CA. Manoj Kumar Chotia
B.Com, F C A

M K Chotia & Co.
Chartered Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF
ADVANCED NUTRAZYME PRIVATE LIMITED

I. Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

1. Opinion

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

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

2. Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements.

3. Key Audit Matters

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

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

A. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information but does not include the Standalone Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the Standalone Financial Statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon

B. 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 standalone 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.

5. Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

A. 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 Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

A. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements.

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

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

ii) Obtain an understanding of internal financial 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 statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls

iii) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management

iv) 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

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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 Standalone 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

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

C. Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Standalone Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements.

D. 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.

E. 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.

F. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication

II. Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:

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

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

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

D. In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

E. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2026, taken on

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

F. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls 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.

G. 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:

The Company has not paid / provided any managerial remuneration to any of its directors and accordingly the provisions of section 197 of the Act are not applicable.

H. 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 has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Standalone Financial Statements

ii) The Company did not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were 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 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"), which the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

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

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

v) The Company has not declared / 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 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.

M.K. CHOTIA & CO. Firm Regn. No. 126640W M No. 120669 Chartered Accountants

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

For M.K. Chotia& Co.
Chartered Accountants
(FRN – 126640W)

M.K. CHOTIA & Co. ★ Chartered Accountants ★ Firm Regn. No. 126640W M No. 120669

(CA. Manoj Kumar Chotia)
Proprietor
M No. 120669
Place: Mumbai
Date: 13/04/2026
UDIN: 26120669OFJGOP9342

ANNEXURE – "A" TO THE AUDITORS' REPORT

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 **Advanced Nutrazyme Private Limited** ("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 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 Companies Act, 2013.

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 on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (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. 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

M. K. CHOTIA & CO. Firm Regn. No. 126640W M No. 120669 Chartered Accountants

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 M.K. Chotia& Co.
Chartered Accountants
(FRN – 126640W)

M. K. CHOTIA & Co. Firm Regn. No. 126640W M No. 120669 Chartered Accountants

(CA. Manoj Kumar Chotia)
Proprietor
M No. 120669
Place: Mumbai
Date: 13/04/2026
UDIN: 26120669OFJGOP9342

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE AUDITORS' REPORT

The Annexure referred to in our report to the members of Advanced Nutrazyme Private Limited for the year ended March 31, 2026.

On the basis of the information and explanation given to us during the course of our audit, we report that:

1. (a) A. The company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment ;

   B. The company does not have any intangible assets;

   (b) Since the Company does not have any Property, Plant & Equipment, Physical Verification of Property, Plant and Equipment is not Applicable.

   (c) The Company does not have any immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favor of the lessee). Hence the reporting under clause (i) (c) of Paragraph 3 of the order are nor applicable to the Company.

   (d) The Company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets and accordingly no revaluation during the year;

   (e) As per the information and explanation provided to us by the management, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions(Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder;

2. (a) As per the information and explanation provided to us, the physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the management and in our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate considering the size and volume of the Company. As informed to us, no material discrepancy was noticed on such physical verification.

   (b) As per the information and explanation given to us, during any point of time of the year, the company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the reporting under this clause is not applicable to the company.

3. As per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any 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. Accordingly clause (iii)(a) to (iii) (f) of the order is not applicable to the Company for the year.

4. As per the information and explanations given to us and in our opinion, in respect of loans, investments, guarantees, and security, the Company has complied with the provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act.

5. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public and hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2015 with regard to deposits accepted from public are not applicable.

6. As per the information provided to us, the maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act.

M. K. CHOTIA & CO. Firm Regn. No. 126640W M No. 120669 Chartered Accountants

7 (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is generally regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues, including goods and service tax, provident fund, employee's state insurance, income tax, and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with appropriate authorities. As explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of duty of customs.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, no undisputed amounts payable as applicable were in arrears as at March 31, 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(c) Accordingly to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, and records, there is no any statutory dues outstanding as on Balance Sheet date which have not been deposited on account of dispute.

8. The Company does not have any transactions related to previously unrecorded income in the books of the account that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under Income Tax Act, 1961.

9. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not taken any loans or borrowings during the year and accordingly reporting under clause (9) (a) to (9) (f) is not applicable.

10. (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Therefore, paragraph 3 (x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) During the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year. Therefore, paragraph 3 (10) (b) of the order is not applicable.

