Registration number: 05936122

Saksoft Solutions Limited

Annual Report and Consolidated Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 March 2026

Saksoft Solutions Limited

Contents

Saksoft Solutions Limited

Company Information

Directors	Mr Aditya Krishna Mrs Avantika Krishna Cherian Mr Niraj Kumar Ganeriwala Mr Vuppala Venkata Ramachandra Babu
Company secretary	Meera Venkatramanan
Registered office	Applicon House Exchange Street Stockport United Kingdom SK3 0EY
Auditors	KNAV Limited Statutory Auditors Hygeia Building Ground Floor 66-68 College Road Harrow Middlesex HA1 1BE

Saksoft Solutions Limited

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2026

The directors present their strategic report on Saksoft Solutions Limited (the "Company" or "parent company") and its subsidiary ("Group") for the year ended 31 March 2026.

Fair review of the business

The Group experienced a decline in turnover during the year, reflecting reduced client spending and tighter budgetary controls across the technology sector, including a general slowdown in discretionary IT expenditure. Despite the challenging operating environment, the Group demonstrated resilience by maintaining service quality and strengthening established client relationships, which remain fundamental to its long-term growth strategy. In addition, the Group improved its profitability during the year, supported by enhanced cost management and operational efficiencies, resulting in stronger earnings performance notwithstanding lower revenue levels.

The Group implemented cost management measures during the year, including optimisation of operating expenses and prioritisation of strategic investments. These actions contributed to improved operational efficiency and supported margin stability, while ensuring that resources were aligned with the Group's medium-term growth objectives.

The parent company added new clients during the year, supported by its offshore delivery capabilities and cost-efficient service model. This contributed to increased revenue at the parent level and strengthened client relationships, providing a foundation to pursue incremental opportunities with existing and new customers.

The technology sector continues to evolve with increasing focus on artificial intelligence ("AI") and digital transformation. In response, the Group has undertaken strategic initiatives to reposition itself as an AI-led digital services provider, including operational restructuring and development of new AI-enabled solutions. The Group is aligned with this strategy and intends to support clients in integrating AI capabilities into enterprise systems, with a focus on enhancing operational efficiency and long-term value creation.

The Group also progressed its diversification strategy during the year by expanding its engagement beyond SAP-related offerings and strengthening relationships with selected technology partners, including Microsoft and Zoho. This contributed to incremental revenue from software licences, subscriptions and support services. These revenue streams are expected to enhance revenue visibility and provide greater stability over time. The Group will continue to explore opportunities to expand these partnerships and leverage cross-selling opportunities within the wider group.

Revenue from the consultancy segment declined during the year, primarily due to reduced activity from a key client undergoing internal restructuring. In response, the Group has revised its go-to-market approach, with increased focus on securing project-based engagements and augmented services, as well as expanding its client base. The Group continues to engage with existing clients to identify additional opportunities and to demonstrate the benefits of its delivery model.

At the reporting date, the Group remained debt-free and maintained a strong liquidity position, providing financial flexibility to support operations and future investments. The directors expect a gradual recovery in market conditions, supported by increasing adoption of AI-led solutions and digital transformation initiatives across industries.

The Group intends to continue investing in capability development, technology and skills aligned to market demand, while adapting its business model to evolving client requirements. The directors consider that the Group is appropriately positioned to respond to changes in the external environment and to pursue sustainable growth opportunities.

The Group has the following key performance indicators:

Turnover (excluding volume discount): £15,811,280 (2025: £17,191,431)
Profit after tax: £1,366,790 (2025: £ 1,084,153)
EBITDA: £1,595,724 (2025: £1,117,331)

Principal risks and uncertainities
The Group's financial instruments comprise cash and liquid resources, balances with group undertakings and various items such as trade debtors, trade creditors that arise directly from its operations. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for its operations. It is, and has been throughout the period under review, the Group's policy that no trading in financial instruments shall be undertaken. The main risks arising from the Group financial instruments are interest rate risk, liquidity risk and foreign currency risk and credit risk. The board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below.

Interest rate risk
The Group's interest rate risk exists in interest - bearing assets, such as an overdraft or loan, due to the possibility of a change in the value resulting from the variability of interest rates. The Group manages its interest rate risk by trying to avoid banking finance as far as possible and considering repaying the liability as it falls due and primarily on its own generated income and group support.

Foreign currency risk
The Group is exposed to foreign currency risks arising from sales or purchases by businesses in currencies other than its functional currency. The Group manages this risk by operating its business transaction from different currency bank accounts. The Group does not enter into hedging instruments as it is not cost/benefit efficient at the current level of risk. However, the Group is evaluating exposures to forward instruments to mitigate this risk.

