Swiggy Sports Private Limited

Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Report

Financial Year Ended 31 March 2026

Contents

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
5th Floor, No.65/2, Block "A",
Bagmane Tridib, Bagmane
Tech Park, C V Raman Nagar,
Bengaluru 560093

T +91 80 4243 0700
F +91 80 4126 1228

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Swiggy Sports Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Swiggy Sports Private Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flow, the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2026, its loss (including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

4. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's Report, 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.

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

   The Director's Report is not made available to us at the date of this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

5. The accompanying financial statements have been approved by the Company's Board of Directors. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act 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 of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

7. 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 Standards on Auditing 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.

8. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, specified under Section 143(10) of the Act 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 control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls;

   - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;

   - Conclude on the appropriateness of Board of Directors' 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; and

   - 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.

9. 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.

Other Matter

10. The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2025 was audited by the predecessor auditor, Guru & Jana Associates, who had expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements vide their audit report dated 05 May 2025.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

11. Based on our audit, we report that the Company has not paid or provided for any managerial remuneration during the year. Accordingly, reporting under Section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable.

12. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act we give in the Annexure I a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

13. Further to our comments in Annexure I, as required by Section 143(3) of the Act based on our audit, we report, to the extent applicable, 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 purpose of our audit of the accompanying financial statements;

    b) Except for the matters stated in paragraph 13(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

    c) The financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;

    d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act;

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

    f) The qualification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph 13(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph 13(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended);

    g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as on 31 March 2026 and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure II wherein we have expressed an unmodified opinion; and

    h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

        i. The Company does not have any pending litigation which would impact its financial position as at 31 March 2026;

        ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2026;

        iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2026;

        iv. a. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in Note 25 (xvii) to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or securities premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the intermediaries'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ('the Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

            b. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in Note 25 (xvii) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the Funding Parties'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ('Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

            c. Based on such audit procedures performed as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the management representations under sub-clauses (a) and (b) above contain any material misstatement;

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year ended 31 March 2026; and

vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company, in respect of financial year commencing on 1 April 2025, has used an accounting software which is operated by a third party software service provider for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has been operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software at the application level. We did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with at the application level and the audit trail has been preserved at the application level by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention. In the absence of any information on existence of audit trail (edit logs) for any direct changes made at the database level in the 'Independent Service Auditor's Assurance Report ('Type 2 report' issued in accordance with ISAE 3402), we are unable to comment on whether audit trail feature with respect to the database of the said software was enabled and operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions or whether there were any instances of audit trail feature being tampered with at the database level. Consequently, we are unable to comment on the preservation of the audit trail at the database level for this software.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Aasheesh Arjun Singh
Digitally signed by Aasheesh Arjun Singh
Date: 2026.05.07 23:33:08 +05'30'

Aasheesh Arjun Singh
Partner
Membership No.: 210122
UDIN: 26210122QXMNBO7338

Bengaluru
7 May 2026

Annexure I referred to in paragraph 12 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Swiggy Sports Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

(i) The Company does not have any property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, right-of-use assets or investment property and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (hereinafter referred to as 'the Order') is not applicable to the Company.

(ii) (a) The Company does not hold any inventory. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits by banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) The Company has not made any investment in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) The Company has not entered into any transaction covered under Sections 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(v) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or there are no amounts which have been deemed to be deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vi) The Central Government of India has not specified maintenance of cost records under Sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of Company's business activities. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

(vii) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, we report that there are no statutory dues referred to in subclause (a) above that have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no transactions were surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) which have not been previously recorded in the books of accounts.

(ix) According to the information and explanations given to us, we report that the Company does not have any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments), during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or (fully, partially or optionally) convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the Management of the Company, no report under Sub-section 12 of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, with the Central Government for the period covered by our audit.

Annexure I referred to in paragraph 12 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Swiggy Sports Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026 (Cont'd)

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the Management of the Company, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions entered into by the Company, with the related parties are in compliance with Section 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 in Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act. Further, according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to constitute an audit committee under Section 177 of the Act.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to and consequently, does not have an internal audit system as per the provisions of Section 138 of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xv) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xv) of the Order with respect to compliance with the provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, reporting under clauses 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(d) Based on the information and explanations given to us and as represented by the Management of the Company, the Group (as defined in Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have any CIC.

(xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial years amounting to ₹ 45.28 million and ₹45.80 million respectively.

(xviii) There has been a resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and based on the information and explanations given to us by the management and the response received by us pursuant to our communication with the outgoing auditors, there have been no issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditors.

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information in the financial statements, our knowledge of the plans of the Board of Directors and Management and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.

