

MediaAgility Pte Ltd.

Condensed Interim Balance Sheet as at December 31, 2025

	Notes	As at December 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)	As at December 31, 2024 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Deferred tax assets (net)	4	-	1.78	1.49
Income tax assets	5	0.30	0.14	0.25
Current assets				
Financial assets				
- Trade receivables	6	21.04	11.77	18.70
- Cash and cash equivalents	7	6.76	11.75	6.63
Other current assets	8	2.64	5.61	1.50
		30.44	29.13	26.83
Total		30.74	31.05	28.57
Equity and Liabilities				
Equity				
Equity share capital	9	0.01	0.01	0.01
Other equity		13.44	8.84	10.13
		13.45	8.85	10.14
Liabilities				
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
- Trade payables	10	16.43	22.20	17.91
Income tax liabilities	11	0.35	-	-
Other current liabilities	12	0.51	-	0.52
		17.29	22.20	18.43
TOTAL		30.74	31.05	28.57

Summary of material accounting policies 1-3
 The accompanying notes are an integral part of the 4-20
 condensed interim financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For Ahuja Valecha & Associates LLP
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm Reg. No.126791W/W100132

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Media Agility Pte Ltd.

Ankit Shah
 Partner
 Membership No.: 118976

Azlin Ghazali
 Director

John Ryan
 Director

Place: Pune
 Date : January 17, 2026

Place: India
 Date : January 17, 2026

Place: Vietnam
 Date : January 17, 2026

MediaAgility Pte Ltd.

Condensed Interim Statement of Profit and Loss for the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2025

	Notes	For the quarter ended		For the nine months ended		For the year ended March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
		December 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)	December 31, 2024 (In ₹ million)	December 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)	December 31, 2024 (In ₹ million)	
Income						
Revenue from operations (net)	13	5.20	0.61	12.83	1.97	8.91
Other income	14	0.15	0.84	0.28	0.17	0.38
Total income (A)		5.35	1.45	13.11	2.14	9.29
Expenses						
Other expenses	15	3.60	0.90	8.90	11.96	17.54
Total expenses (B)		3.60	0.90	8.90	11.96	17.54
Profit/(loss) before tax (A - B)		1.75	0.55	4.21	(9.82)	(8.25)
Tax expense						
Current tax		0.35	-	0.35	-	-
Deferred tax (credit) / charge		1.63	0.06	1.63	(1.73)	(1.41)
Tax charge in respect of earlier years		0.14	-	0.14	-	0.05
Total tax expense		2.12	0.06	2.12	(1.73)	(1.36)
Profit/(loss) for the period		(0.37)	0.49	2.09	(8.09)	(6.89)
Other comprehensive income						
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss (E)						
- Exchange differences in translating the financial statements from functional currency to reporting currency		0.28	3.46	1.23	0.01	0.12
		0.28	3.46	1.23	0.01	0.12
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period (C) + (D) + (E)		(0.09)	3.95	3.32	(8.08)	(6.77)
Earnings per equity share						
(Equity share of value SGD 1.4 each)						
Basic (In ₹)		(2,436.48)	3,295.39	13,900.00	(53,903.08)	(45,926.35)
Diluted (In ₹)		(2,436.48)	3,295.39	13,900.00	(53,903.08)	(45,926.35)
Summary of material accounting policies	1-3					
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed interim financial statements	4-20					

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MediaAgility Pte Ltd.

