

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF ZETECHNO PRODUCTS AND SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Zetechno Products and Services Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and notes to financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2023, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the company as at 31st March 2026, its profit, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.



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GSTIN - 29AABFS5023Q1ZR

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

The company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the Board's Report including its annexures to the board's report but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

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.

Management's Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and the cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.



Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.



- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this report are in agreement with the relevant books of accounts.



- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31st March 2026, taken on record by the Board of directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March 2026, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Companies Act.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "**Annexure B**". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the company's internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements.
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirement of Section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its director during the year is in accordance with the provision of Section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements as at 31st March 2026 - Refer Note 29 to the financial statements.
- ii. The company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the company.
- iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that



the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v. The company has not declared dividend during the year in accordance with Section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013.

vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 22nd May 2026



For Suri & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 004283S

Harieharan. M
Partner
Membership No.240075
UDIN:26240075DFIJSZ5335

Annexure “A” to the Independent Auditor’s Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our audit report to the Members of Zetechno Products and Services Private Limited of even date)

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

- i. In respect of the Company’s Property, Plant and Equipment, Right-of-use and Intangible Assets:
 - a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets.
(B) The Company does not have any intangible assets and hence reporting under this clause is not applicable.
 - b) The Company has a program of physical verification of Property, Plant and Equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets and business. Pursuant to the programme, the physical verification of property, plant and equipment were physically verified by the management during the year. According to the information and explanation given to us, no material discrepancies were noted on such verification.
 - c) The Company does not own any immovable properties (Other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) and hence reporting under this clause is not applicable.
 - d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including right-of-use assets) during the year. The company does not have intangible assets and hence reporting under revaluation on intangible assets is not applicable.
 - e) According to the information and explanation given to us, no proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at 31st March 2026 for holding any Benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- ii. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, in view of the nature of activities of the Company, the company does not have any physical inventory and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.



- (b) The Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, at any point of time during the year, from the banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under Clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- iii. During the year, the Company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties and hence reporting under clause (iii) of the order is not applicable.
- iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans, investments, guarantees and securities does not apply to the company. Hence clause (iv) of paragraph 3 of the order is not applicable.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- vi. The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Hence, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- vii. In respect of statutory dues:
(a) In our opinion, the Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Goods and Services Tax, Duty of Customs, Cess and other statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.
There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Goods and Services Tax, Customs Duty, Cess and other statutory dues in arrears as at 31st March 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
(b) According to the information and explanations given and records provided to us, there are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) have not been deposited on account of any dispute as at 31st March 2026.
- viii. According to the information and explanation given and records provided to us, there were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been



surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

- ix. (a) The Company has not taken any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Hence reporting under Clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanation given and records provided to us, the Company has not been declared as a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no outstanding term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under Clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) According to the information and explanation given and records provided to us and the procedure performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the company, we report that the funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes of the company.
- (e) The company does not have any investment in the subsidiaries, associate or joint ventures and hence reporting under this clause 3(ix)(e) of the order is not applicable.
- (f) The company does not have any investment in the subsidiaries, associate or joint ventures and hence reporting under this clause 3(ix)(f) of the order is not applicable.
- x. (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the order is not applicable.
- (b) During the year, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the order is not applicable.
- xi. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) No report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and up to the date of this report.



- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year and up to the date of this report.
- xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Hence reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xiii. In our opinion and based on the information and the explanation give to us, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, and the details thereof have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards and the Act.
- xiv. The Company is not statutorily required to appoint internal auditor therefore the same is not required to be reported under clause 3(xiv) of the order.
- xv. In our opinion the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected with its directors. Hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year and accordingly this clause is not applicable.
- xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one



year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

- i. According to the information and explanations given to us, the provision of section 135(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the company and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable.

Annexure 'B' to the Independent Auditors' report

(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Zetechno Products and Services Private Limited of even date)

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of **Zetechno Products and Services Private Limited** ("the Company") as of 31st March 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal controls stated in Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and prescribed under



section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to the financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial Statements

A company's internal financial control with reference to the financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Ind AS financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control with reference to the financial statements includes those policies and procedures that:

- (1) Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company.
- (2) Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of the financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and
- (3) Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the Ind AS financial statements.



Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the financial statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to the financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to the financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31st March 2026, based on the internal financial control with reference to the financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 22nd May 2026



For Suri & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 004283S

Hariharan. M
Partner
Membership No.240075
UDIN: 26240075DFIJSZ5335

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
(1) Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	9.41	2.09
(b) Right of use assets	3	42.03	-
(c) Financial assets			
(i) Other financial assets	6	10.62	-
(d) Deferred tax assets (net)	8.1	13.00	5.12
Total Non-current assets		75.06	7.21
(2) Current Assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	4	128.20	64.12
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	5.a	169.89	85.16
(iii) Bank balance other than (ii) above	5.b	200.00	-
(iii) Other financial assets	6	1.52	17.18
(b) Current tax assets (Net)	8.2	-	11.52
(c) Other current assets	7	79.61	76.81
Total Current assets		579.22	254.79
TOTAL ASSETS		654.28	262.00
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
(a) Equity share capital	9	1.34	1.34
(b) Other equity	10	301.50	37.83
Total Equity		302.84	39.17
LIABILITIES			
(1) Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	11	-	0.76
(ia) Lease liabilities	14.a	26.66	-
(b) Provisions	12	22.92	17.83
Total Non-current liabilities		49.58	18.59
2 Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	11	-	50.00
(ia) Lease liabilities	14.a	17.42	-
(ii) Trade payables	13		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and		0.13	0.65
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		172.58	66.90
(iii) Other financial liabilities	14.b	-	0.59
(b) Provisions	12	1.60	0.82
(c) Other current liabilities	15	87.00	85.28
(d) Current tax liabilities (Net)	8.2	23.13	-
Total Current liabilities		301.86	204.24
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		654.28	262.00

See accompanying notes to the financial statements
As per our report of even date attached.

For Suri & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 004283S


Harieharan M

Partner
Membership No: 240075

Date: 22-05-2026
Place: Bengaluru



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
ZeTechno Products and Services Private Limited

P. Vidyasagar Pattam
Director
DIN: 07765245

Date: 22-05-2026
Place: Hyderabad

Niraj Kumar Ganeriwala
Director
DIN: 03560704

Date: 22-05-2026
Place: Chennai



ZeTechno Products and Services Private Limited

CIN : U72900TG2017PTC116026

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

(All amounts are in Indian rupees lakhs, except share data and as otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended	
		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
INCOME			
I Revenue from operations	16	1,221.96	326.02
II Other income	17	1.82	7.06
III Total income (I+II)		1,223.78	333.08
EXPENSES			
IV Cost of service		71.29	22.52
Support/Third party charges		251.27	-
Employee benefits expense	18	480.51	241.55
Finance costs	19	7.93	0.60
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3	16.32	3.40
Other expenses	20	45.28	68.20
Total expenses (IV)		872.60	336.27
V Profit (loss) before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)		351.18	(3.19)
VI Exceptional items		-	-
VII Profit (loss) before tax (V-VI)		351.18	(3.19)
VIII Tax expense:			
Current tax	8.3	95.63	-
Deferred tax	8.3	(7.76)	(1.65)
Total tax expenses (VIII)		87.87	(1.65)
IX Profit / (Loss) for the year (VII-VIII)		263.31	(1.54)
X Other comprehensive income/(loss)			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit or loss -			
Remeasurement of defined benefit plan		0.48	(3.01)
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss		(0.12)	0.76
Total other comprehensive income/(loss) (net of tax)		0.36	(2.25)
XI Total Comprehensive Income/(loss) for the year (IX+X) (comprising profit(loss) and other comprehensive income (loss) for the year)		263.67	(3.79)
XII Earnings per equity share (Nominal value of share INR 10/- each)	23		
Basic		1,972.37	(11.51)
Diluted		1,972.37	(11.51)
Company information and material accounting policies	1&2		

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached.

