



CERTIFICATE ON ACCOUNTING POLICIES

To,

The Board of Directors,
Sunshine Pictures Limited

A -102, 1st Floor, Bharat Ark, Azad Nagar, Veera Desai Road,
Andheri (W), Mumbai City, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India, 400053.

And

GYR Capital Advisors Private Limited

(Formerly known as Alpha Numero Services Private Limited)

428, Gala Empire, Near JB Tower,

Drive in Road, Thaltej,

Ahemdabad-380 054,

Gujarat, India.

Referred to as "Book Running Lead Manager" ("BRLM")

Dear Sirs,

Re: Proposed public issue of equity shares of face value of Rs. 10/- each (the "Equity Shares") of Sunshine Pictures Limited (the "Company") (the "Issue")

Sub: Certificate on accounting policies of Sunshine Pictures Limited (the "Company")

We, M/s. Satyanarayan Goyal & Co. LLP, Statutory Auditors of the Company of the Company, have received a request from the Company to provide confirmations required in relation to the restated financial statements of the Company and associates for the financial years ended March 31, 2026, March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 and examination report on the Restated Financial Statements dated **May 18, 2026** proposed to be included in the Red Herring Prospectus, the Prospectus, the Preliminary International Wrap/Issuing Memorandum, the Abridged Prospectus, etc to be filed by the Company.

1. We hereby certify that the accounting policies adopted by the Company in the preparation of the restated financial statements of the Company for the years ended March 31, 2026, March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, are in compliance with the applicable Accounting Standards notified under Section 2 (2), Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended ("IND AS") and the other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and pursuant to circular 15/2013 dated September 13, 2013 read with Circular 08/2014 dated April 4, 2014 ("Restated Financial Information").

Further, there have been no changes to the accounting policies of the Company and associates in the past three financial years, except as follows:

The Company and its associates has adopted the Ind AS for the first time in the year ended March 31, 2024 with a transition date of April 1, 2022. The Company followed accounting policy as per IND AS for the financial year ended financial years ended 31 March 2026, 2025 and 2024 for the purposes of preparation of restated financial statements.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MEASUREMENT AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES



(a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value or amortised cost 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 assets and liabilities have been classified as current and non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle. Based on the nature of services rendered to customers and time elapsed between deployment of resources and the realization in cash and cash equivalents of the consideration for such services rendered, the Company has considered an operating cycle of 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.

(b) Statement of Compliance with Ind AS

The restated Ind AS financial information comprise of the restated Ind AS statement of assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2026, 2025 & 2024, the restated Ind AS statement of profit and loss (including Other Comprehensive income), the restated Ind AS statement of cash flows and the restated Ind AS statement of changes in equity for the years ended March 31, 2026, 2025 & 2024 and the statement of notes to the restated Ind AS financial information (hereinafter collectively referred to as "restated Ind AS financial information").

The restated standalone financial information for the year ended March 31, 2026 have been compiled by the Company from the Audited Standalone IndAS financial statements of the company as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026. The restated consolidated financial information for the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 have been compiled by the Company from the Audited Consolidated IndAS financial statements of the company as at and for the year March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

In accordance with Ind AS 101 First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standard, the Company has presented a reconciliation from the presentation of restated financial information under Accounting Standards notified under Previous GAAP to Ind AS of restated balance sheet as at March 31, 2023 for the purpose of reconciling total equity. Refer note 43(B) in Annexure V for the reconciliation.

The restated Financial Information has been specifically prepared by the management for inclusion in the offer document to be filed by the Company with the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI") and National Stock Exchange of India Limited and BSE Limited, where the Equity Shares are proposed to be listed (the "Stock Exchanges") in connection with the proposed Initial Public Offer ("IPO") of equity shares of the Company (referred to as the "Issue"), in accordance with the requirements of:

- Section 26 of Part I of Chapter III of the Companies Act, 2013, as amended (the "Act");
- The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 ("ICDR Regulations"), as amended from time to time, in pursuance of provisions of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 ("ICDR Regulations"), as amended from time to time, in pursuance of provisions of Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992; and
- The Guidance Note on Reports in Company Prospectuses (Revised 2019) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"), as amended from time to time (the "Guidance Note"). The financial statements were approved by the Company's Board of Directors and authorised for issue on May 18, 2026.



