BORQS International Holding Corp

Standalone Balance Sheet

(Amount ₹ in lakhs, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2026
ASSETS		
Non current assets		
Financial Assets		
(i) Investments	4	3,192.30
Total Non current assets		**3,192.30**
Current assets		
Financial asset		
(i) Trade receivables	5	37.48
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	6	0.03
(iii) Other Financial Asset	7	277.93
Total current assets		**315.44**
TOTAL ASSETS		3,507.74
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Equity Share capital	8	2,094.31
Other Equity		1,047.33
Total Equity		**3,141.64**
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Financial Laibilities		
(i) Other financial liabilities	9	366.10
Total Current liabilities		**366.10**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		3,507.74

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

S.S. Swamy
Chartered Accountant
Membership No.019990

S.S. SWAMY ★ B'lore-94 Chartered Accountant

Place : Bengaluru
Date : May 05, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
BORQS International Holding Corp

Hareesh Ramanna
Director

BORQS International Holding Corp. ★ BORQS

Place : Bengaluru
Date : May 05, 2026

BORQS International Holding Corp
Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss
(Amount ₹ in lakhs, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2026
INCOME		
Revenue from operations	10	291.02
Other income	11	2.00
Total income		293.02
EXPENSES		
Finance cost	12	1.98
Other expenses	13	60.67
Total expenses		62.65
Profit/(loss) before tax		230.37
Tax expense		
Current tax		-
Deferred tax		-
		-
Profit/(loss) for the year		230.37
Other comprehensive income		
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Exchange differences in translating financial statements of foreign operations		181.43
Net other comprehensive income subsequently that will be reclassified to profit or loss		181.43
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax		181.43
Total comprehensive income for the year		411.80
Earnings per share (EPS)	14	
Basic EPS		9.90
Diluted EPS		9.90
Weighted average equity shares used in computing EPS		
Basic EPS		2,326,971
Diluted EPS		2,326,971

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
BORQS International Holding Corp

S.S. SWAMY
B'lore-94
Chartered Accountant

S.S. Swamy
Chartered Accountant
Membership No.019990

Place : Bengaluru
Date : May 05, 2026

BORQS International Holding Corp.
BORQS

Hareesh Ramanna
Director

Place : Bengaluru
Date : May 05, 2026

BORQS International Holding Corp
Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity
(Amount ₹ in lakhs, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital

Balance as at April 01, 2025	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the year	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2026
A	B	C=A-B	D	E=C+D
-	-	-	2,094.31	2,094.31

B. Other equity

Particulars	Attributable to the owners of the Company		
	Reserves and surplus : Retained earnings	Items of OCI :Foreign currency transalation reserve	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2025	635.53		635.53
Profit/(loss) for the year	230.37		230.37
Other comprehensive income/(loss)		181.43	181.43
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**865.90**	**181.43**	**1,047.33**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

S.S. Swamy
Chartered Accountant
Membership No.019990

Place : Bengaluru
Date : May 05, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
BORQS International Holding Corp

Hareesh Ramanna
Director

Place : Bengaluru
Date : May 05, 2026

BORQS International Holding Corp

Standalone Statement of cash flows

(Amount ₹ in lakhs, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026
Cash flows from operating activities:	
Profit before tax	230.37
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities	
Interest income	(2.00)
Exchange differences on translation of assets and liabilities	180.94
Operating profit before working capital changes	409.31
Changes in assets and liabilities:	
Trade receivable and other financial assets	69.68
Trade payables and other financial liabilities	(294.45)
Cash generated from /(used in) operating activities	184.54
Income taxes refund/(paid)	-
Net cash generated from /(used in) operating activities (A)	184.54
Cash flows from investing activities:	
Interest received	2.00
Investment in subsidiaries	(2,286.24)
Net cash generated from/ (used in) investing activities (B)	(2,284.26)
Cash flows from financing activities	
Proceeds from fresh issue of shares	2,094.31
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	2,094.31
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(5.41)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	4.95
Effect of exchange differences on translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents	0.49
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	0.03

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

S.S. SWAMY
B'lore-94
Chartered Accountant

S.S. Swamy
Chartered Accountant
Membership No.019990

Place : Bengaluru
Date : May 05, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
BORQS International Holding Corp

BORQS International Holding Corp.
BORQS

Hareesh Ramanna
Director

Place : Bengaluru
Date : May 05, 2026

BORQS International Holding Corp
Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements
(Amount ₹ in lakhs, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

1. Company overview

BORQS International Holding Corp, Cayman Islands became wholly owned subsidiary of Sasken Design Solutions Pte. Ltd, Singapore w.ef. 08 April 2025 pursuant to its acquisition by Sasken Design Solutions Pte. Ltd. The Company is primarily engaged in the business of design, development and manufacturing of consumer and enterprise devices.