Credit risk
The Group is exposed to credit-related losses to financial instruments, i.e. debtors, in the event of non-performance by its client's counterparts, but does not currently expect any counterparts to fail to meet their obligations. Credit risk is mitigated by the Board approved policy of only selecting counterparts with a good standing and a strong credit reference.

Liquidity risk
The Group currently maintains credit facilities of at least £200,000 to ensure it has sufficient available funds for operations and planned development. The principal revolving credit facility is reviewed every year. At the balance sheet date, the Group had a Credit card facility of £30,000 and overdraft facilities of £400,000.

Non-financial risks

Operational risk
The Group's operational risk may arise out of interruptions to the business cycle due to external events like adverse weather conditions (fire, flood) and pandemics. The Group has the necessary resources at its disposal to quickly arrange for alternate arrangements from other locations and resort to remote working / work from home model to ensure continuity of operations. The Group also has insurance coverage in place to address business interruption scenarios should one arise.

Cyber risk
The Group’s Cyber risk exposure lies in its vulnerability to Cyber and ransomware attacks which could affect operations and pose monetary implications. The Group has mitigated such risks by strengthening its security infrastructure, implementing end point controls and multi-factor authentications and undertaking periodic vulnerability assessments. The Group has also moved its infrastructure from on premises to Cloud based operations model to reduce and limit exposure to such external attacks.

Saksoft Solutions Limited

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2026 (continued)

Third party risk
The Group engages with third party service and hosting providers as part of its service model to clients thereby exposing itself to third party associated risks. But the Group has well defined and structured contractual arrangements and vetting mechanisms to ensure the engagements are tightly drawn out to factor and mitigate performance related liabilities. The Group also backs up its third party engagements with adequate Liability insurance coverages to protect the Group's interests.

Regulatory and Compliance Risk
The Group being part of the IT industry is regulated by various authoritative bodies and is required to comply with local laws and regulations. The Group has addressed this risk by employing skilled internal team capable of handling compliance related activities and ensuring Group's adherence to local laws. The Group is also periodically subject to audits by external consultants which allows it to monitor compliances regularly. The Group also engages with professional firms and consultants to seek advisory where required to ensure adequate and appropriate compliance while conducting its business operations.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 22 May 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

....
Mr Aditya Krishna
Director

Saksoft Solutions Limited

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2026

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the Group and the parent company financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026.

Principal activity.
The principal activities of the Group in the year under review were those of specialist digital transformation service provider focused on information management and those of an investment holding company.

Results and dividends
Turnover (excluding volume discount): £15,811,280 (2025: £17,191,431)
The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £ 1,366,790 (2025: £1,084,153).
The directors have recommended and paid a dividend of £ 900,180 during the year (2025: £500,000).

Directors of the Group
The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

Mr Aditya Krishna

Mrs Avantika Krishna Cherian

Mr Niraj Kumar Ganeriwala

Mr Vuppala Venkata Ramachandra Babu

Future developments
During the year, the Saksoft Group continued to enhance its capabilities in artificial intelligence (“AI”), with a strategic focus on developing AI led frameworks, services and platforms to support clients in embedding AI within their operational workflows.

The Group strengthened its offering across generative AI and agentic AI, alongside its existing digital product engineering, analytics and integration services. In addition, the Group has developed proprietary accelerators and platforms designed to support clients in integrating AI into their systems and improving operational outcomes.

The Group has also initiated an internal programme (“Customer Zero”) to deploy AI solutions within its own operations. This initiative is aimed at improving internal processes, increasing automation and reducing operational complexity, while creating scalable frameworks and solutions for client deployment.

The directors consider that these initiatives support the Group’s ongoing transition towards AI enabled service delivery and are expected to enhance its ability to respond to evolving client requirements and market opportunities.

Going concern
At the time of approving these consolidated and parent company financial statements, the directors have made an assessment of the Group’s and parent company’s ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these consolidated and parent company financial statements.

The directors have reviewed cash flow forecasts, financing arrangements, and other relevant factors and have a reasonable expectation that the Group and parent company have adequate resources to continue its operations for the foreseeable future.

Accordingly, the consolidated and parent company financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have not identified any material uncertainties that would cast significant doubt over the Group’s and parent company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions
The Group maintains Directors' and officers' liability insurance which provides appropriate cover for legal action brought against its directors.

Matters covered in the Strategic Report
Details of risks arising from financial instruments and financial risk management are covered in the Strategic Report.

Disclosure of information to auditor
Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:
• so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Group's auditor is unaware, and
• the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Group's auditor is aware of that information.

Post balance sheet events
There have been no significant events affecting the Group since the year end.