For Suri & Co.,

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 004283S

[Signature]

Harieharan M

Partner

Membership No: 240075

Date: 22-05-2026

Place: Bengaluru



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

ZeTechno Products and Services Private Limited

[Signature]

P. Vidyasagar Pattam

Director

DIN: 07765245

Date: 22-05-2026

Place: Hyderabad

[Signature]

Niraj Kumar Ganeriwala

Director

DIN: 03560704

Date: 22-05-2026

Place: Chennai



ZeTechno Products and Services Private Limited

CIN : U72900TG2017PTC116026

Cash flow statement for the year ended 31st March 2026

(All amounts are in Indian rupees lakhs, except share data and as otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax for the year	351.18	(3.19)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense on property, plant and equipment	3.33	3.40
Depreciation and amortisation expense on right of use assets	12.99	-
Interest income on bank deposits	(0.56)	-
Interest on security deposits	(0.55)	-
Interest expense on lease liabilities	4.20	-
Profit on disposal of asset	(0.01)	-
Interest on income tax refund	(0.68)	-
Bad debts written off	-	2.71
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) / loss	4.48	-
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	-	3.96
Interest on borrowing cost	1.71	0.59
Operating profit before working capital changes	376.09	7.48
(Increase) / Decrease due to:		
Trade receivables	(63.48)	(45.72)
Other financial assets	15.62	(11.47)
Other current assets	(12.86)	(65.66)
Trade payables	100.07	2.48
Other current liabilities	1.72	72.49
Other financial liabilities	-	-
Current tax liabilities (net)	13.09	20.87
Provisions	6.23	3.87
Cash generated from/(used) in operations	436.48	(15.65)
Income tax paid (net)	(74.08)	(11.52)
Cash flow before exceptional items	362.40	(27.17)
Exceptional items	-	-
Net cash flow from/(used in) operating activities (A)	362.40	(27.17)
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(10.70)	(1.27)
Sale of property, plant and equipment	0.10	-
Interest received from bank deposit	0.53	-
Net cash flow from/(used in) investing activities (B)	(10.07)	(1.27)
C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Interest on lease liabilities	(4.20)	-
Interest on borrowings	(2.31)	-
Repayment of lease liabilities	(10.33)	-
Proceeds/ (Repayment) from borrowings (net)	(50.76)	48.18
Investment in fixed deposits	(200.00)	-
Net cash flow from/(used in) financing activities (C)	(267.60)	48.18
Net Increase/ (Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents D= [A+B+C]	84.73	19.73
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year (E)	85.16	65.43
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (D+E)	169.89	85.16
Non-cash changes recognised in respect of liabilities on account of financing activities is 2026 Nil (2025 Nil)		
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per the cash flow statement		
Components of cash and cash equivalents as at end of the year		
Balance with banks:		
- In current	169.89	85.12
Cash on hand	-	0.04
Total cash and cash equivalent as per balance sheet	169.89	85.16
Cash and cash equivalents as per statement of cash flow	169.89	85.16

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
ZeTechno Products and Services Private Limited

For Suri & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 004283S



Hariharan M
Partner
Membership No: 240075

Date: 22-05-2026
Place: Bengaluru



P. Vidyasagar Pattam
Director
DIN: 07765245

Date: 22-05-2026
Place: Hyderabad

Niraj Kumar Ganeriwala
Director
DIN: 03560704

Date: 22-05-2026
Place: Chennai



ZeTechno Products and Services Private Limited

CIN : U72900TG2017PTC116026

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts are in Indian rupees lakhs, except share data and as otherwise stated)

(a) Equity share capital

Particulars	No of Shares	Amount
Balance as at 1st April 2024	13,350	1.34
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2025	13,350	1.34
Particulars	No of Shares	Amount
Balance as at 1st April 2025	13,350	1.34
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2026	13,350	1.34

(b) Other Equity

Particulars	Attributable to equity holders of the company		Total Other Equity
	Reserves and Surplus	Items of Other Comprehensive Income	
	Retained earnings	Re-measurement of gains (losses) on defined benefit plans	
Balance as at 31st March 2024	41.62	-	41.62
Change in accounting policy or prior period error			
Balance as at 1st April 2024	41.62	-	41.62
Add: Transaction during the year			
Profit for the year	(1.54)	-	(1.54)
Other Comprehensive income (net of taxes)	-	(2.25)	(2.25)
Balance as at 31st March 2025	40.08	(2.25)	37.83
Change in accounting policy or prior period error	-	-	-
Balance as at 1st April 2025	40.08	(2.25)	37.83
Add: Transaction during the year			
Profit for the year	263.31	-	263.31
Other Comprehensive Income (Net of taxes)	-	0.36	0.36
Balance as at 31st March 2026	303.39	(1.89)	301.50

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For Suri & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 004283S



Hanjecharan M

Partner

Membership No: 240075

Date: 22-05-2026

Place: Bengaluru



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
ZeTechno Products and Services Private Limited



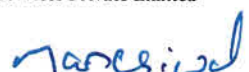
P. Vidyasagar Pattam

Director

DIN: 07765245

Date: 22-05-2026

Place: Hyderabad



Niraj Kumar Ganeriwala

Director

DIN: 03560704

Date: 22-05-2026

Place: Chennai



Note 1 Corporate information

ZeTechno Products and Services Private Limited ("the Company") is a private limited Company domiciled in India was incorporated on 21st March 2017. The registered office of the Company is located at S3, Podium Cyber Towers, Hi-Tech City, Madhapur, Serilingampally, Ranga Reddy District, Hyderabad, Telangana, India, 500081.

The Company is a Hyderabad-based IT services company specializing in ServiceNow solutions. Company is a premier ServiceNow Consulting and Implementation Partner, providing resources then offering a comprehensive suite of services to help organizations streamline their digital workflows. In addition to services, the Company is also engaged in the sale of ServiceNow licenses.

Note 2 Material accounting policies

a Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are prepared and presented in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in India (GAAP) comprises the mandatory Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) [as notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2023], as amended from time to time, to the extent applicable, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and these have been consistently applied.

The financial statements up to and for the year ended March 31, 2024 were prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006, notified under Section 133 of the Act and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The financial statements are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 22nd May 2026.

b Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in India that requires that the company's management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent liability and contingent assets as at the date of financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a ongoing basis. Although such estimates are made on a reasonable and prudent basis taking into account of all available information, actual results could differ from these estimates and such differences are recognised in the period in which the results are ascertained and in any future periods affected.

Management also uses judgement in deciding whether individual item or group of items are material in the financial statements. Materiality is judged by reference to the size and nature of the item. The deciding factor is whether omission, misstatement or obscuring the information could individually or collectively influence the economic decision that users make on the basis of the financial statements.

c Basis of measurements

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

- Derivative financial instruments, if any
- Financial assets and liabilities that are qualified to be measured at fair value
- The defined benefit asset / liability is recognised as the present value of defined benefit obligation less fair value of plan assets.

d Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (INR) which is the functional and the presentation currency of the Company.

e Current/ non-current classification

All assets and liabilities are classified into current and non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

Assets

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- i) It is expected to be realised in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- iii) It is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- iv) It is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Current assets include the current portion of non-current financial assets. All other assets are classified as non-current.



Liabilities

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- i) It is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
 - ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
 - iii) It is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or
 - iv) The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.
- Current liabilities include current portion of non-current financial liabilities. All other liabilities are classified as non-current. Operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents.

f Revenue from contracts with customer

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when a performance obligation is satisfied by transfer of promised goods or services to a customer.