The Company is also a wholly owned subsidiary of Sasken Technologies Limited, India which is the Ulimate Holding Company of the Company w.e.f 08 April 2025.

The financial statements have been approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on May 05, 2026.

2. Basis of preparation of financial statements

A. Statement of Compliance with Ind AS

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 as amended from time to time and other relevant provisions of the Act (Ind AS).

The financial statements correspond to the classification provisions contained in Ind AS 1,"Presentation of Financial Statements". For clarity, various items are aggregated in the Statements of Profit and Loss and Balance Sheet. These items are disaggregated separately in the notes to the financial statements, where applicable.

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is also the Ulitmate Holding Company's functional currency. Functional currency of the Company is US Dollars (USD). All amounts included in these financial statements are reported in INR (₹ in lakhs), except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated.

Sasken Technologies Limited,India, the Company's ultimate holding company, produces consolidated financial statements that are available for public use and comply with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS). Therefore, the company has not prepared the consolidated financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared for the purpose of consolidation with the financial statements of Sasken Technologies Limited, the Ultimate Holding Company.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current and non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle. Based on the nature of services rendered to customers and time elapsed between deployment of resources and the realisation in cash and cash equivalents of the consideration for such services rendered, the Company has considered an operating cycle of 12 months.

B. Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention and on an accrual basis of accounting

The Company has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

C. Use of estimates and judgments

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have a significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are included in the following notes:

a) Revenue recognition:

The Company uses the percentage of completion i.e. input (cost expended) method to measure progress towards completion in respect of fixed price contracts. Percentage of completion method accounting relies on estimates of total expected contract revenue and costs. This method is followed when reasonably dependable estimates of the revenues and costs applicable to various elements of the contract can be made. Key factors that are reviewed in estimating the future costs to complete include estimates of future labor costs and productivity efficiencies. Because the financial reporting of these contracts depends on estimates that are assessed continually during the term of these contracts, recognized revenue and profit are subject to revisions as the contract progresses to completion. When estimates indicate that a loss will be incurred, the loss is provided for in the period in which the loss becomes probable.

The Company assesses the services promised in a contract and identifies distinct performance obligations in the contract. Identification of distinct performance obligations to determine the deliverables and the ability of the customer to benefit independently from such deliverables, and allocation of transaction price to these distinct performance obligations involves significant judgement.

The Company uses judgement to determine an appropriate standalone selling price for a performance obligation. The Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct service promised in the contract.

b) Impairment of investment in subsidiaries:

Investments in subsidiaries are tested for impairment at least annually and when events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of the asset or cash generating units to which these pertain is less than its carrying value. The recoverable amount of cash generating units is higher of value-in-use and fair value less costs to sell. The calculation of value in use of a cash generating unit involves use of significant estimates and assumptions which includes growth rates and net margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, risk-adjusted discount rate, future economic and market conditions.

S.S. SWAMY B'lore-94 Chartered Accountant

International Holding BORQS Corp.

3. Summary of material accounting policies

(a) Revenue

The Company derives revenues from rendering design, development and manufacturing of consumer and enterprise devices (product solutions).

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those services.

i. Time and Material contracts

Revenue and costs relating to time and material contracts are recognized as and when the services are rendered.

ii. Fixed-price contracts

Revenue from fixed price service contracts and customized technology developments is recognized based on the percentage of completion method (POC) of accounting with contract cost incurred determining the degree of completion of the performance obligation. Revenue from maintenance contracts is recognized ratably over the term of the maintenance arrangement.

iii. Sale of Product solution

Revenue from sale of products is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the products.

(b) Foreign currency

(i) Foreign currency transactions

Initial recognition

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the reporting currency by applying to the foreign currency amount, the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from translation at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date, of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss and reported within foreign exchange gains/ (losses), net within results of operating activities, except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate on the date of the transaction.

(c) Financial instruments

i. Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets:

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortized cost or fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).

