



P. MURALI & CO.,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
6-3-655/2/3, SOMAJIGUDA,
HYDERABAD - 500 082. T.G, INDIA

Tel. : (91-40) 2332 6666, 2331 2554
(91-40) 2339 3967,
(91-40) 2332 2119, 2331 7032

Email : pmurali.co@gmail.com
pmurali.tax@gmail.com
info@pmurali.com

Website : www.pmurali.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of
M/S GALLOP SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the IND AS Financial Statements

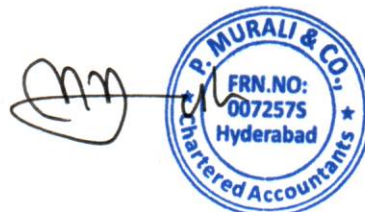
Opinion

We have audited the accompanying IND AS Financial Statements of **GALLOP SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of changes in equity for the year ended, and notes to financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, Loss and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group 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 there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.





P. MURALI & CO.,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
6-3-655/2/3, SOMAJIGUDA,
HYDERABAD - 500 082. T.G, INDIA

Tel. : (91-40) 2332 6666, 2331 2554
(91-40) 2339 3967,
(91-40) 2332 2119, 2331 7032

Email : pmurali.co@gmail.com
pmurali.tax@gmail.com
info@pmurali.com
Website : www.pmurali.com

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

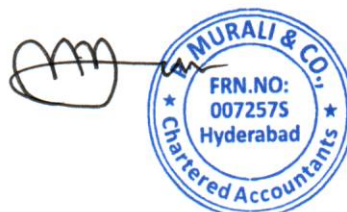
The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexure to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("The Act"), with respect to the preparation of these 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, 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 Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.





P. MURALI & CO.,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
6-3-655/2/3, SOMAJIGUDA,
HYDERABAD - 500 082. T.G, INDIA

Tel. : (91-40) 2332 6666, 2331 2554
(91-40) 2339 3967,
(91-40) 2332 2119, 2331 7032

Email : pmurali.co@gmail.com
pmurali.tax@gmail.com
info@pmurali.com

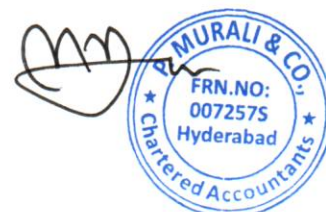
Website : www.pmurali.com

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit Procedures that is appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists; we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.





P. MURALI & CO.,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
6-3-655/2/3, SOMAJIGUDA,
HYDERABAD - 500 082. T.G, INDIA

Tel. : (91-40) 2332 6666, 2331 2554
(91-40) 2339 3967,
(91-40) 2332 2119, 2331 7032

Email : pmurali.co@gmail.com
pmurali.tax@gmail.com
info@pmurali.com

Website : www.pmurali.com

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.
- We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.
- We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.
- From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the **Annexure A**, a statement on the matters Specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.





P. MURALI & CO.,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
6-3-655/2/3, SOMAJIGUDA,
HYDERABAD - 500 082. T.G, INDIA

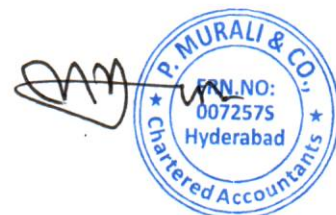
Tel. : (91-40) 2332 6666, 2331 2554
(91-40) 2339 3967,
(91-40) 2332 2119, 2331 7032

Email : pmurali.co@gmail.com
pmurali.tax@gmail.com
info@pmurali.com

Website : www.p murali.com

2. 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, except that the back-up of books of account and other books and papers maintained in electronic mode was not kept in servers physically located in India on a daily basis from April 1, 2024 to September 30, 2024 in respect of legacy accounting software.
- 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 financial statements comply with the IND AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules issued there under.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f) The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected there with are as stated in paragraph 2(b) above on reporting under section 143(3)(b).
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.