Condensed Interim Cash Flow Statement for the nine months ended December 31, 2025

	For the nine months ended December 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)	For the year ended December 31, 2024 (In ₹ million)	For the year ended March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit / (loss) before tax	4.21	(9.82)	(8.25)
Adjustments for:			
Change in foreign currency translation reserve	1.23	0.48	0.12
Unrealised exchange gain/ (loss)	(0.35)	(0.02)	-
Provision for doubtful receivables/ (provision for doubtful receivables written back) (net)	-	10.43	0.06
Operating profit / (loss) before working capital changes	5.09	1.07	(8.07)
Movements in working capital :			
(Increase)/ decrease in trade receivables	(2.34)	0.09	3.52
(Increase)/ decrease in other current assets	(1.13)	(5.01)	(1.12)
(Increase)/ decrease in current financial assets	-	5.37	5.38
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	(1.48)	(4.67)	(8.97)
Increase/(decrease) in current liabilities	(0.01)	-	0.53
Operating loss after working capital changes	0.13	(3.15)	(8.73)
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	-	(0.69)	(0.23)
Net cash generated used in operating activities	(A) 0.13	(3.84)	(8.96)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Net cash generated from investing activities	(B)	-	-
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net cash (used in) financing activities	(C)	-	-
Net decrease in Cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	0.13	(3.84)	(8.96)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	6.63	15.59	15.59
Cash and cash equivalents at the closing of the period	6.76	11.75	6.63
Components of cash and cash equivalents			
Balances with banks			
- On current accounts	6.76	11.75	6.63
Cash and cash equivalents as per note 7	6.76	11.75	6.63

Summary of material accounting policies

1-3

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed interim financial statements

4-20

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MediaAgility Pte Ltd.

Condensed Interim Statement of Changes in Equity for the nine months ended December 31, 2025

(all amounts in ₹ Million unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital

Balance as at April 01, 2025	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at December 31, 2025
0.01	-	0.01
0.01	-	0.01

Balance as at April 01, 2024	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at December 31, 2024
0.01	-	0.01
0.01	-	0.01

Balance as at April 01, 2024	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2025
0.01	-	0.01
0.01	-	0.01

B. Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus	Items of other comprehensive income	Total
	Retained earnings	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements	
Balance as at April 01, 2025	8.48	1.65	10.13
Net profit/(loss) for the period	2.09	-	2.09
Foreign currency translation difference	-	1.23	1.23
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2025	10.57	2.88	13.44

Balance as at April 01, 2024	15.37	1.53	16.90
Net profit/(loss) for the period	(8.09)	-	(8.09)
Foreign currency translation difference	0.02	0.01	0.03
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2024	7.30	1.54	8.84
Balance as at April 01, 2024	15.37	1.53	16.90
Net profit/(loss) for the period	(6.89)	-	(6.89)
Foreign currency translation difference	-	0.12	0.12
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2025	8.48	1.65	10.13

Nature and purpose of reserves

a) Foreign currency translation reserve

The exchange differences arising from the translation of financial statements with functional currency other than Indian rupees is recognised in other comprehensive income, net of taxes and is presented within equity in the foreign currency translation reserve.

Summary of material accounting policies

1-3

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed interim financial statements

4-20

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MediaAgility Pte Ltd.
Notes forming part of Condensed Interim Financial Statements

1 Nature of operations

MediaAgility Pte Ltd. ("the Company") is a Singapore based wholly owned subsidiary of MediaAgility Inc. The Company is cloud transformation service provider with deep expertise building scalable, as a Google cloud-based solutions as a Google Cloud Premier Partner.

2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments which have been measured at fair value. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of consideration given in exchange of goods and services. The accounting policies are consistently applied by the Company during the year and are consistent with those used in previous year except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

Statement of compliance

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS 34 Interim Financial Reporting for the period ended April 01, 2025 to December 31, 2025 as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 read with Section 133 of the Act

3 Summary Material accounting policy information

(a) Accounting year

The accounting year of the Company is from April 01, 2025 to March 31, 2026.

(b) Functional currency

The Company's functional currency is Singapore Dollar (SGD).

(c) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the condensed interim financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions. These estimates, judgements and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period / year. The application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgements and the use of assumptions in these condensed interim financial statements have been disclosed appropriately. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as the Management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the condensed interim financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

Critical accounting estimates

i) Revenue recognition

The Company uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for its fixed-price contracts. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the Company to estimate the efforts or costs expended to date as a proportion of the total efforts or costs to be expended. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected contract estimates at the reporting date.