Financial liabilities:

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss.

3. Material accounting policies (continued)

iii. Derecognition

Financial assets:

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

Financial liabilities:

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expired.

The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss.

iv.Investment in subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries is initially recognized at cost and subsequently at cost less impairment if any

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that such investments may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the investment. The recoverable amount of cash generating units is higher of value-in-use and fair value less costs to sell. The calculation of value in use of a cash generating unit involves use of significant estimates and assumptions which includes growth rates and net margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, risk-adjusted discount rate, future economic and market conditions. An impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss to the extent the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. An assessment is also made at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount and reverses the impairment loss to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation or amortisation) had no impairment loss been recognised previously

(d) Impairment

i. Impairment of financial instruments

The Company recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortized cost.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost are credit- impaired. A financial asset is 'credit- impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible defaults over the expected life of a financial instrument.

ii. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows are grouped together into cash-generating units (CGUs). Each CGU represents the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is the higher of its fair value less cost of disposal (FVLCD) and its value-in-use (VIU). The VIU of long-lived assets is calculated using projected future cash flows. FVLCD of a cash generating unit is computed using turnover and earnings multiples. Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment loss recognized in respect of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets of the CGU (or group of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.

If at the reporting date, there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the impairment losses previously recognized are reversed such that the asset is recognized at its recoverable amount but not exceeding written down value which would have been reported if the impairment losses had not been recognized initially.

(e) Equity

i. Share capital and share premium

The authorized share capital of the Company as at March 31, 2026 is 2,326,971 equity shares of $ 1 each, par value of the equity shares is recorded as share capital and the amount received in excess of par value is classified as share premium.

Every holder of the equity shares, as reflected in the records of the Company as of the date of the shareholder's meeting shall have one vote in respect of each share held for all matters submitted to vote in the shareholder's meeting.

ii. Retained earnings

Retained earnings comprises of the Company's undistributed earnings after taxes and is available for dividend distribution.

iii. Other comprehensive income

The exchange differences arising from the translation of financial statements of foreign operations with functional currency other than Indian rupees is recognized in Other Comprehensive Income, net of taxes and is presented within equity in the FCTR.

S.S. SWAMY B'lore-94 Chartered Accountant

BORQS International Holding Corp. BORQS

3. Material accounting policies (continued)

(f) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average numbers of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for events of bonus issue; bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders; share split; and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) and buy back of shares. Shares bought back are considered to have been bought back at the beginning of the year, irrespective of the date of buy back.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares, except where the results are anti-dilutive.

(g) Provisions and contingencies

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are not discounted to their present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

Provisions for onerous contracts, i.e. contracts where the expected unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it, are recognized when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle a present obligation as a result of an obligating event, based on a best estimate of such obligation.

Where no reliable estimate can be made, a disclosure is made as contingent liability. A disclosure for a contingent liability is also made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. A contingent asset is neither recognized or disclosed in the financial statements.

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement comprise of cash at bank and in hand and short term investments with an original maturity value of three months or less. The cash flow statement is prepared under the indirect method.

Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On August 13, 2025 MCA has notified following amendments to the existing accounting standards:

1. Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025 - The amendment relates to classification of liabilities as current or non - current and non-current liabilities with covenants. In the context of classifying a liability as current,it removes the requirement of existence of a right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date and instead requires that the said right should exist on the reporting date and have substance. The amendment also introduces guidance on classification of liabilities with covenants.The group has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.
2. Ind AS 7, Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107, Financial Instruments: Disclosures, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025 - The amendment in Ind AS 7 requires to inform users of financial statements of the existence of supplier finance arrangements and explain the nature of the arrangements, the carrying amount of liabilities and the range of payment due dates. Ind AS 107 has been amended to add supplier finance arrangements as a factor that may cause concentration of liquidity risk. The group has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

S.S. SWAMY * B'lore-94 Chartered Accountant

BORQS International Holding Corp. BORQS

BORQS International Holding Corp

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

(Amount ₹ in lakhs, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

4. Investments

	As at March 31, 2026
Non-current investments	
Investments in subsidiary companies, carried at cost	
New Borqs Technologies (Beijing) Company Ltd. , China	
9,608,920 equity shares of RMB 1 each fully paid up	2,526.89
Borqs Technologies (HK) Limited, Hong Kong	
704,148 equity shares of $ 1 each	665.41
Total	3,192.30