- iv. The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Company or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- v. The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Parties or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- vi. Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations as above in (iv) and (v) under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e) contain any material misstatement.
- vii. The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.
- viii. The Company has migrated to a new accounting software from legacy accounting software with effect from October 1, 2024. Based on our examination which included test checks, the new accounting software used by the Company for maintaining its books of account has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the period for all relevant transactions recorded in the new accounting software except that, the audit trail feature is not enabled for direct changes to data when using certain access rights. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with in respect of the new accounting software. The legacy accounting software used by the Company is operated by a third-party software service provider. In the absence of controls on audit trail in Service Organization Controls report, we are unable to comment on whether audit trail feature of the said legacy software was enabled and operated throughout the



P. MURALI & CO.,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
6-3-655/2/3, SOMAJIGUDA,
HYDERABAD - 500 082. T.G, INDIA

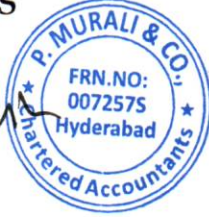
Tel. : (91-40) 2332 6666, 2331 2554
(91-40) 2339 3967,
(91-40) 2332 2119, 2331 7032

Email : pmurali.co@gmail.com
pmurali.tax@gmail.com
info@pmurali.com
Website : www.pmurali.com

period for all relevant transactions recorded in the legacy software or whether there were any instances of the audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, we are unable to comment whether the audit trail has been preserved by the Company for the legacy accounting software as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For P. Murali & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 007257S

M.V. Joshi
Partner



Membership No: 024784

UDIN: 26024784GBNJZO 2766

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 01-05-2026



P. MURALI & CO.,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
6-3-655/2/3, SOMAJIGUDA,
HYDERABAD - 500 082. T.G, INDIA

Tel. : (91-40) 2332 6666, 2331 2554
(91-40) 2339 3967,
(91-40) 2332 2119, 2331 7032

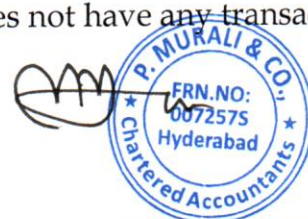
Email : pmurali.co@gmail.com
pmurali.tax@gmail.com
info@pmurali.com

Website : www.pmurali.com

ANNEXURE "A "TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Annexure referred to in Independent Auditors Report to the Members of M/s. GALLOP SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED on the INDAS Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2026, we report that:

- i. (a) The Company does not have any PPE; hence this clause is not applicable.
(b) The Company does not have any intangible assets; hence this clause is not applicable.
- ii. (a) The company does not hold any physical inventories as at the year end.
(b) Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits from banks or financial institution on the basis of security of current assets during the financial.
- iii. The company has not made investments in, nor 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.
- iv. The Company has not granted any loans or provided any guarantee or security to the parties covered under section 185 and 186 of the Act.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public covered under Section 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules framed there under to the extent notified.
- vi. According to information and explanations given to us and as per our opinion, the central government does not prescribe maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the companies Act.
- vii. (a) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Custom Duty, Goods and Services Tax and other material statutory dues in arrears as at 31st March 2026 for a period of more than 6 months from the date they became payable.
(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the records of the company examined by us, there are no dues of Income Tax or any other material statutory dues, which have not been deposited on account of any disputes.
- viii. Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, we are of the opinion that the company does not have any transactions



which are not recorded in the books of account have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

- ix. (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loan or other borrowings or on the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) The Company has not taken term loans during the year.
- (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have not been utilized for long term purposes.
- x. (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year.
- (b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review.
- xi. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the company or on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our Audit.
- (b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and up to the date of this report.
- xii. As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it.
- xiii. The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of section 177 and 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Indian Accounting standard IND AS 24, related party disclosures specified under section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules issued there under.
- xiv. a) In our opinion the company has an adequate internal audit system which commensurate with the size and nature of its business.



P. MURALI & CO.,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
6-3-655/2/3, SOMAJIGUDA,
HYDERABAD - 500 082. T.G, INDIA

Tel. : (91-40) 2332 6666, 2331 2554
(91-40) 2339 3967,
(91-40) 2332 2119, 2331 7032

Email : pmurali.co@gmail.com
pmurali.tax@gmail.com
info@pmurali.com

b) The company is not required to appoint internal auditor under section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013.

xv. The Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him.

xvi. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of The Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

xvii. The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs.60,277/- in the current year and of Rs. 14,284/- in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year.

xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, based on our knowledge of the Board of Directors' and management plans, we are of the opinion that no material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report and company is capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet.