The Company recognises revenue from contracts with customers based on a five step model as set out in Ind AS 115:

- Step 1: Identify contract(s) with a customer.
- Step 2: Identify performance obligations in the contract.
- Step 3: Determine the transaction price.
- Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract.
- Step 5: Recognise revenue when the Company satisfies a performance obligation.

For performance obligation satisfied over time, the revenue recognition is done by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of performance obligation. The progress is measured in terms of a proportion of actual cost incurred to-date, to the total estimated cost attributable to the performance obligation.

The Company transfers control of a good or service over time and therefore satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over a period of time if one of the following criteria is met:

- a) the customer simultaneously consumes the benefit of the Company's performance or
- b) the customer controls the asset as it is being created/enhanced by the Company's performance or
- c) there is no alternative use of the asset and the Company has either explicit or implicit right of payment considering legal precedents.

In all other cases, performance obligation is considered as satisfied at a point in time.

The revenue is recognised to the extent of transaction price allocated to the performance obligation satisfied. Transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer excluding amounts collected on behalf of a third party. Payment terms agreed with a customer are as per business practice and the financing component, if significant, is separated from the transaction price and accounted as interest income.

Revenue from software services is recognised based on man hours incurred on implementation of ServiceNow. In case the man hours incurred but not billed to customer based on the billing criteria agreed, then the same will be recognised as Unbilled revenue and will be reversed on achieving the criteria. Income from Licence services rendered are booked based on time proportion basis. Customer will be billed for the entire license period on the day of purchasing the license. The company will defer the revenue to the extent it relates to next periods and the deferred revenue will be reversed on time basis.

Time and material contracts:

Revenue from time-and-material contracts is recognized based on the time / efforts spent and billed to clients.

Other income

- i) Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate method.
- ii) Other income not specifically stated above is recognised on accrual basis.

g Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment is initially measured at cost and subsequently at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost of acquisition includes directly attributable costs for bringing the asset to its present location and are ready for the intended use.

The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met. The cost of property, plant and equipment not ready for their intended use as at each reporting date is disclosed as capital work-in-progress.



Capital work-in-progress comprises supply-cum erection contracts, the value of capital supplies received at site and accepted, capital goods in transit and under inspection.

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

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets and the cost of assets not put to use before such date are disclosed under 'Capital work-in-progress' and is stated at cost less accumulated impairment loss.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss during the year in which they are incurred.

h Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated / amortized over their estimated useful lives using straight-line method from the date the assets are ready for the intended use. Assets acquired under finance lease and leasehold improvements are amortized over the lower of estimated useful life or primary lease term.

Depreciation on Computer, furniture and Office equipment is provided on straight line method over their respective useful lives as prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013. In respect of assets other than these, depreciation is provided over the economic useful life determined by technical evaluation. The useful lives of those assets are as under:

Category of asset	Useful Life as per Schedule II
Furniture	10 years
Office equipment	5 years
Computers	3 years
Leasehold improvements	3 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed periodically at each reporting date and adjusted prospectively, as appropriate.

Gains or losses on disposal are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. Cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements upon sale of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

i Leases

Company as a Lessee: -

Contracts with third party, which gives the company the right to use of an asset, is accounted in line with the provisions of "Ind AS 116 – Leases" if the recognition criteria as specified in the accounting standard are met.

Lease payments associated with short terms leases and Leases in respect of low value assets are charged off as expenses on straight line basis over lease term or other systematic basis, as applicable.

At commencement date, the value of "right of use" is capitalised at the present value of outstanding lease payments plus any initial direct cost and estimated cost, if any, of dismantling and removing the underlying asset and presented as part of Plant, property and equipment. Liability for lease is created for an amount equivalent to the present value of outstanding lease payments and presented as borrowing. Subsequent measurement, if any, is made using cost model.

Each lease payment is allocated between the liability created and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the statement of profit and loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be determined, or the company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease modifications, if any are accounted as a separate lease if the recognition criteria specified in the standard are met.



j Income Taxes

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

i) Current Income Tax

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

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

ii) Deferred Tax

Deferred income tax is recognized using the Balance Sheet approach. The corresponding deferred income tax liabilities or assets are recognized for deductible and taxable temporary differences between tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized. Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred income taxes are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

k Foreign currency transactions

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (i.e. the "functional currency"). The functional currency of the Company is the Indian Rupee. These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Foreign current transactions are translated into the respective functional currencies using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the respective transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of foreign – currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities into the relevant functional currency at exchange rates in effect at the reporting date are recognized in the statement of profit and loss and reported within foreign exchange gains / (losses).

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction.



l Cash and Cash equivalents

Cash comprises of cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Bank overdrafts, if any, are classified as borrowings under current liabilities in the balance sheet.

For the purpose of presentation in the Statement of Cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with Banks, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash which are subject to an insignificant change in value.

Statement of cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

m Non-derivative financial instruments

Initial measurement

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognized at fair value on initial recognition, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are added to be deducted from fair value on initial recognition.

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets carried at amortized cost.

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortized cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely for payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income [FVTOCI]

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely for payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Company has made an irrevocable election for its investments which are classified as equity instruments to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income based on its business model.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss [FVTPL]

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through profit or loss.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are the amount due from the customers for the services rendered in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are initially recognised at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognised at the fair value. The Company holds trade receivables for the receipt of contractual cashflows and therefore measures them subsequently at the amortised cost using effective interest rate method.

Trade payables and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recorded initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest rate method.



De-recognition of financial instruments

The company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for de-recognition under Ind AS 109. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the Company's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Reclassification of Financial Instruments

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively.

Offsetting of Financial Instruments

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

Fair value Measurement

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

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market which can be accessed by the Company for the asset or liability

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

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

Level 1 – Quoted 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).

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

n Impairment of Financial Assets

Financial Assets

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss on trade receivables, whereby, it recognizes impairment loss allowances based on life time expected credit loss at each reporting period from its initial recognition.

Non-Financial Assets

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e., the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis.

If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset. An impairment loss is reversed in the statement of profit and loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.



o **Employee Benefits**

Short-term employee benefits – Employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits and are recognised in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Other short-term employee benefits – As per the employment policy of the Company, employees are required to avail their annual leave by the end of the respective calendar year. At the end of the financial year, the Company accounts for the remaining short term compensated absences. Liability towards leave encashment is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Undiscounted liability of performance incentive is recognized during the period when the employee renders the services, based on management estimate.

Defined Contribution Plans

The company has defined contribution plans for employees comprising of Provident Fund. The contributions paid/payable to these plans during the year are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year when the contributions are due. The Company's liability is limited to the extent of contributions made to these fund.

Defined Benefit Plans

The employees' gratuity scheme is a defined benefit plan. In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the Company provides for gratuity for the eligible employees. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment with the Company. The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plan is determined at each Balance Sheet date based on an actuarial valuation using projected unit credit method. The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian government securities. Gains and Losses through re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability / (asset) are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income.

Actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income (OCI). Net interest expense (income) on the net defined liability (asset) is computed by applying the discount rate, used to measure the net defined liability (asset), to the net defined liability (asset) at the start of the financial year after taking into account any changes as a result of contribution and benefit payments during the year. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in statement of profit and loss.

p **Earnings per share**

Basic Earnings Per Share ('EPS') is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the year, unless issued at a later date. In computing diluted earnings per share, only potential equity shares that are dilutive and that either reduces earnings per share or increases loss per share are included.

q **Provisions and Contingent Liabilities and Assets**

i. General

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

ii. Contingent Liabilities/Assets

A disclosure for contingent liabilities is made where there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may probably not require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible or a present obligation where the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the company. The Company does not recognize a Contingent asset but discloses its existence in the standalone financial statements where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

iii. Onerous contracts

Provision for onerous contracts, i.e. contracts where the expected unavoidable cost of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it, are recognised 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 reliable estimate of such obligation.



