%) primarily due to the Company generating surplus in current year as compared to defecit in previous year

* Less than 25% change

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(All amounts are in thousands of India Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

27 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

Based on the intimation received by the company from its suppliers regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, the relevant information is provided below:-		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(i) the principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year	189	1,172
Principal Amount	8	1,109
Interest Due	181	63
(ii) the amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year;	-	-
(iii) 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 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-
(iv) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	-	-
(v) the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-

28 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	-	-

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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 does 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 does not have any transaction with companies struck off during the current or preceding financial year.

(h) 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.

(i) 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.

(j) 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.

(k) The company does not have any charges or satisfaction of charges which are yet to be registered with Registrar of companies beyond the statutory period.

As per our report of even date.
For J. C. Bhalla & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.:001111N

Akhil Bhalla
Partner
Membership No. : 505002

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 18, 2026

J.C. BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Lenskart Foundation

Peyush Bansal	**Neha Bansal**
Director	Director
DIN: 02070081	DIN: 02057007
Place: Gurugram	Place: Gurugram
Date: May 18, 2026	Date: May 18, 2026