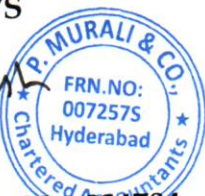
xx. The company is not covered under the provisions of sec 135 of the companies act 2013.

For P. Murali & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 007257S


M.V. Joshi
Partner

Membership No. 024784

UDIN. 260247849BNJ202766



Place: Hyderabad
Date: 01-05-2026



P. MURALI & CO.,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
6-3-655/2/3, SOMAJIGUDA,
HYDERABAD - 500 082. T.G, INDIA

Tel. : (91-40) 2332 6666, 2331 2554
(91-40) 2339 3967,
(91-40) 2332 2119, 2331 7032

Email : pmurali.co@gmail.com
pmurali.tax@gmail.com
info@pmurali.com
Website : www.p murali.com

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on the Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting 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 **GALLOP SOLUTIONS 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 Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company 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") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing 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.





P. MURALI & CO.,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
6-3-655/2/3, SOMAJIGUDA,
HYDERABAD - 500 082. T.G, INDIA

Tel. : (91-40) 2332 6666, 2331 2554
(91-40) 2339 3967,
(91-40) 2332 2119, 2331 7032

Email : pmurali.co@gmail.com
pmurali.tax@gmail.com
info@pmurali.com

Website : www.p murali.com

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 internal financial controls system over financial reporting of the Company.

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 IND AS Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes these policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detailed, 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 Ind AS Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted principles, and that receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorization 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 Ind AS Financial Statements.





P. MURALI & CO.,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
6-3-655/2/3, SOMAJIGUDA,
HYDERABAD - 500 082. T.G, INDIA

Tel. : (91-40) 2332 6666, 2331 2554
(91-40) 2339 3967,
(91-40) 2332 2119, 2331 7032

Email : pmurali.co@gmail.com
pmurali.tax@gmail.com
info@pmurali.com
www.pmurali.com

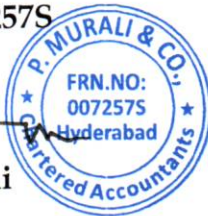
Inherent Limitation of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitation 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, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, 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 P. Murali & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 007257S



M.V. Joshi
Partner

Membership No: 024784

UDIN: 26024784 98NJZ0 2766

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 01-05-2026

Gallop Solutions Private Limited

CIN: U72400TG2005PTC045529

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

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

	Notes	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Assets			
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	271.55	269.25
Other financial assets	3	5,255.55	5,255.03
Other current assets	3a	2.70	-
Current tax assets (net)	5	400.11	400.11
		5,929.91	5,924.39
Total Assets		5,929.91	5,924.39
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	6	100.00	100.00
Other equity	7	5,634.04	5,694.31
		5,734.04	5,794.31
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	8		
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises			
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		195.88	130.08
		195.88	130.08
Total Equity and Liabilities		5,929.91	5,924.39
Summary of material accounting policies	2.2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date.

For P.Murali & Co

ICAI Firm Registration No. 0072575

Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Gallop Solutions Private Limitedper M.V. Joshi
Partner

Membership No. 024784

UDIN: 26024784GBNJ202766

Place: Hyderabad

Date: May 1, 2026

Saurabh Goel
Director
DIN: 08589223
Place:

Date: May 1, 2026

Pankaj Khanna
Director
DIN: 09157176
Place:

Gallop Solutions Private Limited

CIN: U72400TG2005PTC045529

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026

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

	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Income			
Revenue from operations	9	-	-
Other income	9	2.95	2.76
Total income		2.95	2.76
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense			-
Hired contractors costs			-
Other expenses	10	63.22	17.04
Depreciation and amortization expense			-
Finance costs			-
Total expenses		63.22	17.04
Profit before exceptional items and tax		(60.28)	(14.28)
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit before tax		(60.28)	(14.28)
Tax expenses			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Total tax expenses			
Net profit for the year		(60.28)	(14.28)
Earnings per share (EPS) (Nominal value of equity share is Rs. 10/- each) (amount in Rs.)	11		
Basic and Diluted EPS		(6.03)	(1.43)
Summary of material accounting policies	2.2		

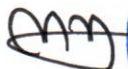
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date.