(c) Basis of consolidation

The Financial Statements (FS) include the financial statements of the Company together with the share of the total comprehensive income of associates.

Associates are entities over which the Group exercise significant influence but does not control.

Control, significant influence and joint control is assessed annually with reference to the voting power (usually arising from equity shareholdings and potential voting rights) and other rights (usually contractual) enjoyed by the Group in its capacity as an investor that provides it the power and consequential ability to direct the investee's activities and significantly affect the Group's returns from its investment. Such assessment requires the exercise of judgement and is disclosed by way of a note to the Financial Statements. The Group is considered not to be in control of entities where it is unclear as to whether it enjoys such power over the investee.

An investment in an associate is initially recognised at cost on the date of the investment, and inclusive of any goodwill / capital reserve embedded in the cost, in the Balance Sheet. The proportionate share of the Group in the net profits / losses as also in the other comprehensive income is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and the carrying value of the investment is adjusted by a like amount (referred as 'equity method').

While preparing CFS, appropriate adjustments are made to associates financial statements to ensure conformity with the Group's accounting policies.

(d) Basis of measurement

The Restated Financial Statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention on accrual basis, except certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value.

(e) Current and non-current classification

All 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 Companies Act, 2013 and Ind AS 1 - Presentation of financial statement based on the nature of products / service and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing / providing the services and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current, non current classification of assets and liabilities.

(f) Use of estimates

The preparation of Restated Financial Statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make estimate and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities as at the Balance Sheet date, reported amount of revenue and expenses for the period and disclosures of contingent liabilities as at the Balance Sheet date. The estimates and assumptions used in the accompanying Restated Financial Statements are based upon the management's evaluation of the relevant facts and circumstances as at the date of the Restated Financial Statements. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a periodic basis. Revisions to accounting estimates, if any, are recognized in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future years affected.

(g) Property, plant and equipment



Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets and the cost of assets not put to use before such date are disclosed under 'Capital work-in-progress'.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives

The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives using the written-down value method. The estimated useful lives of assets are taken as prescribed useful lives under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that such estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

Depreciation on addition to property plant and equipment is provided on pro-rata basis from the date of acquisition. Depreciation on sale/deduction from property plant and equipment is provided up to the date preceding the date of sale, deduction as the case may be. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in Statement of Profit and Loss under 'Other Income' or 'Other Expenses' as the case may be.

(h) Borrowing cost

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

(i) Foreign Currency Transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. At the period-end, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are restated at the period-end exchange rates. The exchange differences arising from settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the period-end restatement are recognised in profit and loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. Foreign currency non-monetary items carried in terms of historical cost are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transactions.

(j) Investments in Associates

Investments in associates are carried at cost less provision for impairment, if any. Investments in associates are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of investments exceeds its recoverable amount.

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to measure its investments in all its associates at its previous GAAP carrying value and use those values as the deemed cost of such investments.

(k) Investments (other than investments in associates) and other financial instruments

i. **Classification**

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

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

The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income. In accordance with Ind AS 101, the Company had designated its investment in equity instruments as FVTPL on the date of transition to Ind AS.

ii. **Measurement**

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Investments other than investments in associates and bonds: The Company subsequently measures all such investments at fair value. Where the Company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on such investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in 'Other Income' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

iii. **Impairment of financial assets**

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Note 41 details how the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables only, the Company applies the simplified approach as per Ind AS 109, 'Financial Instruments', which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

iv. **Derecognition of financial assets**

A financial asset is derecognised only when

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

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset.

Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

v. **Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses**



Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL.

a) Financial liabilities through fair value through profit or loss (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 Statement of Profit and Loss. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109.

b) Financial liabilities at amortised cost

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 Statement of Profit and Loss.

Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximates fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

vi. Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of financial instruments, the Company uses a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date. The methods used to determine fair value include discounted cash flow analysis and available quoted market prices. All methods of assessing fair value result in general approximation of value, and such value may never actually be realised.

vii. Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

(l) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Borrowings are removed from the Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

(m) Revenue Recognition

Revenue from Operations:

- a) The Company has applied Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, which establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is to be recognised.
- b) Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services.

- Revenue from the sale of content is recognised at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer. Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for



volume discounts, price concessions and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers.

- Revenue from theatrical distribution is recognised on exhibition of films. In case of distribution through theatres, revenue is recognised on the basis of box office reports received from various exhibitors. Contracted minimum guarantees are recognised on theatrical release.

- Revenue from Sale of films rights are recognised on assignment of such rights as per terms of the sale/licencing agreements.

- Revenue from exploitation of music rights through digital platforms such as YouTube, audio streaming applications and other digital media platforms is recognized in accordance with Ind AS 115 upon satisfaction of performance obligations and when collection is reasonably certain. Such revenue includes advertisement monetization, streaming income, licensing and content exploitation revenue, and is recognized based on platform reports, contractual arrangements or usage data. Revenue is measured net of platform commissions, discounts/rebates, indirect taxes and other applicable adjustments.

- Revenue from production support and line production consultancy services provided is recognized when the agreed services are rendered and collection of consideration is reasonably certain. Such revenue is recognized based on contractual terms, milestones achieved or services performed.

Other income:

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable. Dividend income from investments and other income is recognised when the company's rights to receive payment have been established.

(n) Taxes

Tax expense for the period, comprising current tax and deferred tax, are included in the determination of the net profit or loss for the year.

i. Current income tax

The income tax expense for the year is measured on the basis of current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered or paid to the taxation authorities in accordance with the relevant prevailing tax laws. Tax expenses relating to the items in profit & loss account shall be treated as current tax as part of profit and loss and those relating to items in other comprehensive income shall be recognised as part of OCI.

ii. Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is recognised for all the temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in Restated Financial Statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the year and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

At each balance sheet, the company re-assesses unrecognised deferred tax assets, if any, and the same is recognised to the extent it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

(o) Leases

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for godown premises. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.



At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognised at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for

any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortised cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

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

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

(p) Inventories

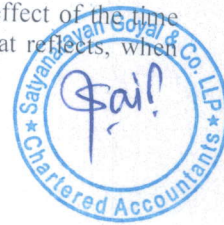
Media Content are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises acquisition, direct production cost and overheads. Media content costs (excluding music rights and any other form of media content for digital exploitation) are expensed in the period of telecast or broadcast, commensurate with the revenue recognized. Expenses of under production films incurred till the films are ready for release are inventorised. Cost of content are recognised as expense in Statement of Profit and Loss as per the terms of licencing of multiple rights. Cost of unamortised content is recognised in the ratio of expected unrealised revenue to total expected revenue. If net expected unrealised revenue is less than the unamortised cost, the same is written down to net expected revenue. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Music rights and any other form of media content for digital exploitation by the company are amortised over a period of ten years from the date of release of content.

(q) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying value of assets / cash generating units at the 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 recognised for such excess amount. The impairment loss is recognised for such excess amount.

(r) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation 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 there is a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the Balance sheet date. 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 recognized as a finance cost.

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

(s) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise Balances with banks, cash 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.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include Balances with banks, cash in banks and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

(t) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services rendered in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables, shall be initially measured at their transaction price unless those contain a significant financing component determined.

(u) Trade payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial period which are unpaid. Trade payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(v) Asset classified as held for sale

As per Ind AS 105 "Non-current assets held for sale and Discontinued operations", Assets classified as held-for-sale are due to management's decision to sell/dispose off in the next 12 months. Such assets are generally measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Once classified as held-for-sale, property, plant and equipment are no longer depreciated.