(xx) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not meet the criteria as specified under sub-section (1) of Section 135 of the Act read with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 and according, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xxi) The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements of the Company. Accordingly, no comment has been included in respect of said clause under this report.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Aasheesh Arjun Singh
Digitally signed by Aasheesh Arjun Singh
Date: 2026.05.07 23:33:38 +05'30'

Aasheesh Arjun Singh
Partner
Membership No.: 210122
UDIN: 26210122QXMNBO7338

Bengaluru
7 May 2026

Annexure II to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Swiggy Sports Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

Independent Auditor's Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act')

1. In conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of Swiggy Sports Private Limited ('the Company') as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as at that date.

Responsibilities of Management for Internal Financial Controls

2. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ('the Guidance Note') issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') . These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of the Company's business, including adherence to the 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 for the Audit of the Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, and the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ('the Guidance Note') issued by the ICAI. 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 with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements includes obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls, 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 judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

6. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

7. Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, 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 with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Annexure II to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Swiggy Sports Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026 (Cont'd)

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2026, based on internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Aasheesh Arjun Singh
Digitally signed by Aasheesh Arjun Singh
Date: 2026.05.07 23:34:10 +05'30'

Aasheesh Arjun Singh
Partner
Membership No.: 210122
UDIN: 26210122QXMNBO7338

Bengaluru
7 May 2026

Swiggy Sports Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026
CIN : U93190KA2025PTC196886
(All Amounts in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Income tax assets	6	0.22	-
Other non-current assets	5	6.13	-
Total non-current assets		**6.35**	**-**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	3	2.02	4.95
Cash and cash equivalents	4	25.62	0.10
Total current assets		**27.64**	**5.05**
Total assets		**33.99**	**5.05**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	7	74.93	0.10
Other equity	8	(91.08)	(45.80)
Total equity		**(16.15)**	**(45.70)**
Liabilites			
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables			
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and	9	-	0.14
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	9	0.78	0.65
Other financial liabilities	11	49.29	49.89
Other current liabilities	10	0.07	0.07
Total current liabilities		**50.14**	**50.75**
Total liabilities		**50.14**	**50.75**
Total equity and liabilities		**33.99**	**5.05**
Material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date
For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 001076N/N500013

Aasheesh Arjun Singh
Digitally signed by Aasheesh Arjun Singh
Date: 2026.05.07 23:34:55 +05'30'

Aasheesh Arjun Singh
Partner
Membership No: 210122

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 07, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Swiggy Sports Private Limited

SUPRIYA SHANKAR
Digitally signed by SUPRIYA SHANKAR
Date: 2026.05.07 23:13:38 +05'30'

Supriya Shankar
Director
DIN: 10907788

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 07, 2026

ARJUN CHOUDHARY
Digitally signed by ARJUN CHOUDHARY
Date: 2026.05.07 23:15:51 +05'30'

Arjun Choudhary
Director
DIN: 10907787

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 07, 2026

Swiggy Sports Private Limited

CIN : U93190KA2025PTC196886

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

(All Amounts in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	**Note**	**Year ended March 31,2026**	**For the period January 15, 2025 to March 31, 2025**
Income			
Revenue from operations	12	10.94	4.95
Total income		**10.94**	**4.95**
EXPENSES			
Employee benefits expense	13	0.45	0.39
Other expenses	14	55.77	50.36
Total expenses		**56.22**	**50.75**
Loss before tax		**(45.28)**	**(45.80)**
Tax expense:	17		
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Total tax expense		-	-
Loss for the year/ period		**(45.28)**	**(45.80)**
Other comprehensive income ('OCI'), net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year/period		**(45.28)**	**(45.80)**
Loss per equity share (Equity share of par value ₹ 10 each)			
- Basic and Diluted loss per share (in ₹)	16	**(9.76)**	**(4,579.56)**
Material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date
For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 001076N/N500013

Aasheesh Arjun Singh
Digitally signed by Aasheesh Arjun Singh
Date: 2026.05.07 23:35:27 +05'30'

Aasheesh Arjun Singh
Partner
Membership No: 210122

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 07, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Swiggy Sports Private Limited

SUPRIYA SHANKAR
Digitally signed by SUPRIYA SHANKAR
Date: 2026.05.07 23:14:10 +05'30'

Supriya Shankar
Director
DIN: 10907788

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 07, 2026

ARJUN CHOUDHARY
Digitally signed by ARJUN CHOUDHARY
Date: 2026.05.07 23:16:19 +05'30'

Arjun Choudhary
Director
DIN: 10907787

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 07, 2026

Swiggy Sports Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All Amounts in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

a. Equity share capital (refer Note 7)