11. (a) Based upon the audit procedure performed and the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the company or any fraud on the company has been noticed or reported during the year.

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

(c) As represented to us by the Management, there are no whistleblower complaints received by the Company during the year.

12. The Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(12) of the Order is not applicable.

13. In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to applicable transactions with the related parties and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Standalone Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

14. (a) As per the information and explanations given to us and in our opinion, the Company has its own internal audit system which is commensurate with the size and nature of its business;

(b) The Company does not fall within purview of section 138 of the Company Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3 (14) (b) of the order are not applicable to the Company.

M. K. CHOTIA & Co. Firm Regn. No. 126640W M No. 120669 Chartered Accountants

15. Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given to us by the management, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly provision of clause (15) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

16. Based on our examination of books of accounts and in our opinion, the company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) and accordingly, the provisions of clause (16) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable to the Company.

17. The company has incurred cash losses in the financial year. Since the Company is incorporated on 04th July 2025, Previous year figures are not applicable.

18. Reporting with regard to resignation of the statutory auditors during the year is not applicable being First year of Operation as incorporated on 04th July 2025.

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 standalone financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company.

    We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

20. The provision of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company.

21. In our Opinion, the Company is a Subsidiary Company and accordingly the provision of clause (21) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

For M.K. Chotia& Co.
Chartered Accountants
(FRN – 126640W)

M. K. CHOTIA & CO. Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 126640W
M No. 120669

(CA. Manoj Kumar Chotia)
Proprietor
M No. 120669
Place: Mumbai
Date: 13/04/2026
UDIN: 26120669OFJGOP9342

Advanced Nutrazyme Private Limited
Standalone Balance Sheet
as at 31 March 2026
(Rs. in million)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2026 In INR
I. ASSETS		
(1) Non-current assets		
(a) Financial Assets		
(i) Other financial assets	7	0.01
Total non-current assets		0.01
(2) Current Assets		
(a) Inventories	8	1.06
(b) Financial Assets		
(i) Trade receivables #	9	0.00
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	10	0.29
(c) Other current assets	11	0.10
Total current assets		1.45
Total assets		1.46
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
(1) Equity		
(a) Equity share capital	12	0.50
(b) Other equity	13	(0.17)
Total equity		0.33
(3) Current liabilities		
(a) Financial liabilities		
(i) Trade payables		
a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	14	-
b) total outstanding dues other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	14	1.13
Total Current liabilities		1.13
Total liabilities		1.46

Figures are below Rs 0.01 Million, hence disclosed as Rs 0.00

Significant accounting policies 20 - 25
Notes form an integral part of these standalone financial statements
As per our report of even date attached.

For M K Chotia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration no. 126640W

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Advanced Nutrazyme Private Limited
CIN No.: U46497MH2025PTC451831

M.K. CHOTIA & CO. Firm Regn. No. 126640W M No. 120669 Chartered Accountants

ADVANCED NUTRAZYME PRIVATE LIMITED

Manoj Kumar Chotia
Proprietor
M.No.: 120669
Place : Mumbai
Date: 13 April 2026

Parag Katariya
Director
DIN: 11184591
Place : Thane
Date: 13 April 2026

Rahul Kirkinde
Director
DIN: 11184592
Place : Thane
Date: 13 April 2026

Advanced Nutrazyme Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss
for the period from 4 July 2025 to 31 March 2026
(Rs. in million)

	Note	For the period from 4 July 25 to 31 March 26 In INR
Income		
Revenue from operations	15	0.02
Other income #	16	0.00
Total income		0.02
Expenses		
Purchases of Stock-in-Trade	17	1.06
Changes in inventories of Stock-in-Trade	18	(1.06)
Other expenses	19	0.20
Total expenses		0.20
Loss before tax		(0.17)
Tax expense		
Current tax		-
Deferred tax (credit)/ charge		-
Total tax expense		-
(Loss) for the period		(0.17)
Other comprehensive income		
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-
(ii) Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-
B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-
(ii) Income tax related to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-
		-
Total comprehensive income for the period		(0.17)

Figures are below Rs 0.01 Million, hence disclosed as Rs 0.00

Earnings per equity share		
Basic	20	(4.68)

Significant accounting policies 20 - 25
Notes form an integral part of these standalone financial statements
As per our report of even date attached.