For P.Murali & Co

ICAI Firm Registration No. 0072575

Chartered Accountants


per M.V. Joshi
Partner
Membership No. 024784
UDIN: 26024784GBNTZ02766



Place: Hyderabad

Date: May 1, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Gallop Solutions Private Limited


Saurabh Goel
Director
DIN: 08589223
Place:


Pankaj Khanna
Director
DIN: 09157176
Place:



Date: May 1, 2026

Gallop Solutions Private Limited

CIN: U72400TG2005PTC045529

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

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

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	(60.28)	(14.28)
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation and amortization expense	-	-
Finance costs	-	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	(60.28)	(14.28)
Movements in working capital		
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	65.80	10.00
Decrease in other financial assets	(3.23)	6.39
Cash generated from operations	2.30	2.11
Income taxes paid (net of refunds)	-	-
Net cash flows (used in)/ generated from operating activities (A)	2.30	2.11
Cash flows generated from/ (used in) investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	-
Net cash flows generated from/ (used in) investing activities (B)	-	-
Cash flows used in financing activities		
Interest and other borrowing cost paid	-	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities (C)	-	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	2.30	2.11
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	269.25	267.15
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	271.55	269.25
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks including cash on hand	271.55	269.25
Cash credit facility	-	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	271.55	269.25

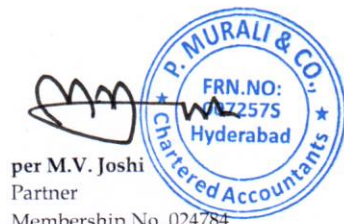
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date.

For P.Murali & Co

ICAI Firm Registration No. 0072575

Chartered Accountants



per M.V. Joshi
Partner

Membership No. 024784

UDIN: 26024784 GRNJ202766

Place: Hyderabad

Date: May 1, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Gallop Solutions Private Limited

Saurabh Goel

Director

DIN: 08589223

Place:



Date: May 1, 2026

Pankaj Khanna

Director

DIN: 08589223

Place:

Gallop Solutions Private Limited

CIN: U72400TG2005PTC045529

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

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

a. Equity share capital

Equity shares of Rs 10/- each, issued, subscribed and fully paid	No.	Rs
For the year ended March 31, 2026		
As at April 1, 2025	10,000	1,00,000
Add: Issued during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	10,000	1,00,000
For the year ended March 31, 2025		
As at April 1, 2024	10,000	1,00,000
Add: Issued during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	10,000	1,00,000

b. Other equity

	Retained earnings	Total
For the year ended March 31, 2026		
As at April 1, 2025	5,694.31	5,694.31
Profit for the year	(60.28)	(60.28)
As at March 31, 2026	5,634.04	5,634.04
For the year ended March 31, 2025		
As at April 1, 2024	5,708.60	5,708.60
Profit for the year	(14.28)	(14.28)
As at March 31, 2025	5,694.31	5,694.31

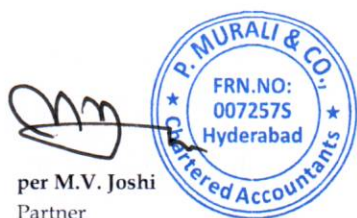
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date.

For P.Murali & Co

ICAI Firm Registration No. 0072575

Chartered Accountants



per M.V. Joshi

Partner

Membership No. 024784

UDIN: 26024784 GBNT202766

Place: Hyderabad

Date: May 1, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Gallop Solutions Private Limited

Saurabh Goel

Director

DIN: 08589223

Place:



Ranjai Khanna

Director

DIN: 08589223

Place:

Date: May 1, 2026

1. Corporate information

Gallop Solutions Private Limited ("the Company") incorporated under the laws of India. The Company is principally engaged in providing Digital Assurance and Engineering (Software testing) Services across the world.

The financial statements were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on May 1, 2026.