Note 3 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Computers	Furniture & fixtures	Office equipments	Leasehold improvements	Right of use assets	Total
Gross carrying amount						
As at April 1, 2024	5.28	-	0.38	-	-	5.66
Additions	1.27	0.24	0.13	-	-	1.64
Disposals / adjustments	0.37	-	-	-	-	0.37
As at March 31, 2025	6.18	0.24	0.51	-	-	6.93
Additions	4.95	-	0.13	5.63	55.02	65.73
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	0.15	-	-	0.15
As at March 31, 2026	11.13	0.24	0.49	5.63	55.02	72.51
Accumulated depreciation						
As at April 1, 2024	1.13	-	0.28	-	-	1.41
Depreciation expense#	3.39	0.00	0.01	-	-	3.40
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	4.52	0.00	0.29	-	-	4.81
Depreciation expense	1.96	0.02	0.09	1.26	12.99	16.32
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	0.06	-	-	0.06
As at March 31, 2026	6.48	0.02	0.32	1.26	12.99	21.07
Net carrying amount						
As at March 31, 2026	4.65	0.22	0.17	4.37	42.03	51.44
As at March 31, 2025	1.64	0.24	0.21	-	-	2.09

The amount is below rounding off norm adopted by the company

Note on property plant and equipment

i. Deemed Cost

On transition to Ind AS, the company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its property, plant and equipment as at April 1, 2023 measured as per previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property, plant & equipment.

Property, plant & equipment:

Property, Plant and Equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditure directly attributable to acquisition until the property, plant and equipment are ready for the intended use.

ii. Estimation of useful life of assets

The management has estimated the useful life of the various categories of tangible assets as indicated in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The estimated useful lives is as follows:

Asset class	Useful lives (in years)
Computers	3
Furniture & fixtures	10
Office equipment	5

Leasehold Improvements are depreciated over the period of lease.

iii. Depreciation / amortisation

a. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the Assets. The management has estimated the useful life of the various categories of tangible assets as indicated in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013

iv. Method of accounting depreciation

Depreciation / Amortisation has been calculated as per the Accounting Policy No.2 (h) of the Company and recognised as expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

v. Restriction on title - Nil ; 2025 Nil

vi. Contractual commitments - Nil ; 2025 Nil

vii. Impairment of assets - Nil ; 2025 Nil

viii. Lease related disclosure refer Note 31



4. Trade receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current		
Unsecured, considered good		
- Related parties	122.68	13.41
- Others	5.52	54.67
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	-	(3.96)
Total	128.20	64.12

Note:

- Trade receivable which are credit impaired Nil (2026: Nil ;2025: 3.96 lakhs)
- Financial Instruments : Refer note 34 for classification of financial instruments
- Related Party Disclosures : Refer note 21 for Related party disclosures
- Trade receivable ageing - Refer note 37

5.a Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance with banks		
In current accounts	169.89	85.12
Cash on hand	-	0.04
Total	169.89	85.16

Note:

- Financial Instruments : Refer note 34 for classification of financial instruments
- There are no repatriation restrictions with regard to cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the reporting period and prior periods

Cash and cash equivalents includes term deposits with original maturity period upto 3 months . Term deposits with original maturity period beyond three months upto twelve months have been included in Bank balances and Term deposits with original maturity period beyond twelve months have been included in other financial assets.

5.b Bank balance other than (ii) above

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Bank deposits with maturity of more than three months but less than 12 months	200.00	-
Total	200.00	-

6. Other financial assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non current		
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposit	10.62	-
Total	10.62	-
Current		
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposit	0.86	4.76
Other receivables	-	12.26
Related party	-	0.16
Advance to employees	0.63	-
Accrued interest but not due on fixed deposits	0.03	-
Total	1.52	17.18
Total other financial assets	12.14	17.18

Note:

- Financial Instruments : Refer note 34 for classification of financial instruments
- Related party disclosures : Refer note 21 for Related party disclosures

7. Other current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Unsecured, considered good		
Prepaid expenses	64.80	46.92
Advance to suppliers	-	1.32
Balance with government authorities	14.81	2.49
Unbilled revenue	-	6.18
- Related party	-	19.90
- Others	-	-
Total	79.61	76.81

Note:

- Related party disclosures : Refer note 21 for Related party disclosures



ZeTechno Products and Services Private Limited

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Notes forming part of the financial statements

(All amounts are in Indian rupees lakhs, except share data and as otherwise stated)

8. Income taxes

8.1 Deferred tax balance

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets in relation to		
Property, plant and equipment	0.62	0.23
Right of use assets	0.53	-
Provisions for employee benefits	11.61	4.69
Others	0.24	0.20
Total	13.00	5.12

2025-26	As at April 01, 2025	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	As at March 31, 2026
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets in relation to				
Property, plant and equipment	0.23	0.39	-	0.62
Right of use assets	-	0.53	-	0.53
Provisions for employee benefits	4.69	6.92	-	11.61
Remeasurement of defined benefits obligations	-	(0.12)	0.12	-
Others	0.20	0.04	-	0.24
Total	5.12	7.76	0.12	13.00

2024-25	As at April 01, 2024	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	As at March 31, 2025
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets in relation to				
Property, plant and equipment	(0.24)	0.48	-	0.23
Provisions for employee benefits	2.96	1.73	-	4.69
Remeasurement of defined benefits obligations	-	(0.76)	0.76	-
Others	-	0.20	-	0.20
Total	2.72	1.65	0.76	5.12

8.2. Current tax assets and liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current tax assets		
Advance tax (net of provisions)		11.52
Total current tax assets	-	11.52
Current tax liabilities		
Provision for Income tax (net)	23.13	-
Total	23.13	-



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(All amounts are in Indian rupees lakhs, except share data and as otherwise stated)

8.3 - Tax Expense

a) Recognised in statement of profit and loss

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	95.63	-
In respect of prior years	-	-
	95.63	-
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	(7.76)	(1.65)
Total	87.87	(1.65)

b) Recognised in other comprehensive income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	0.12	0.76
Total	0.12	0.76

c) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Rate (%)	Amount	Rate (%)	Amount
Profit Before Tax		351.18		(3.19)
Tax using the company's domestic tax rate	25.17%	88.38	25.17%	(0.80)
Effect of				
Non- deductible expenses	0.07%	0.24	26.73%	(0.85)
Others	(0.21)%	(0.75)	(0.31)%	0.01
Effective Tax		87.87		(1.65)

Deferred tax asset and deferred tax liabilities have been offset wherever the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off assets against liabilities representing current tax and the corresponding deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing taxation laws.

(d) Income Tax recognised directly in equity

There are no income tax recognised directly in equity for the year ended 31st March 2026 & 31st March 2025.

(e) Unrecognised deferred tax assets / (liabilities)

There are no temporary differences on which deferred tax assets / (liability) have not been recognised for the year ended 31st March 2026 & 31st March 2025.

(f) Tax losses carried forward

There are no tax losses for which deferred tax asset has been recognised



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Note 9 Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Authorised share capital:		
1,00,000 (2025 : 1,00,000) Equity shares of Rs.10 each	10.00	10.00
(i) Issued & Subscribed & Fully Paid-up:		
13,350 (2025 : 13,350) Equity shares of Rs.10 each	1.34	1.34
Total	1.34	1.34

Notes:

(A) Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the reporting period

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the reporting period	13,350	1.34	13,350	1.34
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Less: Shares bought back during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the reporting period	13,350	1.34	13,350	1.34

(B) Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Number of equity shares held	% of holding	Number of equity shares held	% of holding
Fully paid equity shares				
Saksoft Limited*	13,350	100.00%	13,350	100.00%

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

*Effective 29th January 2025, the Company became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Saksoft Limited pursuant to acquisition of 100% of its shareholding.