Reappointment of auditors
The auditors KNAV shall be proposed for re-appointment under section 485 of the Companies Act 2026.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 22 May 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

....
Mr Aditya Krishna
Director

Saksoft Solutions Limited

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and the company and of the profit or loss of the Group for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Group's and the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Group and the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Group and the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Saksoft Solutions Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Saksoft Solutions Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Saksoft Solutions Limited (the "Company" or "parent company") and its subsidiary (the "Group") for the year ended 31 March 2026, which comprise the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account, Consolidated Balance Sheet, Balance Sheet, Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Changes in Equity, Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation of the Group and parent company financial statements is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Group's and the parent company's affairs as at 31 March 2026 and of the Group's profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group and parent company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Group's and parent compny's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements were authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, 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. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the Group and parent company and their environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 8, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Group's and parent 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 directors either intend to liquidate the Group or parent company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor Responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) 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.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Saksoft Solutions Limited (continued)

We design our procedures so as to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence that the financial statements are not materially misstated due to non-compliance with laws and regulations or due to fraud and error.

We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations. The primary responsibility for prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

Based on our understanding of the Group and the industry, discussions with the management, we identified Companies Act 2006, Employment laws, Financial Reporting Standard 102 and UK taxation legislation as having a direct effect on the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

As part of the engagement team discussion about how and where the Group's and parent company's financial statements may be materially misstated due to fraud, we did not identify any area with an increased risk of fraud.

Our audit procedures included:
- enquiry of management about the Group's policies, procedures and related controls regarding compliance with the laws and regulations and if there are any known instances of non-compliance;
- examining supporting documents for all material balances, transactions and disclosures;
- review of Board resolution;
- enquiry of management of legal matters during the year and use of legal firms thereof;
- evaluation of the selection and application of accounting policies related to subjective measurements and complex transactions;
- testing the appropriateness of journal entries recorded in the general ledger and other adjustments made in the preparation of the financial statements; and
- review of accounting estimates for biases

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit there is an unavoidable risk that some material misstatements in the financial statements may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with ISAs (UK).

The potential effects of inherent limitations are particularly significant in case of misstatement resulting from fraud because fraud may involve sophisticated and carefully organised schemes designed to conceal it, including deliberate failure to record transactions, collusion or intentional misrepresentations being made to us.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council’s website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor’s report.

Saksoft Solutions Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Saksoft Solutions Limited (continued)

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Kalbinder Sanghera (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of KNAV Limited, Statutory Auditor

Hygeia Building
Ground Floor
66-68 College Road
Harrow
Middlesex
HA1 1BE

22 May 2026

2026-54-UK

Saksoft Solutions Limited

Consolidated Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 March 2026

	Note	2026 £	2025 £
Turnover	4	15,644,953	16,990,315
Cost of sales		(12,451,909)	(14,047,378)
Gross profit		3,193,044	2,942,937
Administrative expenses		(1,605,661)	(1,878,109)
Other operating income		5,106	48,374
Operating profit	5	1,592,489	1,113,202
Other interest receivable and similar income	6	228,589	333,451
Profit before tax		1,821,078	1,446,653
Tax on profit	9	(454,288)	(362,500)
Profit for the financial year		1,366,790	1,084,153
Profit/(loss) attributable to:			
Owners of the company		1,366,790	1,084,153

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

The Group has no other comprehensive income during the current or prior year and hence a separate statement of other comprehensive income has not been prepared.

Saksoft Solutions Limited

(Registration number: 05936122)
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026

	Note	2026 £	2025 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	10	1,422	3,371
Current assets			
Debtors (including £1,241,967 (2025: £866,322) due after one year)	12	7,034,730	6,797,524
Investments	13	500,000	-
Cash and cash equivalents	14	6,079,565	5,836,138
		13,614,295	12,633,662
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(5,809,618)	(5,301,326)
Net current assets		7,804,677	7,332,336
Total assets less current liabilities		7,806,099	7,335,707
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	15	(145,682)	(308,227)
Provisions for liabilities and charges	16	(479,443)	(313,116)
Net assets		7,180,974	6,714,364
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	18	5,001,000	5,001,000
Retained earnings		2,179,974	1,713,364
Equity attributable to owners of the company		7,180,974	6,714,364
Total equity		7,180,974	6,714,364

These financial statements were approved and authorised by the Board on 22 May 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

....
Mr Aditya Krishna
Director

The notes on pages 19 to 34 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Saksoft Solutions Limited

(Registration number: 05936122)
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026

	Note	2026 £	2025 £
Fixed assets			
Investments	11	11,103,753	11,103,753
Current assets			
Debtors	12	265,918	78,793
Cash at bank and in hand		115,876	74,028
		381,794	152,821
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(273,290)	(71,376)
Net current assets		108,504	81,445
Net assets		11,212,257	11,185,198
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	18	5,001,000	5,001,000
Retained earnings		6,211,257	6,184,198
Total equity		11,212,257	11,185,198

The Company made a profit after tax for the financial year of £927,239 (2025 - profit of £531,223).