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at April 1, 2024	-
Add: Issued during the year	0.10
As at March 31, 2025	**0.10**
Add: Issued during the year	**74.83**
As at March 31, 2026	**74.93**

b. Other equity (refer Note 8)

Particulars	Reserve and surplus	Total other equity
	Retained earnings	
Balance as at April 1, 2024	**-**	-
Loss for the year	(45.80)	**(45.80)**
As at March 31, 2025	**(45.80)**	**(45.80)**
Loss for the year	(45.28)	**(45.28)**
As at March 31, 2026	**(91.08)**	**(91.08)**

Material accounting policies 2
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date
For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 001076N/N500013

Aasheesh Arjun Singh Digitally signed by Aasheesh Arjun Singh Date: 2026.05.07 23:36:02 +05'30'

Aasheesh Arjun Singh
Partner
Membership No: 210122

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 07, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Swiggy Sports Private Limited

SUPRIYA SHANKAR Digitally signed by SUPRIYA SHANKAR Date: 2026.05.07 23:14:34 +05'30'

Supriya Shankar
Director
DIN: 10907788

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 07, 2026

ARJUN CHOUDHARY Digitally signed by ARJUN CHOUDHARY Date: 2026.05.07 23:16:42 +05'30'

Arjun Choudhary
Director
DIN: 10907787

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 07, 2026

Swiggy Sports Private Limited
CIN : U93190KA2025PTC196886
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All Amounts in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended March 31,2026	For the period January 15, 2025 to March 31, 2025
A. Cash flows from operating activities:		
Loss before tax	**(45.28)**	**(45.80)**
Movements in working capital:		-
(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables	2.93	(4.95)
(Increase) / decrease in other Non-current assets	(6.13)	-
Increase / (decrease) in trade payables	(0.01)	0.79
Increase / (decrease) in Other financial liabilities	(0.60)	49.89
Increase /(Decrease) in other current liabilities	0.00	0.07
Cash used in /from operating activities	**(49.09)**	**-**
Direct taxes paid (net of refund)	(0.22)	-
Net cash used in operating activities	**(49.31)**	**-**
B. Cash flows from investing activities	-	-
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Issue of equity shares	74.83	0.10
Net cash generated from financing activities	**74.83**	**0.10**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents during the year (A+B+C)	25.52	0.10
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	0.10	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 4)	**25.62**	**0.10**

Material accounting policies (refer note 2)
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date
For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 001076N/N500013

Aasheesh Arjun Singh Digitally signed by Aasheesh Arjun Singh Date: 2026.05.07 23:36:35 +05'30'

Aasheesh Arjun Singh
Partner
Membership No: 210122

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 07, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Swiggy Sports Private Limited

SUPRIYA SHANKAR Digitally signed by SUPRIYA SHANKAR Date: 2026.05.07 23:14:57 +05'30'

Supriya Shankar
Director
DIN: 10907788

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 07, 2026

ARJUN CHOUDHARY Digitally signed by ARJUN CHOUDHARY Date: 2026.05.07 23:17:05 +05'30'

Arjun Choudhary
Director
DIN: 10907787

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 07, 2026

1 Company overview

Swiggy Sports Private Limited (‘‘the Company’’ or "Swiggy Sports") was incorporated on January 15, 2025, as a private limited company. The Company has its registered office situated at No. 55, Sy No. 8-14, Ground Floor, I&J Block, Embassy Tech Village, Outer Ring Road, Devarbisanahalli, Bengaluru- 560103, Karnataka, India. Effective from April 01, 2026 the registered office is shifted to Survey No.14, No. 158, 3rd - 6th Floor, Tower 1, Sumadhura Capitol Towers, Pattanduru Agrahara Village, K.R.Puram Hobli, Bangalore East Taluk, Bengaluru - 560066, Karnataka, India. The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Swiggy Limited.

The Company holds franchise rights for the Mumbai Team of World Pickle Ball League (WPBL) called Mumbai Pickle Power (MPP)

2 Material accounting policies

2.1 Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

The Financial Statements of the Company comprises of Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the years ended March 31, 2025, Material accounting policies, Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 (together referred to as ‘Financial Statements’).

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as “Ind AS”) as notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (‘the Act’) and other relevant provisions of the Act as amended from time to time.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is also the functional currency of the Company and all the amounts have been rounded off to the nearest million up to two decimals unless otherwise indicated.

The financial statements are approved and authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on May 07, 2026.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis, except certain financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments);

The material accounting policies used in the preparation of these financial statements have been discussed in the respective notes.