Further, the Company uses significant judgement while determining the transaction price allocated to performance obligations using the expected cost plus margin approach.

ii) Income taxes

The Company's tax jurisdictions is Singapore. Significant judgements are involved in determining the provision for income taxes. A deferred tax is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits are available against which deductible temporary differences and tax losses be utilised. The management evaluates if the deferred tax assets will be realised in future considering the historical taxable income, scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies. While the Management believes that the Company will realise the deferred tax assets, the amount of deferred tax asset realisable could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward period are reduced.

iii) Provisions and contingent liabilities

The Company estimates the provisions that have present obligations as a result of past events and it is probable that outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligations. These provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. The Group uses significant judgements to assess contingent liabilities.

(d) Expected credit loss:

The Company has considered the current and anticipated future economic conditions relating to industries the Company deals with and the countries where it operates. In calculating expected credit loss, the Company has also considered related credit information for its customers to estimate the probability of default in future using the forward-looking approach as prescribed by Ind AS 109.

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(e) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable taking into account the amount of any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed by the Company. Revenue is recognized to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

(i) Income from software services and products

The Company derives revenues primarily from sale of cloud transformation services.

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration expected to receive in exchange for those products or services.

Arrangements with customers for software related services are either on a time-and-material or a fixed-price basis.

Revenue on time-and-material contracts are recognized as and when the related services are performed. Revenue from fixed-price contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time and where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration, is recognized as per the percentage-of-completion method. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.

Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a "right to use" the licenses is recognized at the time the license is made available to the customer. Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a "right to access" is recognized at a point of time.

The Company has applied the principles under Ind AS 115 to account for revenues from these performance obligations.

When support services are provided in conjunction with the licensing arrangement and the license and the support services have been identified as two separate performance obligations, the transaction price for such contracts are allocated to each performance obligation of the contract based on their relative standalone selling prices. Maintenance revenue is recognized proportionately over the period in which the services are rendered.

In the case of reselling agreements, the revenue is recognized on a net basis i.e amount paid to the vendor for reselling the products or services as reduced by the amount collected from the customer.

Unbilled revenue represents revenue recognized in relation to work done until the balance sheet date for which billing has not taken place.

Unearned revenue represents the billing in respect of contracts for which the revenue is not recognized.

The Company collects Goods and service tax (GST) on behalf of the government and, therefore, these are not economic benefits flowing to the Company. Hence, they are excluded from revenue.

(ii) Interest

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the carrying amount and the effective interest rate. Interest income is included under the head 'Other income' in the statement of profit and loss.

(f) Foreign currency translation

I) Foreign currency transactions and balances Initial recognition

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency viz. SGD, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

II) Conversion

The transactions are in SGD, which are converted for reporting in Indian currency on the following basis. The equity share capital is translated on the date of transaction and fixed assets are translated at the closing rate as at the date of the balance sheet. All current assets and current liabilities are translated at the closing rate as at the date of the balance sheet. All Income and Expense items are converted at weighted average of Inter Bank Selling Rate for the period.

The exchange difference arising out of the period / year end conversion is translated to Currency Translation Reserve and the said amount is shown under the head "Other equity".

III) Exchange Difference

Revenue and expenses denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate in effect on the date of the transaction. Transaction gains or losses realized upon settlement of foreign currency transactions are included in determining net profit or loss for the period in which the transaction is settled.

Exchange differences arising on conversion / settlement of foreign currency monetary items and on foreign currency liabilities relating to Property, Plant and Equipment acquisition are recognized as income or expenses in the period in which they arise.

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(g) Income tax and deferred tax

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Inland Revenue Authority Singapore (IRAS). The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of profit and loss.

Deferred income taxes reflect the impact of temporary differences between tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts. Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except deferred tax liability arising from initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit loss at the time of transaction. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses, except deferred tax assets arising from initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit/ loss at the time of transaction. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax asset is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

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 tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the statement of profit and loss is recognized in co-relation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

(h) Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. These estimates are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

(i) Contingent liabilities and commitments

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the condensed interim financial statements.

(j) Equity

Ordinary shares are classified as equity share capital. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new ordinary shares, share options and buyback are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

(k) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

(l) Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before extraordinary items and tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

(m) Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the reporting period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares), if any occurred during the reporting period, 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 for the year attributable to the equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year, are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

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i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets (other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss) are added to the fair value of the financial assets on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified as:

Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows and whose contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The change in measurements are recognized as finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets and the assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Any financial assets which does not meet the criteria for categorization as financial assets at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as financial assets at FVTPL. Financial assets included within the FVTPL category are subsequently measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, if any, is recognised in profit or loss.

ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to issue of financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are deducted from the fair value of the financial liabilities on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified as:

Financial Liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities such as loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The change in measurements are recognized as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial liabilities include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss if the recognition criteria as per Ind AS 109 are satisfied. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in statement of profit and loss. Fair value gains or losses on liabilities designated as FVTPL attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in other comprehensive income. All other changes in fair value of liabilities designated as FVTPL are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at FVTPL.

Derecognition

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

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4. Deferred tax assets (net)

	As at December 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)	As at December 31, 2024 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Deferred tax asset			
On Tax losses	-	1.78	1.49
Deferred tax assets (net)	-	1.78	1.49

5. Income tax asset

	As at December 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)	As at December 31, 2024 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Income tax asset			
	0.30	0.14	0.25
	0.30	0.14	0.25

6. Trade receivables

	As at December 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)	As at December 31, 2024 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Trade receivables			
Unsecured, considered good	21.04	11.77	18.70
Unsecured, considered doubtful	15.90	14.00	14.17
	36.94	25.77	32.87
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	(15.90)	(14.00)	(14.17)
	21.04	11.77	18.70
	21.04	11.77	18.70

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	As at December 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)	As at December 31, 2024 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Balances with banks			
- On current accounts	6.76	11.75	6.63
	6.76	11.75	6.63

8. Other current assets

	As at December 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)	As at December 31, 2024 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Other advances (Unsecured, considered good)			
Balance with government authority (includes GST)	-	0.68	-
Prepaid expenses	1.13	3.61	0.20
Advance to vendor	0.15	1.32	1.30
Advance to related party	1.36	-	-
	2.64	5.61	1.50

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9. Share capital

	As at December 31, 2025	As at December 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2025
Authorised (In SGD)			
150 ordinary shares of S\$1.4 each	SGD 210	SGD 210	SGD 210
	SGD 210	SGD 210	SGD 210
Issued, subscribed and paid-up			
150 ordinary shares of S\$1.4 each	0.01	0.01	0.01
	0.01	0.01	0.01

* All shares held by MediaAgility Inc.

a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:

	As at December 31, 2025		As at December 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
No. of Shares at the beginning of the reporting period	150	0.01	150	0.01	150	0.01
Add : Additional Shares issued during the period	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. of Shares at the end of the reporting period	150	0.01	150	0.01	150	0.01

b) Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of \$ 1.4 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share.

In the event of liquidation of Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in the proportion to the number of equity shares held by shareholders.

9(b). Other equity

	As at December 31, 2025	As at December 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2025
Reserves and Surplus			
Retained earnings	10.57	7.27	8.48
Items of other comprehensive income			
Foreign currency translation reserve	2.88	1.56	1.65
	13.45	8.83	10.13

(i) Retained earnings

	As at December 31, 2025	As at December 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2025
Balance as per last financial statements	8.48	15.37	15.37
Profit/(Loss) after tax for the reporting year	2.09	(8.09)	(6.89)
	10.57	7.28	8.48

(ii) Foreign currency translation reserve

	As at December 31, 2025	As at December 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2025
Balance as per last financial statements	1.65	1.53	1.53
Increase/(decrease) during the year	1.23	0.03	0.12
	2.88	1.56	1.65

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MediaAgility Pte Ltd.**Notes forming part of Condensed Interim Financial Statements****10. Trade payables**

	As at December 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)	As at December 31, 2024 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Trade payables	16.43	22.20	17.91
	16.43	22.20	17.91

11. Income Tax liabilities

	As at December 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)	As at December 31, 2024 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Current tax liabilities	0.35	-	-
	0.35	-	-

12. Other current liabilities

	As at December 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)	As at December 31, 2024 (In ₹ million)	As at March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
Statutory liabilities	0.51	-	0.52
	0.51	-	0.52

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13. Revenue from operations (net)

	For the quarter ended		For the nine months ended		For the year ended
	December 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)	December 31, 2024 (In ₹ million)	December 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)	December 31, 2024 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
	5.20	0.61	12.83	1.97	8.91
Software licenses (net)	5.20	0.61	12.83	1.97	8.91

14. Other income

	For the quarter ended		For the nine months ended		For the year ended
	December 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)	December 31, 2024 (In ₹ million)	December 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)	December 31, 2024 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
	0.15	0.08	0.28	0.18	0.38
Miscellaneous income	0.15	0.08	0.28	0.18	0.38
Provision for doubtful receivables written back	-	-	-	(0.02)	-
Foreign exchange gain (net)	-	0.76	-	0.01	-
	0.15	0.84	0.28	0.17	0.38

15. Other expenses

	For the quarter ended		For the nine months ended		For the year ended
	December 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)	December 31, 2024 (In ₹ million)	December 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)	December 31, 2024 (In ₹ million)	March 31, 2025 (In ₹ million)
	0.33	0.84	1.13	1.66	1.85
Legal and professional fees	0.33	0.84	1.13	1.66	1.85
Foreign exchange loss (net)	0.06	-	0.75	-	1.10
Provision for doubtful receivables	-	0.06	0.25	10.32	10.26
Auditor's Remuneration	-	-	-	(0.02)	-
Software and subscription charges	3.21	-	6.77	-	4.33
	3.60	0.90	8.90	11.96	17.54

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16. Earnings per share

		For the quarter ended		For the nine months ended		For the year ended March 31, 2025
		December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	
Numerator for Basic and Diluted EPS						
Net Profit after tax (In ₹ 'millions)	(A)	(0.37)	0.49	2.09	(8.09)	(6.89)
Denominator for Basic EPS						
Weighted average number of equity shares of S\$ 1 each	(B)	150	150	150	150	150
Denominator for Diluted EPS						
Number of equity shares	(C)	150	150	150	150	150
Basic Earnings per share of S\$ 1.4 each (In SGD)	(A/B)	(2,436.48)	3,295.39	13,900.00	(53,903.08)	(45,926.35)
Diluted Earnings per share of S\$ 1.4 each (In SGD)	(A/C)	(2,436.48)	3,295.39	13,900.00	(53,903.08)	(45,926.35)

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MediaAgility Pte Ltd.

Notes forming part of Condensed Interim Financial Statements

17 Capital and other commitments

The Company does not have any capital and other commitments as at December 31, 2025 (as at December 31, 2024 : Nil).

18 Contingent liabilities

The Company does not have any contingent liabilities as at December 31, 2025 (as at December 31, 2024 : Nil).

19 The financial statements are presented in ₹ Million and decimal thereof except for per share information or as otherwise stated.

20 Previous year figures:

The figures for the corresponding previous period have been regrouped or reclassified wherever necessary, to make them comparable.

As per our report of even date attached

For Ahuja Valecha & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.126791W/W100132

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Media Agility Pte Ltd.

Ankit Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 118976

Azlin Ghazali
Director

John Ryan
Director

Place: Pune
Date : January 17, 2026

Place: India
Date : January 17, 2026

Place: Vietnam
Date : January 17, 2026