These financial statements approved and authorised by the Board on 22 May 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

....
Mr Aditya Krishna
Director

Saksoft Solutions Limited

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 March 2026
Equity attributable to the parent company

	Share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total £	Total equity £
At 1 April 2025	5,001,000	1,713,364	6,714,364	6,714,364
Profit for the year	-	1,366,790	1,366,790	1,366,790
Dividends	-	(900,180)	(900,180)	(900,180)
At 31 March 2026	5,001,000	2,179,974	7,180,974	7,180,974

	Share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total £	Total equity £
At 1 April 2024	5,001,000	1,129,211	6,130,211	6,130,211
Profit for the year	-	1,084,153	1,084,153	1,084,153
Dividends	-	(500,000)	(500,000)	(500,000)
At 31 March 2025	5,001,000	1,713,364	6,714,364	6,714,364

Saksoft Solutions Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 March 2026

	Share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total £
At 1 April 2025	5,001,000	6,184,198	11,185,198
Profit for the year	-	927,239	927,239
Dividends	-	(900,180)	(900,180)
At 31 March 2026	5,001,000	6,211,257	11,212,257

	Share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total £
At 1 April 2024	5,001,000	6,152,975	11,153,975
Profit for the year	-	531,223	531,223
Dividends	-	(500,000)	(500,000)
At 31 March 2025	5,001,000	6,184,198	11,185,198

Saksoft Solutions Limited

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 31 March 2026

	2026 £	2025 £
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the year	1,366,790	1,084,153
Adjustments to cash flows from non-cash items		
Depreciation	3,235	4,129
Finance income	(228,589)	(333,451)
Income tax expense	454,288	362,500
	1,595,724	1,117,331
Working capital adjustments		
(Increase)/decrease in trade debtors	(165,635)	1,511,017
Increase/(decrease) in trade creditors	527,460	(2,135,908)
Increase in provisions	166,327	201,116
Cash generated from operating activities	2,123,876	693,556
Income taxes paid	(636,000)	(354,362)
Net cash flow from operating activities	1,487,876	339,194
Cash flows from investing activities		
Interest received	157,017	192,712
Investment in short-term deposits	(500,000)	-
Purchase of tangible assets	(1,286)	(4,761)
Net cash flows (used in)/generated from investing activities	(344,269)	187,951
Cash flows from financing activities		
Dividends paid	(900,180)	(500,000)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(900,180)	(500,000)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	243,427	27,145
Cash and cash equivalents at the begining of the year	5,836,138	5,808,993
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	6,079,565	5,836,138

1 General information

Saksoft Solutions Limited (the "Company" or "parent company") and its subsidiaries (together "the Group") The principal activities of the Company during the year under review were those of specialist digital transformation service provider focused on information management and those of an investment holding company.

The Company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:
Applicon House
Exchange Street
Stockport
SK3 0EY
United Kingdom

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 22 May 2026.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies
The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated and parent company financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance
The consolidated and parent company financial statements have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland' ('FRS 102') and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These consolidated and parent company financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, as modified by the recognition of certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value.

The preparation of consolidated and parent company financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group and Company accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements, are disclosed in note 3.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

The Group has made certain reclassifications and regroupings in the comparative numbers in these financial statements to conform to the classifications used in the current financial year. These changes have no impact on the previously reported net profit. The reclassifications and regroupings have been made for better presentation.

Summary of disclosure exemptions - reduced disclosure exemptions

The Group has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these consolidated financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

• the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);

• the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;

• the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

Parent company financial statements

In preparing the parent company financial statements, advantage has been taken of the following disclosure exemptions available under FRS 102 on the basis that the information is included in the consolidated financial statements:

- has taken advantage of the exemption allowed under section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 and has not presented its own profit and loss account in these financial statements;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Saksoft Limited ("the parent company") as at 31 March 2026. The consolidated financial statements are available on the parent company's website at https://www.saksoft.com/investor/annual-report, and on the websites of Bombay Stock Exchange (www.bseindia.com) and the National Stock Exchange of India Limited (www.nseindia.com), where the shares of the parent company are listed.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Basis of consolidation
The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and all of its subsidiary undertakings together with the Group's share of the results of associates made up to 31 March.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the Group. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. Where the Group owns less than 50% of the voting powers of an entity but controls the entity by virtue of an agreement with other investors which give it control of the financial and operating policies of the entity, it accounts for that entity as a subsidiary.

Where a subsidiary has different accounting policies to the Group, adjustments are made to those subsidiary financial statements to apply the Group's accounting policies when preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Any subsidiary undertakings or associates sold or acquired during the year are included up to, or from, the dates of change of control or change of significant influence respectively.