Operational outlook

The Company incurred losses during the year ended 31 March 2026 amounting to ₹ 45.28 millions and as of that date, the Company’s current liabilities exceeds current assets by ₹ 22.5 million and its accumulated losses amount to ₹ 91.08 million resulting in erosion of its net worth. The Company has also used net cash in operating activities amounting to ₹ 49.31 million during the year. These events and conditions cast a substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as going concern.

The Company is in its initial years of operations and is currently focused on establishing and scaling its operations.

Based on the business plan of the Company and continued financial support received from the Holding Company for the foreseeable future, the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities as recorded in these financial statements in the normal course of business. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

2.2 Use of estimates, assumptions, and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities on the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the year. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and future periods are affected.

Key source of estimation of uncertainty as at the date of financial statements, which may cause a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, is in respect of the following:

a Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow model (DCF). The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk, and volatility.

Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. The policy has been further explained under note 2.5

b Taxes

Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes and tax credits, including the amount expected to be paid or refunded. The company reviews the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period. The policy for the same has been explained under note 2.7.

c Expected credit losses on financial assets

The impairment provisions of financial assets are based on assumptions about the risk of default and the expected timing of collection. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the expected credit loss calculation based on the Company’s history of collections, customer’s creditworthiness, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

2.3 Current and non-current classification

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

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

An asset is treated as current when it is:
● expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in its normal operating cycle.
● held primarily for the purpose of trading.
● expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
● Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when it is/does :

● expected to be settled in its normal operating cycle.
● held primarily for the purpose of trading.
● due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
● not have an 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.

2.4 Revenue recognition

The Company generates revenue mainly from it's share of central rights income from World Pickle Ball League and brand promotion fee.

Revenue is recognised when control of goods and services is transferred to the customer upon the satisfaction of performance obligation under the contract at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of any taxes collected from customers and variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the Company. The transaction price is an amount of consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services. Specific revenue recognition criteria for all key streams of revenue have been detailed in subsequent sections.

Where performance obligation is satisfied over time, Company recognizes revenue over the contract period. Where performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time, Company recognizes revenue when customer obtains control of promised goods and services in the contract.

Central rights income:

The Company generates revenue from its share of Central Rights Income (including sponsorship rights and media rights) from WPBL. Central Rights Income is recognized over the course of respective seasons.

Events income:

The company generates ticketing revenue from organizing city level pickleball tournament.

Brand promotion fees:

The company generates income from brand promotion fee during the season and organizing city level tournament, from the brands. The revenue is recognized over the contracted period of time.

A. Contract balances:

Trade receivables

A receivable is the company's right to consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to the accounting policies of financial assets in section 2.6 for initial recognition and subsequent measurement of financial assets.

Contract assets

Contract asset is the Company's right to consideration in exchange for services that the Company has transferred to customer, where that right is conditioned on something other than the passage of time.

Contract liabilities

Contract liability is recognised where the company has an obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has received consideration (or the amount is due) from the customer. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company satisfies the performance obligations under the contract (i.e., transfers the control of the related goods or services to the customer).

2.5 Impairment

Impairment of financial assets:

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

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the balance sheet

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. For debt securities at FVOCI, the loss allowance is charged to profit or loss and is recognised in OCI.

2.6 Financial instruments

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 and liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contract that gives rise to financial assets and liabilities. Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability.

a Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consists of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

b Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Initial recognition and measurement

On initial recognition, a financial asset is recognised at fair value. In case of financial assets which are recognised at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), its transaction cost is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. However, trade receivables are measured at transaction price.

In other cases, the transaction cost is attributed to the acquisition value of the financial asset.
Financial assets are subsequently classified and measured at:
● Amortised cost
● Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
● Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their recognition, except during the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial

Financial assets at amortised cost

The financial asset is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:
a. The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, &
b. Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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

Financial assets at FVOCI

A debt instrument is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

a. The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and

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

Derecognition

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

• The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

• The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either

a. the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or

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

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all 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

Financial assets at FVTPL

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

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

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.6 Financial instruments (contd..)

c Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or at amortised cost (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 and other payables, loans and borrowings, including bank overdrafts.

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date
of recognition, only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/losses are not subsequently transferred to Profit and Loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of Profit and Loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at

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 and Loss.

d 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.

Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Company uses following hierarchy and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date.

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.

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

2.7 Taxes on income

Income tax expense comprises of current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Current and deferred tax are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in other equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current income tax

Current income tax for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on the taxable income for that period. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted as at the balance sheet

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in OCI or in equity).

The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach, deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes, except

2.7 Taxes on income (contd…)

● when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction.