5. Trade receivables

	As at March 31, 2026
Unsecured	
Trade receivables considered good	37.48
Trade receivables - credit impaired	-
	37.48
Less: Allowance for trade receivables - credit impaired	-
Total	37.48

As at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Outstandings for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 6 months *	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 -3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	37.48					37.48
	37.48	-	-		-	37.48

** includes the amount which is not due*

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2026
Balances with banks	
- Current accounts	0.03
Total	0.03

7. Other financial assets, current (unsecured, considered good)

	As at March 31, 2026
Other receivables*	277.93
Total	277.93

* Includes receivables from related parties, refer note 15

S.S. SWAMY ★ B'lore-94 Chartered Accountant

BORQS International Holding Corp. ★ BORQS

(Amount ₹ in lakhs, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

8. Equity share capital

	As at March 31, 2026
Authorised:	
2,326,971 equity shares of $ 1 each	2,094.31
Issued, subscribed and paid up capital:	
2,326,971 equity shares of $ 1 each, fully paid up	2,094.31
Total	**2,094.31**

(a) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	
	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares		
At the beginning of the year	-	-
Movement during the year	2,326,971	2,094.31
At the end of the year	**2,326,971**	**2,094.31**

(d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

Name of the share holder	As at March 31, 2026	
	No. of shares	% of total shares
Equity shares of $ 1 each, fully paid-up held by:		
Sasken Design solutions Pte. Ltd, Singapore, Holding Company	2,326,971	100.00%

BORQs International Holding Corp along with its wholly owned subsidiaries became step down subsidiary of Sasken Technologies Limited,India effective from April 8, 2025, consequent to completion of acquisition of the said entities by Sasken Design Solutions Pte Ltd, upon completion of the necessary customary closing conditions.

9. Other financial liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026
Other payables	366.10
Total	**366.10**

S.S. SWAMY B'lore-94 Chartered Accountant

BORQS International Holding Corp. BORQS

BORQS International Holding Corp

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

(Amount ₹ in lakhs, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026
10. Revenue from operations	
Sale of product solutions	291.02
Total	**291.02**
11. Other income	
Interest income from:	
- others	2.00
Total	**2.00**
12.Finance cost	
Interest on borrowings	1.98
Total	**1.98**
13. Other expenses	
Professional, legal and consultancy charges	60.67
Total	**60.67**

S.S. SWAMY B'lore-94 Chartered Accountant

BORQS International Holding Corp. BORQS

BORQS International Holding Corp
Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements
(Amount ₹ in lakhs, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

14. Earnings per share (EPS)

i. Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company

	For the year ended March 31, 2026
Profit after tax for the year	230.37
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company	230.37

ii. Weighted average number of equity shares

	For the year ended March 31, 2026
Issued ordinary shares at the beginning of the year	-
Effect of shares issued during the year	2,326,971
Weighted average number of shares at the end of the year	2,326,971
Effect of dilution of potential ordinary shares	-
iii. Weighted average number of equity shares for diluted earnings per share	2,326,971
Basic earning per share (i/ii)	9.90
Diluted earnings per share (i/iii)	9.90

15. Related party disclosures

a) Following is the list of holding company/ subsidiaries/ other related parties of the Company:

Particulars	Country	Nature of relationship
Sasken Technologies Limited (w.e.f 08 April 2025)	India	Ultimate holding company
Sasken Design Solutions Pte. Ltd (w.e.f 08 April 2025)	Singapore	Intermediate holding company
Borgs Technologies Inc (upto 07 April 2025)	USA	Ultimate holding company
Sasken Finland Oy (w.e.f 08 April 2025)	Finland	Fellow subsidiary
New Borqs Technologies (Bejing) Company Limited	China	Subsidiary
Borqs Technologies (HK) Limited	Hong Kong	Subsidiary
BORQS Technologies India Private Limited	India	Fellow subsidiary

b) Following is the list of other related parties:
(i) KMP's:

Name of the related party	Relationship
Rajiv C Mody	Director
Hareesh Rammanna	Director

c) Related party transactions other than those with key managerial personnel:

	For the year ended March 31, 2026
(i) Loans availed	
- Sasken Design Solutions Pte. Ltd	472.49
(ii) Loans repaid	
- Sasken Design Solutions Pte. Ltd	472.49
(iii) Equity share capital	
- Sasken Design Solutions Pte. Ltd	2,094.31