Where control of a subsidiary is lost, the gain or loss is recognised in the consolidated profit and loss account. The cumulative amounts of any exchange differences on translation, recognised in equity, are not included in the gain or loss on disposal and are transferred to retained earnings. The gain or loss also includes amounts included in other comprehensive income that are required to be reclassified to profit or loss but excludes those amounts that are not required to be reclassified.

All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated on consolidation. Adjustments are made to eliminate the profit or loss arising on transactions with associates to the extent of the Group's interest in the entity.

Going concern
At the time of approving these consolidated and parent company financial statements, the directors have made an assessment of the Group's and parent company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these consolidated and parent company financial statements.

The directors have reviewed cash flow forecasts, financing arrangements, and other relevant factors and have a reasonable expectation that the Group and parent company have adequate resources to continue its operations for the foreseeable future.

Accordingly, the consolidated and parent company financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have not identified any material uncertainties that would cast significant doubt over the Group's and parent company's ability to continue as a going concern.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Turnover
Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of IT software, consultancy, support, expense re-charge and training to third party customers, in the ordinary course of the Group's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the Group.

Turnover is recognised to the extent that the group obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:-

Sale of software and hardware
Turnover from the sale of software and hardware is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on dispatch of goods.

Rendering of services
Turnover from the provision of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion for fixed price projects. Stage of completion is measured by reference to project days incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated project days for each contract. Revenue from time and materials contracts is recognised as the services are rendered.

Foreign currency transactions and balances
The Group presents its consolidated and parent company financial statements in GBP Sterling (£), though each entity prepares its own financial statements in its functional currency, reflecting its primary economic environment. These are later translated into GBP for consolidation.

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the spot or average rates at the transaction date, with monetary items retranslated at the reporting date's exchange rate. Non-monetary items are translated at historical or fair value rates depending on their measurement basis. Exchange differences from monetary items are recognised in consolidated profit and loss account.

For consolidation, assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated at the closing rate, while income and expenses use the average rate for the year. Exchange differences from translation are recognised in other comprehensive income and, upon disposal of a foreign operation, are transferred within equity to profit and loss account without affecting profit and loss.

The Company's functional and presentation currency is GBP Sterling (£).

Interest Income
Interest income is recognised in the consolidated profit and loss account using the effective interest method.

Tax
Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the consolidated profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Current Tax
Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

Deferred Tax
Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the consolidated and parent company financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the consolidated and parent company financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Tangible assets
Tangible assets are stated at cost (or deemed cost) less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes the original purchase price, costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use, dismantling and restoration costs.

Subsequent costs, including major inspections, are included in the asset’s carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the group and the cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any replaced component is derecognised. Major components are treated as separate assets where they have significantly different patterns of consumption of economic benefits and are depreciated separately over their useful lives. Repairs, maintenance and minor inspection costs are expensed as incurred.

Tangible assets are derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected. On disposal, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in consolidated profit and loss account.

The assets’ residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. The effect of any change is accounted for prospectively.

Depreciation
Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Asset class	**Depreciation method and rate**
Short Ter Leasehold Property	Life of Lease
Fixture and Fittings	5 Years
Computer equipment	2 Years

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Investments
Shares in group undertakings
Investment in subsidiary company is held at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short- term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts, when applicable, are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

In the consolidated statement of cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management.

Provisions
Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Increases in provisions are generally charged as an expense to consolidated profit and loss account.

Contingent liabilities are not recognised, except those acquired in a business combination. Contingent liabilities arise as a result of past events when (i) it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources or that the amount cannot be reliably measured at the reporting date or (ii) when the existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the group's control. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the consolidated and parent company financial statements unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote.

Leases
Leases that do not transfer all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Rentals payments made under operating leases are charged to consolidated profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

Share capital
Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Dividends
Dividends and other distributions to the Group's shareholders are recognised as a liability in the consolidated and parent company financial statements in the period in which the dividends and other distributions are approved by the shareholders. These amounts are recognised in the consolidated and Company statement of changes in equity. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Defined contribution pension obligation
A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Group has no further payment obligations. The contributions are recognised as an expense when they are due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals in the consolidated and Company balance sheet.

Financial Instruments
Financial assets
Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in consolidated profit and loss account.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in consolidated profit and loss account.

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price.

Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in the consolidated profit and loss account, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial liabilities
Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, bank loans and loans from fellow group companies, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. These are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts presented in the consolidated and parent company financial statements when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3 Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the consolidated and parent company financial statements require management to make consistent judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgments are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Dilapidations
A dilapidations provision has been recognised in the consolidated financial statements. Management are required to estimate the costs to reinstate the properties based on the contractual terms in the lease agreements. There are significant uncertainties around the timing of the cash outflow and discount rate used to establish the present value of the obligations due to the number of leases held by the Group.