2. Material accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The special purpose financial statements ("financial statements") have been prepared for the express purpose of and use of management and the Board of Directors in their preparation of the consolidated financial statements of the Parent Company. These financial statements are not the statutory financial statements of the Company, and are not intended to, and do not, comply with the disclosure provisions applicable to statutory financial statements prepared under the Companies Act, 2013, as those are considered irrelevant by the management and the intended users of the financial statements for the purposes for which those have been prepared.

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III) and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments)

2.2 Summary of material accounting policies

(a) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting year. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the 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.

(b) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:



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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

(c) Foreign currencies

The Company's financial statements are presented in INR, which is the functional currency of the Company.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at its functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) or statement of profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or statement of profit or loss, respectively).

In determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which the Company initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the Company determines the transaction date for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.



(d) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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

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

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

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

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

(e) Revenue from contracts with customers

The Company derives revenue primarily from Digital Assurance and Engineering (Software testing) Services. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those services. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to credit risks. Revenue is net of volume discounts/price incentives which are estimated and accounted for based on the terms of contract.

Rendering of services



Revenue from Digital Assurance and Engineering (Software testing) Services rendered to its subsidiary companies is recognized on accrual basis for services rendered and billed as per the terms of specific contract.

The method for recognizing revenues and costs depends on the nature of services rendered to others as mentioned below:

- Time and material: Revenue from time and material contracts are recognized as the related services are performed, which is pursued based on the efforts spent and agreed rate with the customer. Revenue from the end of the last invoicing to the reporting date is recognized as unbilled revenue.
- Fixed price contracts: Revenue from fixed-price contracts is recognized as per the 'percentage- of-completion' method, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time and when there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved. Percentage of completion is determined based on the project costs incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated project costs required to complete the project. The input method has been used to measure the progress towards completion as there is direct relationship between input and productivity.

Contract balances:

Contract assets

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

Revenue in excess of invoicing are classified as unbilled revenue (contract assets).

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

Other income

- Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and rate applicable in the transaction.
- Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on net basis.

(f) Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss (either in OCI or in equity). Current tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in



the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provision where appropriate.

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 liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized 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 utilized, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences 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 utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realized 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 relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss (either in OCI or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognized 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 authority.

GST paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses

Expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of GST paid, except:



- When the tax incurred on purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included.

The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

(g) Property, plant and equipment

Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any. Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Property, plant and equipment under installation or under construction as at balance sheet are shown as capital work-in-progress, and the related advances are shown as loans and advances.

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

Depreciation

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives estimated by the management. The management has made technical assessment of the useful lives of the following classes of assets which coincides with the lives prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013:

Asset	Useful lives estimated by the management (years)
Furniture and fixtures	10
Computer and computer equipments	3

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

(h) Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery /and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-



term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(i) Provisions, contingent liabilities and commitments

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

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

Contingent liability

Contingent liability is disclosed in the case of:

- A present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will not be required to settle the obligation
- A present obligation arising from past events, when it cannot be measured reliably.
- A possible obligation arising from past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

Commitments include the amount of purchase order (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets. Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

(j) Hired contractors cost

Hired contractors cost represents cost of technical sub-contractors for service delivery to the Company's customers. These costs are accrued based on services received from the sub-contractors in line with the terms of the contract.

(k) Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially 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. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115. Refer to the accounting policies in section Revenue from contracts with customers.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Company can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under Ind AS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 applies are classified as at FVTPL.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the statement of profit and loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

The Company elected to classify irrevocably its non-listed equity investments under this category.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

- a) the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- b) the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset, and
 - i. the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or



- ii. the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

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:

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortized cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
- b) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and
- Other financial assets

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.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms

As a practical expedient, the Company evaluates individual balances to determine impairment loss allowance on its trade receivables. The evaluation is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every



reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as expense/income in the statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the statement of profit and loss. Financial assets measured as at amortized cost and contractual revenue receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount. For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

Financial liabilities

Recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at FVTPL, loans and borrowings, payables, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade payables.

Derecognition

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

Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(I) Cash and cash equivalents



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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

(m) Segment information

The Company has only one reportable business segment, which is rendering of Digital Assurance and Engineering (Software testing) Services. Accordingly, the amounts appearing in the financial statements relate to the Company's single business segment.