● in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interest in joint ventures, 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 income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, 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.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet 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 income tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year 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 balance sheet date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

2.8 Earnings/(Loss) per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/(loss) after tax attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/(loss) after tax as adjusted for dividend, interest (net of any attributable taxes) other charges to expense or income relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share or increase the net loss per share. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented. The Company did not have any potentially dilutive securities in any of the years presented.

2.9 Operating segment

Operating segment are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Chief Executive Officer has been identified as the chief operating decision maker.

The Company identifies primary segments based on the dominant source, nature of risks and returns and the internal organization and management structure. The operating segments are the segments for which separate financial information is available and for which operating profit/loss amounts are evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance, the analysis of geographical segments is based on the areas in which major operating divisions of the Company operate.

2.10 Statement of cash flow

Cash Flows are reported using the indirect method set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 on Statement of Cash Flows, whereby profit/(loss) for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated. For the purpose of statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the total of current portion of cash and cash equivalents as disclosed in note 4.

2.11 Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. As of March 31 2026, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company that has not been applied.

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3 Trade receivables

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current		
Unsecured, considered good	2.02	4.95
Total	**2.02**	**4.95**

3.1 No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

3.2 Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 0 to 90 days

3.3 Trade receivables ageing as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025:

	Unbilled dues	Outstanding from the due date of transaction			Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	
As at March 31, 2026					
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	1.08	0.94	-	-	**2.02**
Total	**1.08**	**0.94**	**-**	**-**	**2.02**
As at March 31, 2025					
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	4.95	-		-	**4.95**
Total	**4.95**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4.95**

4 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	25.62	0.10
	25.62	**0.10**

5 Other assets

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non-current		
Balance with statutory and government authorities	6.13	-
	6.13	**-**

6 Income tax assets

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Tax deducted at source	0.22	-
	0.22	**-**

7 Share capital

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Authorised share capital		
8,000,000 (March 31, 2025: 8,000,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each.	80.00	80.00
	80.00	**80.00**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital		
7,482,500 (March 31, 2025: 10,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up.	74.93	0.10
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	**74.93**	**0.10**

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

	No. of shares	Amount
Issued on the date of incorporation	10,000	0.10
As at March 31, 2025	**10,000**	**0.10**
Issued during the year	**74,82,500**	74.83
As at March 31, 2026	**74,92,500**	**74.93**

7 Share capital (contd..)

(b) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of ₹ 10 per share . Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. All equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the Company's residual assets. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

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

(c) Equity shares held by the holding company/promoter is given below:

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding
Swiggy Limited (formerly known as Swiggy Private Limited, Bundl Technologies Private Limited) *	7,492,500	100%	10,000	100%
	7,492,500	**100%**	**10,000**	**100%**

* As per the records of the Company, including its register of shareholders / members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial ownership of shares, the above shareholding includes 1 share held by other shareholders as a nominee shareholder on behalf of Swiggy Limited.

(d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares of a class of shares

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding
Swiggy Limited (formerly known as Swiggy Private Limited, Bundl Technologies Private Limited)	7,492,500	100%	10,000	100%
	7,492,500	**100%**	**10,000**	**100%**

The Company has not allotted any fully paid up equity shares by way of bonus shares, or in pursuant to contract without payment being received in cash nor has bought back any equity shares since its incorporation. Further, there are no shares reserved for issue under employee stock options.

8 Other equity

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Reserve and surplus		
Retained earnings		
At the beginning of the period	(45.80)	-
Loss for the period	(45.28)	(45.80)
	(91.08)	**(45.80)**

9 Trade payables

(Carried at amortised cost)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	0.14
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	0.78	0.65
	0.78	**0.79**

7.1 Terms and conditions for above financial liabilities:
-Trade payables are non interest bearing and settled on 30-40 day terms
- For explanation on company's liquidity risk management, refer note 22

Trade payable ageing *:

	Unbilled dues	Not Due	Outstanding from the due date of payment		Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 year	
As at March 31, 2026					
(i) Micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Other than micro and small enterprises	0.78	-	-	-	0.78
Total	**0.78**	-	-	-	**0.78**
As at March 31, 2025					
(i) Micro and small enterprises	0.14	-	-	-	0.14
(ii) Other than micro and small enterprises	0.65	-	-	-	0.65
Total	**0.79**	-	-	-	**0.79**

* There are no disputed trade payables, hence the same is not disclosed in the ageing schedule.