(C) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
i. Shares reserved for issue under options and contracts/ commitments for the sale of shares/ disinvestment	-	-
ii. The aggregate value of calls unpaid (including Directors and Officers of the Company)	-	-
iii. Shares forfeited	-	-

iv. The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 10/- per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholder in ensuing Annual General Meeting. The Company has not declared any dividend in the current and previous year. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.



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(D) Shares held by holding / ultimate holding company and/ or their subsidiaries/ associates:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Saksoft Limited - Holding company*		
13350 (2025 13350) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid	1.34	1.34
	1.34	1.34

*Effective 29th January 2025, the Company became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Saksoft Limited pursuant to acquisition of 100% of its shareholding.

(E) During the previous five years the company has not bought back its shares/ allotted shares as fully paid.

(F) During the previous five years the company has not allotted any shares as fully paid up pursuant to contract without payment being received in cash.

(G) During the previous five years the company not allotted any shares as fully paid by way of bonus shares

(H) i. Details of shareholding of promoters as at March 31, 2026

Name of shareholder	Number of shares	Percentage of total number of shares	Percentage of change during the year
Saksoft Limited - Holding company	13,350	100%	0%

ii. Details of shareholding of promoters as at March 31, 2025

Name of shareholder	Number of shares	Percentage of total number of shares	Percentage of change during the year
Saksoft Limited - Holding company*	13,350	100%	100%

*Effective 29th January 2025, the Company became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Saksoft Limited pursuant to acquisition of 100% of its shareholding.



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Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts are in Indian rupees lakhs, except share data and as otherwise stated)

Note 10 Other equity

Particulars	As at March 31 , 2026	As at March 31 , 2025
Retained earnings	303.39	40.08
Other comprehensive income	(1.89)	(2.25)
Balance at the end of the year	301.50	37.83

10.a Retained earnings

Particulars	As at March 31 , 2026	As at March 31 , 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	40.08	41.62
Net profit / (loss) for the year	263.31	(1.54)
Balance at the end of the year	303.39	40.08

10.b Other comprehensive income

Particulars	As at March 31 , 2026	As at March 31 , 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	(2.25)	-
Add: Additions during the year	0.36	(2.25)
Balance at the end of the year	(1.89)	(2.25)

Other comprehensive income

Other comprehensive income are those gains or losses which are not yet realised and excluded from the statement of profit and loss. It consists of remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset.

Note 11 Borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31 , 2026	As at March 31 , 2025
Unsecured non current		
Borrowings from related party		
From director	-	0.76
Unsecured current		
Borrowings from related party		
From Saksoft Limited (refer note 11(ii))	-	50.00
Total	-	50.76

Note:

- i) Related Party Disclosures : Refer note 21 for Related party disclosures
- ii) Short-term unsecured loan of Rs.50 lakh granted on 10-Feb-2025 for 6 months, repayable in full at term end, carrying interest at 6-month SBI MCLR . This unsecured loan is repaid in full during the year.
- iii) Period and amount of continuing default/default as on balance sheet date : Nil ; (PY: Nil)



Note 12 Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31 , 2026	As at March 31 , 2025
Non current - employee benefits		
Gratuity (Refer Note 22 B)	22.92	17.83
Total	22.92	17.83
Current - employee benefits		
Gratuity (Refer Note 22B)	1.60	0.82
Total	1.60	0.82
Total	24.52	18.65

Note 13 Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31 , 2026	As at March 31 , 2025
Trade Payables - current		
- Dues to micro enterprise and small enterprises (Refer Note 24)	0.13	0.65
- Dues to creditors other than micro enterprise and small enterprises	-	-
- To Related parties	-	-
- To Others	172.58	66.90
Total	172.71	67.55

i) Based on the information available with the Company , the company has identified suppliers who are registered as micro, small or medium enterprises under The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. Refer note 24

ii) Financial Instruments : Refer note 34 for classification of financial instruments

iii) Related party disclosures : Refer note 21 for Related party disclosures

iv) Refer Note 38 on ageing of trade payables

Note 14.a Lease liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31 , 2026	As at March 31 , 2025
Non - Current		
Lease liabilities (Refer note 31)	26.66	-
Total	26.66	-
Current		
Lease liabilities (Refer note 31)	17.42	-
Total	17.42	-
Total	44.08	-

Note 14.b Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31 , 2026	As at March 31 , 2025
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	0.59
Total	-	0.59

i) Related party disclosures : Refer Note 21 for Related party disclosures

Note 15 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31 , 2026	As at March 31 , 2025
Contract liability	74.86	64.96
Statutory liabilities	-	-
- Withholding tax	7.22	4.43
- Other statutory dues	4.92	15.80
Others	-	0.09
Total	87.00	85.28

(i) Contract liability

Revenue recognised during the period is Rs.64.96 (2025: Nil) that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period.



Note 16 Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Sale of services	1,221.96	326.02
Total	1,221.96	326.02

Note:**1. Disclosure under Ind AS 115**

The revenue from operations for the year ended 31st March 2026 and 31st March 2025 related to revenue from software services and sale of ServiceNow License.

i) Disaggregation of revenue

Revenue earned by the company is disaggregated by its sources based on geographical location as disclosed in note 36

ii) Reconciliation of revenue recognised in statement of profit and loss with contract price

	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Revenue as per the statement of profit and loss		
Sale of services	1,221.96	326.02
Total (a)	1,221.96	326.02
Add/(less) adjustment to contract price		
Foreign exchange variation claim	-	-
Price revision	-	-
Discount and rebate offered	-	-
Others	-	-
Total adjustment (b)	-	-
Contract price (a+b)	1,221.96	326.02

iii) Information about performance obligations

Performance obligations estimates are subject to change and are affected by several factors including change in scope of contracts, its termination, foreign currency adjustments and any other items influencing the measurement, collectability and performance of the contract.

For revenue recognition in respect of performance obligation satisfied at a "point in time" the following criteria is used for determining whether the customer has obtained "Control on asset"

- Transfer of significant risk and rewards
- Customer has legal right/title to the asset
- The entity has transferred the physical possession of the asset
- Customer has accepted the asset
- Entity has the present right to payment for the asset

iv) Information about contract balances

The Company classifies its right to consideration as either trade receivables or Contract asset. The Company's receivables are rights to consideration that are unconditional.

Unbilled revenue comprising revenue in excess of billing where the right to consideration is unconditional and is due only after passage of time. Unbilled revenue is recognised based on the satisfaction of performance obligations which is measured based on the satisfaction of the internal milestones by the company using the input method (i.e., resources consumed, costs incurred).

v) No non-cash considerations are received/given during the current/previous year.

vi) Remaining performance obligation

The remaining performance obligation disclosure provides the aggregate amount of the transaction price yet to be recognised as at the end of the reporting period and an explanation as to when the Company expects to recognise these amounts in revenue. Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115, the Company has not disclosed remaining performance obligation related disclosures for contracts where the revenue recognised corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed to date, typically those contracts where invoicing is on time-and-material and unit of work based contracts. Remaining performance obligation estimates are subject to change and are affected by several factors, including terminations, changes in scope of contracts, periodic revaluations, adjustment for revenue that has not materialised and adjustments for currency fluctuations.

Revenue recognised during the period is Rs.64.96 (2025: Nil) that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period.