For M K Chotia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration no. 126640W

M. K. CHOTIA & CO. Firm Regn. No. 126640W M No. 120669 Chartered Accountants

Manoj Kumar Chotia
Proprietor
M.No.: 120669
Place : Mumbai
Date: 13 April 2026

ADVANCED NUTRAZYME PRIVATE LIMITED

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Advanced Nutrazyme Private Limited
CIN No.: U46497MH2025PTC451831

Parag Katariya
Director
DIN: 11184591
Place : Thane
Date: 13 April 2026

Rahul Kirkinde
Director
DIN: 11184592
Place : Thane
Date: 13 April 2026

Advanced Nutrazyme Private Limited
Cash Flow Statement
for the period from 4 July 2025 to 31 March 2026
(Rs. in million)

	For the period from 4 July 25 to 31 March 26 In INR
A. Cash flows from operating activities	
Profit before tax	(0.17)
Adjustments for working capital changes	
(Increase) / Decrease in Other non-current financial assets	(0.01)
(Increase) / Decrease in Inventories	(1.06)
(Increase) / Decrease in Trade receivables #	(0.00)
(Increase) / Decrease in Other current assets	(0.10)
(Decrease) / Increase in Trade payables	1.13
Net cash flows from operating activities (A)	(0.21)
Payment of taxes	-
Net cash generated from operating activities	(0.21)
B. Cash flows from investing activities	
Net cash flow from investing activities (B)	-
C. Cash flows from financing activities	
Proceeds from issue of share capital	0.50
Net cash flows from financing activities (C)	0.50
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents	0.29
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year	-
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year	0.29

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	**Long term borrowing**	**Short term borrowing**
Balance as at 4 July 2025		
Cash flows		
Non cash changes		
- Business combination		
- Exchange differences (net)		
- Translation exchange differences		
- Recognized in profit or loss		
- Other adjustments		
Balance as at 31 March 2026	-	-

Figures are below Rs 0.01 Million, hence disclosed as Rs 0.00

As per our attached Report of even date

For M K Chotia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration no. 126640W

Manoj Kumar Chotia
Proprietor
M.No.: 120669
Place : Mumbai
Date: 13 April 2026

M. K. CHOTIA & Co. Firm Regn. No. 126640W M No. 120669 Chartered Accountants

ADVANCED NUTRAZYME PRIVATE LIMITED

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Advanced Nutrazyme Private Limited
CIN No.: U46497MH2025PTC451831

Parag Katariya
Director
DIN: 11184591
Place : Thane
Date: 13 April 2026

Rahul Kirkinde
Director
DIN: 11184592
Place : Thane
Date: 13 April 2026

Advanced Nutrazyme Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity (SOCIE)
for the period from 4 July 2025 to 31 March 2026
(Rs. in million)

(a) Equity share capital

	As at 31 March 2026	
	No. of Shares	Amount
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Changes in equity share capital during the year	50,000	0.50
Balance at the end of the year	**50,000**	**0.50**

(b) Other equity

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus		Total Equity
	Retained earnings	Securities premium	
Balance at 4 July 2025	-	-	-
Loss for the year	(0.17)	-	(0.17)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Issuance of new shares	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	(0.17)	-	(0.17)
Balance as at 31 March 2026	**(0.17)**	-	**(0.17)**

For M K Chotia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration no. 126640W

M. K. CHOTIA & CO. Firm Regn. No. 126640W M No. 120669 Chartered Accountants

Manoj Kumar Chotia
Proprietor
M.No.: 120669
Place : Mumbai
Date: 13 April 2026

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Advanced Nutrazyme Private Limited
CIN No.: U46497MH2025PTC451831

ADVANCED NUTRAZYME PRIVATE LIMITED

Parag K

Parag Katariya
Director
DIN: 11184591
Place : Thane
Date: 13 April 2026

Rahul Kirkinde
Director
DIN: 11184592
Place : Thane
Date: 13 April 2026

Advanced Nutrazyme Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

1 Overview of the Company

Advanced Nutrazyme Private Limited ("the Company", "ANPL") (CIN: U46497MH2025PTC451831) is engaged in the business of marketing and selling of nutraceutical products.