10 Other current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Statutory liabilities	0.07	0.07
	0.07	**0.07**

11 Other financial liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Amount payable to Holding Company (Refer note 20 and 11.1)	48.68	49.89
Others	0.61	-
	49.29	**49.89**

Note:

11.1 The following presentation pertaining to the previous year has been identified by the management in the current year and appropriately corrected in these financial statements by restating the comparative financial information in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 8:

The Company had classified an amount payable to Holding Company amounting to ₹ 49.89 million, representing expense paid by the Holding Company on behalf of the Company during its incorporation phase, as trade payables in the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025. The same has been corrected by decreasing trade payables and increasing the consequent impact of the same from Amount Payable to Holding Company under other current financial liabilities as it is expected to be net settled with other inter-company balances in normal course of business.

	As previously reported	Reclassification adjustment	As restated
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	50.54	(49.89)	0.65
Other financial liabilities			
Amount payable to Holding Company	-	49.89	49.89
	50.54	**-**	**50.54**

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12 Revenue from operations

	Year ended March 31,2026	For the period January 15, 2025 to March 31, 2025
Sale of services		
Central rights income	0.49	2.95
Events income	0.49	-
Brand promotion fees	9.96	2.00
	10.94	**4.95**

Disaggregation of revenue as per Ind AS 115: The entire source of revenue is in India and the category of revenue is the same as disclosed above.

Timing of revenue recognition

	Year ended March 31,2026	For the period January 15, 2025 to March 31, 2025
Revenue from sale of services		
Services rendered over time	10.45	4.95
Services rendered at a point in time	0.49	-
	10.94	**4.95**

Contract balances

The following table provides information about trade receivables and contract liabilities from customers

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade receivables (refer notes below)	2.02	4.95
	2.02	**4.95**

12.1 Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and generally carry credit period of 0 to 90 days. These include unbilled receivables which primarily relate to the Company's rights to consideration for work completed but not billed at the reporting date.

12.2 No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

13 Employee benefits expense

	Year ended March 31,2026	For the period January 15, 2025 to March 31, 2025
Salaries, wages and bonus	0.45	0.39
	0.45	**0.39**

14 Other expenses

	Year ended March 31,2026	For the period January 15, 2025 to March 31, 2025
Franchise fees	35.00	35.00
Players fees	8.49	12.50
Advertising and marketing	9.25	2.12
Legal and professional fees	0.25	0.32
Rent expense	1.53	0.19
Payment to auditors (refer Note below)	0.20	0.14
Miscellaneous expenses	1.05	0.09
	55.77	**50.36**

15 Payment to auditors (excluding Goods and Service Tax)

	Year ended March 31,2026	For the period January 15, 2025 to March 31, 2025
Statutory audit	0.20	0.14
	0.20	**0.14**

16 Loss per share

Basic earnings/(loss) Per Share and Diluted earnings/(loss) Share amounts are calculated by dividing the loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted loss per share computations:

	Year ended March 31,2026	For the period January 15, 2025 to March 31, 2025
Nominal value per equity share (₹)	10	10
Loss attributable to equity shareholders (₹ in Million) - **(A)**	(45.28)	(45.80)
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic and diluted (No.) - **(B)**	46,37,164	10,000
Basic and Diluted loss per share (₹) - (A/B)	**(9.76)**	**(4,579.56)**

17 Income taxes

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for the year ended March 31, 2026

	Year ended March 31,2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Loss before income tax	(45.28)	(45.80)
Tax charge at India's statutory income tax rate of 25.17% (March 31,2025 : 34.94%)	(11.40)	(16.00)
Tax effect of :		
Tax benefit not recognised on account of losses in the Company	11.40	16.00
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	-	-

The Income tax rate taken for the previous financial year was 34.94%.

a Deferred tax

	Year ended March 31,2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Deferred tax relates to the following:		
Deferred tax assets		
Brought Forward losses	(22.92)	(16.00)
Unabsorbed Depreciation	-	-
Deductible temporary differences	-	-
Net Deferred Tax Asset not recognised in the books	**(22.92)**	**(16.00)**

b Tax losses carried forward

Tax losses for which no deferred tax asset was recognised expire as follows

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Tax losses	(91.08)	(45.80)
Expiry (in years)	2033-34	2033

Financial Year	Temporary differences arising on account of:	Expiry Year	Year ended March 31,2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
2025-26	Business Loss	2033-34	(45.28)	-
2024-25	Business Loss	2032-33	(45.80)	(45.80)

18 Segment information

Based on the 'management approach', as defined in Ind AS 108, Segment Reporting, the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the performance and allocates resources based on the analysis of the performance of the Company as a whole. The Company's operations are considered to constitute a single segment in the context of Ind AS 108 Segment Reporting.

Revenue from major customers *	As at March 31, 2026	For the period January 15, 2025 to March 31, 2025
Revenue from sale of service	9.65	4.95
	9.65	4.95

*Revenue from major customers represents revenue from customers contributing more than 10% of the total revenue

19 Commitments and contingencies

(a) Capital Commitments

As at March 31, 2026 the Company does not have any capital commitments.