The provision has been calculated based on the historical experience of costs incurred and the most likely date of termination of each lease. The possible range of the provision at the year end is between £100,000 and £125,000. The balance of £112,000 recognised in the financial statements at the year end is the most likely outcome within the range.

Provision for doubtful debts
The Group and parent company assesses the recoverability of trade debtors at each reporting date and recognises a provision for doubtful debts based on a combination of specific reviews of individual balances, historical loss rates and the age of the debt.

4 Turnover

The analysis of the Group's turnover for the year from continuing operations is as follows:

	2026 £	2025 £
Sale of license	1,387,780	1,476,549
Rendering of services	14,257,173	15,513,766
	15,644,953	16,990,315

The analysis of the Group's turnover for the year by market is as follows:

	2026 £	2025 £
United Kingdom	14,652,025	16,102,402
Europe	992,928	887,913
	15,644,953	16,990,315

5 Operating profit

Arrived at after charging/(crediting)

	2026 £	2025 £
Depreciation expense	3,235	4,130
Foreign exchange (gains)/losses	(94,636)	59,520
Other operating lease rental	76,748	72,336

6 Other interest receivable and similar income

	2026 £	2025 £
Other interest receivables	157,077	192,712
Interest receivables from group undertakings	71,512	140,739
	228,589	333,451

7 Staff costs

The aggregate payroll costs (including directors' remuneration) were as follows:

	2026 £	2025 £
Wages and salaries	981,531	1,221,111
Social security costs	125,500	157,595
Pension costs, defined contribution scheme	33,844	65,020
	1,140,875	1,443,726

No remuneration was paid to the directors during the year (2025: nil).

The average number of persons employed by the Group (including directors) during the year, analysed by category was as follows:

	2026 No.	2025 No.
Administration and support	3	4
Sales, marketing and distribution	4	3
Consulting	8	8
	15	15

8 Auditors' remuneration

	2026 £	2025 £
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the parent company and the Group's consolidated financial statements	19,700	20,350
Other fees to auditors		
All other non-audit services	6,000	5,050

9 Taxation

Tax charged in the consolidated profit and loss account

	2026 £	2025 £
Current taxation		
Current tax on profit for the year	454,288	361,695
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	-	805
	454,288	362,500

The tax on profit before tax for the year is the same as the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2025 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 25% (2025 - 25%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	2026 £	2025 £
Profit before tax	1,821,078	1,446,653
Corporation tax at standard rate	455,270	361,663
Adjustment to tax charge in respect of prior period	-	805
Tax decrease from effect of capital allowances and depreciation	(968)	(1,933)
Effect of expense not deductible in determining taxable profit	5,593	1,838
Changes in provisions leading to an increase in the tax charge	-	127
Effect of foreign tax rates	(3,729)	-
Adjustments of corporation tax rate	(1,878)	-
Total tax charge	454,288	362,500

Saksoft Solutions Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2026 (continued)

10 Tangible assets

Group

	Short-term leasehold property £	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Other tangible assets £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 April 2025	47,751	7,360	73,534	128,645
Additions	-	-	1,286	1,286
At 31 March 2026	47,751	7,360	74,820	129,931
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2025	47,751	7,265	70,257	125,273
Charge for the year	-	-	3,235	3,235
At 31 March 2026	47,751	7,265	73,492	128,508
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2026	-	95	1,328	1,423
At 31 March 2025	-	95	3,277	3,372

11 Investments

Company

	2026 £	2025 £
Investments in subsidiaries	11,103,753	11,103,753

Subsidiaries	£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2025	11,103,753
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2026	11,103,753

Details of undertakings

Details of the investments (including principal place of business of unincorporated entities) in which the Company holds 20% or more of the nominal value of any class of share capital are as follows:

11 Investments (continued)

Undertaking	Registered office	Holding	Proportion of voting rights and shares held 2026	2025
Subsidiary undertakings				
Acuma Solutions Limited	Applicon House, Exhange Street, Stockport, SK3 OEY	Ordinary shares	100%	100%

12 Debtors

	Group 2026	2025	Company 2026	2025
Current	**£**	**£**	**£**	**£**
Trade debtors	3,153,385	3,400,095	154,479	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings*	942,460	748,540	102,250	57,399
Other debtors	1,514,124	1,568,610	7,861	8,318
Prepayments and accrued income	166,251	76,331	937	2,874
Deferred tax assets	11,266	11,266	-	-
Corporation tax recoverable	5,277	-	391	10,202
	5,792,763	5,804,842	265,918	78,793

*On 10 January 2023, the Group advanced an unsecured loan of £750,000 to Saksoft Pte. Limited, bearing interest at an average rate of 6.07% per annum (UK Interbank Rate plus 200 basis points). The loan, including accrued interest, was originally repayable within three years of disbursement; however, the terms were subsequently renewed, extending the maturity date to 31 March 2026. As at 31 March 2026, the outstanding balance, including accrued interest, amounted to £907,316 (2025: £858,648). Interest income of £45,315 (2025: £52,104) was recognised during the year.The Group is currently in discussions with Saksoft Pte. Limited regarding an extension of the repayment terms.

	2026	2025
	£	**£**
Deferred tax		
Accelerated capital allowances	11,266	11,266
	11,266	11,266

12 Debtors (continued)

	Group		Company	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Non-current	£	£	£	£
Amounts owed by group undertakings**	690,710	897,955	-	-
Other debtors	551,257	94,727	-	-
	1,241,967	992,682	-	-

**On 31 January 2025, the Group renewed an unsecured loan of £400,000 advanced to Saksoft Pte. Limited, bearing interest at an average rate of 6.07% per annum (UK Interbank Rate plus 200 basis points). The loan, including accrued interest, was repayable within three years from the date of renewal, with a final maturity date no later than 2028. The outstanding balance, including accrued interest, amounted to £562,320 (2025: £545,235). Interest income of £24,167 (2025: £53,783) was recognised during the year.

On 7 August 2023, the Group advanced an unsecured loan of £2,800,000 to Saksoft Inc., bearing interest at an average rate of 5.29% per annum (UK Interbank Rate plus 100 basis points). The loan was structured with a two year moratorium period followed by repayment over four years, with principal repayable in quarterly instalments as mutually agreed, and a final maturity date no later than 2029. During the year, the principal amount was fully repaid on 20 August 2025; however, the related interest remained outstanding as at the reporting date. Interest income of £2,030 (2025: £34,852) was recognised in the year. Accordingly, the outstanding balance, including accrued interest, amounted to £128,390 as at 31 March 2026 (2025: £226,360).

Amounts owed by group undertakings (other than specified above) are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

13 Current asset investments

	Group		Company	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	£	£	£	£
Short-term deposits	500,000	-	-	-

Investments in short-term deposits have original maturities of greater than three months from the date of acquisition.

14 Cash and cash equivalents

	Group		Company	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	£	£	£	£
Cash at bank	6,079,565	5,836,138	115,876	74,028

15 Creditors

	Group 2026 £	Group 2025 £	Company 2026 £	Company 2025 £
Due within one year				
Trade creditors	1,680,162	687,238	14,576	9,104
Amounts owed to group undertakings	523,494	471,787	137,403	-
Social security and other taxes	57,712	209,746	75,306	32,659
Other creditors	5,800	7,974	406	85
Accruals and deferred income	3,542,450	3,746,284	45,599	29,528
Corporation tax payable	-	178,297	-	-
	5,809,618	5,301,326	273,290	71,376
Due after one year				
Accruals and deferred income	145,682	308,227	-	-

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

16 Provisions for liabilities and charges

Group

	Dilapidations £	Rebates and discounts £	Total £
At 1 April 2025	112,000	201,116	313,116
Charged to profit and loss account	-	166,327	166,327
At 31 March 2026	112,000	367,443	479,443

17 Pension and other schemes

Contributions totalling £4,613 (2025: £5,695) were payable to the scheme at the end of the year and are included in creditors.

18 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2026		2025	
	No.	**£**	**No.**	**£**
Ordinary shares of £1 each	5,001,000	5,001,000	5,001,000	5,001,000

19 Obligations under leases and hire purchase contracts

Group

Operating leases

The total of future minimum lease payments is as follows:

	2026 £	2025 £
Not later than one year	73,849	57,963
Later than one year and not later than five years	10,940	46,782
	84,789	104,745

20 Ultimate parent undertaking

The directors consider the immediate undertaking, ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party to be Saksoft Limited, a company incorporated in India.

The largest group of which the Group is a member, and for which consolidated financial statements are prepared, is that group headed by Saksoft Limited. The consolidated financial statements are available on the ultimate parent undertakings website at https://www.saksoft.com/investor/annual-report, and on the websites of Bombay Stock Exchange (www.bseindia.com) and the National Stock Exchange of India Limited (www.nseindia.com), where the shares of the parent company are listed.

21 Post balance sheet event

There have been no significant events affecting the Group since the year end.

Saksoft Solutions Limited

Detailed Consolidated Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 March 2026

	2026 £	2025 £
Turnover (analysed below)	15,644,953	16,990,315
Cost of sales (analysed below)	(12,451,909)	(14,047,378)
Gross profit	3,193,044	2,942,937
Gross profit (%)	20.41%	17.32%
Administrative expenses		
Employment costs (analysed below)	(1,140,875)	(1,443,726)
Establishment costs (analysed below)	(173,487)	(164,092)
General administrative expenses (analysed below)	(276,522)	(255,740)
Finance charges (analysed below)	(11,542)	(10,421)
Depreciation costs (analysed below)	(3,235)	(4,130)
	(1,605,661)	(1,878,109)
Other operating income (analysed below)	5,106	48,374
Operating profit	1,592,489	1,113,202
Other interest receivable and similar income (analysed below)	228,589	333,451
Profit before tax	1,821,078	1,446,653

This page does not form part of the statutory financial statements.