The Company is a private limited company and was incorporated in India on 4 July 2025 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013

ANPL is a wholly owned subsidiary of Advanced Enzymes Technologies Ltd. ("the Parent"), an India corporation.

The Board of Directors approved the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026 and authorised for issue on 13 April 2026.

2 Statement of compliance

These standalone financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") as prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time

3 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments and defined benefit plans which are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. 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.

All the assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule III to the Act. Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalent, the Company has ascertained the operating cycle to be 12 months.

The statement of cash flows has been prepared under indirect method, whereby profit or loss is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and items of income or expense associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated. The Company considers all highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value to be cash equivalents

Functional and presentation currency:

These financial statements are presented in Indian rupees, which is the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded off to two decimal places to the nearest million, unless otherwise indicated.

Going concern:

These standalone financial statements are prepared on going concern basis.

4 Use of judgements and estimates

The preparation of standalone financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make use of judgements, estimates and assumptions, that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenue and expenses and disclosure of contingent liabilities. The estimates and assumptions used in accompanying financial statements are based upon management's evaluation of the relevant facts and circumstances as of the date of the financial statements. Actual results may differ from the estimates and assumptions used in preparing the accompanying standalone financial statements and reviewed on an ongoing basis. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognized prospectively in current and future periods.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ended 31 March 2026 are as follows:

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M. K. CHOTIA & CO.
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M No. 120669
Chartered Accountants

Advanced Nutrazyme Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

a. Provision for income tax and deferred tax assets

The Company uses judgements based on the relevant rulings in the areas of allowances and disallowances which is exercised while determining the provision for income tax. A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation can be utilised. Accordingly, the Company exercises its judgement to reassess the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period.

b. Recognition and measurement of other provisions

The recognition and measurement of other provisions are based on the assessment of the probability of an outflow of resources, and on past experience and circumstances known at the balance sheet date. The actual outflow of resources at a future date may therefore vary from the amount included in other provisions.

c. Measurement of fair values

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

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values, which includes overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values by the management. The management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the management assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified.

When measuring the fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. 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).

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.

5 Changes in Accounting standards

Amendments in accounting standards but not yet effective

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 31 March 2026, there are no such standards which are notified but not yet effective.

Amendments in accounting standards notified in current year

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 31 March 2026, MCA has notified a new Accounting Standard Ind AS 117 on Insurance Contracts and amendments to existing standards such as Ind AS 116 on Leases, Ind AS 107 on Supplier Finance Arrangements and Ind AS 1 on Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current however these are not applicable to the Company.

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Advanced Nutrazyme Private Limited
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6 Material accounting policies:

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to the periods presented in the financial statements.

a. Revenue

Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised on transfer of control of promised goods or services to a customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company is expected to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. It is measured at transaction price (net of variable consideration on account of discounts and rebates offered by the Company as part of the contract) allocated to that performance obligation. This variable consideration is estimated based on the expected value of outflow. Revenue (net of variable consideration) is recognised only to the extent that it is highly probable that the amount will not be subject to significant reversal when uncertainty relating to its recognition is resolved. Revenue is accounted exclusive of Goods and Service Tax (GST).

Sale of products:

Revenue from sale of products is recognised when the control on the goods have been transferred to the customer. The performance obligation in case of sale of product is satisfied at a point in time i.e. when the material is shipped to the customer, on delivery to the customer or as may be specified in the contract.

b. Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying values of assets at each balance sheet date are reviewed for impairment if any indication of impairment exists.

If the carrying amount of the assets exceed the estimated recoverable amount, an impairment is recognized for such excess amount. The impairment loss is recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case any impairment loss of the revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease to the extent a revaluation reserve is available for that asset.

The recoverable amount is the greater of the net selling price and their value in use. Value in use is arrived at by discounting the future cash flows to their present value based on an appropriate discount factor.

When there is indication that an impairment loss recognized for an asset (other than a revalued asset) in earlier accounting periods no longer exists or may have decreased, such reversal of impairment loss is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss, to the extent the amount was previously charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss. In case of revalued assets such reversal is not recognized.

c. Inventories

Inventories are initially recognised at cost, and subsequently at the lower of cost and net realisable value.
Cost comprises all costs of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition and valuation of inventory is done on first-in-first-out basis.

d. Finance income and finance cost

The Company's finance income and finance cost includes:
- Interest income and is recognized based on the term sheets agreed between the Company and its subsidiaries.
- Interest expenses and is recognised based on the term sheets agreed between the Company and its fellow subsidiary and its holding company
- Foreign currency gain or loss on revaluation of financial assets and financial liabilities and on realisation or payment of asset or liability.