(b) Contingent liabilities

As at March 31, 2026 the Company does not have any contingent liabilities.

20 Related party transactions

i. Related parties and their relationships with the Company:

Parent Company/Holding Company

Swiggy Limited (formerly known as Swiggy Private Limited, Bundl Technologies Private Limited)

Wholly owned subsidiary of Holding Company

Swiggy Networks Limited (formerly known as Swiggy Networks Private Limited, Scootsy Logistics Private Limited) - w.e.f August 03, 2018
Supr Infotech Solutions Limited (formerly known as Supr Infotech Solutions Private Limited) - w.e.f September 27, 2019
Swiggy Instamart Private Limited ("SIPL") - w.e.f September 12, 2025
Lynks Logistics Limited- w.e.f. August 29, 2023

Trust under the control of Holding Company

Swiggy Employee Stock Option Trust - w.e.f February 21, 2025

ii. Related parties on which the Holding Company has significant influence

Associate company of Holding Company

Loyal Hospitality Private Limited ("LHPL")

Subsidiary of Associate company of Holding Company

Loyal Hospitality Kitchens Private Limited ("LHKPL")

iii. Related parties which have significant influence with Holding Company

MIH India Food Holdings B.V.(Naspers)

iv. Key management personnel:

Name	Designation	Date of appointment	Date of resignation
Supriya Shankar	Director	15-01-2025	-
Arjun Choudhary	Director	15-01-2025	-
Phani Kishan Addepalli	Director	15-01-2025	10-02-2025

iii. Details of transactions with the related parties:

	Year ended March 31,2026	For the period January 15, 2025 to March 31, 2025
a. Transactions with the Holding Company:		
Cross charge of expenses by Holding Company		
Reimbursement of franchise fees and player fees	-	47.50
Reimbursement of other expenses	0.23	1.82
Salary *	0.45	0.39
Rent	1.11	0.19
Capital infusion from Holding Company		
Swiggy Limited (formerly known as Swiggy Private Limited, Bundl Technologies Private Limited)	74.83	0.10
Amount collected by the Holding Company on behalf of the Company		
Swiggy Limited (formerly known as Swiggy Private Limited, Bundl Technologies Private Limited)	4.01	-
Amount paid by the Holding Company on behalf of the Company		
Swiggy Limited (formerly known as Swiggy Private Limited, Bundl Technologies Private Limited)	0.29	-

*includes Compensation of key management personnel

b. Transactions with key management personnel		
Compensation of key management personnel of the Company		
Short-term employee benefits		
Supriya Shankar	-	0.19

iv. Details of balance receivable from and payable to related parties are as follows:

Other financial liabilities		
Swiggy Limited (formerly known as Swiggy Private Limited, Bundl Technologies Private Limited)	48.68	49.89

21 Financial instruments - category and fair value hierarchy

The carrying value and the fair value of the financial instruments by categories is as follows:

(i) Financial assets:

	Note	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Financial assets measured at amortised cost:			
Trade receivables	21.1	2.02	4.95
Balances with banks			
In current accounts	21.2	25.62	0.10
		27.64	5.05
(ii) Financial liabilities:			
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:			
Trade payables	21.1	0.78	0.79
		0.78	0.79

21.1 The carrying value of these financial assets and liabilities in the financial statements are considered to be the same as their fair value, due to their short term

21.2 These accounts are considered to be highly liquid / liquid and the carrying amount of these are considered to be the same as their fair value.

22 Financial risk management

The Company is exposed to various financial risks majorly Credit risk, Liquidity risk and Market risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks with an objective to minimise the impact of these risks based on charters and (in)formal policies.

i. 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 treasury activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, investments in money market and other financial instruments. Credit risk has always been managed by the Company through credit approvals, established credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit in the normal course of business and takes the necessary mitigation measures.

a Trade receivables

As per Ind AS 109, the Company uses the provision matrix to compute the expected credit loss allowances for the receivable balances. Provision matrix is calculated based on the actual and credit loss experience that takes in to account the historical experience as well as the current economic conditions. Basis management assessment the expected credit losses (provision for impairment) relating to receivables is Nil . Refer note 3 for the outstanding trade receivable balance which is subject to credit risk exposure of the Company.

b Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the treasury department in accordance with the approved investment policy. The Company’s maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at March 31, 2026 is the carrying amounts of assets as presented in the balance sheet.

ii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of being unable to meet the payment obligations resulting from financial liabilities, which may arise from unavailability of funds. The exposure to liquidity risk is closely monitored on company level using daily liquidity reports and regular cash forecast reports to ensure adequate distribution. The Company believes that cash and cash equivalents and other working capital along with support of holding company are sufficient to meet its current requirements, accordingly, no liquidity risk is perceived.