Saksoft Solutions Limited

Detailed Consolidated Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 March 2026 (continued)

	2026 £	2025 £
Turnover		
Sale of goods, UK	1,387,780	1,476,549
Rendering of services, UK	13,264,245	14,625,853
Rendering of services, Europe	992,928	887,913
	15,644,953	16,990,315
Cost of sales		
Other costs		
License	(1,107,514)	(1,110,495)
Support cost	(2,146,505)	(2,607,328)
Intercompany cost	(5,238,362)	(5,686,652)
Direct costs	(3,959,528)	(4,642,903)
	(12,451,909)	(14,047,378)
	(12,451,909)	(14,047,378)
Employment costs		
Wages and salaries	(981,531)	(1,221,111)
Staff NIC (Employers)	(125,500)	(157,595)
Staff pensions (Defined contribution)	(33,844)	(65,020)
	(1,140,875)	(1,443,726)
Establishment costs		
Rent and rates	(32,849)	(30,488)
Rent	(76,748)	(72,336)
Light, heat and power	(3,707)	(2,488)
Insurance	(18,917)	(17,915)
Repairs and maintenance	(41,266)	(40,865)
	(173,487)	(164,092)
General administrative expenses		
Telephone and fax	(13,818)	(10,327)
Printing, postage and stationery	(412)	(728)
Courier services	(618)	(222)
Trade subscriptions	(49,617)	(42,576)
Sundry expenses	(30,183)	(1,773)
Travel and subsistence	(81,558)	(70,139)
Advertising	(16,599)	(11,891)

Saksoft Solutions Limited

Detailed Consolidated Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 March 2026 (continued)

	2026 £	2025 £
Auditor's remuneration - The audit of the company's annual accounts	(19,700)	(20,350)
Auditors' remuneration - non audit work	(6,000)	(5,050)
Legal and professional fees	(152,653)	(32,557)
Bad debts written off	-	(607)
Foreign currency (gains)/losses - operating expense	94,636	(59,520)
	(276,522)	(255,740)
Finance charges		
Bank charges	(11,542)	(10,421)
Depreciation costs		
Depreciation of other tangible (owned)	(3,235)	(4,130)
Other operating income		
Other operating income	5,106	48,374
Other interest receivable and similar income		
Bank interest receivable	157,077	192,712
Other interest receivable	71,512	140,739
	228,589	333,451

Saksoft Solutions Limited

Detailed Company Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 March 2026

	2026 £	2025 £
Turnover (analysed below)	1,010,596	625,357
Cost of sales (analysed below)	(437,644)	-
Gross profit	572,952	625,357
Gross profit (%)	56.69%	100%
Administrative expenses		
Employment costs (analysed below)	(519,858)	(558,057)
Establishment costs (analysed below)	(1,696)	(1,622)
General administrative expenses (analysed below)	(38,010)	(49,450)
Finance charges (analysed below)	(506)	(355)
	(560,070)	(609,484)
Other operating income (analysed below)	1,500	-
Operating profit	14,382	15,873
Other interest receivable and similar income (analysed below)	916,500	519,350
Profit before tax	930,882	535,223

Saksoft Solutions Limited

Detailed Company Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 March 2026 (continued)

	2026 £	2025 £
Turnover		
Rendering of services, UK	1,010,596	625,357
Cost of sales		
Other costs		
Intercompany cost	(351,346)	-
Direct costs	(86,298)	-
	(437,644)	-
	(437,644)	-
Employment costs		
Wages and salaries	(454,436)	(497,426)
Staff NIC (Employers)	(62,204)	(59,715)
Staff pensions (Defined contribution)	(3,218)	(916)
	(519,858)	(558,057)
Establishment costs		
Rent and rates	(1,696)	(1,622)
General administrative expenses		
Courier services	(85)	-
Sundry expenses	(2,491)	(2,654)
Travel and subsistence	(20,553)	(28,955)
Advertising	-	(1,939)
Auditor's remuneration - The audit of the company's annual accounts	(7,250)	(9,450)
Legal and professional fees	(10,598)	(5,848)
Bad debts written off	-	(607)
Foreign currency (gains)/losses - operating expense	2,967	3
	(38,010)	(49,450)
Finance charges		
Bank charges	(506)	(355)
Other operating income		
Other operating income	1,500	-
Other interest receivable and similar income		
Dividend income	916,500	519,350