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e. Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current tax (i.e. amount of tax for the period determined in accordance with the income tax law), deferred tax charge or credit (reflecting the tax effects of timing differences between accounting income and taxable income for the period).

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 payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainity related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria is met.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation.

f. Provisions and contingencies

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows 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.

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but will probably not, require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible obligation of a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision disclosure is made.

g. Cash and cash equivalents

Statement of cash flows is prepared in accordance with the indirect method prescribed in the relevant Accounting Standard. For the purpose of presentation in the Statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. However, Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet for the purpose of presentation.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

h. Operating profit

Operating profit is the result generated from the continuing principal revenue producing activities of the Company as well as other income and expenses related operating activities. Operating profit excludes net finance costs, share of profit of equity-accounted investees and income taxes.

i. Operating cycle

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current.

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:
a. it is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the company's normal operating cycle;
b. it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
c. it is expected to be realised within twelve months after the balance sheet date; or
d. it is cash or a cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the balance sheet date

Current assets include the current portion of non-current assets.
All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:
a. it is expected to be settled in the entity's normal operating cycle;
b. it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
c. it is due to be settled within twelve months after the balance sheet date; or
d. the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for atleast twelve months after the balance sheet date. Terms of liability that could, at the option of the counter party, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Current liabilities include current portion of non-current liabilities.
All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

j. Financial Instruments

a. Financial assets

i. Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables and debt instruments issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset is initially measured at fair value. In the case of financial assets which are recognised at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), the transaction costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. In other cases, the transaction costs are attributed to the acquisition value of the financial asset.

ADVANCED NUTRAZYME PRIVATE LIMITED

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ii. Classification

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at
- amortised cost; or
- fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL); or
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) - debt investment or equity investment

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.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI 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 achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; 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.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI (designated as FVOCI – equity investment). This election is made on an investment- by- investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. 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 that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

iii 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.

Debt investments at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income under the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

Equity investments at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to profit or loss.

iv. Derecognition

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transactionin which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

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v. Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

i. Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities,deposits, and bank balance.

ii. 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.

b. Financial liabilities

i. Recognition and initial measurement

All financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial liability is initially measured at fair value. In the case of financial liabilities which are recognised at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), the transaction costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. In other cases, the transaction costs are attributed to the acquisition or issue of financial liability.

ii 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.

iii. Derecognition

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.

k. Share capital and share premium

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction net of tax from the proceeds. Par value of the equity share is recorded as share capital and the amount received in excess of the par value is classified as share premium.

l. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

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Advanced Nutrazyme Private Limited
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Continued)
as at 31 March 2026
(Rs. in million)

	As at 31 March 2026
7 Other non-current financial assets	
(unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)	
Security deposits	**0.01**
	0.01
8 Inventories	
(valued at lower of cost and net realizable value)	
Stock-in-trade	**1.06**
	1.06

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Advanced Nutrazyme Private Limited
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements ***(Continued)***
as at 31 March 2026
(Rs. in million)

	As at 31 March 2026
9 Trade receivables	
Secured, considered good	-
Unsecured, considered good #	0.00
Unsecured, credit impaired	-
Less : Impairment loss allowance	-
	0.00

(Refer note 21 for information about credit risk and market risk of trade receivables)

Outstanding as at 31 March 2026

	Particulars	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
i)	Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	0.00
ii)	Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii)	Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv)	Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
v)	Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
vi)	Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total trade receivables	-	**0.00**	-	-	-	-	**0.00**
	Provision for doubtful trade re	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Net receivable	-	**0.00**	-	-	-	-	**0.00**

Figures are below Rs 0.01 Million, hence disclosed as Rs 0.00

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as at 31 March 2026
(Rs. in million)

	As at 31 March 2026
10 Cash and cash equivalents	
Balances with banks	
- in current accounts	0.29
	0.29

Advanced Nutrazyme Private Limited
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Continued)
as at 31 March 2026
(Rs. in million)