(w) Employee Benefits

i. Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the year in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employees' services up to the end of the year and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

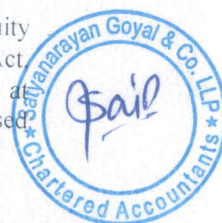
ii. Other long-term employee benefit obligations

a) Defined contribution plan

A Defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Company pays specified contributions towards Provident Fund. The Company's contribution is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

b) Defined benefit plans

Gratuity: The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit plan (the 'Gratuity Plan') covering eligible employees in accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based



on the respective employee's salary. The Company's liability is provided at the end of each year.

(x) Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Earnings considered in ascertaining the Company's earnings per share is the net profit or loss for the year after deducting preference dividends and any attributable tax thereto for the period, if any. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year and for all the years presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares, that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(y) Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest Lakhs (with two places of decimal) as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

3 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of Restated Financial Statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future years.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the year end date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the Restated Financial Statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

We conducted our examination of the information given in this certificate (including the annexures thereto) in accordance with the 'Guidance Note on Reports or Certificates for Special Purposes' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"), as revised from time to time, to obtain a reasonable assurance that such details are in agreement with the books of accounts and other relevant records provided to us, in all material respects; the aforesaid Guidance Note requires that we comply with the ethical requirements of the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the ICAI, as revised from time to time. Further, we have complied with the relevant applicable requirements of the Standard on Quality Control (SQC) 1, 'Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information, and Other Assurance and Related Services Engagements', as revised from time to time.

This certificate may be relied upon by the Company, BRLM and Legal Counsel appointed in relation to the Issue. This certificate is for information and for inclusion in the Red Herring Prospectus, Prospectus, the Preliminary International Wrap/Issuing Memorandum, the Abridged Prospectus and any other addendum thereto of the Company to be submitted/filed with the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI"), the Registrar of Companies, Mumbai at Maharashtra ("ROC") and the stock exchanges, or any other material (including in any corporate advertisement or investor presentation made by or on behalf of the Company) to be issued in relation to the Issue (together referred as "Issue Documents") prepared in connection with the Issue or any other document to be issued or filed in relation to the Issue, and for the submission of this certificate as may be necessary, to any



regulatory / statutory authority, stock exchanges, any other authority as may be required and / or for the records to be maintained by the BRLM in connection with the Issue, and in accordance with applicable law, and for the purpose of any defense the BRLM may wish to advance in any claim or proceeding in connection with the contents of this certificate.

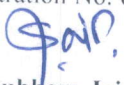
We confirm that any changes to the above that come to our attention will immediately be intimated to the BRLM and the Legal Counsel to the Issue in writing till the date the Equity Shares of the Company commences trading on the stock exchanges. In the absence of any communication from us, you may assume that there is no change in respect of the matters covered in this certificate.

We hereby indemnify and keep indemnified, saved, defended and harmless the BRLM and Legal Counsel to the proposed Issue of the Company and all persons claiming under them ("Indemnified Persons"), from and against all losses and/or damages arising as a result of the aforementioned representations made by us in order to disclose details of the same in the Issue Documents including the Red Herring Prospectus, the Prospectus, the Preliminary International Wrap/Issuing Memorandum, the Abridged Prospectus, etc., for the Issue or arising as a result of any notices, proceedings, litigations, claims, penalties, demands and costs that may be made and/or raised on the Indemnified Persons by any third parties and/or with regard to any matter arising in connection thereto or otherwise by reason of the matter contemplated herein and/or sustained by the BRLM and/or Legal Counsel to the Issue as a result of any statements, representations, assurances, confirmations hereinunder given being untrue.

All capitalized terms not defined hereinabove shall have the same meaning as defined in the Issue Documents.

Yours sincerely,

For *Satyanarayan Goyal & Co LLP*
Chartered Accountants
(Registration No. 006636C/C400333)


CA Shubham Jain
Partner
Membership No. 441604
Place: *Mumbai*
Date: July 27, 2026
UDIN: 26441604IVJNDZ2071



CC:
Legal Counsel to the Issue

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