Balances as at	As at March 31, 2026
(iv) Trade receivable, unbilled revenue, other financial asset and other receivables	
- Sasken Design Solutions Pte. Ltd	223.96
- New Borqs Technologies (Bejing) Company Limited	27.77
(v) Trade and other payables	
- Borqs Technologies (HK) Limited (Hong Kong)	142.14
- New Borqs Technologies (Bejing) Company Limited	223.96

BORQS International Holding Corp
Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements
(Amount ₹ in lakhs, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

16. Financial instruments - fair values and risk management

Fair value hierarchy

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets 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).
The cost of unquoted investments included in Level 3 of fair value hierarchy approximate their fair value because the cost represents estimate of fair value.

A. Accounting classification and fair values

The Company does not have any financial instruments which are measured at fair value either through profit or loss or through other comprehensive income

As at March 31,2026	Carrying amount	
Financial assets not measured at fair value	Amortized cost	Total
(i) Trade receivables	37.48	37.48
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	0.03	0.03
(iii) Other financial assets	277.93	277.93
	315.44	315.44

	Carrying amount	
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value	Amortized cost	Total
(i) Other financial liabilities	366.10	366.10
	366.10	366.10

The carrying amount of above financial assets and liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair values due to their short term nature.

B. Financial risk management

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

i. Risk management framework

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

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The primary market risk for the Company pertains to investing activities. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristic of customers and counterparties to derivative instruments such as banks.

ii. Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables. Credit risk has always been managed by the Company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

The carrying amount of the following financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure:

Trade receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country in which customers operate.

Credit risk arises from the possibility that customers may not be able to settle their obligations as agreed. The Company establishes an allowance for impairment that best represents its estimate of expected losses in respect of trade receivables. The Company has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analyzed individually for credit worthiness before the standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The balance outstanding of trade receivable is less than 180 days.

Cash and bank balances

The Company held cash and bank balances of Rs.0.03 lakhs at March 31, 2026.

iii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulties in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.
The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents the cash flow that is generated from operations and the amount raised during the year recieved through issue of equity and borrowings. The Company believes that the working capital is sufficient to meet its current requirements. Accordingly, no liquidity risk is perceived.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The company is exposed to liquidity risk from trade payables which are expected to be paid within one year from the balance sheet date in ordinary course of business and there are no other material expsure to liquidity risk.

iv. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices - such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices - will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including foreign currency receivables and payables and long term debt. The Company is exposed to market risk primarily related to the market value of its investments. Thus, the exposure to market risk is primarily related to investing activities. The objective of market risk management is to diversity our portfolio according to nature of investments to mitigate risks.

v. Currency risk

The Company's exposure to currency risk is not material, since there are no material transactions in other than the functional currency of the Company.

17.Contingent liabilities

The Company has no contingent liabilities as at March 31, 2026.

S.S. SWAMY * B'lore-94 * Chartered Accountant

BORQS International Holding Corp. BORQS

(Amount ₹ in lakhs, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

18. Segments and disaggregated revenue information

(a) Segmental information:

Operating segments are components of an enterprise for which discrete financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision makers, in deciding how to allocate resources and assessing performance. The Company operates in single segment of "Product solutions".

(b) Revenue by contract type:	For the year ended March 31, 2026
Product solutions	291.02
Total	291.02
(c) Revenue by geography:	
Europe	291.02
Total	291.02

One of the customers individually accounted for more than 10% of the revenues for the year ended March 31, 2026.

The aggregate value of performance obligations that are completely or partially unsatisfied out of the purchase orders received, is Nil as at March 31, 2026.

Reconciliation of revenue recognized with the contracted price is as follows:	For the year ended March 31, 2026
Contracted price	291.02
Revenue recognized	291.02

19. Events after the reporting period

No significant subsequent events have been observed which may require an adjustments to the financial statements.

As per my report attached

S.S. Swamy
Chartered Accountant
Membership No.019990

S.S. SWAMY
B'lore-94
Chartered Accountant

Place : Bengaluru
Date : May 05, 2026

for and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Borqs Technologies (HK) Limited (Hong Kong)

Hareesh Ramanna
Director

BORQS International Holding Corp.
BORQS

Place : Bengaluru
Date : May 05, 2026