11 Other current assets
(unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31 March 2026 In INR
Advance to suppliers	0.03
Balance with Government authorities	
Goods and Services Tax (GST)	0.07
	0.10

ADVANCED NUTRAZYME PRIVATE LIMITED

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as at 31 March 2026
(Rs. in million)

12 Share capital

	As at 31 March 2026	
	Number	**Amount**
Authorized		
Equity shares of Face Value of Rupees 10 each	300,000	3.00
	300,000	**3.00**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
Equity shares of Face Value of Euro 1 each	50,000	0.50
Total	**50,000**	**0.50**

a) Reconciliation of Equity share capital

	As at 31-Mar-26	
	Number	**Amount**
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Add : Issued during the year (refer note 25)	**50,000**	**0.50**
Balance at the end of the year	**50,000**	**0.50**

b) Shareholders holding more than 5% of the shares

	As at 31 March 2026	
	Number	**Amount**
Equity shares of Face Value of Euro 1 each		
Advanced Enzyme Technologies Limited	**50,000**	**0.50**
	50,000	**0.50**

c) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rupees10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. Any dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company, in proportion to their shareholding.

d) Shareholding of promoters:
As at 31 March 2026

Promoter's name	No. of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
1. Advanced Enzyme Technologies Limited	50,000	100%	Nil

ADVANCED NUTRAZYME PRIVATE LIMITED

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Advanced Nutrazyme Private Limited
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Continued)
as at 31 March 2026
(Rs. in million)

13 Other Equity

	As at 31 March 2026
Reserves and surplus	
Retained earnings	
Balance at the beginning of the year	-
Add : Transferred from Statement of Profit and Loss	(0.17)
Balance at the end of the year	(0.17)
Total	(0.17)

ADVANCED NUTRAZYME PRIVATE LIMITED

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Advanced Nutrazyme Private Limited
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Continued)
as at 31 March 2026
(Rs. in million)

14 Trade payables

	As at 31 March 2026
Total outstanding dues to micro and small enterprises (refer note below)	-
Total outstanding dues to others	1.13
	1.13

Amounts due to related parties (refer note 25)

Note:

Dues to micro, small and medium enterprises pursuant to section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act (MSMED), 2006

	31 March 2026
Principal amount remaining unpaid	-
Interest due thereon	-
Interest paid by the Company in terms of Section 16 of MSMED Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the suppliers and service providers beyond the appointed day during the year.	
Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act, 2006	-
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at balance sheet date	-
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	-

The Management has identified enterprises which have provided goods and services to the Company and which qualify under the definition of micro and small

Outstanding as at 31 March 2026

Particulars	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	1.13	-	-	-	-	1.13
Disputed dues (MSMEs) and	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues (Others)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1.13**	-	-	-	-	**1.13**

ADVANCED NUTRAZYME PRIVATE LIMITED

M. K. CHOTIA & Co. Chartered Accountants Firm Regn. No. 126640W M No. 120669

Advanced Nutrazyme Private Limited
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Continued)
for the period from 4 July 2025 to 31 March 2026
(Rs. in million)

		For the period from 4 July 25 to 31 March 26 In INR
15	**Revenue from operations**	
	Sale of goods	
	Domestic	0.02
		0.02
16	**Other income**	
	Miscellaneous income #	0.00
		0.00
17	**Purchases of Stock-in-Trade**	
	Purchases (Refer note 25)	**1.06**
18	**Changes in inventories of Stock-in-trade**	
	Closing stock	1.06
	Opening stock	-
		(1.06)
19	**Other expenses**	
	Listing fees, fixed closing fees and shipment handling charges	0.01
	Advertisement expenses #	0.00
	Audit fees	0.02
	Professional fees	0.13
	Registrar & Tranfer charges	0.03
	Postage and Stationery #	0.00
	GST expenses #	0.00
	Miscellaneous expenses #	0.00
		0.20

Figures are below Rs 0.01 Million, hence disclosed as Rs 0.00

ADVANCED NUTRAZYME PRIVATE LIMITED

M. K. CHOTIA & Co. Chartered Accountants Firm Regn. No. 126640W M No. 120669

(Rs. in million)

20 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

i. Profit attributable to Equity holders

	31 March 2026
Profit attributable to equity holders	**(0.17)**

ii. Weighted average number of ordinary shares

	31 March 2026
Equity shares/Issued ordinary shares at April 1	-
Effect of fresh issue of shares for cash	37,123
Weighted average number of shares at 31 March for basic EPS	37,123
Effect of exercise of share options	-
Weighted average number of shares at 31 March for diluted EPS	37,123

Basic earnings per share

	31 March 2026
Basic earnings per share	**(4.68)**

ADVANCED NUTRAZYME PRIVATE LIMITED

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Advanced Nutrazyme Private Limited

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Continued)
as at 31 March 2026
(Rs. in million)

21 - Financial instruments

1. Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management
A. Accounting classification and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities. including their levels are presented below . It does not include the fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if their carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value

31 March 2026	Note No.	Carrying amount				Fair value			
		FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total
Financial assets									
Other Non-current financial assets	7	-	-	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	9	-	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalent	10	-	-	0.29	0.29	-	-	-	-
		-	-	**0.30**	**0.30**	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities									
Trade payables	14	-	-	1.13	1.13	-	-	-	-
		-	-	**1.13**	**1.13**	-	-	-	-

B. Measurement of fair values

The following tables show the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 2 and Level 3 fair values. as well as the significant unobservable inputs used:
The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels:
• Level 1 – Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
• Level 2 – Inputs are other than quoted prices included within 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 are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

C. Financial risk management
The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:
• Credit risk ;
• Liquidity risk ; and
• Market risk

i. Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

ADVANCED NUTRAZYME PRIVATE LIMITED

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Advanced Nutrazyme Private Limited
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as at 31 March 2026
(Rs. in million)

21 - Financial instruments
Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management
ii. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and investment securities. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. The Company establishes an allowance for doubtful debts and impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade and other receivables and investments.

Trade and other receivables
The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The demographics of the customer, including the default risk of the industry and country in which the customer operates, also has an influence on credit risk assessment. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

There is no concentraion of risk for tarde receivables.

Summary of the Company's exposure to credit risk by age of the outstanding from various customers is as follows:

	31 March 2026		
	Carrying Amount	**Weighted Average Loss Rate**	**Loss Allowance**
Not due	-	0.00%	-
0-90 days	0.00	0.00%	-
90-180 days	-	0.00%	-
180-270 days	-	0.00%	-
270-360 days	-	0.00%	-
More than 360 days	-	0.00%	-
	0.00		-

The Company allocates each exposure to a credit risk grade based on a variety of data that is determined to be predictive of the risk of loss (e.g. timeliness of payments, available press information etc.) and applying experienced credit judgement.

Exposures to customers outstanding at the end of each reporting period are reviewed by the Company to determine incurred and expected credit losses. Historical trends of impairment of trade receivables do not reflect any significant credit losses. Given that the macro economic indicators affecting customers of the Company have not undergone any substantial change, the Company expects the historical trend of minimal credit losses to continue.

Cash and cash equivalents
The Company held cash and cash equivalents of Rs 0.29 million on 31 March 2026. The cash and cash equivalents are held with bank and financial institution counterparties with good credit ratings.

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Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Continued)
as at 31 March 2026
(Rs. in million)

21 - Financial instruments
Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management
iii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Exposure to liquidity risk:
The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include estimated interest payments

		Contractual cash flows				
31 March 2026	**Carrying amount**	**Total**	**Upto 1 year**	**1-3 years**	**3-5 years**	**More than 5 years**
Trade payable	1.13	1.13	1.13	-	-	-

Advanced Nutrazyme Private Limited
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Continued)
as at 31 March 2026
(Rs. in million)

21 - Financial instruments
Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (continued)
iv. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices – will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including foreign currency receivables and payables. The Company is currently not exposed to market risk primarily related to foreign exchange rate risk. The objective of market risk management is to avoid excessive exposure in our foreign currency revenues and costs however we are not directly affected by the movements in forieng currency

ADVANCED NUTRAZYME PRIVATE LIMITED

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Chartered Accountants

Advanced Nutrazyme Private Limited
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Continued)
as at 31 March 2026
(Rs. in million)

22 - Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and other equity reserves . The primary objective of the Company's Capital Management is to maximise shareholders value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in the light of changes in economic environment and the requirements of the financial covenants.

The Company monitors capital using adjusted net debt to equity ratio. For this purpose, adjusted net debt is defined as total debt less cash and bank balances.

	31 March 2026
Non-current borrowings	-
Current borrowings	-
Gross debt	-
Less - Cash and cash equivalents	0.29
Adjusted net debt	**(0.29)**
Total equity	0.33
Adjusted net debt to equity ratio	-88%

*The Company does not have any borrowing as on 31 March 2026. Hence, the whole equity belongs to shareholders.

Note -23
Other Statutory Information

(i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

(ii) The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.

(iii) The Company has complied with the requirement with respect to number of layers as prescribed under section 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on number of layers) Rules, 2017.

(iv) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

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

(vi) 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:
a. 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
b. provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

(vii) 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:
a. 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
b. provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(viii) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(ix) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender or government or any government authority.

(x) The Group has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact in the current or previous financial year.

ADVANCED NUTRAZYME PRIVATE LIMITED

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Advanced Nutrazyme Private Limited
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Continued)
as at 31 March 2026

24 Ratios-

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	As at 31 March 2026
(a) Current Ratio	Total current assets	Total current liabilities	1.28
(b) Debt-Equity Ratio	Long term and short term borrow	Shareholder's Equity	-
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Net Operating income	Debt service = Interest + Principal repayments	-
(d) Return on Equity Ratio	Profit for the year	Average total equity	-53%
(e) Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of Goods Sold ('COGS')	Average inventory	-
(f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	11.86
(g) Trade payables turnover ratio	COGS + Other expenses	Average trade payables	-
(h) Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average working capital (i.e. total current assets less total	0.15
(i) Net profit ratio	Profit for the year	Revenue from operations	-718%
(j) Return on Capital employed	Profit before tax and finance cost	Capital employed	-53%
(k) Return on investment	Income generated from invested funds	Average investment in mutual funds	NA

ADVANCED NUTRAZYME PRIVATE LIMITED

M. K. CHOTIA & Co. Chartered Accountants Firm Regn. No. 126640W M No. 120669

Advanced Nutrazyme Private Limited
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Continued)
as at 31 March 2026
(Rs. in million)

25 Related Party Disclosures, as required by Ind AS 24 are given below:

A **Relationships:**

I **Holding Company**
Advanced Enzyme Technologies Limited

II **Fellow Subsidiaries**
Advanced Bio- Agro Tech Limited
Advanced Enzytech Solutions Limited
JC Biotech Private Limited
Scitech Specialities Private Limited
Saiganesh Enzytech Solutions Private Limited
Advanced Enzymes, USA Inc.
Cal India Food International, USA (subsidiary of Advanced Enzymes USA, Inc.)
Advanced Supplementary Technologies Corporation, USA (Wholly owned subsidiary of Advanced Enzymes USA, Inc.)
Enzyme Innovation Inc., USA (Wholly owned subsidiary of Cal India Foods International)
Starya Labs Inc. (Wholly owned subsidiary of Advanced Enzymes USA, Inc. w.e.f. 9 December 2024)
Evoxx Technologies GMBH, Germany (Wholly owned subsidiary of Advanced Enzymes Europe B. V.)

III **Key Managerial Personnel**
Abhijit Rathi
Ankit Rathi
Parag Katariya
Rahul Kirkinde

B. **Nature of transactions:**
The following transactions were carried out with the related parties mentioned in A above, in the ordinary course of business.

		4 July 25 to 31 March 26
i	Issue of equity shares to holding company	0.50
ii.	Purchase of material from holding company	1.06

C. **Balances due from/to the related parties:**

		As at 31 March 2026
i.	Share capital	
	Holding company	0.50
ii.	Trade payables	
	Holding company	1.11

This is the balance sheet referred to in our report of even date

For M K Chotia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration no. 126640W

Manoj Kumar Chotia
Proprietor
M.No.: 120669
Place : Mumbai
Date: 13 April 2026

M. K. CHOTIA & CO. Firm Regn. No. 126640W M No. 120669 Chartered Accountants

ADVANCED NUTRAZYME PRIVATE LIMITED

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Advanced Nutrazyme Private Limited
CIN No.: U46497MH2025PTC451831

Parag Katariya
Director
DIN: 11184591
Place : Thane
Date: 13 April 2026

Rahul Kirkinde
Director
DIN: 11184592
Place : Thane
Date: 13 April 2026