The break up of cash and cash equivalents and deposits are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balances with banks		
- In current accounts	25.62	0.10

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are based on contractual undiscounted payments.

Particulars	Carrying value	On Demand	0-180 days	Total
As at March 31, 2026				
Trade payables	0.78	-	0.78	0.78
	0.78	**-**	**0.78**	**0.78**
As at March 31, 2025				
Trade payables	0.79	-	0.79	0.79
	0.79	**-**	**0.79**	**0.79**

iii. 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. Such changes in the values of financial instruments may result from changes in the foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, credit, liquidity and other market changes.

The Company doesn't have exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk as the Company doesn't have any foreign exchange transactions.

23 Ratio analysis

The ratios for the years ended March 31, 2026

Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	Variance (in %)	Reason
Current ratio (in times)	Current assets	Current liabilities	0.55	0.10	454%	(a)
Return on equity ratio (%)	Net profit/(loss)	Average shareholder's equity	-146%	-200%	-27%	
Trade receivables turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Average accounts receivables	3.14	2.00	57%	
Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Purchase cost and other expenses	Average accounts payable	71.32	127.77	-44%	
Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Average working capital	-0.32	-0.22	48%	(b)
Net profit ratio (%)	Net profit/(loss)	Revenue from operations	-4.14	-9.25	-55%	(c)
Return on capital employed (%)	Earning before interest and tax	Capital employed	-2.80	-1.00	180%	(d)

Notes:
(a) Overall Increase in current asset & current liabilities
(b) Overall change in revenue and working capital position
(c) Overall Increase in revenue & expense
(d) Capital infusion during current financial year

24 Capital management

For the purpose of Company's capital management, capital includes subscribed capital (equity), securities premium and all other equity reserves, if any, attributable to the owners of the Company. The Primary objective of the Company's capital management is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to finance the sustained growth in the business and to protect the shareholders value.

The Company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plans and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through equity and operating cash flows generated. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
I	**Debt to equity position:**		
A	Total equity attributable to the shareholders of the Company	(16.15)	(45.70)
B	Borrowings	-	-
C	**Total capital (A+B)**	**(16.15)**	**(45.70)**
D	Debt to equity ratio (%) (B/A)	-	-
E	Total borrowings as a % of total capital (B/C)	-	-
F	Total equity as a % of total capital (A/C)	100%	100%
II	**Cash position:**		
	Cash and cash equivalents	25.62	0.10

25 Other Statutory information:

(i) There were no proceedings initiated during the year or pending against the Company as at March 31, 2026 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988.

(ii) The Company did not have any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956

(iii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which are to be registered with the Registrar of Companies (ROC) within the statutory due date.

(iv) The Company has not raised any loan during the year from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets.

(v) The Company has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(vi) The Company does not own any intangible assets which are under progress as at the balance sheet date.

(vii) The Company does not own any capital assets which are under progress as at the balance sheet date.

(viii) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to related parties during the year.

(ix) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and equipment during the year.

25 Other Statutory information (Contd..)

(x) The Company has not proposed and declared any dividend to be distributed to equity shareholders for the year ended March 31, 2026.

(xi) The Company has not borrowed funds from banks and financial institutions.

(xii) The Company has not entered into any Scheme of Arrangements in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013 during the financial year ending March 31, 2026.

(xiii) There are no immovable property which are held in the name of promoter, director or relative of promoter/director or employee of promoter/director.

(xiv) The Company does not have any subsidiary company, hence the provisions of numbers of layers as prescribed under clause (87) of Section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable.

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

(xvi) The Company has not made 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)

(xvii) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or

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

(xviii) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or

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

As per our report of even date
For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 001076N/N500013

Aasheesh Arjun Singh
Digitally signed by Aasheesh Arjun Singh
Date: 2026.05.07 23:37:14 +05'30'

Aasheesh Arjun Singh
Partner
Membership No: 210122

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 07, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Swiggy Sports Private Limited

SUPRIYA SHANKAR
Digitally signed by SUPRIYA SHANKAR
Date: 2026.05.07 23:15:21 +05'30'

Supriya Shankar
Director
DIN: 10907788

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 07, 2026

ARJUN CHOUDHARY
Digitally signed by ARJUN CHOUDHARY
Date: 2026.05.07 23:17:31 +05'30'

Arjun Choudhary
Director
DIN: 10907787

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 07, 2026