Revenue recognised in the reporting period from performance obligations satisfied (or partially satisfied) in previous periods (for example, changes in transaction price). Nil (2025: Nil)



Note 17 Other income

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Exchange fluctuation gain (net)	-	7.04
Interest income	0.56	-
Other income	1.26	0.02
Total	1.82	7.06

Note 18 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Salaries and wages, commission and other allowances	451.76	215.73
Contribution to provident and other funds	14.20	10.21
Gratuity	6.35	4.50
Staff welfare expenses	8.20	11.11
Total	480.51	241.55

Note 19 Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Interest expense		
Other borrowing cost (Refer Note 21)	1.71	0.59
Interest expense on lease liabilities	4.20	-
Other interest charges	2.02	0.01
Total	7.93	0.60

Note 20 Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Rent	2.92	8.16
Insurance	0.71	2.66
Rates and taxes	0.44	3.47
Repairs to maintenance		
Others	12.58	2.92
Communication expenses	2.17	0.26
Bad debts written off	-	2.71
Provision for bad and doubtful debts*	-	3.96
Auditors remuneration	5.51	1.50
Membership & subscription	3.51	8.55
Legal, Professional and consultancy charges	1.81	25.87
Power and fuel	1.54	1.32
Advertisement, publicity and sale promotion	-	-
Travelling expenses	10.28	5.48
Exchange fluctuation (net)	3.52	-
Miscellaneous expenses	0.29	1.34
Total	45.28	68.20

Auditors' remuneration consists of :

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Statutory audit fee	4.00	1.50
Other matters	1.51	-
Total auditors' remuneration	5.51	1.50

* During the year, amount of Rs.3.96 lakh was written off and adjusted against the provision for expected credit loss.



21. Related party transactions

Names of Related parties and related party relationships

A Nature of relationship		Name of Related party	
Enterprise which has significant influence - Holding company		Saksoft Limited, India - W.e.f 29/01/2025	
Enterprises over which Directors exercise significant influence		1. Saksoft Inc, USA 2. Saksoft Pte Ltd, Singapore 3. MC Consulting Pte Ltd, Singapore 4. MC Consulting Malaysia SDN 5. Saksoft Solutions Limited, UK 6. Acuma Solutions Limited, UK 7. Dreamorbit Inc, USA 8. Solveda LLC, USA 9. Solveda, UK 10. Solveda Software India Private Limited, India 11. Augmento Labs Private Limited, India 12. Ceptes Software Private Limited, India 13. Ceptes Software LLC, Dubai, (up to 18 September 2025) 14. Ceptes Dofware Inc 15. Sak Industries Private Limited and its subsidiaries 16. Sakserve Private Limited, India	
B Nature of relationship		Name of Related party	Managerial position held
Key Management Personnel		Pattam Vidyasagar Patro	Director
		Aditva Krishna	Director
		Niraj Kumar Ganeriwala	Director
		Avantika Krishna	Director
C Nature of relationship		Name of Related party	Nature of Relation
Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel		Om Prasad Patro	Brother of Pattam Vidyasagar Patro
		P Sanjukta Kumari Patro	Mother of Pattam Vidyasagar Patro
D Transactions entered during the year			
Nature of transaction		2025-2026	2024-2025
Sale of services/products			
Dreamorbit Inc.		160.47	13.63
Acuma Solutions Limited, UK		404.66	6.18
Zetechno Limited		-	11.46
Saksoft Inc.		212.92	-
Saksoft Limited		183.94	-
Reimbursement			
Dreamorbit Inc.		-	12.26
Borrowings/(repayment) net			
Pattam Vidyasagar Patro		(0.76)	(1.82)
Saksoft Limited		(50.00)	50.00
Interest			
Saksoft Limited		1.71	0.59
Salary and allowance paid			
Pattam Vidyasagar Patro		89.21	26.48
P Sanjukta Kumari Patro		-	3.67
Om Prasad Patro		13.51	11.00



E. Year end balances

Description	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade receivable		
Dreamorbit Inc.	-	13.41
Saksoft Limited	-	-
Saksoft Inc	21.10	-
Acuma Solutions Limited, UK	38.83	-
	62.75	-
Other receivable		
Dreamorbit Inc.	-	12.26
Loans and advances		
Saksoft Limited	-	50.00
Pattam Vidyasagar Patro	-	0.76
Interest accrued		
Saksoft Limited	-	0.59
Unbilled revenue		
Acuma Solutions Limited, UK	-	6.18

22. Disclosure under Indian Accounting Standard 19**A. Defined contribution plan**

The Company makes contribution to Provident Fund, which is a defined contribution plan for its qualifying employees. The Company recognised Rs.14.20/- (For the year ended March 31, 2025: Rs.10.21/-) towards Provident Fund contribution in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The contribution payable to this plan by the Company is at rates specified in the rules of the Scheme.

B. Post retirement benefit - defined benefit plan

The Company operates a gratuity plan covering qualifying employees. The benefit payable is the greater of the amount calculated as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 or the Company scheme applicable to the employee. The benefit vests upon completion of five years of continuous service and once vested it is payable to employees on retirement or on termination of employment. In case of death while in service, the gratuity is payable irrespective of vesting. The scheme is unfunded.

i. Expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss :

The expenses charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for period along with the corresponding charge of the previous period is presented in the table below:

Particulars	Period Ended	
	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Current service cost	-	3.69
Past service cost	5.10	-
Administration expenses	-	-
Interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	-	-
(Gains) / losses on settlement	1.25	0.81
Total expense charged to statement of profit and loss	6.35	4.50



ii. Amount recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income

The total amount of remeasurement items and impact of liabilities assumed or settled, if any, which is recorded immediately in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) during the period is shown in the table below:

Particulars	Period ended	
	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Opening amount recognized in OCI outside profit and loss account	3.01	-
Remeasurements during the period due to:		
Changes in financial assumptions		
Changes in demographic assumptions	(0.82)	0.79
Experience adjustments	(2.21)	
Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	2.56	2.22
Adjustment to recognize the effect of asset ceiling	-	-
Closing amount recognized in OCI outside profit and loss account	2.54	3.01

iii. Net Liability recognised in the balance sheet

Particulars	As at	
	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
1. Present value of defined benefit obligation as at 31st March	24.52	18.65
2. Current portion of the above	1.60	0.82
3. Non current portion of the above	22.92	17.83

iv. Change in the defined benefit obligation:

Particulars	Period ended	
	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
1. Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	18.64	11.77
2. Expenses Recognised in Profit and Loss Account		
Current service cost	-	-
Past service cost	5.10	3.69
Interest on defined benefit obligation	-	-
Remeasurements due to:	1.25	0.81
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from change in financial assumptions	-	-
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from change in demographic assumptions	(0.82)	0.79
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising on account of experience changes	(2.21)	-
Benefits paid	2.56	2.22
Liabilities assumed / (settled)*	-	(0.63)
Liabilities extinguished on settlements	-	-
Reduction on disposal of discontinued operations	-	-
Closing of defined benefit obligation	24.52	18.64

v. Actuarial assumptions at the valuation date

Particulars	Period ended	
	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Discount rate (p.a.)	7.15%	6.85%
Salary escalation rate (p.a.)	7.00%	7.00%
Mortality rate	IALM (2012-14)	IALM (2012-14)
	Ultimate	Ultimate

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, takes into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand factors in the employment market. The expected return on plan assets is based on expectation of the average long-term rate of return expected on investments of the fund during the estimated term of the obligations.



vi. Sensitivity analysis:

Gratuity is a lump sum plan and the cost of providing these benefits is typically less sensitive to small changes in demographic assumptions. The key actuarial assumptions to which the benefit obligation results are particularly sensitive to are discount rate and future salary escalation rate. The following table summarizes the impact in percentage terms on the reported defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period arising on account of an increase or decrease in the reported assumption by 50 basis points.

Particulars	Period Ended March 31, 2026	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Discount rate		
a Discount rate -50 bps		
a Discount rate +50 bps % impact	25.91	19.87
b Discount rate +50 bps	5.68%	6.56%
b Discount rate -50 bps % impact	23.24	17.53
	-5.23%	-5.97%
Salary escalation rate		
a Rate -50 bps		
a Rate +50 bps % impact	23.69	17.78
b Rate +50 bps	-3.37%	-4.62%
b Rate -50 bps % impact	25.35	19.57
	3.36%	4.95%

Maturity profile of the gratuity defined benefit obligation is given below:

Maturity year	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Year 1		
Year 2	1.60	0.82
Year 3	1.73	0.94
Year 4	1.70	1.02
Year 5	1.53	1.20
Year 6 +	1.62	1.25
	56.11	48.70

Risk characteristics of the defined benefit plan**Market risk (Interest rate)**

Market risk is a collective term for risks that are related to the changes and fluctuations of the financial markets. The discount rate reflects the time value of money. An increase in discount rate leads to decrease in Defined Benefit Obligation of the plan benefits & vice versa. This assumption depends on the yields on the corporate/government bonds and hence the valuation of liability is exposed to fluctuations in the yields as at the valuation date.

Longevity risk

The impact of longevity risk will depend on whether the benefits are paid before retirement age or after. Typically for the benefits paid on or before the retirement age, the longevity risk is not very material.

Actuarial risk**Salary increase assumption**

Actual Salary increase that are higher than the assumed salary escalation, will result in increase to the Obligation at a rate that is higher than expected.

Attrition/withdrawal assumption

If actual withdrawal rates are higher than assumed withdrawal rates, the benefits will be paid earlier than expected. Similarly if the actual withdrawal rates are lower than assumed, the benefits will be paid later than expected. The impact of this will depend on the demography of the company and the financials assumptions.

Regulatory risk

Any changes to the current Regulations by the Government, will increase (in most cases) or Decrease the obligation which is not anticipated. Sometimes, the increase is many fold which will impact the financials quite significantly.

The Government of India has consolidated multiple existing labour legislations effective 21st November 2025 into a unified framework comprising four Labour Codes collectively referred to as the 'New Labour Codes'. The Company has assessed and disclosed the incremental impact of these changes, taking into consideration the best information available read with the FAQs released by Ministry of Labour & Employment and Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. The New Labour Codes has resulted in estimated one time increase in provision for employee benefits of the Company amounting to Rs. Nil and the same has been recognized as an exceptional item in the current reporting period. The Company continues to monitor developments on the rules to be notified by regulatory authorities, including clarifications/additional guidance from authorities and will continue to assess the accounting implications basis such developments/ guidance.



23. Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Basic:		
Profit after tax	263.31	(1.54)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding as at the end of the year	13,350	13,350
Basic earnings per share	1,972.37	(11.51)
Diluted:		
Profit after tax	263.31	(1.54)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding as at the end of the year	13,350	13,350
Diluted earnings per share	1,972.37	(11.51)

24. Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at April 1, 2025
a. The principal and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid as at 31st March:		
Principal *	0.13	0.65
Interest	Nil	Nil
b. The interest paid by the Company in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act along with the amount of the payment made beyond the appointed day during the year ending 31st March:		
Principal *	Nil	Nil
Interest	Nil	Nil
c. The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act 2006	Nil	Nil
d. The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	Nil	Nil
e. The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such dates when the interest due as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006	Nil	Nil

* The information as required to be disclosed pursuant under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act, 2006) has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the company.

25. Statement of compliances

The financial statement are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) [as notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") read with Rule 3 of the companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2023], and other relevant provision of the Act.

26. Operating cycle

As per the requirement of Schedule III to the companies Act, 2013, the operating cycle has been determined at company level, as applicable.

27. Impairment of assets

Company has analysed indications of impairment of assets. On the basis of assessment of internal and external factors, none of the assets has found indications of impairment of its assets.

28. Contractual commitments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at April 1, 2025
(a) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided as on 31 March (net of advances):	-	-
(b) Other commitments i.e., Non cancellable contractual commitments (i.e., Cancellation of which will result in a penalty disproportionate to the benefits involved) as on 31 March	-	-
Total	-	-

29. Contingent liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
NIL	-	-
Total	-	-

30. Contingent assets :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
NIL	-	-
Total	-	-



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Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

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Note 31. Leases

(i) The following amount have been recognised in the statement of profit and loss

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Interest on lease liabilities	4.20	-
Income recognised- security deposit	0.55	-
Depreciation on right to use	12.99	-
Total cash outflow for leases	(14.53)	-

Impact of adoption of Ind AS 116 on the Balance Sheet

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Right to use asset	42.03	-
Lease liabilities	44.08	-

(ii) Extension and termination options

Extension and termination options are included in the property lease agreements. These are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in the group's operations.

(iii) Critical judgements in determining the lease term:

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated).

(iv) The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 on an undiscounted basis:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Current year	14.53	-
One to two years	21.17	-
Two to three years	22.22	-
More than 3 years	5.62	-

v. On transition to Ind AS, the Company has adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" using modified retrospective approach. The company recognises right of use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the unexpired lease period and has decided to measure lease liability and ROU asset at the present value of the remaining lease payments.

The above lease contracts, entered by company pertains to building taken on lease for business purposes. The company has restriction with respect to disposal of these assets.

vi. Depreciation has been charged to ROU Assets on a straight line method based on the lease term and is included under depreciation and amortization expense in the statement of profit and loss.

(v) Net debt reconciliation

Particulars	Lease liability	Cash	Total
Net debts as on March 31, 2024	-	65.43	65.43
Cash flows	-	19.73	19.73
Net debts as on March 31, 2025	-	85.16	85.16
Cash flows	14.53	84.73	99.26
Addition on account of recognition of RoU asset	(55.02)	-	(55.02)
Interest expense	(3.59)	-	(3.59)
Deletion on account of termination of RoU asset	-	-	-
Net debts as on March 31, 2026	(44.08)	169.89	125.81



32. Foreign exchange exposure

Pursuant to the announcement of the ICAI requiring the disclosure of "Foreign Exchange Exposure", the major currency-wise exposure as on 31 March 2026 is given below. (Previous year figures are shown in brackets)

Currency	Payables		Receivable		Contingent Liability	
	Foreign Currency	Indian Rupee Equivalent	Foreign Currency	Indian Rupee Equivalent	Foreign Currency	Indian Rupee Equivalent
USD	1.00	93.87	0.42	39.88	-	-
GBP	-	-	0.52	64.95	-	-
USD	(0.71)	(60.69)	(0.47)	(47.31)	-	-
GBP	-	-	(0.07)	(7.55)	-	-

33. Capital management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as going concerns while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investors, creditors and market confidence to sustain future development of the business. During the year, the Company strengthened its capital position through increase in equity and repayment of borrowings. As at March 31, 2025, the Company is fully equity funded with no outstanding borrowings, as compared to the previous year where debt constituted 56% of the total capital structure. The capital structure of the Company consists of debt and equity as per table below.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Total equity attributable to equity share holders of the Company	302.84	39.17
Current borrowings	-	50.00
Non-current borrowings	-	0.76
Total debt held by the Company	-	50.76
Total capital (Equity and Debt)	302.84	89.93
Equity as a percentage of total capital	100%	44%
Debt as a percentage of total capital	0%	56%

34. Financial Instruments

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

Particulars	Fair value hierarchy	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Financial assets:			
Non Current:			
Amortized Cost			
Others financial assets	3	10.62	-
Current:			
Amortized Cost			
Trade and other receivables	3	128.20	64.12
Cash and cash equivalents	3	169.89	85.16
Bank balance		200.00	-
Others financial assets	3	1.52	17.18
TOTAL ASSETS		510.23	166.46
Financial Liabilities:			
Non Current:			
Amortized Cost			
Borrowings	3	-	0.76
Lease liabilities	3	26.66	-
Current:			
Amortized Cost			
Borrowings	3	-	50.00
Lease liabilities	3	17.42	-
Trade payables	3	172.71	67.55
Other financial liabilities	3	-	0.59
TOTAL LIABILITIES		216.79	118.91

Fair value hierarchy

Level 1 - Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using 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).



35. Financial risk management

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks, credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk, viz. foreign currency risk and interest rate risk. The Company has a risk management policy to manage & mitigate these risks.

The Company's risk management policy aims to reduce volatility in financial statements and aims to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks as summarized below.

Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to the financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and other financial assets carried at amortised cost.

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentration of credit risk consists of trade receivables, investments, loans, cash and cash equivalents, other balances with banks and other financial assets. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. By their nature, all such financial assets involve risks, including the credit risk of non-performance by counterparties.

The Company periodically assesses the credit quality of the counterparties by taking into account their financial position, past experience, ageing of accounts receivables and any other factor determined by individual characteristic of the counterparty.

Trade and other receivables:

The credit exposure of trade and other receivables is primarily on account of receivable from customers. The Company has a process in place to monitor outstanding receivables on a monthly basis.

The maximum amount of exposure to credit was as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade receivables	128.20	64.12
Cash and cash equivalents	169.89	85.16
Bank balance	200.00	-
Other financial assets	1.52	17.18
TOTAL	499.61	166.46

Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to encounter its financial obligations associated with financial liabilities as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, to maintain sufficient liquid funds to meet its liabilities on the due date. The Company consistently generates sufficient cash flows from operations (with adequate reserves) and has access to multiple sources of funding (banking facilities and loans from promoter company) to meet the financial obligations and maintain adequate liquidity for use.

The processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by Senior Management.



Maturity profile of the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities based on contractual payments is as below:

Particulars	Year 1 (Current)	1 - 2 years	2 years and above
As at March 31, 2026			
Borrowings	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	-	-
Trade payables	17.42	26.66	-
Other financial liabilities	172.71	-	-
	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025			
Borrowings	50.00	0.76	-
Trade payables	67.55	-	-
Other financial liabilities	0.59	-	-

Market risk:

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Such changes in the values of financial instruments may result from changes in the foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, credit, liquidity and other market changes. The Company's exposure to market risk is primarily on account of foreign currency exchange rate risk.

Foreign currency risk:

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rate. The majority of the Company's assets are located in India and Indian rupee being the functional currency of the Company. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to operating activities.

Exposure to foreign currency

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	USD	GBP	USD	GBP
Trade payable	1.00	-	0.71	-
Trade receivable	0.42	0.52	0.47	0.07
Net exposure	0.58	(0.52)	0.24	(0.07)

Sensitivity analysis:

A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of the INR, against USD would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in foreign currency and affected equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecasts sales and purchases.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
USD - Increase by 5%	(2.70)	(1.03)
USD - Decrease by 5%	2.70	1.03
GBP - Increase by 5%	3.25	0.38
GBP - Decrease by 5%	(3.25)	(0.38)

36. Segment information

Revenue earned by the company is disaggregated by its sources based on geographical location

Geographic location of customers	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Sale of services		
India	366.42	209.87
Outside India	855.54	116.15



37. Ageing Schedule - Trade Receivables

Particulars	Outstanding as on 31st March 2026 from the due date of payment					TOTAL
	less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	>3 years	
Undisputed - considered good	128.20	-	-	-	-	128.20
Undisputed - having significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - having significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-

Particulars	Outstanding as on 31st March 2025 from the due date of payment					TOTAL
	less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	>3 years	
Undisputed - considered good	65.67	-	2.41	-	-	68.08
Undisputed - having significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed - credit impaired	(1.55)	-	(2.41)	-	-	(3.96)
Disputed - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - having significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-

38. Ageing Schedule - Trade Payables

Particulars	Outstanding as at 31st March 2026 from the due date of payment					TOTAL
	Not due	less than year	1-2 years	2-3 years	>3 years	
Undisputed dues - MSME	0.13	-	-	-	-	0.13
Undisputed dues - Others	73.89	98.69	-	-	-	172.58
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-

Particulars	Outstanding as at 31st March 2025 from the due date of payment					TOTAL
	Not due	less than year	1-2 years	2-3 years	>3 years	
Undisputed dues - MSME	-	0.65	-	-	-	0.65
Undisputed dues - Others	4.86	62.04	-	-	-	66.90
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-



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39. Details of benami property held

The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Group for holding any Benami property.

40. Borrowing secured against current assets

The Company has no outstanding borrowings from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Therefore, no quarterly returns or statements of current assets have been filed by the Company with banks or financial institutions

41. Wilful defaulter

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

42. Relationship with struck off companies

The Company does not have any transactions with companies which are struck off.

43. Compliance with number of layers of companies

The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on number of layers) Rules, 2017.

44. Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements

The Competent authority in terms of section 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013, has not approved any scheme of arrangement during the current year or in previous financial year.

45. Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium

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

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

b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

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

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

b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries



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46. Undisclosed Income

The Company do not have any transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961

47. Details of crypto currency or virtual currency

The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

48. Valuation of property, plant and equipment

The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) during the current or previous year.

49. Title deeds of immovable properties not held in name of the Company

There are no immovable property and hence not applicable.

50. Registration of charges or satisfaction with registrar of companies

There are no charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

51. Utilisation of borrowings availed from banks and financial institutions

The company has not availed any borrowings during the year from banks and financial institutions.

52. Recent 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.

In May 2025, MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025. The Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

In August 2025, MCA notified the following amendments to:

a) 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 Company has no impact of these amendments in its classification criteria of current and non-current liabilities.

b) 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.

c) Ind AS 107 has been amended to add supplier finance arrangements as a factor that may cause concentration of liquidity risk. The Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

d) Ind AS 12, International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules applicable immediately - The amendments provide a temporary mandatory relief from deferred tax accounting for top-up tax and disclose that they have applied the relief. This relief is immediate and applies retrospectively.



53. Analysis of Ratios

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	As at 31-03-2026	As at 31-03-2025	% Change	Reason for major variance
1. Current Ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	1.92	1.25	0.54	Increase is the ratio due to higher current assets by increased sales, trade receivables, and improved collections during the year.
2. Return on Equity Ratio	Net income	Average shareholder equity	7.15	(0.09)	(78.42)	Increase in the ratio is due to improvement in profitability during the current year as compared to losses incurred in the previous
3. Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Revenue from operations	Avg accounts receivable	12.71	7.31	0.74	Increase in the ratio is due to increase in revenue from operation and improved collection
4. Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Purchase of services and other expenses	Avg accounts payable	0.97	1.37	(0.29)	Increase in ratio is due to increase in third party charges and performance incentive.
5. Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from operations	Working capital	4.41	6.45	(0.32)	Year-On-Year revenue Growth is 275%. Hence there is improvement in the ratio
6. Net Profit Ratio	Net profit	Revenue from operations	0.22	(0.01)	(19.56)	Increase in the ratio is due to increase in revenue from operation.
7. Return on Capital Employed	EBIT (Earnings before interest and tax)	Capital employed (total assets - current liabilities)	1.02	(0.04)	(23.74)	Increase in the ratio is due to increase in revenue from operation resulting in higher profitability.
8. Return on Investment	Net income	Cost of investment	-	-	-	NA
9. Debt Equity Ratio	Total debt	Shareholder's equity	-	0.02	(1.00)	Decrease in the ratio is due to full repayment of borrowings during the current year.
10. Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available for debt service Net profit + Depreciation + finance cost	Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	47.32	(0.66)	(72.23)	Increase in the ratio is due to reduction in debt obligations during the current year.



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Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts are in Indian rupees lakhs, except share data and as otherwise stated)

54. Previous year's figures have been regrouped/reclassified, wherever necessary, to conform to the current year's classification.

See accompanying notes to the financial statements
As per our report of even date attached.

For Suri & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 004283S



Harieharan M
Partner
Membership No: 240075



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
ZeTechno Products and Services Private Limited



P. Vidyasagar Pattam
Director
DIN: 07765245



Niraj Kumar Ganeriwala
Director
DIN: 03560704

Date: 22-05-2026
Place: Bengaluru

Date: 22-05-2026
Place: Hyderabad

Date: 22-05-2026
Place: Chennai