(n) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity holder by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of 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 period attributable to its equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.3 New and amended standards

The Company applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has not early adopted any other standard or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective:

(i) Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments to Ind AS 8

The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. It has also been clarified how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

The amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company.

(ii) Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to Ind AS 1

The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures.

The amendments have had an impact on the Company's disclosures of accounting policies, but not on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the Company's financial statements.



(iii) Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction - Amendments to Ind AS 12

The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception under Ind AS 12, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences such as leases.

The Company previously recognised for deferred tax on leases on a net basis. As a result of these amendments, the Company has recognised a separate deferred tax asset in relation to its lease liabilities and a deferred tax liability in relation to its right-of-use assets. Since, these balances qualify for offset as per the requirements of paragraph 74 of Ind AS 12, there is no impact in the balance sheet. There was also no impact on the opening retained earnings as at April 01, 2023.

2.4 Standards notified but not yet effective.

There are no standards that are notified and not yet effective as on the date.



Financial assets								
3	Other financial assets							
			March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025				
	Unsecured, considered good							
	Advance to related parties		5,255.55	5,255.03				
			5,255.55	5,255.03				
3a	Other current assets							
			March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025				
	Other current assets		2.70	-				
			2.70	-				
4	Cash and cash equivalents							
			March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025				
	Balance with banks							
	- On current accounts		271.55	269.25				
	Cash on hand		-	-				
			271.55	269.25				
4.1	For the purpose of statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise of following:							
			March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025				
	Cash and cash equivalents		271.55	269.25				
			271.55	269.25				
5	Current tax assets (net)							
			March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025				
	Income tax receivable (net of provision for tax)		400.11	400.11				
			400.11	400.11				
6	Equity share capital							
			March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025				
	Authorized share capital							
	10,000 (March 31, 2025: 10,000) equity shares of Rs 10/- each		100.00	100.00				
	Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares							
	10,000 (March 31, 2025: 10,000) equity shares of Rs 10/- each		100.00	100.00				
	Total issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital							
	(a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year							
	Equity shares							
			March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025				
		No's	Amount	No's	Amount			
	At the beginning of the year	10,000	1,00,000	10,000	1,00,000			
	Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-			
	Outstanding at the end of the year	10,000	1,00,000	10,000	1,00,000			
	(b) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company							
			March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025				
	Name of the shareholder							
	Cigniti Technologies Limited		100%	100%				
7	Other equity							
			March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025				
	Retained earnings							
	Opening balance		5,694.31	5,708.60				
	Add: Profit/(loss) during the year		(60.28)	(14.28)				
	Closing balance		5,634.04	5,694.31				
			5,634.04	5,694.31				
8	Trade payables							
			March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025				
	Outstanding dues to related parties		-	-				
	- Outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-				
	Outstanding dues to other parties		195.88	130.08				
			195.88	130.08				
	Trade payable ageing schedule							
	As at March 31, 2026							
		Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment			Total	
				Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
	Undisputed outstanding dues							
	Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Others	195.88	-	-	-	-	-	195.88
	Disputed outstanding dues							
	Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		195.88	-	-	-	-	-	195.88
	As at March 31, 2025							
		Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment			Total	
				Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
	Undisputed outstanding dues							
	Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Others	130.08	-	-	-	-	-	130.08
	Disputed outstanding dues							
	Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		130.08	-	-	-	-	-	130.08



Gallop Solutions Private Limited

CIN: U72400TG2005PTC045529

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

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

9 Other income

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Other Income	2.95	2.76
	2.95	2.76

10 Other expenses

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Rates and taxes	53.22	7.04
Payment to auditor	10.00	10.00
	63.22	17.04

11 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year including vested and exercisable employee stock options granted till date.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the parent 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 excluding vested and exercisable employee stock options granted till date.

The following reflects the profit and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Profit attributable to equity shareholders for basic earnings	(60.28)	(14.28)
Weighted average number of equity shares in computing basic EPS	10,000	10,000
Face value of each equity share (Rs)	10.00	10.00
Earnings per share		
- Basic / Diluted (Rs)	(6.03)	(1.43)

There have been no other transactions involving equity shares or potential equity shares between the reporting date and date of authorisation of these financial statements.

