Denave India Private Limited

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026

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

	Note	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	22.54	25.92
Right-of-use assets	4	90.87	52.83
Other Intangible assets	5	44.63	13.31
Intangible assets under development	6	-	4.09
Financial assets			
- Other financial assets	8	22.40	16.09
Deferred tax assets, net	14	64.22	42.06
Other tax assets, net	9	160.18	118.72
Other non-current assets	10	28.37	1.73
`		**433.21**	**274.75**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
- Trade receivables	11	907.39	935.08
- Cash and cash equivalents	12	617.50	202.96
- Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	13	142.32	340.31
- Loans	7	1.49	2.47
- Other financial assets	8	10.79	17.31
Other current assets	10	58.47	46.31
Total current assets		**1,737.96**	**1,544.44**
Total assets		**2,171.17**	**1,819.19**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	15	16.81	16.81
Other equity	15	1,158.27	959.46
Total equity		**1,175.08**	**976.27**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Lease liabilities	16	47.49	23.68
Provisions	17	79.24	61.22
Total non-current liabilities		**126.73**	**84.90**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Lease liabilities	16	45.27	28.38
- Trade payables			
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and	18	46.06	75.37
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	18	71.99	91.66
- Other financial liabilities	19	444.06	335.55
Other current liabilities	20	204.55	183.21
Provisions	17	51.82	40.51
Current tax liabilities, (net)	21	5.61	3.34
Total current liabilities		**869.36**	**758.02**
Total liabilities		**996.09**	**842.92**
Total equity and liabilities		**2,171.17**	**1,819.19**

Material accounting policies 1 & 2

The notes from 1 to 40 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

As per our separate report of even date attached

for **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration no. 101248W/W-100022

PRINCE SHARMA
Digitally signed by PRINCE SHARMA
Date: 2026.05.08 14:42:14 +05'30'

Prince Sharma
Partner
Membership No. 521307
Place: Gurugram
Date: 08-May-2026

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Denave India Private Limited
CIN - U85110DL1999PTC190362

SUNIL MUNSHI
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Date: 2026.05.08 11:53:37 +05'30'

Sunil Munshi
Director
DIN: 11498991

Place: Noida
Date: 08-May-2026

TANGIRALA RAGHUNANDANA
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Date: 2026.05.08 12:26:46 +05'30'

Raghunandana Tangirala
Director
DIN: 00628914

Place: Chennai
Date: 08-May-2026

Denave India Private Limited

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

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

	Note	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Income			
Revenue from operations	22	5,879.96	5,303.26
Other income	23	19.59	26.22
Total income		**5,899.55**	**5,329.48**
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	24	4,591.10	4,063.14
Sub contract expenses	25	600.14	585.80
Finance costs	26	8.85	2.34
Depreciation and amortization expense	27	64.93	46.00
Other expenses	28	449.34	419.29
Total expenses		**5,714.36**	**5,116.57**
Profit before tax		**185.19**	**212.91**
Tax expense:			
Current tax	14	23.23	20.45
Deferred tax	14	(20.31)	1.60
Total tax expense		**2.92**	**22.04**
Profit for the year		**182.27**	**190.87**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans		(7.35)	(11.85)
- Income tax effect on above	14	1.85	2.98
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Exchange differences on translating financial statements of foreign operations		67.77	22.22
Total other comprehensive income		**62.27**	**13.35**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**244.54**	**204.22**
Earnings per equity share			
(Face value of equity shares of Rs. 10/- each)			
Basic earnings per share (in Rs.)	29	10.85	11.36
Diluted earnings per share (in Rs.)	29	10.48	10.80

Material accounting policies 1 & 2

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Prince Sharma
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Membership No. 521307

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Sunil Munshi
Director
DIN: 11498991

Place: Noida
Date: 08-May-2026

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Raghunandana Tangirala
Director
DIN: 00628914

Place: Chennai
Date: 08-May-2026

Denave India Private Limited
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2026
(All amounts are in Millions of Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital	Note	Amount
Balance as at April 1, 2024	15	**16.81**
Shares issued during the year	15	**0.71**
Changes in equity share capital due to Buy back of shares	15	**(0.71)**
Balance as at March 31, 2025	15	**16.81**
Balance as at April 1, 2025	15	**16.81**
Balance as at March 31, 2026	15	**16.81**

B. Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus					Items of other comprehensive income	Total
	General reserve	Security Premium	Capital redemtion reserve	Employee Stock options reserve	Retained earnings	Exchange differences on translating financial statements of foreign operations	
Balances as at April 1, 2025	**-**	**32.63**	**1.78**	**33.96**	**854.46**	**36.63**	**959.46**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	182.27	-	182.27
ESOP Reserve created during the year (Refer note 36A)	-	-	-	7.21	-	-	7.21
Dividend Paid (Refer note 15)	-	-	-	-	(52.94)	-	(52.94)
Other comprehensive income for the year*	-	-	-	-	(5.50)	67.77	62.27
Balances as at March 31, 2026	**-**	**32.63**	**1.78**	**41.17**	**978.29**	**104.40**	**1,158.27**
Balances as at April 1, 2024	**-**	**-**	**1.07**	**57.72**	**787.95**	**14.41**	**861.15**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	190.87	-	190.87
Other comprehensive income for the year*	-	-	-	-	(8.87)	22.22	13.35
Shares issued against esop reserve		32.63	-	(32.63)	-	-	-
Buy-back of equity shares (including buy back tax) (Refer note 36A)	-	-	-	-	(114.78)	-	(114.78)
Transfer to Capital Redemption Reserve (Refer note 15)	-	-	0.71	-	(0.71)	-	-
ESOP Reserve created during the year (Refer note 36A)	-	-	-	8.87	-	-	8.87
Balances as at March 31, 2025	**-**	**32.63**	**1.78**	**33.96**	**854.46**	**36.63**	**959.46**

*Remeasurement loss on Defined benefit plans has been transferrred from other comprehensive income to retained earnings

Material accounting policies 1 & 2
The notes from 1 to 40 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

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Prince Sharma
Partner
Membership No. 521307

Place: Gurugram
Date: 08-May-2026

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Denave India Private Limited
CIN - U85110DL1999PTC190362

SUNIL MUNSHI Digitally signed by SUNIL MUNSHI Date: 2026.05.08 11:54:50 +05'30'

Sunil Munshi
Director
DIN: 11498991

Place: Noida
Date: 08-May-2026

TANGIRALA RAGHUNANDANA Digitally signed by TANGIRALA RAGHUNANDANA Date: 2026.05.08 12:27:27 +05'30'

Raghunandana Tangirala
Director
DIN: 00628914

Place: Chennai
Date: 08-May-2026

Denave India Private Limited

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

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

Particulars	Note	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
A. Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		185.19	212.91
Adjustment for:			
Depreciation and amortisation expense	27	64.93	45.99
Loss on sale of Assets	28	-	0.05
Interest income on fixed deposits	23	(15.36)	(19.36)
Interest Income on fair valuation of Security deposits	23	(1.10)	(0.54)
Finance costs	26	8.85	2.34
Provision for bad and doubtful debts (net)	28	7.94	2.01
Equity-settled share-based payment transactions		7.21	8.87
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) / loss, net		(7.32)	(2.91)
		250.34	**249.36**
Net Changes in:			
Trade receivables		19.75	(94.28)
Loans		0.98	0.94
Financial assets		(0.78)	(10.55)
Other assets		(38.80)	(8.23)
Trade payables		(48.98)	(72.77)
Financial liabilities		108.51	32.50
Other current liabilities		21.34	85.70
Provisions		21.98	9.00
Cash generated from operating activities		**334.34**	**191.67**
Income taxes paid, net		(62.41)	(59.87)
Net cash generated from operating activities		**271.93**	**131.80**
B. Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment, other intangible assets and intangible assets under development		(43.72)	(32.49)
Investment in bank deposits		(584.56)	(340.30)
Proceeds from maturity of bank depoists		782.55	160.80
Interest received		17.40	13.66
Net cash from (used in) investing activities		**171.67**	**(198.35)**
C. Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of share capital		-	0.71
Principal payment of lease liabilities		(42.02)	(24.17)
Payment for Buy-back of equity shares including Buy Back Tax		-	(115.50)
Dividend paid		(52.94)	-
Finance costs paid		(1.87)	(0.38)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(96.83)**	**(139.34)**
D. Increase / (decrease) during the year (A + B + C)		**346.77**	**(205.89)**
E. Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		202.96	386.63
Effect of movements in exchange rates on cash held	15	67.77	22.22
F. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (D + E)	**12**	**617.50**	**202.96**

Denave India Private Limited
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2026
(All amounts are in Millions of Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Reconciliation of the cash and cash equivalents as per the cash flow statement			
Balances with banks			
- In current accounts		517.30	202.53
-on Deposits with original maturity of less than three months		100.00	-
Cash on hand		0.20	0.43
Total		**617.50**	**202.96**
Material accounting policies	1 & 2		

The notes from 1 to 40 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

As per our separate report of even date attached

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Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration no. 101248W/W-100022

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Prince Sharma
Partner
Membership No. 521307

Place: Gurugram
Date: 08-May-2026

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
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CIN - U85110DL1999PTC190362

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Date: 2026.05.08 11:55:16 +05'30'

Sunil Munshi
Director
DIN: 11498991

Place: Noida
Date: 08-May-2026

TANGIRALA RAGHUNANDANA
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Date: 2026.05.08 12:27:45 +05'30'

Raghunandana Tangirala
Director
DIN: 00628914

Place: Chennai
Date: 08-May-2026

(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupees, except share data and as stated)

1. Corporate information

Denave India Private Limited ("the Company") was incorporated on January 12, 1999. The Company is domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The registered office of the Group (Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as 'Group') is located at No. 406A, Indraprastha Tower, 6, Commercial Complex, Wazirpur, New Delhi – 110052. The Group is engaged in the business of Sales Enablement & Other support and Staffing services. These consolidated financial statements comprise the Company and its subsidiaries referred to collectively as the ("Group"). The Group primarily operates through its office at Noida, registered office and having offices located in different states of India. The Group is a material subsidiary of Updater Services Limited.

1A. Basis of preparation

1.1 Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 (including comparative figures) are authorised by the Board on May 8, 2026.

Details of the Group's material accounting policies are included in note 2.

1.2 Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following items;

Items	**Measurement basis**
Certain financial assets and liabilities	Fair value
Net defined benefit asset/ liability	Fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligations
Equity settled Share Based Payments	Fair value
Lease liability	Present value of remaining lease payments discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application
Right to Use Asset	Amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognised in the balance sheet immediately before the date of initial application

1.3 Use of estimates and judgments

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

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

Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Note 2(4) and 38: Leases - whether an arrangement contains a lease;
- Note 2(5) and 33: Financial instruments: Classification and measurement.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainty

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties at the reporting date that have the most significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses is mentioned below.:-

- Note 2(2) and 2(3): Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets;
- Note 2(6): Impairment test on financial and non-financial assets; key assumptions underlying recoverable amounts;
- Note 2(9) and Note 34: recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources; and
- Note 2(8) and Note 17: measurement of defined benefit obligation; key actuarial assumptions.

1.4 Measurement of fair values

A number of the Group's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in 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 asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group uses observable market data as far as possible. The inputs used to measure the fair value of assets or liabilities fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. Accordingly, the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

Management uses various valuation techniques to determine fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available). This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument. Management based on its assumptions on observable data as far as possible but where it not available, the management uses the best information available. Estimated fair values may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date (also refer note s). The Group recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

1.5 Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries
The consolidated financial statements include the parent company and its subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company (a) has power over the investee, (b) it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and (c) has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct relevant activities of the investee.
Relevant activities are those activities that significantly affect an entity's returns. The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements listed above.
In assessing control, potential voting rights that currently are exercisable and other contractual arrangements that may influence control are taken into account. The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the effective date of acquisition and up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate.

Transactions eliminated on consolidation
Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses (except for foreign currency transaction gains or losses) arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with equity-accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

1.6 Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees which is also the functional currency of the holding company. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest millions, unless otherwise indicated.

1.7 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group at their functional currency spot rates at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Exchange differences that arise on settlement of monetary items or on reporting at each balance sheet date are recognised as income or expenses in the period in which they arise. Non-monetary items which are carried at historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rates at the date of transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign operations: The assets and liabilities of foreign operations (subsidiaries) including fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, if any, are translated into INR, the functional currency of the holding company, at the exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated into INR at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions or an average rate if the average rate approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency translation differences are recognised in OCI and accumulated in other equity.

1.8 Current and non-current classification

Based on the time involved between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Group has identified twelve months as its operating cycle for determining current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet.

2. Material accounting policies

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared applying material accounting policies and measurement bases summarized below.

1. **Revenue recognition**

The Group derives revenue primarily from sales enablement & other support and staffing services

The Group recognizes revenue when it satisfies performance obligations under the terms of its contracts, and control of its services is transferred to its customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Group expects to receive from its customers in exchange for those services. This process involves identifying the customer contract, determining the performance obligations in the contract, determining the contract price, allocating the contract price to the distinct performance obligations in the contract, and recognizing revenue when the performance obligations have been satisfied.

Taxes assessed by a government authority that are both imposed on and concurrent with a specific revenue-producing transaction, that are collected by the Group from a customer, are excluded from Revenue from operations.

A performance obligation is satisfied over time if one of the following criteria are met:

— the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits as the entity performs;

— the entity’s performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or

— the entity’s performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the entity, and the entity has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date

If control transfers over time, an entity selects a method to measure progress that is consistent with the objective of depicting its performance.

Staffing Services and Sales Enablement and other support Services

Revenue from Staffing Services and Sales Enablement and other support services is recognised on accrual basis on performance of the Services agreed and the Customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefit as and when the services are rendered/milestones are completed.

The Group has adopted the ‘as-invoiced' practical expedient for performance obligation satisfied over time with respect to certain fixed price contracts. It permits an entity to recognize revenue in the amount to which it has a right to invoice the customer if that amount corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed to date.

Contract assets are recognized when revenue recognized is more than billing and right to consideration is conditional upon factors other than the passage of time. Unbilled receivables are recognized where the right to consideration is unconditional and only the passage of time is required before the payment is due (i.e., only act of invoicing is pending). Contract liability is Company's obligation to transfer goods or services to customers when there is excess billing over the revenue recognized.

Other Income

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the effective interest rate. Interest income is included under the head "other income" in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or

In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

2. Property, plant and equipment

2.1 Recognition and measurement

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Items of property, plant and equipment (including capital-work-in progress) are measured at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises:

- purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable taxes on purchase (goods and service tax, value added tax), after deducting trade discounts and rebates.
- any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use, estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.
- The cost of a self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the item to working condition for its intended use, and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

The component of assets are capitalized only if the life of the components vary significantly and whose cost is significant in relation to the cost of the respective asset, the life of the component in assets are determined based on technical assessment and past history of replacement of such components in the assets. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as separate asset is derecognised when replaced.

Any gain/ loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

2.2 Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

2.3 Depreciation:

a. Depreciation is calculated on the cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values. It is recognized on a straight-line basis, over useful life of buildings and other equipment as prescribed under Schedule II of Companies Act, 2013.

b. Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is charged over the estimated useful life of the asset or part of the asset as evaluated on technical assessment and in accordance with Part A of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, on a straight-line basis.

c. The estimated useful life of the property, plant and equipment on technical assessment followed by the Group is furnished below:

Asset category	Management estimate of useful life (in years)	Useful life as per Schedule II (in years)
Office Equipment	3	5
Furniture and fixtures	5	10
Computer and accessories	3-6	3-6
Vehicles	8	8-10

Leasehold Improvements are depreciated over the leasehold period or useful life estimated by management, whichever is lesser.

d. Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted, if necessary, for each reporting period.

e. On property, plant and equipment added/ (disposed) off during the year, depreciation is charged on pro-rata basis from/ (up to) the date on which asset is ready for use/ (disposed off).

3. Intangible assets

3.1 Recognition and Measurement

Intangible assets (including internally developed intangibles) having finite useful lives are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, such intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

3.2 Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognised in statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Intangible assets comprising of Computer Software and Technology are amortised on a straight line basis over the estimated useful life of 3 to 5 years. Amortisation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted if necessary, for each reporting period.

Development expenditure is capitalized as part of the cost of the resulting intangible asset only if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable and the Group intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset. Otherwise, it is recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, development expenditure is measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

4. Leases

The Group assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the group assesses whether: (1) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (2) the group has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (3) the group has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the group recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less(short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the group recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Certain lease arrangements includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets 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 unless the asset does not generate cashflows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of the leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the group changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

5. Financial instruments

5.1 Recognition and initial measurement:

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

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus or minus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

5.2 Financial assets

5.2.1 Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets:

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified and measured based on the entity's business model for managing financial asset and contractual cash flow characteristics of financial asset at:

a. Those measured at amortised cost.
b. Those to be measured at Fair value through other comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)
c. Those to be measured at Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL);

a. Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- assets that are held within a business model where objective is to hold financial assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- contractual terms gives rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding.

These assets are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

b. Financial assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (‘OCI’)

Financial assets is measured at Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- assets that are held within a business model where objective is both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- contractual terms giving rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to represent subsequent changes in the investment’s fair value in OCI. This election is to be made on an investment-by-investment basis.

c. Financial assets at Fair Value Through profit and loss

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets: Business model assessment

The Group makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and the information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of assets;

- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group's management

- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;

- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g., whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Group's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Group considers:
- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable interest rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows from specified assets

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a significant discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that pertains or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL
These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortised cost
These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets at FVOCI
These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to profit or loss.

Investment in equity instruments in subsidiary
Investments in equity instruments in subsidiaries is carried at cost less provision for impairment, if any

5.3 Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

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

5.4 De-recognition

Financial assets

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

If the Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Group also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

5.5 Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

6. Impairment

6.1 Impairment of financial instruments

The Group recognise loss allowance for expected credit loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

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

Evidence that a financial asset is credit - impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being past due;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Group on terms that the Group would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Loss allowances for trade receivables, loans, are measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. Lifetime expected credit losses are credit losses that result from all possible default events over expected life of financial instrument.

12-month expected credit losses are the portion of expected credit losses that result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

In all cases, the maximum period considered when estimating expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Group's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward looking information.

The Group assumes that credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is past due.

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the recipient is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is past due.

6.1.1 Measurement of expected credit losses

ECL are measured in a manner that they reflect unbiased and probability weighted amounts determined by a range of outcomes, taking into account the time value of money and other reasonable information available as a result of past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate.

As a practical expedient, the Group uses a provision matrix to measure lifetime ECL on its portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is prepared based on historically observed default rates over the expected life of trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At each reporting date, the historically observed default rates and changes in the forward-looking estimates are updated.

The Group provides for impairment of investment in subsidiaries. Impairment exists when there is a diminution in value of the investment and the recoverable value of such investment is lower than the carrying value of such investment.
ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognised as income/ expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss under the head 'Other expenses

6.1.2 Presentation of allowance for expected credit losses in the balance sheet

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

6.1.3 Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Group determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

6.2 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

The recoverable amount of a CGU (or an individual asset) is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the CGU (or the asset).

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment loss recognised in respect of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU if any, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets of the CGU (or group of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.

In respect of other assets for which impairment loss has been recognised in prior periods, the Group reviews at each reporting date whether there is any indication that loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in estimates used to determine recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made only to an extent that asset's carrying amount does not exceed carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation/ amortisation, if no impairment loss was recognised.

7. Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in the statement of profit and loss or to an item recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

The Group has determined that interest and penalties related to income taxes, including uncertain tax treatments, do not meet the definition of income taxes, and therefore accounted for them under Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

i. ***Current tax***

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. Calculation of current tax is based on tax rates in accordance with tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

ii. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary difference between carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Temporary differences in relation to a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for a specific lease are regarded as a net package (the lease) for the purpose of recognising deferred tax.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on the reversal of relevant taxable temporary differences. If the amount of taxable temporary differences is insufficient to recognise a deferred tax asset in full, then future taxable profits, adjusted for reversals of existing temporary differences, are considered, based on the business plans of the Group. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

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

8. Post-employment benefits and short-term employee benefits

8.1 Short term employee benefit obligations:

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid e.g., under short-term bonus, if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

8.2 Post-employment obligation:

8.2.1 Defined benefit plans:

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Group's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Group, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan (‘the asset ceiling’). In order to calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised immediately in OCI. The Group determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in profit or 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 (‘past service cost’ or ‘past service gain’) or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Group recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

8.2.2 Defined contribution plans:

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. The Group makes specified monthly contributions towards Government administered provident fund scheme. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized as an employee benefit expense in the statement of profit or loss in the period during which the related services are rendered by employees. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

8.3 Other long-term employee benefit obligations:

The Group’s net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits other than post-employment benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any related assets is deducted. The obligation is measured on the basis of an annual independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. Remeasurement gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

8.4 Share based payment arrangements

The grant date fair value of equity-settled share-based payment arrangements granted to employees is generally recognised as an employee benefits expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the vesting period of the awards. The amount recognised as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards for which the related service and non-market performance conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognised is based on the number of awards that meet the related service and non-market performance conditions at the vesting date.

For share-based payment awards with non-vesting conditions, the grant date fair value of the share-based payment is measured to reflect such conditions and there is no true-up for differences between expected and actual outcomes.

When the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognised by the Group is the grant date fair value of the unmodified award, provided the vesting conditions (other than a market condition) specified on grant date of the award are met.

Further, additional expense, if any, is measured and recognised as at the date of modification, in case such modification increases the total fair value of the share-based payment plan or is otherwise beneficial to the employee.

Group Share based payments

The group recognizes all stock-based compensation as a cost in the financial statements. Equity-classified awards are measured at the grant date fair value of the award. The group has recorded compensation expense based on estimated grant date fair value using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model and estimates the number of forfeitures expected to occur.

Stock based compensation benefits have been issued by the holding company (Updater Services Limited) and are charged back to the group.

9. Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions:

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Expected future operating losses are not provided for. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

Onerous contract

A contract is considered to be onerous when the expected economic benefits to be derived by the Group from the contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision for an onerous contract is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before such a provision is made, the Group recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

Contingent liabilities:

Whenever there is possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because (a) it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or (b) the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability are considered as contingent liability. The Group does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the consolidated financial statements.

Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

10. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events including a bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders, share split and reverse share split (consolidation of shares).

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are considered for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period unless they have been issued at a later date. In computing the dilutive earnings per share, only potential equity shares that are dilutive and that either reduces the earnings per share or increases loss per share are included.

11. Cash and cash equivalents and cash flow statement

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, together with other short-term, highly liquid investments maturing within three months from the date of acquisition and which are readily convertible into cash and which are subject to only an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/ (loss) before extraordinary items and tax is appropriately classified for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future receipts or payments. In cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, balances with banks in current accounts and other short- term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

12. Segment reporting

Operating segments, segment information has been provided in the consolidated financial statements of the Group in accordance with Ind AS 108.

13. Recently issued accounting pronouncements

On 7 May 2025 and 13 August 2025, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2025 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2025, respectively. These amendments are applicable for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025. The amendments effective from 1 April 2025 did not result in any impact on the company's consolidated financial statements.

Amendment applicable from 1 April 2026

Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements) The amendment clarifies the principles for determining the classification of long-term borrowings as current or non-current in cases where compliance with specified covenants is required, and enhances related disclosure requirements. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any impact on its consolidated financial statements.

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

3 Property, plant and equipment

Reconciliation of carrying amounts	Leasehold improvements	Furniture and Fixtures	Computers and data processing units	Vehicles	Office Equipment	Total
Cost						
Balance as at April 1, 2024	**4.41**	**0.05**	**62.56**	**3.62**	**7.21**	**77.85**
Additions	0.40	-	11.74	0.23	2.75	15.12
Disposals	-	-	(0.31)	-	-	(0.31)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**4.81**	**0.05**	**73.99**	**3.85**	**9.96**	**92.66**
Additions	-	-	8.08	-	3.88	11.96
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**4.81**	**0.05**	**82.07**	**3.85**	**13.84**	**104.62**
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance as at April 1, 2024	**2.67**	**0.03**	**41.11**	**1.25**	**2.65**	**47.71**
Depreciation	0.55	-	16.53	0.37	2.42	19.87
Disposals	-	-	(0.24)	-	-	(0.24)
Foreign exchange fluctuation/ adjustments	0.01	-	(0.45)	-	(0.16)	(0.60)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**3.23**	**0.03**	**56.95**	**1.62**	**4.91**	**66.74**
Depreciation	0.43	-	12.80	0.33	2.99	16.55
Foreign exchange fluctuation/ adjustments	0.09	-	(1.63)	0.01	0.32	(1.21)
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**3.75**	**0.03**	**68.12**	**1.96**	**8.22**	**82.08**
Carrying amounts						
As at March 31, 2025	**1.58**	**0.02**	**17.04**	**2.24**	**5.04**	**25.92**
As at March 31, 2026	**1.06**	**0.02**	**13.95**	**1.89**	**5.62**	**22.54**

Notes :
1. There are no assets pledged for borrowings.
2. Refer note 34 for Capital Commitments
3. The Group does not have any immovable property .

4 Right of use assets

Reconciliation of carrying amount	Right of use assets	Total
Cost		
Balance as at April 1, 2024	**68.27**	**68.27**
Additions	40.86	40.86
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**109.13**	**109.13**
Additions	75.77	75.77
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**184.90**	**184.90**
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance as at April 1, 2024	**33.87**	**33.87**
Amortization	24.74	24.74
Foreign exchange fluctuation/ adjustments	**(2.31)**	(2.31)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**56.30**	**56.30**
Amortization	43.84	43.84
Foreign exchange fluctuation/ adjustments	(6.11)	(6.11)
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**94.03**	**94.03**
Net block		
As at March 31, 2025	**52.83**	**52.83**
As at March 31, 2026	**90.87**	**90.87**

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

5 Other Intangible assets

Reconciliation of carrying amount	Technology	Computer software	Total
Cost			
Balance as at April 1, 2024	**-**	**1.75**	**1.75**
Additions	12.57	0.72	13.29
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**12.57**	**2.47**	**15.04**
Additions	35.71	0.15	35.86
As at March 31, 2026	**48.28**	**2.62**	**50.90**
Accumulated amortization			
Balance as at April 1, 2024	**-**	**0.34**	**0.34**
Amortisation	0.70	0.69	1.39
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**0.70**	**1.03**	**1.73**
Amortisation	3.84	0.70	4.54
As at March 31, 2026	**4.54**	**1.73**	**6.27**
Net block			
As at March 31, 2025	**11.87**	**1.44**	**13.31**
As at March 31, 2026	**43.74**	**0.89**	**44.63**

6 Intangible assets under development

Reconciliation of carrying amount	Technology	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2024	**-**	**-**
Additions	16.66	16.66
Disposals	(12.57)	(12.57)
As at March 31, 2025	**4.09**	**4.09**
Additions	31.61	31.61
Disposals	(35.70)	(35.70)
As at March 31, 2026	**-**	**-**

Intangible Assets under development Ageing Schedule

Particulars	Amount in Intangible Assets under development for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at 31 March 2025					
Projects in progress	4.09	-	-	-	4.09
As at 31 March 2026					
Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-

		As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
		Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
7	**Loans**				
	(Unsecured, Considered good unless stated otherwise)				
	Loans to employees	-	1.49	-	2.47
		-	**1.49**	**-**	**2.47**

a) The above are interest free loans given to employees. The terms and conditions of the loans given are not prejudicial to the Group's interest. The repayment of principal has been stipulated and the repayments have been regular. There is no overdue amount as at the year end.

b) There is no loan given falling due during the year, which has been renewed or extended or fresh loans given to settle the overdues of existing loans given to the same party.

		As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
		Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
8	**Other financial assets**				
	Security deposits	22.40	6.69	16.09	11.18
	Interest accrued on fixed deposits	-	4.10	-	6.13
		22.40	**10.79**	**16.09**	**17.31**
9	**Other tax assets, net**				
	Advance income tax, net of provision	146.06	-	104.60	-
	Income tax paid under protest	14.12	-	14.12	-
		160.18	**-**	**118.72**	**-**
10	**Other assets**				
	Prepaid expenses	0.64	26.52	1.73	37.94
	Advances to suppliers	-	29.20	-	7.08
	Balance with Government authorities	-	0.35	-	0.30
	Staff Advance	-	2.40	-	0.97
	Contract Assets (refer note 22)	27.73	-	-	-
	Others	-	-	-	0.02
		28.37	**58.47**	**1.73**	**46.31**

		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
11	**Trade receivables**		
	Trade receivables considered good - Unsecured	907.39	935.08
	Trade receivables- credit impaired	25.36	18.06
	Total trade receivables	**932.75**	**953.14**
	Loss allowance	(25.36)	(18.06)
	Net trade receivables	**907.39**	**935.08**
	Of the above, trade receivables from related parties are as below:-		
	Total trade receivables from related parties (refer note 35)	0.84	1.06
	Less: Loss allowance	-	-
	Net trade receivables	**0.84**	**1.06**
	Movement in loss allowance on trade receivables		
	Opening balance	18.06	15.59
	Add: Loss allowance created during the year	10.31	2.01
	Less: Bad debts during the year	(2.37)	-
	Add: Exchange difference (net)	(0.64)	0.46
	Closing balance	**25.36**	**18.06**

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

Ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from the due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables								
(i) Considered good- Unsecured	341.92	454.07	111.40	-	-	-	-	907.39
(ii) Credit impaired	-	-	8.74	0.29	0.82	10.56	4.95	25.36
Disputed trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(i) Considered good- Unsecured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
								-
Total	**341.92**	**454.07**	**120.14**	**0.29**	**0.82**	**10.56**	**4.95**	**932.75**
Less : Loss allowance	-	-	8.74	0.29	0.82	10.56	4.95	25.36
Net trade receivables	**341.92**	**454.07**	**111.40**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**907.39**

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from the due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables								
(i) Considered good- Unsecured	324.29	513.18	97.61	-	-	-	-	935.08
(ii) Credit impaired	-	-	0.54	0.78	10.09	5.12	1.53	18.06
Disputed trade receivables								
(i) Considered good- Unsecured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
								-
Total	**324.29**	**513.18**	**98.15**	**0.78**	**10.09**	**5.12**	**1.53**	**953.14**
Less : Loss allowance	-	-	0.54	0.78	10.09	5.12	1.53	18.06
Net trade receivables	**324.29**	**513.18**	**97.61**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**935.08**

		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
12	**Cash and Cash equivalents**		
	Cash on hand	0.20	0.43
	-on current accounts	517.30	202.53
	-on Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	100.00	-
	Total cash and cash equivalents	**617.50**	**202.96**
13	**Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents**		
	Deposits with remaining maturity of less than 12 months	142.32	340.31
	Total bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	**142.32**	**340.31**

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

14 Income tax

A Amount recognized in statement of profit and loss

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Current tax (a)		
-tax relating to current year	23.23	20.45
Deferred tax (b)		
Benefits attributable to - origination and reversal of temporary differences	(20.31)	1.60
Tax expense (a) + (b)	**2.92**	**22.04**

B Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026 Tax (expense) / benefit	Year ended March 31, 2025 Tax (expense) / benefit
- Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans	1.85	2.98
Total	**1.85**	**2.98**

C Reconciliation of effective tax rate (ETR)

	Year ended March 31, 2026		Year ended March 31, 2025	
	%	Amount	%	Amount
Profit before tax		**185.19**		**212.91**
Tax using the Group's domestic tax rate	25.17%	46.61	25.17%	53.58
Effect of:				
- Disallowance of CSR expenditure	0.51%	0.95	0.35%	0.74
- Income of subsidiaries exempted or taxable at lower rate	-5.27%	(9.76)	-0.92%	(1.96)
- 80JJAA deduction	-19.82%	(36.70)	-11.45%	(24.38)
- Others	0.98%	1.82	-2.79%	(5.93)
Effective tax rate / tax expense	**1.57%**	**2.92**	**10.35%**	**22.04**

Decrease in ETR is due to increase in deduction under section 80JJAA on account of additional employee cost incurred and increase in income of subsidiaries exempted or taxable at lower rates.

D Recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following

Particulars	Deferred tax assets		Deferred tax liabilities		Net deferred tax (assets) / liabilities	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	6.18	7.91	-	-	6.18	7.91
Right of Use Assets	-	-	(14.65)	(9.58)	(14.65)	(9.58)
Lease Liabilities	15.03	9.31	-	-	15.03	9.31
Provision for doubtful debts	2.13	2.71	-	-	2.13	2.71
Provision for employee benefits and others	39.19	31.73	-	-	39.19	31.73
Deduction available u/s 80JJAA	16.34	-	-	-	16.34	-
	78.87	**51.64**	**(14.65)**	**(9.58)**	**64.22**	**42.06**

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

		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
15	**Share capital and other equity**		
A	**Equity Share Capital**		
	Authorised:		
	5,00,00,000 (March 31, 2025 - 5,00,00,000) Equity shares of ₹ 1/- each	**50.00**	**50.00**
	Issued, Subscribed and Paid up:		
	1,68,06,358 (March 31, 2025 - 1,68,06,358) number of equity Shares of ₹ 1/- each fully paid	16.81	16.81
		16.81	**16.81**

15.1 Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
At the commencement of the year	16,806,358	16.81	16,806,358	16.81
Add : Shares issued during the year	-	-	712,870	0.71
Less : Shares extinguished on buy back during the year (refer note below)	-	-	(712,870)	(0.71)
As at the end of the year	**16,806,358**	**16.81**	**16,806,358**	**16.81**

Note

The Board of Directors at its meeting held on September 6th, 2024 approved a proposal to buy-back upto 7,12,870 equity shares of the holding company for an aggregate consideration not exceeding INR 99.97 Mns, being 20.60% of the total amount of the fully paid up equity share capital and free reserves of the standalone financial statements as on 31 March 2024. The shareholders approved the same on September 10th,2024 by way of a special resolution. A letter of Offer was made to all eligible shareholders. The Company bought back 7,12,870 equity shares out of the shares that were tendered by eligible shareholders and extinguished the equity shares on September 24, 2024. Capital redemption reserve was created to the extent of share capital extinguished INR 0.71 million. The Company has paid a buy back tax of INR 15.52 million under section 115QA.

The Board of Directors of the Company, at its meeting held on 11th September 2025 had declared an interim dividend of ₹ 3.15 per equity share of face value ₹1 each amounting to ₹52.94 Million. The declaration and payment of dividend is in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed thereunder, including Section 123 of the Act, to the extent applicable.

15.2 Shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Group

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025		
	No. of shares held	% of holding	No. of shares held	% of holding	Increase / (Decrease) in % of holding
Updater Services Limited	15,053,352	89.57%	15,053,352	89.57%	0%
Matrix Business Services India Private Limited	1,753,000	10.43%	1,753,000	10.43%	0%

15.3 Shares held by the holding company, the ultimate holding company, their subsidiaries and associates

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
Particulars	No. of shares held	% of holding	No. of shares held	% of holding
Updater Services Limited	15,053,352	89.57%	15,053,352	89.57%
Matrix Business Services India Private Limited	1,753,000	10.43%	1,753,000	10.43%

15.4 Shares held by promoters

Name of the shareholder	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025		% of change during the year
	No. of Shares	% of total shares	No. of Shares	% of total shares	
Updater Services Limited	15,053,352	89.57%	15,053,352	89.57%	0.00%

15.5 Rights, preferences, and restrictions attached to shares
Equity Shares

The Group has a single class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 1/-. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the Group's residual assets on winding up. The equity shareholders are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time. The voting rights of an equity shareholder on a poll (not on show of hands) are in proportion to his/its share of the paid-up equity share capital of the Group. Voting rights cannot be exercised in respect of shares on which any call or other sums presently payable has not been paid. Failure to pay any amount called up on shares may lead to their forfeiture.
On winding up of the Group, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the residual assets of the Group, remaining after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to the number of equity shares held.

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

Aggregate number of bonus shares issued, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date:

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Equity shares bought back by the Group	712,870	1,070,000	-	-	-

Also refer note 15.1

15.6 Shares reserved for issue under Employee Stock options

Terms attached to stock options granted/ share purchase plan to employees are described in Note 36 regarding share-based payments.

15.7 Capital management

The Group's capital management objective is to ensure adequate return to the shareholder by maintaining the optimal capital structure. The Group's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. It sets the amount of capital required on the basis of annual business and long-term operating plans which include capital and other strategic investments.

For the purpose of the Group's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Group. The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value.

Management assesses the Group's capital requirements in order to maintain an efficient overall financing structure. The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments, as it deems necessary, in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.

B Other Equity	**As at March 31, 2026**	**As at March 31, 2025**
a) Movement in Reserves & Surplus		
i) Capital redemtion reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	1.78	1.07
Add: Amount transferred from Retained earnings	-	0.71
Balance at the end of the year	**1.78**	**1.78**
ii) Retained Earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	854.46	787.95
Add:- Profit for the year	182.27	190.87
Less:- Dividend Paid	(52.94)	-
Less:- Tax on buy-back of equity shares	-	(15.52)
Less:- Buy-back of equity shares	-	(99.97)
Less:- Other Comprehensive loss during the year	(5.50)	(8.87)
Balance at the end of the year	**978.29**	**854.46**
iii) Employee stock option reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	33.96	57.72
Add: ESOP Reserve created during the year	7.21	8.87
Less: Shares issued against esop reserve	-	(32.63)
Balance at the end of the year	**41.17**	**33.96**
iv) Foreign currency translation reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	36.63	14.41
Add: Additions during the year	67.77	22.22
Balance at the end of the year	**104.40**	**36.63**
v) Security Premium		
Balance at the beginning of the year	32.63	-
Add: Against shares issued during the year	-	32.63
Balance at the end of the year	**32.63**	**32.63**
Closing balance	**1,158.27**	**959.46**

b) Nature and purpose of reserves:

Capital redemtion reserve: Balance of Capital redemption reserve represents the amount equal to the nominal value of shares bought back. The same may be utilised in accordance with the provision of Companies Act, 2013

Retained earnings: Retained earnings are the profits that the Group has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

Employee stock option reserve: Share based payments reserves represents employee share based expense recognised in fair valuation of option expenses on ESOPs granted to employees.

Foreign Currency Translation Reserve: Foreign currency translation reserve are exchange differences on translating financial statements of foreign operations.

Security Premium: Security Premium represents premium recognised on account of shares issued against ESOP reserve.

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

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
16 Lease liabilities				
Lease liabilities (also refer note 38)	47.49	45.27	23.68	28.38
	47.49	**45.27**	**23.68**	**28.38**

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
17 Provisions				
Provision for employee benefits				
Provision for gratuity	59.41	44.79	46.76	36.99
Provision for compensated absences	19.83	7.03	14.46	3.52
	79.24	**51.82**	**61.22**	**40.51**

i) Gratuity

The following tables summarize the components of net benefit expenses recognized in the statement of profit and loss and the funded status and amounts recognized in the balance sheet for the Gratuity.

The Group has its defined benefit gratuity plan as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The plan entitles an employee, who has rendered at least five years of continuous service, to gratuity payable on termination of his employment at the rate of fifteen days wages for every completed year of service or part thereof in excess of six months, based on the rate of wages last drawn by the employee concerned.

These defined benefit plans expose the Group to actuarial risks, such as longevity risk, interest rate risk and market (investment) risk.

The Group obtains an actuarial valuation from an independent actuary measured using projected unit credit method to determine the liability as at the reporting dates.

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Amount recognized in statement of profit and loss	23.05	16.91
Amount recognized in other comprehensive income	7.35	11.85
	30.40	**28.76**
Recognized in statement of profit and loss		
Current service cost	17.15	12.00
Interest cost on benefit obligation	5.90	4.91
	23.05	**16.91**
Recognized in other comprehensive loss		
Actuarial loss arising from change in financial assumptions	(18.68)	4.00
Actuarial loss arising from experience adjustments	26.03	7.85
	7.35	**11.85**

	Period ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Changes in present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:		
Balance at the beginning of the year	83.75	67.75
Interest cost	5.90	4.91
Current service cost	17.15	12.00
Benefits paid	(9.95)	(12.76)
Actuarial loss on obligation	7.35	11.85
Balance at the end of the year	**104.20**	**83.75**

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Principal actuarial assumptions used		
Discount rate	7.90%	7.04%
Salary escalation rate	5.50%	5.50%
Attrition rate		
- Up to 30 Years	90.00%	90.00%
- 31 - 44 years	50.00%	50.00%
- Above 44 years	40.00%	40.00%

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

17 ***Provisions (continued)***

Sensitivities

	Year ended March 31, 2026		Year ended March 31, 2025	
A. Discount rate	**Increase**	**Decrease**	**Increase**	**Decrease**
> Sensitivity level	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%
> Impact on defined benefit obligation	(0.82)	0.84	(0.67)	0.69
Defined benefit obligation	(105.02)	(103.36)	(84.43)	(83.06)
B. Salary escalation rate				
> Sensitivity level	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%
> Impact on defined benefit obligation	0.77	(0.77)	0.63	(0.62)
Defined benefit obligation	(103.43)	(104.97)	(83.12)	(84.37)

ii) Compensated absences

The Group's net obligation in respect of Compensated absences is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. The obligation is measured on the basis of an annual independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method

Bifurcation of Present value of Obligation	**As at March 31, 2026**	**As at March 31, 2025**
Current	7.03	3.52
Non- current	19.83	14.46
	26.86	**17.98**

Financial assumptions		
Discount rate	7.90%	7.04%
Salary Growth rate	5.50%	5.50%

	As at March 31, 2026	**As at March 31, 2025**
18 Trade payables		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note below)	46.06	75.37
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	71.99	91.66
	118.05	**167.03**
Of the above, trade payable to related parties are as below:		
Trade payables due to related parties (refer note 35)	0.18	0.17

Dues to micro and small enterprises - As per Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('MSMED' Act)

i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of the year;	45.43	74.75
ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of the year;	0.63	0.63
iii). the amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year;		
iv). the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act;	-	-
v). the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year;	0.63	0.63
vi). The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	0.63	0.63

The above disclosures have been provided based on the information available with the group in respect of the registration status of its vendors/suppliers.

All trade payables are 'current'. The group's exposure to currency and liquidity risks related to trade payables is disclosed in note 33.

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

18 Trade payables *(continued)*

18 (a) Ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Unbilled dues	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from the due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed dues							
(i) MSME	32.49	13.16	0.41	-	-	-	46.06
(ii) Others	56.97	8.53	6.49	-	-	-	71.99
Disputed dues							
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**89.46**	**21.69**	**6.90**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**118.05**

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Unbilled dues	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from the due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed dues							
(i) MSME	51.13	10.66	13.40	0.19	-	-	75.38
(ii) Others	64.87	12.80	13.98	-	-	-	91.65
Disputed dues							
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**116.00**	**23.46**	**27.38**	**0.19**	**-**	**-**	**167.03**

	As at 'March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
19 Other financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost		
Employee benefits payable	427.91	318.87
Due to holding company (Group share based payments)	16.06	16.37
Others	0.09	0.31
	444.06	**335.55**

	As at 'March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
20 Other current liabilities		
Advance from customers	21.16	16.86
Contract Liabilities	72.85	62.25
Statutory dues	110.54	104.10
	204.55	**183.21**

	As at 'March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
21 Other tax liabilities		
Provision for tax, (net)	5.61	3.34
	5.61	**3.34**

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

		Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
22	**Revenue from operations**		
	see accounting policy note 2 (1)		
	Revenue from contracts with customers	5,879.96	5,303.26
		5,879.96	**5,303.26**
	(i) Disaggregated revenue information		
	Sales Enablement & Other support services	2,643.64	2,553.24
	Staffing Services	3,236.32	2,750.02
		5,879.96	**5,303.26**
	(ii) Timing of revenue recognition		
	Services transferred over time	5,879.96	5,303.26
	(iii) Revenue segment information		
	India	4,309.09	3,717.93
	Singapore	1,196.07	1,210.50
	Malaysia	292.76	264.28
	Others	82.04	110.55
		5,879.96	**5,303.26**
	(iv) Reconciliation of revenue recognised with the contracted price		
	Revenue as per contracted price	5,894.33	5,320.30
	Adjustments for:		
	Discounts	14.37	17.04
	Total revenue from contract with customers	**5,879.96**	**5,303.26**

(v) Contract assets and liabilities

The following disclosure provides information about receivables, contract assets and liabilities from contracts with

Trade receivables (refer note 11)	907.39	935.08
Contract Assets (refer note 10)	27.73	-
Contract Liabilities (refer note 20)	72.85	62.25

The contract assets primarily relate to the Group's reimbursement right in respect of employees where there is contractual right to receive reimbursement from customers, pursuant to paragraph 116 of Ind AS - 19.

The contract liabilities primarily relate to the advance consideration received from customers for services to be delivered. This will be recognised as revenue when as and when the services are rendered during next year.

Movement in Contract Assets		
Opening Balance	-	-
Additions during the year	27.73	-
Billed during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	27.73	-
Movement in Contract Liabilities		
Opening Balance	62.25	24.28
Additions during the year	318.72	137.17
Revenue recognised during the year	(308.12)	(99.20)
Closing Balance	72.85	62.25

23	**Other income**		
	Interest Income		
	- on fixed deposits	15.36	19.36
	- on fair valuation of Security deposits	1.10	0.52
	- on fair valuation of employee loans (Ind AS 109)	-	0.02
	Other non-operating income	3.13	6.32
		19.59	**26.22**

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

		Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
24	**Employee benefits expense**		
	Salaries, wages and bonus	4,303.53	3,794.01
	Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note below)	268.06	244.41
	Share based payments to employees		
	- Equity Settled^	6.91	11.65
	Staff welfare expenses	12.60	13.07
		4,591.10	**4,063.14**

The Group makes contributions determined as a specified percentage of employee salaries, in respect of qualifying employees towards employee provident fund, which is defined contribution plan. The same is charged to statement of Profit and loss as and when it is accrued. The amount recognized as expense towards such provident fund contribution aggregated to Rs. 161.26 (March 31, 2025: Rs. 140.18)

^ Out of the share based payment expense, Rs. 7.21 (31 March 2025 - Rs. 8.86) relates to the company's share based payment expense and (Rs. 0.30) - Reversal (31 March 2025 - Rs. 2.79 - Expense) is on account of the holding company's share based payment expense.

25	**Sub contract expenses**		
	Sub contract expenses	600.14	585.80
		600.14	**585.80**

Note: Sub contract expenses consists to other direct costs directly relating to revenue from operations

26	**Finance costs**		
	Interest expense on financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss		
	- on lease liabilities	6.98	1.96
	- on others	1.87	0.38
		8.85	**2.34**
27	**Depreciation and amortization expense**		
	Depreciation of property, plant & equipment (refer note 3)	16.55	19.87
	Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 5)	4.54	1.39
	Depreciation of Right-of-use assets (refer note 4)	43.84	24.74
		64.93	**46.00**

		Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
28	**Other expenses**		
	Legal & professional charges	26.13	33.83
	Communication Expenses	32.84	31.22
	Marketing Expenses	23.51	25.60
	Computer Hire Charges	7.49	8.97
	Licence Fee	65.74	35.05
	Recruitment & Training expenses	26.72	22.12
	Rent	12.85	12.34
	Insurance	44.26	35.54
	Travelling and Conveyance	157.91	162.51
	Repairs & Maintenance:		
	- Office	6.03	6.43
	- Others	4.12	1.92
	Power and Fuel	5.60	6.42
	Provision for bad and doubtful debts (net)	7.94	2.01
	Miscellaneous expenses	1.34	1.57
	Foreign exchange loss, (net)	17.81	20.92
	Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility (refer note 31)	3.78	2.95
	Rates & taxes	0.07	0.10
	Bank Charges	1.39	1.32
	Printing & Stationery	3.81	8.42
	Loss of sale of assets	-	0.05
		449.34	**419.29**

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

29 Earnings per share (EPS)

		Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Profit attributable to equity shareholders	A	182.27	190.87
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding as at reporting date for basic EPS	B	16,806,358	16,806,358
Add: Potential equity shares	C	588,147	873,554
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding as at reporting date for diluted EPS	D= B + C	17,394,505	17,679,912
Basic earnings per equity share (in Rs.)	E = A/B	**10.85**	**11.36**
Diluted earnings per share (in Rs.)	F = A/D	**10.48**	**10.80**

30 Other statutory information

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

(ii) The Group has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or virtual currency.

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

(iv) The Group has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any persons or entities, 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 Group (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

(v) The Group has not received any fund from any persons or entities, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Group 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)
b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(vi) The Group does not have any transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

(vii) The Group does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies (ROC) beyond statutory period.

(viii) The Group does not have any transaction with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956

(ix) The Group does not have any scheme of arrangements approved by the Competent Authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013.

31 Expenditure on corporate social responsibility (CSR)

Particulars	**Year ended March 31, 2026**	**Year ended March 31, 2025**
Amount spent for eligible CSR projects :		
a) Amount required to be spent by the Group during the year	3.78	2.95
b) Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year	3.78	2.95
c) Amount spent during the year (in cash):	-	-
(i) Construction / acquisition of asset	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	3.78	2.95
d) Shortfall at the end of the year	-	-
e) Total of previous years shortfall	-	-
f) Reason for shortfall	NA	NA
g) Details of related party transactions	NA	NA
h) Details of excess amount spent by the Group	NA	NA
i) Nature of CSR activities undertaken by the Group	Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition	Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition

j) The movements in the provision for unspent CSR (relating to ongoing project) is as follows:

Opening balance	-	-
Amount required to be spent during the year	3.78	2.95
Amount spent during the year	3.78	2.95
Closing balance	**-**	-

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

32 Segment reporting

i. Basis of segmentation

The Group's operating business is organised and managed as a single reportable operating segment, namely, rendering of Sales Enablement, staffing services and support services which accordingly assists the Group's management in taking operating decisions. Therefore the disclosure requirements of Ind AS 108, “Operating Segments”, are not required to be given in respect of information about reportable segments.

ii. Geographical information

The above mentioned services are managed with offices in India, Singapore, Malaysia, UK and Korea.

The geographical information analyses the Group's revenue and non-current assets by the Company's country of domicile (i.e. India) and other countries. In presenting the geographical information, segment revenue has been based on the geographic location of customers and segment assets which have been based on the geographical location of the assets.

The geography wise revenue of customers is disclosed in Note 22.

The geography wise non-current assets are as follows:

Location	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
India	148.23	76.50
Malaysia	36.78	20.00
Singapore	0.49	0.65
Korea	0.89	0.72
	186.40	**97.87**

* Non current assets exclude financial assets, income tax assets and deferred tax assets.

iii. Major customers contributing more than 10% of Group's total revenue

Revenue from three customers of the Group's services segment exceed 10% of the Group's total revenue in current year approximately INR 3,010.55 Million and for two customers for the year ended 31 March 2025, INR 2,389.53 Million.

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

33 Financial instruments - Fair values and risk management

A Accounting classification and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy.

Particulars	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial assets at amortized cost				
Loans	1.49	1.49	2.47	2.47
Other financial assets	33.19	33.19	33.40	33.40
Trade receivables	907.39	907.39	935.08	935.08
Cash and cash equivalents	617.50	617.50	202.96	202.96
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	142.32	142.32	340.31	340.31
Total financial assets	**1,701.89**	**1,701.89**	**1,514.22**	**1,514.22**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost				
Lease liabilities	92.76	92.76	52.06	52.06
Trade payables	118.05	118.05	167.03	167.03
Other Financial liabilities	444.06	444.06	335.55	335.55
Total financial liabilities	**654.87**	**654.87**	**554.64**	**554.64**

Fair value measurement hierarchy

The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:
Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.
Level 3: techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

The carrying amount of the financial assets and liabilities (except lease liabilities) approximates the fair value due to their short term nature.
The carrying amount of lease laibilities are considered to be their fair value as its value has been determined using discounted cash flow approach.

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

33 Financial instruments - Fair values and risk management (continued)

B Financial risk management

The Group has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:
- Market risk
- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk

Financial risk management framework

The Group’s board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group’s risk management framework. The board of directors along with the management are responsible for developing and monitoring the Group’s risk management policies. The Group’s senior management advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Group.

The Group's risk management policies established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group’s activities. The Group, through establishment of standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Group’s board of directors oversees how management monitors compliance with the Group’s risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group. The board of directors are assisted in its oversight role by internal audit. Internal audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the board of directors.

The Group’s principal financial liabilities includes trade payables and other financial liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Group’s operations. The Group’s principal financial assets include trade receivables, loans, cash and cash equivalents and balances with banks that is derived directly from its operations.

The Group is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group’s overall risk management focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group.

The sources of risks which the group is exposed to and their management is given below:

a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair values or future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including deposits, foreign currency receivables, payables and borrowings. The Group is exposed to market risk through its use of financial instruments and specifically to currency risk, interest rate risk and certain other price risks, which arise from operating activities.

i) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group’s exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the import of services such as management fee etc.,

Currency risk (foreign exchange risk) arises on financial instruments that are denominated in a foreign currency, i.e. in a currency other than the functional currency in which they are measured. For the purpose of Ind AS, currency risk does not arise from financial instruments that are non-monetary items or from financial instruments denominated in the functional currency.

The Group's revenue are in foreign currency, as a result there is exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates.

Below is the summary of unhedged foreign currency exposure of Group’s financial assets and liabilities.

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
Not hedged by derivative instruments	**Foreign currency**	**INR**	**Foreign currency**	**INR**
Receivables				
USD	343,763	32.27	725,048	61.98
	343,763	**32.27**	**725,048**	**61.98**
Payables				
USD	-	-	21,100	1.80
	-	**-**	**21,100**	**1.80**

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table illustrates the sensitivity of profit and equity with respect to the Group’s financial assets and financial liabilities and in relation to the fluctuation in the respective currencies ‘all other things being equal’.

If the Indian Rupee had strengthened/ weakened against the respective currency by 1% during the year ended March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: 1%), then this would have had the following impact on profit before tax & equity:

The sensitivity analysis is based on the Group's foreign currency financial instruments held at each reporting date.

	Strengthening		Weakening	
Particulars	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Increase/ (decrease) in profit and equity	0.32	0.60	(0.32)	(0.60)

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

33 Financial instruments - Fair values and risk management *(continued)*

C Financial risk management *(continued)*

ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The group is not exposed to interest rate risk as the group does not have any debt obligations

b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration of risks. The Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables)

Credit risk is controlled by analysing credit limits and creditworthiness of customers on a continuous basis to whom the credit has been granted after obtaining necessary approvals for credit.

Trade and other receivables

The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk associated with the industry. In monitoring customer credit risk, customers are grouped according to their credit characteristics, including end-user customers, their geographic location, industry, trading history with the customer groups and existence of previous financial difficulties. With respect to other financial assets, the Group does not expect any credit risk against such assets except as already assessed.

Exposures to customers outstanding at the end of each reporting period are reviewed by the Group to determine incurred and expected credit losses. Historical trends of impairment of trade receivables do not reflect any significant credit losses. The Group has adopted a practical measure of computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivable and other financial assets, which comprise large number of small balances, based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information including consideration for increased likelihood of credit risk. Further, the Group also makes an allowance for doubtful debts on a case to case basis.

Exposure to credit risk:

The Group's always measures the loss allowance for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss (ECL). The Group has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix under simplified approach. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the days the receivables are due. Based on internal assessment which is driven by the historical experience and current facts available in relation to pattern of collection thereof, the credit risk for these trade receivables is considered low.

The Group's allocates each exposure to a credit risk grade based on the historic trend of receivables movement between the aging buckets. The loss rates are calculated based on the simple average of the trend in receivable ageing.

	Average loss rate	
Aging Period	**31-Mar-26**	**31-Mar-25**
0-90 days	0.04%	0.09%
90-180 days	0.33%	0.61%
180-270 days	13.33%	19.86%
270-360 days	51.76%	73.17%
More than 360 days	100.00%	100.00%

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Group will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at reasonable price. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of credit facilities to meet obligations when due. The Group's treasury team is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors Group's liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

The existing surplus funds along with the cash generated by the Group are sufficient to meet its current obligations

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date

Particulars	**Carrying amount**	**Total cash outflows**	**Less than 1 year**	**More than 1 year**
As at March 31, 2026				
Lease liabilities	92.76	109.52	54.94	54.58
Trade payables	118.05	118.05	118.05	-
Other Financial liabilities	444.06	444.06	444.06	-
Total	**654.87**	**671.63**	**617.05**	**54.58**
As at March 31, 2025	**Carrying amount**	**Total cash outflows**	**Less than 1 year**	**More than 1 year**
Lease liabilities	52.06	57.12	28.69	28.43
Trade payables	167.03	167.03	167.03	-
Other Financial liabilities	335.55	335.55	335.55	-
Total	**554.64**	**559.70**	**531.27**	**28.43**

D Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

The Group does not have any financial instruments that are offset or are subject to enforceable master netting arrangements and other similar agreements

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

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
34 Contingencies and commitments		
a) Contingent liabilities		
- Claims against the group not acknowledged as debt;		
(i) Income Tax demands	36.12	36.12
(iii) Profession tax demands	0.60	0.60
	36.72	**36.72**

(i) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its ruling dated February 28, 2019 held that the allowances paid to employees are essentially a part of the basic wage, which are necessarily and ordinarily paid to all employees and are to be treated as wages for the purpose of '(PF)' Provident Fund contribution, with fewer exception to the same. Based on legal advice, considering that the PF authorities has not commenced any proceedings claiming contribution on allowances for prior or subsequent periods and considering interpretative challenges surrounding the retrospective application of the judgement and absence of reliable measurement of provisions relating to earlier periods, this matter has been considered for evaluation of contingent liability.

(ii) The Group has reviewed all its pending litigations and proceedings and has adequately provided for where provisions are required and disclosed as contingent liabilities where applicable, in these consolidated financial statements.

(iii) Cyber Security Incident

On 16th March 2025, the Company faced a cybersecurity incident wherein the private key for an API usage account was compromised. This allowed an unknown external party to deploy virtual machines on the cloud platform, resulting in an inorganic usage of the Company's cloud storage account.

Upon discovering the incident, the Company reported the incident to CERT-In and cyber police. An external expert was engaged to perform a detailed Root Cause Analysis (RCA), which concluded that the breach was contained to the cloud environment, with no impact on the core IT infrastructure or other cloud environments of the Company, and it does not have any impact on the financial systems of the Company.

Subsequently, on 6 November 2025, the vendor from which such cloud storage services were obtained raised an invoice on the Company of INR 42.72 million (excluding GST) for such usage.

The Company is of the view, supported by a legal opinion, that it does not bear any contractual or financial obligation for the inorganic usage of cloud services beyond the scope of purchase orders issued by it. Further, the Company maintains insurance cover for such incidents and accordingly, the insurance company has also been notified. Accordingly, the Company believes there will be no financial impact from this incident on the financial statements.

b) New Labour Codes Implementation

Effective 21 November 2025, The Government of India has consolidated multiple existing labour legislations into a unified framework comprising four Labour Codes collectively referred to as the ‘New Labour Codes’. Under Ind AS 19, changes to employee benefit plans arising from legislative amendments constitute a plan amendment, requiring recognition of past service cost immediately in the statement of profit and Loss.

The Company has evaluated the impact of the Labour Codes on its financial statements, including on employee benefits, payroll costs and related disclosures. Based on the assessment carried out and the implementation undertaken during the year, the Company has aligned its policies, processes and systems in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Labour Codes to the extent notified and effective as at the reporting date. The Government is in the process of notifying related rules to the New Labour Codes and impact of these will be evaluated and accounted for in accordance with applicable accounting standards in the period in which they are notified.

The implementation of the Labour Codes did not have any material financial impact on the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2026.

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
c) Capital commitments		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	-	1.13

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35 Related party disclosures

(I) Where control exists:

(A) Holding company

Updater Services Limited

(B) Fellow subsidiaries

(1) Avon Solutions & Logistics Private Limited

(2) Matrix Business Services India Private Limited

(3) Washroom Hygiene Concepts Private Limited

(II) Key Management Personnel (KMP)

(A) Managing Director / Executive Directors

(1) Mr Sunil Munshi- Additional Director (appointment effective from 29 January 2026)

(2) Mr Snehashish Bhattacharjee- Wholetime Director (Cessation effective from 31 March 2026)

(3) Mr Debabrata Majumdar- Wholetime Director (Cessation effective from 25 October 2024)

(4) Mr Ramaswamy Narayan- Non-Executive Director (Cessation effective from 25 October 2024)

(B) Non-executive directors

(1) Mr. Raghunandana Tangirala- Nominee Director

(2) Mr. Saravanan Ramachandran Chittary-Nominee Director

(3) Mr. Pondicherry Chidambaram Balasubramanian-Nominee Director

(4) Mr.Subinder Jeet Singh Khurana- Independent Director

(5) Mr.Sunil Rewachand Chandiramani- Independent Director

(6) Mr.Elizabeth Jacob - Nominee Director

(7) Mr.Jigyasa Sharma- Nominee Director

(8) Mr.Ram Praveen Radhakrishnan- Additional Director (appointment effective from 27 March 2026)

(C) Relatives of KMP

(1) Mr. Debashish Bhattacharya (Cessation effective from 31 March 2026)

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

35 Related party disclosures *(continued)*

(III) Transactions with related parties referred in (I) and (II) above, in the ordinary course of business:

Particulars	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Revenue from rendering services		
Updater Services Limited	0.31	0.42
Matrix Business Services India Private Limited	0.80	0.54
Share bassed payment expense		
Updater Services Limited	(0.30)	2.79
Management Fees / Purchase of Services		
Matrix Business Services India Private Limited	0.71	0.47
Debashish Bhattacharya	1.20	1.20
Reimbursement of expenses		
Matrix Business Services India Private Limited	0.15	-
Compensation of key management personnel of the group:		
Short–term employee benefits		
Salary and allowances	10.13	8.83
Contribution to Provident fund (defined contribution)	0.68	0.56
Independent Directors Sitting Fee	0.68	0.68

*The remuneration to the key managerial personnel does not include the provisions made for gratuity and leave benefits, as these are determined on an actuarial basis for the Group as a whole.

(IV) Balance outstanding as at the year end:

Particulars	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Trade Payables		
Matrix Business Services India Private Limited	0.18	0.17
Other Financial Liability		
Updater Services Limited (ESOP liability)	16.06	16.37
Mr. Debashish Bhattacharya	0.11	0.11
Mr Snehashish Bhattacharjee	0.48	0.47
Independent Directors Sitting Fee	0.33	0.23
Mr Sunil Munshi	0.50	-
Trade Receivable		
Updater Services Limited	0.10	0.42
Matrix Business Services India Private Limited	0.74	0.64

(V) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

Transactions with related parties are at arm's length and all the outstanding balances are unsecured.

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

36 A Share-based payments:

The compensation cost of stock options granted to employees has been accounted by the Company using the fair value method as per Ind AS 102 - Share based payments.

When exercisable, each option is convertible into one equity share. All the options shall be exercised within the exercise period of 84 months from the date of vesting by paying in full the stipulated exercise price per share after which any unexercised options will lapse.

A. Details of ESOP 2022

Particulars	2022
Date of grant	18-Aug-22
Number granted	747,000
Total	**747,000**
Exercise price (in ₹)	1
Vesting period	1-4 years
Year 1	10%
Year 2	15%
Year 3	15%
Year 4	60%
Vesting conditions	Service Conditions
Method of settlement	Equity

B. Movement in the options granted to employees

Particulars	Number of options As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	609,500	1,359,870
Options exercised during the year	-	(712,870)
Options lapsed during the year	-	(37,500)
Outstanding at the end of the year	609,500	609,500
Exercisable at the end of the year	251,300	161,750
Weighted average exercise price per option(₹)	1	1
Weighted average remaining life of options (in years)	6.60	7.60

C. Fair value of options granted
The Black-Scholes valuation model has been used for computing the weighted average fair value considering following inputs:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Exercise price	1	1
Expected volatility	23.29%	23.29%
Expected dividend yield (%)	-	-
Risk free interest rates	6.52%	6.52%
Expected life of the option	5-9 years	5-9 years
Weighted average share price	140.24	140.24
Fair Value of the Option	139.24	139.24

36 B Share based payments- Holding company options

Employee stock option plan 2022

The shareholders of Updater services Limited (Holding company) approved Employee Stock Option Schemes "Updater Employee Stock Option Plan 2022" ("ESOP 2022 Plan") on December 3, 2022. The primary objective of the above schemes is to reward certain employees of holding Company and its subsidiaries for their associalion, dedication and contribution to the goals of the Holding Company.

Under the Scheme, 315,000 options were granted to the certain employees at an exercise price of INR300/- in multiple tranches. The options issued under the plan has a term of 1- 4 years as provided in the stock options grant letter and vest based on the tenure served by such employees.

The Holding Company had granted certain options during the previous year to such employees which vest based on non-market linked performance conditions related to the Company over a 4 year period which is stipulated in the respective grant letters issued to the employees. The performance conditions has been communicated to respective employees. Further, the Plan also provides ability for the employee to catch up any unvested options for a particular Trache in the next year provided the performance conditions specified for the next financial year are achieved.

When exercisable, each option is converted into one equity share of Face value of INR 10/- each fully paid up. Management has estimated and had also considered future projections in determining the number of options expected to be tested and has accounted for the ESOP expense accordingly.

A. Details of ESOP 2022

Particulars	Tenure based Tranche- T1	Performance based Tranche- E 1	Tenure based Tranche- T2	Performance based Tranche- E2
Date of grant	16-Dec-22	16-Dec-22	4-Mar-23	4-Mar-23
Number granted	150,996	151,004	6,500	6,500
Total	**150,996**	**151,004**	**6,500**	**6,500**
Exercise price (in ₹)	300	300	300	300
Vesting period	4 years	4 years	4 years	4 years
	Graded vesting	Graded vesting	Graded vesting	Graded vesting
Vesting conditions	Service condition- Tenure based	Performance condition- EBITDA	Service condition- Tenure based	Performance condition- EBITDA
Method of settlement	Equity- Settled	Equity- Settled	Equity- Settled	Equity- Settled
Method of valuation	Black & Scholes	Black & Scholes	Black & Scholes	Black & Scholes

B. Movement in the options granted to employees

Particulars	Number of options As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	235,851	284,300
Options lapsed during the year	(48,738)	(48,449)
Outstanding at the end of the year	187,113	235,851
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	-
Weighted average exercise price per option(₹)	300	300
Weighted average remaining life of options (in years)	3.88	4.88

C. Fair value of options granted
The Black-Scholes valuation model has been used for computing the weighted average fair value considering following inputs:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Exercise price	300	300
Expected volatility	41.50%	41.50%
Expected dividend yield (%)	-	-
Risk free interest rates	7.43%	7.43%
Expected life of the option	3-7 years	3-7 years
Weighted average share price	INR 293.45/-	INR 293.45/-
Fair Value of the Option	308.8	308.8

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

37 a) GROUP INFORMATION

Information about subsidiaries

The Group’s subsidiaries as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 are set out below. Unless otherwise stated, they have share capital consisting solely of equity shares that are held directly by the group, and the proportion of ownership interests held equals the voting rights held by the group. The country of incorporation or registration is also their principal place of business.

Name of the Company	Principal activities	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest held by the group		Ownership interest held by non-controlling interests	
			31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Denave India Private Limited	Sale of staffing and sales enablement services	India	100%	100%	0%	0%
Denave (M) Sdn. Bhd.	Sale of staffing and sales enablement services	Malaysia	100%	100%	0%	0%
Denave SG Pte Limited	Sale of staffing and sales enablement services	Singapore	100%	100%	0%	0%
Denave Europe Limited	Sale of staffing and sales enablement services	United Kingdon	100%	100%	0%	0%
Denave Poland Sp. Z.o.o.	Sale of staffing and sales enablement services	Poland	100%	100%	0%	0%
Denave Korea Limited	Sale of staffing and sales enablement services	Korea	100%	100%	0%	0%

Denave India Private Limited

Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 (continued)

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

37 b) Additional information, as required under schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 of entities consolidated as subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates

S No.	Name of the entity in the group	Net Assets, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
		As a % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As a % of consolidated profit or (loss)	Amount	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Amount
	Parent company								
1	Denave India Private Limited, India								
	Balance as at March, 31 2026	58.84%	691.37	68.14%	124.19	(8.83%)	(5.50)	48.54%	118.69
	Balance as at March 31, 2025	63.34%	618.41	99.10%	189.16	(66.40%)	(8.86)	88.28%	180.29
	Foreign subsidiaries								
2	Denave (M) Sdn. Bhd. Malaysia								
	Balance as at March, 31 2026	25.21%	296.21	10.38%	18.92	77.65%	48.35	27.51%	67.27
	Balance as at March 31, 2025	23.61%	230.51	14.13%	26.96	134.10%	17.90	21.97%	44.86
3	Denave SG Pte Limited, Singapore								
	Balance as at March, 31 2026	16.94%	199.05	19.52%	35.57	26.79%	16.68	21.37%	52.26
	Balance as at March 31, 2025	15.25%	148.88	12.19%	23.26	29.54%	3.94	13.32%	27.20
4	Denave Europe Limited , United Kingdon								
	Balance as at March, 31 2026	1.55%	18.16	(1.85%)	(3.36)	3.43%	2.14	(0.50%)	(1.23)
	Balance as at March 31, 2025	1.97%	19.24	(0.30%)	(0.58)	7.14%	0.95	0.19%	0.38
6	Denave Korea Limited, Korea								
	Balance as at March, 31 2026	1.90%	22.36	5.62%	10.25	0.96%	0.60	4.44%	10.85
	Balance as at March 31, 2025	1.16%	11.30	2.88%	5.50	(0.93%)	(0.58)	2.41%	4.92
7	**Sub total**								
	Balance as at March, 31 2026	**104.43%**	**1,227.15**	**101.81%**	**185.57**	**100.01%**	**62.27**	**101.35%**	**247.84**
	Balance as at March 31, 2025	**105.33%**	**1,028.34**	**127.99%**	**244.30**	**100.00%**	**13.35**	**126.16%**	**257.65**
6	**Less : Effect of inter company adjustments / eliminations**								
	Balance as at March, 31 2026	(4.43%)	(52.06)	(1.81%)	(3.30)	(0.01%)	(0.00)	(1.35%)	(3.30)
	Balance as at March 31, 2025	(5.33%)	(52.08)	(27.99%)	(53.43)	-	-	(26.16%)	(53.43)
7	**Total**								
	Balance as at March, 31 2026	**100.00%**	**1,175.08**	**100.00%**	**182.27**	**100.00%**	**62.27**	**100.00%**	**244.54**
	Balance as at March 31, 2025	**100.00%**	**976.26**	**100.00%**	**190.87**	**100.00%**	**13.35**	**100.00%**	**204.22**

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

38 Leases

The group has taken various premises including offices, flats and other assets under lease for which lease agreements are generally cancellable in nature and are renewable by mutual consent on agreed upon terms

The following are the disclosures that has been made pursuant to Ind AS 116 requirements

(i) Right of use assets

Refer note 4 for detailed break-up of right of use assets and depreciation thereon.

(ii) Lease liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Lease liabilities		
Non-current	47.49	23.68
Current	45.27	28.38
Maturity analysis - contractual undiscounted cash flows		
Not later than one year	54.94	28.38
Later than one year and not later than five years	54.58	28.43
Total undiscounted lease liabilities	**109.52**	**56.81**

(iii) Amounts recognized in profit or loss	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Interest on lease liabilities	6.98	1.96
Amortization of right of use assets	43.84	24.74
Expenses relating to short-term leases	12.85	12.34
(iv) Amounts recognized in the statement of cash flows		
Total cash outflow towards lease payments (excluding short-term leases)	42.02	24.17

(v) Reconciliation of Movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities

Balance as on April 1, 2025	52.06
Additions during the year	75.83
Interest	6.98
Rental payments	(42.02)
Balance as on March 31, 2026	**92.76**
Balance as on April 1, 2024	35.06
Additions during the year	39.20
Interest	1.96
Rental payments	(24.17)
Balance as on March 31, 2025	**52.06**

39 Transfer pricing

The Group has transactions with related parties. For the financial year ended March 31, 2025, the Group has obtained the Accountant's report from a Chartered Accountant as required by the relevant provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and has filed the same with the tax authorities. For the year ended March 31, 2026, the Group maintains documents as prescribed by the Income-tax Act to prove that these transactions are at arm's length and believes that the aforesaid legislation will not have any impact on the consolidated financial statements, particularly on the amount of tax expense and that of provision for taxation.

40 Events after the reporting period

There are no significant subsequent events that have occurred after the reporting period till the date of these consolidated financial statements.

As per our separate report of even date attached

for **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration no. 101248W/W-100022

PRINCE SHARMA Digitally signed by PRINCE SHARMA Date: 2026.05.08 14:41:38 +05'30'

Prince Sharma
Partner
Membership No. 521307

Place: Gurugram
Date: 08-May-2026

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Denave India Private Limited
CIN - U85110DL1999PTC190362

SUNIL MUNSHI Digitally signed by SUNIL MUNSHI Date: 2026.05.08 11:58:35 +05'30'

Sunil Munshi
Director
DIN: 11498991

Place: Noida
Date: 08-May-2026

TANGIRALA RAGHUNANDANA Digitally signed by TANGIRALA RAGHUNANDANA Date: 2026.05.08 12:29:06 +05'30'

Raghunandana Tangirala
Director
DIN: 00628914

Place: Chennai
Date: 08-May-2026