12 Related party disclosures

Names of related parties and description of relationship

Name of the related party	Relationship
Coforge Limited	Ultimate Holding Company (w.e.f. July 6, 2024)
Cigniti Technologies Limited	Holding Company
Fellow Subsidiaries	
Cigniti Technologies Inc., USA	
Cigniti Technologies Canada Inc., Canada	
Cigniti Technologies (UK) Limited, UK	
Cigniti Technologies (Australia) Pty Ltd., Australia	
Cigniti Technologies (SG) Pte. Ltd., Singapore	
Cigniti Technologies (CZ) Limited s.r.o, Czech Republic	
Cigniti Technologies CR Limitada, Costa Rica	
Aparaa Digital Private Limited, India	
Key Management Personnel	
Mr. C. V. Subramanyam	Director (upto upto July 5, 2024)
Mr. C. Srikanth	Director (upto upto July 5, 2024)
Mr. Saurabh Goel	Director (wef July 6, 2024)
Mr. Pankaj Khanna	Director (wef July 6, 2024)

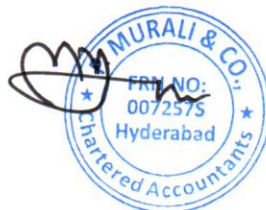
Transactions/ balances with above parties

March 31, 2026

Particulars	Cigniti Technologies Limited
Transactions during the year	
Receipt of Services	-
Rendering of Services	-
Balances receivable/(payable)	
Balance receivables	5,255.55

March 31, 2025

Particulars	Cigniti Technologies Limited
Transactions during the year	
Receipt of Services	-
Rendering of Services	-
Balances receivable/(payable)	
Balance receivables	5,255.03



Gallop Solutions Private Limited

CIN: U72400TG2005PTC045529

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

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

13 Fair values

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments:

	Carrying value		Fair value	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Financial assets				
Trade receivables				
Cash and cash equivalents	271.55	269.25	271.55	269.25
Other financial assets	5,255.55	5,255.03	5,255.55	5,255.03
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	195.88	130.08	195.88	130.08

The management assessed that the fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other financial assets, trade payables and other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. Further, the management has assessed that fair value of borrowings approximate their carrying amounts largely since they are carried at floating rate of interest.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

Fair value hierarchy

Valuation technique and key inputs

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in an active market for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Inputs 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 for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments as at March 31, 2026:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	Fair value measurement at the end of the year using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets				
Financial assets at amortised cost				
Other financial assets	5,255.55	-	5,255.55	-
Financial Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Trade payables	195.88	-	195.88	-

Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments as at March 31, 2025:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	Fair value measurement at the end of the year using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets				
Financial assets at amortised cost				
Other financial assets	5,255.03	-	5,255.03	-
Financial Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Trade payables	130.08		130.08	-

There have been no transfers among Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the current and previous years.

14 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

A Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments. None of the financial instruments of the Company result in material concentration of credit risk, except for trade receivables.

The Company considers a counterparty whose payment is due more than 365 days after the due date as a defaulted party. This is based on considering the market and economic forces in which the entities in the Company are operating. The Company creates provision for the amount if the credit risk of counterparty increases significantly due to its poor financial position and failure to make payment beyond a period of 365 days from the due date. In calculating expected credit loss, the Company has also considered historical pattern of credit loss, the likelihood of increased credit risk.



Gallop Solutions Private Limited

CIN: U72400TG2005PTC045529

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

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

Trade receivables as contract assets

The customer credit risk is managed by the Company's established policy, procedures and controls relating to customer credit risk management. Before accepting any new customer, the Company uses an internal credit scoring system to assess the potential customer's credit quality and defines credit limits by customer. Limits and scoring attributed to customers are reviewed on periodic basis. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. The Company's receivables turnover is quick and historically, there were no significant defaults. Ind AS requires an entity to recognise in profit or loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised in accordance with Ind AS 109. The Company assesses at each date of statements of financial position whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets are impaired. Expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information.

The Company has adequate provision as at March 31, 2026 amounting to Rs.Nil (As at March 31, 2025: Rs.Nil) for receivables.

B Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, by availing appropriate borrowing facilities from banks as and when required, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

March 31, 2026:

Contractual undiscounted payments

Trade payables

On demand	Upto 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
-	195.88	-	-	195.88
-	195.88	-	-	195.88

March 31, 2025:

Contractual undiscounted payments

Trade payables

On demand	Upto 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
-	130.08	-	-	130.08
-	130.08	-	-	130.08

C Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other market changes.

C1 Interest rate risk

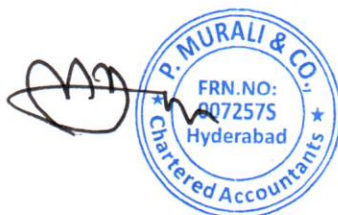
Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of change in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's working capital obligations with floating interest rates.

Interest rate sensitivity

The corporation does not have any borrowings, therefore the corporation does not have any interest rate risk.

C2 Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency). Given the exposure is not material, the corporation doesn't enter into any hedging transactions.



Gallop Solutions Private Limited

CIN: U72400TG2005PTC045529

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

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

15 Segment reporting

The Company has only one reportable business segment, which is rendering of Digital Assurance and Engineering (Software testing) Services. Accordingly, the amounts appearing in the financial statements relate to the Company's single business segment.

16 Capital management

The corporation is wholly owned subsidiary of Cigniti technologies Limited, a listed company in India and the strategy has been to reinvest the profits earned for the future growth. The corporation does not have any debt.

17 Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006

Based on the information available with the Company, there are no vendors who are registered as micro small and medium enterprises under "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006" as at March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: Nil).

18 Ratio analysis and its elements

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	% change	Reason for variance
Current ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	45.55	49.37	-	NA
Debt- equity ratio	Total debt*	Shareholder's equity	-	-	-	
Debt service coverage ratio	Earnings for debt service = Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses + Finance cost	Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal repayments	-	-	-	
Return on equity ratio	Net profit after taxes	Average shareholder's equity	-0.2%	-0.5%	-	
Trade receivable turnover ratio	Net credit sales = Gross credit sales - sales return	Average trade receivable	-	-	-	
Trade payable turnover ratio	Other expenses + Employee benefits expense + Hired contract cost	Average trade payables	-	-	-	
Net capital turnover ratio	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	Working capital = Current assets - Current liabilities	-	-	-	
Net profit ratio	Net profit after taxes	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	-	-	-	
Return on capital employed	Earnings before interest and	Capital employed = Tangible	-0.2%	-0.5%	-	



Gallop Solutions Private Limited

CIN: U72400TG2005PTC045529

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

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

19. 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 charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- (iii) The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- (iv) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person or entity, 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.
- (v) The Company has not received any fund from any person or entity, 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.
- (vi) 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).
- (vii) The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.
- (viii) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

20. The Company has migrated to new accounting software from legacy accounting software with effect from October 1, 2024. Legacy accounting software are used as Software as a Service (SAAS) based applications, which are managed by a global service provider based in the USA. The service provider has confirmed that the backup of the aforesaid software data is taken on daily basis and stored on a server in USA and not in India. For new accounting software, the back-up of books of account is kept in servers physically located in India on a daily basis.

21. The new accounting software used by the Company for maintaining its books of account has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the period for all relevant transactions recorded in the new accounting software except that, the audit trail feature is not enabled at the database level insofar as it relates to the new accounting software. Further, no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with was noted in respect of the new accounting software.

As the legacy accounting software used by the Company is operated by a third-party software service provider and in the absence of controls on audit trail in Service Organization Controls report, management is unable to determine whether audit trail feature of the said legacy software was enabled and operated throughout the period for all relevant transactions recorded in the legacy software or whether there were any instances of the audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, we are unable to assess whether the audit trail has been preserved as per the statutory requirements for record retention for the legacy accounting software.

As per our report of even date.

For P.Murali & Co

ICAI Firm Registration No. 0072575

Chartered Accountants

per M.V. Joshi

Partner

Membership No. 024784

UDIN: 26024784GBNT202766

Place: Hyderabad

Date: May 1, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Gallop Solutions Private Limited

Saurabh Goel

Director

DIN: 08589223

Place:

Date: May 1, 2026

Pankaj Khanna

Director

DIN: 08589223

Place: