Matrix Business Services India Private Limited

Balance sheet as at March 31, 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(a)	39.83	40.24
Right-of-use assets	5	88.84	84.30
Other Intangible assets	3(b)	10.01	11.26
Intangible assets under development	4(b)	-	0.46
Financial assets			
- Investments	6	256.95	250.00
- Other financial assets	7	22.82	19.89
Deferred tax assets, net	18	14.53	16.99
Other tax assets, net	8	95.42	85.83
Other non-current assets	9	4.00	1.49
Total non-current assets		**532.40**	**510.46**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
- Trade receivables	10	394.95	440.98
- Cash and cash equivalents	11 (a)	65.37	23.71
- Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	11 (b)	0.50	47.19
- Other financial assets	7	87.47	0.30
Other current assets	9	24.29	17.43
Total current assets		**572.58**	**529.61**
Total assets		**1,104.98**	**1,040.07**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	12	3.84	3.84
Other equity	12	799.09	730.69
Total equity		**802.93**	**734.53**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Lease liabilities	13	58.95	60.91
Provisions	17	10.06	9.45
Total non-current liabilities		**69.01**	**70.36**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Lease liabilities	13	40.98	34.40
- Trade payables			
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and	15	16.06	11.43
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	15	67.63	72.16
- Other financial liabilities	14	73.38	76.00
Other current liabilities	16	22.21	27.57
Provisions	17	12.78	13.62
Total current liabilities		**233.04**	**235.18**
Total liabilities		**302.05**	**305.54**
Total equity and liabilities		**1,104.98**	**1,040.07**
Material accounting policies	1 and 2		

The notes from 1 to 35 are an integral part of these financial

As per our report of even date attached

for **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

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

Priyesh Singhal

Partner

Membership No. 138299

Place : Chennai

Date : May 06, 2026

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Matrix Business Services India Private Limited

CIN : U74140TN2003PTC051482

P.C.Balasubramanian

Director

DIN : 00584548

Place : Chennai

Date : May 06, 2026

P.Ravishankar

CEO and Whole Time Director

DIN: 10501551

Place : Chennai

Date : May 06, 2026

Matrix Business Services India Private Limited

Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2026

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

Particulars	Note	Year ended March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
A. Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		**81.80**	**108.32**
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation on Property, plant and equipments and amortization on Intangible assets	23	19.40	17.86
Depreciation to Right- of- use of Assets	23	36.92	34.18
Finance costs	22	9.58	10.15
Interest on financial assets carried at amortised cost	20	(1.17)	(1.02)
Loss allowance on trade receivables	24	-	0.87
Interest income on deposits with banks	20	(3.49)	(2.75)
Dividend Income	20	(5.60)	-
Interest on income tax refund	20	(2.39)	-
Gain/Loss on Lease Modification/Termination	20	(0.49)	-
Unrealised foreign exchange loss / (gain)	20	(8.30)	1.11
Operating profit before working capital changes		**126.26**	**168.72**
Adjustments for changes in working capital:			
Increase in trade receivables		54.32	(71.69)
Decrease in other financials assets		(2.37)	0.50
Decrease / (Increase) in other assets		(9.37)	0.51
Increase in trade payables		0.11	20.23
Decrease in other financial liabilities		(2.63)	(0.46)
Increase / (Decrease) in other liabilities		(5.36)	0.13
(Decrease) / Increase in provisions		0.84	(1.35)
Cash generated from operating activities		**161.83**	**116.59**
Income taxes paid, net of tax refunds		(26.16)	(73.19)
Net cash generated from operating activities		**135.67**	**43.40**
B. Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets		(17.68)	(31.26)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		0.37	-
(Investments) in / maturity proceeds of deposits with bank		(39.50)	(47.19)
Interest income on deposits with banks		3.10	2.75
Dividend Income		5.60	-
Net cash used in investing activities		**(48.09)**	**(75.70)**
C. Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of lease liabilities - principal portion		(36.35)	(30.76)
Repayment of lease liabilities - interest portion		(8.70)	(10.15)
Finance costs paid		(0.88)	-
Net cash used in financing activities		**(45.93)**	**(40.91)**
D. Net cash flows during the year (A + B + C)		41.66	(73.21)
E. Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		23.71	96.92
F. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (D + E)		**65.37**	**23.71**

B S R & Co. LLP ★ Chartered Accountants ★

MATRIX BUSINESS SERVICES INDIA PVT. LTD. CHENNAI

Matrix Business Services India Private Limited

Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2026

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

Particulars	Note	Year ended March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Reconciliation of the cash and cash equivalents as per the cash flow statement			
Balances held with banks			
-In current accounts		65.05	23.61
-In fixed deposits account (with original maturity of less than three months)		0.32	0.10
Cash and cash equivalents	**11 (a)**	**65.37**	**23.71**
Material accounting policies	1 and 2		

The notes from 1 to 35 are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

for **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number: 101248W/W-100022

Priyesh Singhal
Partner
Membership No. 138299

Place : Chennai
Date : May 06, 2026

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Matrix Business Services India Private Limited
CIN : U79140TN2003PTC051482

P.C.Balasubramanian
Director
DIN : 00584548

Place : Chennai
Date : May 06, 2026

P.Ravishankar
CEO and Whole Time Director
DIN: 10501551

Place : Chennai
Date : May 06, 2026

Matrix Business Services India Private Limited

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

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

A. Equity share capital

	Note	Amount
Balance as at April 1, 2025	12	**3.84**
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors		-
Restated balance as at April 1, 2025		**3.84**
Changes in equity share capital during the year		-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	12	**3.84**
Balance as at April 1, 2024		**3.84**
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors		-
Restated balance as at April 1, 2024		**3.84**
Changes in equity share capital during the year		-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	12	**3.84**

B. Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			OCI	Total
	Retained Earnings	Capital Redemption Reserve	Share options outstanding account	Equity instruments through OCI	
Balances as at April 1, 2025	**729.31**	**1.38**	-	-	**730.69**
Profit for the year	62.13	-	-	-	62.13
Other comprehensive income for the year	1.07	-	-	5.20	6.27
Total Comprehensive Income	**63.20**	-	-	**5.20**	**68.40**
Transactions with owners of the Company					
Employee stock options provided (Refer Note 34)	-	-	0.95	-	0.95
Employee stock options costs payable to holding Company (Refer Note 30)	-	-	(0.95)	-	(0.95)
Total transactions with owners of the Company	-	-	-	-	-
Balances as at March 31, 2026	**792.50**	**1.38**	-	**5.20**	**799.09**
Balance as at April 1, 2024	**647.44**	**1.38**	-	-	**648.82**
Profit for the year	83.26	-	-	-	83.26
Other comprehensive income for the year	(1.39)	-	-	-	(1.39)
Total Comprehensive Income	**81.87**	-	-	-	**81.87**
Transactions with owners of the Company					
Employee stock options provided (Refer Note 34)	-	-	2.23	-	2.23
Employee stock options costs payable to holding Company (Refer Note 30)	-	-	(2.23)	-	(2.23)
Total transactions with owners of the Company	-	-	-	-	-
Balances as at March 31, 2025	**729.31**	**1.38**	-	-	**730.69**

Material accounting policies 1 and 2

The notes from 1 to 35 are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

for **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

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

Priyesh Singhal

Partner

Membership No. 138299

Place : Chennai

Date : May 06, 2026

P.C.Balasubramanian

Director

DIN : 00584548

Place : Chennai

Date : May 06, 2026

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Matrix Business Services India Private Limited

CIN : U74140TN2003PTC051482

P.Ravishankar

CEO and Whole Time Director

DIN: 10501551

Place : Chennai

Date : May 06, 2026

Matrix Business Services India Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupees, except share data and as stated)

1. Corporate information

Matrix Business Services India Private Limited ("Company") was incorporated on 29th August 2003 as a private limited company with its corporate office registered in Chennai. It's Holding company is Updater Service Limited ("Holding Company") since 29th April 2019. It has branches across 8 locations in India namely, Chandigarh, Gujarat, Hyderabad, Karnataka, Kerala, Kolkata, Mumbai, and Noida. The company is a service entity engaged in two activities- Audit & Assurance and Employee background verification. The Company is a material subsidiary of Updater Services Limited.

1A. Basis of preparation

1.1 Statement of compliance

These financial statements of the Company 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 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 financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 (including comparative figures) are authorised by the Board on May 6, 2026.

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

1.2 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest millions, unless otherwise indicated.

1.3 Basis of measurement

The 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
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

1.4 Use of estimates and judgments

In preparing these 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 financial statements is included in the following notes:

-Note 2(4) and 32: Leases - whether an arrangement contains a lease.
-Note 2(4) and 32: Lease term: whether the company is reasonably certain to exercise extension option
-Note 2(5) and 29: Financial instruments: Classification and measurement.
- Note 2(7) and 18 – Provision for Income Taxes, uncertain tax treatments.

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(7) and 18 – Recognition of deferred tax assets:
-Note 2(6): Impairment test on non-financial assets; key assumptions underlying recoverable amounts;

BSR & Co. LLP Chartered Accountants

MATRIX BUSINESS SERVICES INDIA PVT. LTD. CHENNAI

-Note 2(7), 2(9) and 31: recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources; and
-Note 2(8) and 17: measurement of defined benefit obligation; key actuarial assumptions.
-Note 2(6) and 10 Measurement of ECL allowance for Trade receivables, loans and contract assets; Key assumptions in determining the weighted average loss rate and
-Note 2(4) and 32: Incremental borrowing rate used to discount lease liabilities

1.5 Measurement of fair values

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

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes personnel responsible for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values, and reports directly to the Chief Executive Officer.

Such personnel regularly review significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then such personnel assess the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of the Accounting Standards, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified.

Significant valuation issues are reported to the Company's Audit Committee.

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 Company 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 notes). The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

1.6 Current and non-current classification

The Company classifies an asset as current asset when:

- it expects to realise the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle;
- it holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading;
- it expects to realise the asset within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- the asset is cash or a cash equivalent unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when –

- it expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle;
- it holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading;
- the liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- it does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

B S R & Co. LLP ★ Chartered Accountants ★

MATRIX BUSINESS SERVICES INDIA PVT. LTD. ★ CHENNAI ★

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents. The Company's normal operating cycle is twelve months.

2. Summary of accounting policies

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

1. Revenue recognition

The Company derives revenues primarily from services comprising the Audit and Assurance (A&A) and Employee Background Verification (EBGV) services for customer in India and outside India

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. A performance obligation is considered distinct from other obligations in a contract when it (a) provides a benefit to the customer either on its own or together with other resources that are readily available to the customer and (b) is separately identified in the contract. Agreements with customers are either on a fixed price, fixed time frame or on a time and material basis.

The Company 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 Company expects to receive from its customers in exchange for those services (i.e of net of penalties, discount and incentives).

Revenue on time-and-material basis contracts is recognised as the related services are performed. Revenue from time bound fixed price contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time and where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration, is recognized over the period of the contract. Unbilled revenue are recognised when there is excess of revenue earned over billings on contracts.

When there is uncertainty as to the measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.

Contract acquisition/fulfilment costs are generally expensed as incurred except which meet the criteria for capitalisation. Such costs are amortized over the contractual period, The assessment of this criteria requires the application of judgement, in particular when considering if costs generate or enhance resources to be used to satisfy future performance obligations and whether costs are expected to be recovered.

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 Company 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:

B S R & Co. LLP ★ Chartered Accountants ★

MATRIX BUSINESS SERVICES INDIA PVT. LTD. CHENNAI

- 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 is 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 Company 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 Company is furnished below:

Asset category	Management estimate of useful life (in years)	Useful life as per Schedule II (in years)
Office Equipment	5	5
Furniture and fixtures	10	10
Computer and accessories	3 (Refurbished Laptops – 2)	3-6
Vehicles	8	8-10
Servers	6	6

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 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.

BSR & Co. LLP Chartered Accountants

MATRIX BUSINESS SERVICES INDIA PVT. LTD. CHENNAI

3.3 Amortization

Amortisation of Intangible assets is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives and is generally recognised in depreciation and amortisation in Statement of profit and loss.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Asset category	Management estimate of useful life (in years)
Software	6

Amortisation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted, if necessary, for each reporting period.

4. Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. 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.

4.1 Assets held under leases

Assets taken on lease

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of property the Company has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from external financing sources that reflects the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

-fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
-variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
-amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
-exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

Leases (continued)

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in –substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in the statement of profit and loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero. The Company presents right-of-use assets and lease liabilities separately on the face of the balance sheet.

B S R & Co. LLP ★ Chartered Accountants ★

MATRIX BUSINESS SERVICES INDIA PVT. LTD. ★ CHENNAI ★

4.2 Short-term leases

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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 Company 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);
Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

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 give 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 are 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 Company 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.

B S R & Co. LLP ★ Chartered Accountants ★

MATRIX BUSINESS SERVICES INDIA PVT. LTD. ★ CHENNAI ★

Financial Instruments (continued)

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. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company 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 Company 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 Company'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 Company'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 Company 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 Company 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 Company'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 paramount, 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.

B S R & Co. LLP ★ Chartered Accountants ★

MATRIX BUSINESS SERVICES INDIA PVT. LTD. * CHENNAI *

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. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in 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.

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

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

BSR & Co. LLP ★ Chartered Accountants ★

MATRIX BUSINESS SERVICES INDIA PVT. LTD. ★ CHENNAI ★

6. Impairment

6.1 Impairment of financial instruments

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

At each reporting date, the Company 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 Company on terms that the Company 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 and contract assets 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 Company 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 Company 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 Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward looking information.

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

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

-the recipient is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company 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 Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate.

As a practical expedient, the Company 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 Company 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 Company 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 Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

B S R & Co. LLP ★ Chartered Accountants ★

MATRIX BUSINESS SERVICES INDIA PVT. LTD. ★ CHENNAI ★

6.2 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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 Company 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 Company 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 payable or receivable 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 Company 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 Company. 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.

BSR & Co. LLP Accountants

MATRIX BUSINESS SERVICES INDIA PVT. LTD. GURUGRAM

Income taxes (continued)

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 Company 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 Company 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 Company'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 Company, 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 Company 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 Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

Gratuity: The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit plan (the "Gratuity Plan"), covering eligible employees. The Plan provides payment to vested employees at retirement, death, or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment with the Company. The Company provides the gratuity benefit through annual contribution to a fund managed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). Such contributions are determined by LIC based on actuarial valuation using "projected unit credit method" as at the balance sheet date.

Compensated absences: The Company has a policy under which un-availed leave of their employees is allowed to be accumulated within certain limits and allowed to be availed during the employment period or en-cashed at the time of the employees' separation on the basis of their last drawn salary The Company accounts for its liability towards compensated absences based on actuarial valuation done as at the year-end by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. Remeasurements gain or losses are recognised in statement of profit and loss in the period which they arise.

8.2.2 Defined contribution plans:

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. The Company 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.

BSR & Co. LLP Chartered Accountants

BSR & Co. LLP

MATRIX BUSINESS SERVICES INDIA PVT. LTD. CHENNAI

8.3 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.

The company is covered under the employee stock option scheme of Updater Services Limited, India (the Holding company). Under the plan, the employees of the company are granted shares of the holding company, in accordance with the terms and conditions as specified in the plan. The plan is assessed, managed, and administered by the holding company, whose shares and share based benefits have been granted to the employees of the Company. The holding company currently operates the plan/ scheme of employee stock option ("ESOP"). The company has accounted for expenses under Ind As 102 considering the invoice received from the holding company and has made the related disclosures required under Ind As 102 based on information obtained from the holding company. (Refer Note 34)

9.Provisions and contingent liabilities

9.1 Provisions:

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company 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.

9.1.1 Onerous contract

A contract is considered to be onerous when the expected economic benefits to be derived by the Company 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 Company recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

9.2 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 Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

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

10. Earnings Per Share

Basic 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).

B S R & Co. LLP ★ Chartered Accountants ★

MATRIX BUSINESS SERVICES INDIA PVT LTD ★ CHENNAI ★

Earnings Per Share (continued)

Diluted Earnings per share

For 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 later. 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 are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) of the Company. The CODM is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments of the Company. For the disclosure on reportable segments see Note 33.

13. Foreign Currency transactions

Transaction in foreign currencies entered by the Company are accounted at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction or at rates that closely approximately the rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items of the Company, outstanding at the balance sheet dates are restated at the year-end rates.

2A Recent accounting pronouncements

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards.

The MCA has vide notification dated May 7, 2025 notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2025 which amended Ind AS 21 "Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates", and are effective April 1, 2025. The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows. The amendments are effective for the period on or after 01 April 2025. When applying the amendments, an entity cannot restate comparative information.

Further, the MCA vide notification dated August 13, 2025, notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2025 with respect to amendments in the following Ind AS:

Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements - Classification of liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants

Ind AS 7, Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Disclosure of supplier finance arrangements

Ind AS 12, Income Taxes - International Tax Reform — Pillar Two Model Rules .

The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and amendments and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

BSR & Co. LLP * Chartered *

MATRIX BUSINESS SERVICES INDIA PVT. LTD. * CHENNAI *

Matrix Business Services India Private Limited

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

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

3(a) Property, plant and equipment

Reconciliation of carrying amounts	Leasehold improvements	Office equipments	Vehicles	Computer and accessories	Furniture and fixtures	Total	Capital work In Progress
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**18.55**	**13.35**	**1.99**	**63.00**	**7.12**	**104.01**	**9.07**
Additions	0.59	2.77	-	24.40	0.42	28.18	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9.07)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**19.14**	**16.12**	**1.99**	**87.40**	**7.54**	**132.19**	**-**
Additions	0.17	3.81	-	12.65	0.22	16.85	-
Disposals	-	(4.90)	(1.99)	(20.42)	(1.42)	(28.73)	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**19.31**	**15.03**	**-**	**79.63**	**6.34**	**120.31**	**-**
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**13.10**	**8.40**	**1.99**	**48.13**	**4.28**	**75.90**	**-**
Depreciation	1.94	2.27	-	11.05	0.79	16.05	-
Disposals	-	-	-		-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**15.04**	**10.67**	**1.99**	**59.18**	**5.07**	**91.95**	**-**
Depreciation	1.51	2.54	-	12.21	0.61	16.87	-
Disposals	-	(4.67)	(1.99)	(20.39)	(1.28)	(28.34)	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**16.55**	**8.54**	**-**	**51.00**	**4.40**	**80.48**	**-**
Carrying amounts							
As at March 31, 2025	**4.10**	**5.45**	**-**	**28.22**	**2.47**	**40.24**	**-**
As at March 31, 2026	**2.76**	**6.49**	**-**	**28.63**	**1.94**	**39.83**	**-**

3(b) Other Intangible assets

Reconciliation of carrying amount	Computer software	Total
Cost		
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**37.18**	**37.18**
Additions	9.98	9.98
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**47.16**	**47.16**
Additions	1.28	1.28
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**48.44**	**48.44**
Accumulated amortization		
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**34.09**	**34.09**
Amortization	1.81	1.81
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**35.90**	**35.90**
Amortization	2.53	2.53
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**38.43**	**38.43**
Carrying amounts		
As at March 31, 2025	**11.26**	**11.26**
As at March 31, 2026	**10.01**	**10.01**

Notes :

1. There are no assets pledged for borrowings.
2. Refer note 31 for Capital Commitments
3. The Company does not have any immovable property .
4. The Company does not have Capital Work in Progress and hence reporting for Overdue projects are not applicable to the Company

B S R & Co. LLP ★ Chartered Accountants ★

MATRIX BUSINESS SERVICES INDIA PVT. LTD. ★ CHENNAI ★

5 Right of use assets

Reconciliation of carrying amount	Building	Total
Cost:		
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**174.71**	**174.71**
Additions	46.76	46.76
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**221.47**	**221.47**
Additions	43.75	43.75
Disposals	(2.29)	(2.29)
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**262.93**	**262.93**
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**102.99**	**102.99**
Depreciation	34.18	34.18
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**137.17**	**137.17**
Depreciation	36.92	36.92
Disposals		-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**174.09**	**174.09**
Carrying amounts		
As at March 31, 2025	**84.30**	**84.30**
As at March 31, 2026	**88.84**	**88.84**

B S R & Co. LLP ★ Chartered Accountants ★

<<<< Page intentially left blank>>>>

MATRIX BUSINESS SERVICES INDIA PVT. LTD. * CHENNAI *

4(a) Capital Work in Progress (CWIP)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Capital Work in Progress	-	-
	-	-
Capital Work in Progress Movement Summary:		
Opening	-	9.07
Add: Additions	-	-
Less: capitalisation	-	(9.07)
Net Block (A-B)	-	-

4(a).1 Ageing of Capital Work in Progress as at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project in Progress	-	-	-	-	-
Project temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

Ageing of Capital Work in Progress as at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project in Progress	-	-	-	-	-
Project temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

Notes :

4(a).2 During the previous year, Matex 2 application (used to track the status of the employee background verification checks) had gone live and hence the servers purchased amounting to INR 9.07 million relating to the application have been capitalised upon its deployment.

4(b) Intangible assets under development (IAUD)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Intangible assets under development	-	0.46
	-	**0.46**
Intangible assets under development Movement Summary:		
Opening	0.46	5.18
Add: Additions	-	5.25
Less: capitalisation/charged off	(0.46)	(9.97)
Net Block (A-B)	-	**0.46**

4(b).1 Ageing of Intangible asset under development as at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Amount in IAUD for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project in Progress	-	-	-	-	-
Project temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

Ageing of Intangible asset under development as at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Amount in IAUD for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project in Progress	0.46	-	-	-	0.46
Project temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**0.46**	-	-	-	**0.46**

4(b).2 The Intangible assets under development pertainaing to design and development of Matex 2 Software has been capitalised during the previous year upon its deployment.

4(b).3 There are no projects which are under suspension. With regard to the above ongoing projects there are no projects where completion is overdue or has exceeded the cost as compared to its original plan, and consequent amendments approved by the Board thereon.

B S R & Co. LLP ★ Chartered Accountants ★

MATRIX BUSINESS SERVICES INDIA PVT. LTD. * CHENNAI *

6 Non Current Investments

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Investment in equity instruments		
Unquoted		
1,753,000 Equity Shares of Rs 1/- each in Denave India Private Limited, Noida	256.95	250.00
	256.95	**250.00**
Aggregate amount of unquoted investment	256.95	250.00
Aggregate amount of impariment in value of investments	-	-

During the financial year FY 2023-24, in the month of October 2023, pursuant to the Share Purchase Agreeemnts entered on October 18, 2023 between the company , Updater Services Limited (Holding Company) and Denave India Private Limited, the company purchased 1,753,000 shares at a value of 142.61 per share amounting to INR 250 million in Denave India Private Limited. As per the Company's business model the investment is not Held for trading and is classified as Fair value through other comprehensive income.
Refer note 29(a) and 29(b) for accounting and fair value disclosure and refer note 30 for related party disclosure.

7 Other financial assets

(Unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Security Deposits	17.82	5.60	19.89	-
Deposits with banks with original maturity of more than twelve months	5.00	81.19	-	-
Interest accrued on deposits with banks	-	0.68	-	0.30
	22.82	**87.47**	**19.89**	**0.30**

8 Other tax assets, net

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Advance income tax, net of provision	95.42	-	85.83	-
	95.42	-	**85.83**	-

9 Other assets

(Unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Prepaid expenses	2.40	19.33	-	14.39
Prepaid Rent	1.60	1.36	1.49	1.32
Advance to employees	-	0.34	-	0.00
Advances to Suppliers	-	3.26	-	1.32
Others	-	-	-	0.42
	4.00	**24.29**	**1.49**	**17.43**

10 Trade receivables

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade receivables considered good - Secured	-	-
Trade receivables considered good - Unsecured	402.07	455.18
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	5.50	2.04
Trade receivables- credit impaired	3.61	-
Total trade receivables	**411.18**	**457.22**
Loss allowance	(16.23)	(16.24)
Net trade receivables	**394.95**	**440.98**
Of the above, trade receivables from related parties are as below:-		
Total trade receivables from related parties (refer note 30)	0.55	0.76
Less: Loss allowance	-	-
Net trade receivables	**0.55**	**0.76**
Movement in loss allowance on trade receivables		
Opening balance	16.24	16.29
Loss allowance made during the year (net)	0.01	0.87
Amount written off	(0.02)	(0.92)
Closing balance	**16.23**	**16.24**

BSR & Co. LLP Chartered Accountants

MATRIX BUSINESS SERVICES INDIA PVT. LTD. CHENNAI

Matrix Business Services India Private Limited

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

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

10 Trade receivables *(continued)*

(a) Ageing schedule

As at Mar 31 , 2026

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from date of invoice						
	Unbilled	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables							
(i) Considered good	114.78	277.19	10.09	-	-	-	402.07
(ii) Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	3.87	0.84	0.79	5.50
(iii) Credit impaired	-	-	-	3.61	-	-	3.61
Disputed trade receivables							-
(i) Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(iii) Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**114.78**	**277.19**	**10.09**	**7.48**	**0.84**	**0.79**	**411.18**
Less : Loss allowance							(16.23)
Net trade receivables	**114.78**	**277.19**	**10.09**	**7.48**	**0.84**	**0.79**	**394.95**

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from date of invoice						
	Unbilled	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables							
(i) Considered good	65.92	373.05	16.21	-	-	-	455.18
(ii) Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	1.70	0.34	-	2.04
(iii) Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables							-
(i) Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(iii) Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**65.92**	**373.05**	**16.21**	**1.70**	**0.34**	**-**	**457.22**
Less : Loss allowance							(16.24)
Net trade receivables	**65.92**	**373.05**	**16.21**	**1.70**	**0.34**	**-**	**440.98**

No trade receivables or other receivables are due from directors or officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Information abount the Company's exposure to credit risk are disclosed in Note 29.

11 Cash and cash equivalents	**As at March 31, 2026**	**As at March 31, 2025**
(a) Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
-on current accounts	65.05	23.61
-Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	-	0.10
Cash on hand	0.32	0.00
Total cash and cash equivalents	**65.37**	**23.71**

(b) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	**As at March 31, 2026**	**As at March 31, 2025**
Deposits with banks with original maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months	0.50	47.19
Total bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	**0.50**	**47.19**

B S R & Co. LLP Chartered Accountants

MATRIX BUSINESS SERVICES INDIA PVT. LTD. CHENNAI

12 Share capital and other equity

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
A Equity Share Capital		
Authorised:		
600,000 (March 31, 2025 - 600,000) Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	6.00	6.00
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up:		
383,711 (March 31, 2025 - 383,711) equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid	3.84	3.84

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
a) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period				
Equity shares				
At the commencement of the year	383,711	3.84	383,711	3.84
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Less: Buyback during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**383,711**	**3.84**	**383,711**	**3.84**

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
b) Shares held by the holding company, the ultimate holding company, their subsidiaries and associates				
Equity shares				
Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each, fully paid up	383,711	3.84	383,711	3.84

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No of shares	% holding	No of shares	% holding
c) Shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company				
Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each, fully paid up				
Updater Services Limited and its nominees (Holding Company)	383,711	100.00%	383,711	100.00%

d) Shares held by promoters at the end of the year

Name of the shareholder	Equity shares		
	No. of shares held	% of total shares	% of change during the year
As at March 31, 2026			
Updater Services Limited and its nominees (Holding Company)	383,711	100.00%	0.00%
As at March 31, 2025			
Updater Services Limited and its nominees (Holding Company)	383,711	100.00%	0.00%

e) Rights, preferences, and restrictions attached to shares

Equity shares

The Company has a single class of equity shares. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the Company'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 Company. 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 Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the residual assets of the Company, remaining after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to the number of equity shares held.

f) 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 with voting rights bought back by the company	-	-	34,500	-	-

g) Employee stock options/ share purchase plan

Terms attached to stock options granted/ share purchase plan to employees are described in Note 34 regarding share-based payments.

BSR & Co. LLP Chartered Accountants

MATRIX BUSINESS SERVICES INDIA PVT LTD CHENNAI

12 h) Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital (total equity)1includes issued equity capital, securities premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value. Management monitors the return on capital, as well as the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by adjusted equity. Net debt is calculated as total liabilities (as shown in the balance sheet) less cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances. Adjusted equity comprises all components of equity other than amounts accumulated in the hedging and cost of hedging. The Company's net debt to adjusted equity ratio i.e. capital gearing ratio are as follows:

		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Total liabilities		302.05	305.54
Cash and cash equivalents		(65.37)	(23.71)
Net debt	A	**236.68**	**281.82**
Total equity		802.93	734.53
Equity	B	**802.93**	**734.53**
	C = (A/B)*100	**29.48%**	**38.37%**

B Other equity

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
a) Movement in Reserves & Surplus		
i) Capital Redemption Reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	1.38	1.38
Add: Additions during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**1.38**	**1.38**
ii) Retained Earnings		
Opening balance	729.31	647.44
Add: Profit for the year	63.20	81.87
Less: Buy Back of Shares	-	-
Less: Tax on Buy Back of Equity Shares	-	-
Less: Transfer of Capital Redemption Reserve as per Sec 69 of the Companies Act, 2013	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**792.51**	**729.31**
iii) Equity instruments through OCI		
Opening balance	-	-
Add: Additions /(Deletions)	5.20	-
Balance at the end of the year	**5.20**	**-**
Total Other Equity	**799.09**	**730.69**

Proposed Dividends on Equity shares

The company wide board resolution dated 06 May 2026 recommended the declaration of final dividend amounting to INR 5.76 million in accordance with section 123 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act 2013, for FY 25-26 out of the profits of the company for the year ended March 31, 2026. Proposed dividend on equity shares are subject to shareholder's approval at the annual general meeting and are not recognized as a liability as at balance sheet date.

Dividend of INR 15/- per equity share (150% on facevalue of Rs.10 per Equity share)	5.76	-
	5.76	**-**

b) Nature and purpose of reserves:

Capital redemption reserve

Capital redemption reserve is a non-distributable reserve created in an earlier year. This reserve will be utilized in accordance with provisions of Companies Act, 2013.

Retained earnings

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

c) Analysis of items of OCI (net of tax)

Re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans

Re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans is credited on account of remeasurement gains of defined benefit obligations.

BSR & Co. LLP Chartered Accountants

MATRIX BUSINESS SERVICES INDIA PVT. LTD. CHENNAI

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
13 Lease liabilities				
Lease liabilities (also refer note 32)	58.95	40.98	60.91	34.40
	58.95	**40.98**	**60.91**	**34.40**

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
14 Other financial liabilities				
Payable for Property, Plant & Equipment*	-	2.24	-	4.18
Employee benefits payable	-	57.20	-	59.42
Due to holding company (Group share based payments)	-	13.36	-	12.40
Other payables	-	0.58	-	-
	-	**73.38**	**-**	**76.00**

* Payable for Property plant & Equipment includes an amount of INR 0.97 million (March 31, 2025: INR 3.86 million) payable to micro enterprise and small enterprise.

15 Trade payables	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	16.06	11.43
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	67.63	72.16
	83.69	**83.59**
Of the above, trade payable to related parties (refer note 30)	1.15	0.71
Dues to micro and small enterprises - As per Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('MSMED' Act)		
i. the principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year;	17.03	15.29
ii. 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;	-	-
iii. 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;	-	-
iv the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year;	-	-
v. 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.	-	-
	17.03	**15.29**

All trade payables are 'current'. The Company's exposure to currency and liquidity risks related to trade payables is disclosed in note 29.

15 (a) Ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from the due date of payment					
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed dues						
(i) MSME	-	16.06	-	-	-	16.06
(ii) Others	40.23	27.16	0.21	0.04		67.63
Disputed dues						
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbilled Dues						
Total	**40.23**	**43.22**	**0.21**	**0.04**	**-**	**83.69**

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from the due date of payment					
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed dues						
(i) MSME	-	11.43	-	-	-	11.43
(ii) Others	44.04	28.11	0.01	0.00	-	72.16
Disputed dues						
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbilled dues	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**44.04**	**39.54**	**0.01**	**0.00**	**-**	**83.59**

B S R & Co. LLP ★ Chartered Accountants ★

MATRIX BUSINESS SERVICES INDIA PVT. LTD. * CHENNAI *

		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
16	**Other current liabilities**		
	Statutory dues	22.21	27.57
		22.21	**27.57**

		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	-	7.75	-	7.83
	Provision for compensated absences	10.06	5.03	9.45	5.81
		10.06	**12.78**	**9.45**	**13.62**

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 Company has its defined benefit gratuity plan as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. In accordance with Indian law, the Company operate a scheme of gratuity which is a defined benefit plan. The gratuity plan provides for a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment in accordance with the provisions under the Code on Social Security, 2020 or as per the Company Scheme, as applicable. Vesting occurs upon completion of contractual period of continuous years of service as defined in the Code on Social Security, 2020. The gratuity plan is a funded plan and the Company makes its contributions to a recognized fund in India.

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

The Company 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
Employee benefit expenses	7.87	6.44
Exceptional item (Refer note 24A)	0.96	-
Amount recognized in statement of profit and loss	**8.83**	**6.44**
Amount recognized in other comprehensive income	**(1.07)**	**1.39**
Total	**7.75**	**7.83**
Recognized in statement of profit and loss		
Current service cost	7.37	6.12
Past Service Cost including curtailment Gains/Losses (Refer note 24A)	0.96	-
Interest cost on benefit obligation	0.50	0.32
	8.83	**6.44**
Recognized in other comprehensive income		
Actuarial (gains) arising from change in financial assumptions	(0.23)	2.53
Actuarial (gains) arising from experience adjustments	(0.84)	(1.14)
	(1.07)	**1.39**

The following table sets out the defined obligation and funded status

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Net defined obligation		
Present value of defined benefit obligation	57.72	51.04
Fair value of plan assets	(49.97)	(43.21)
Net defined obligation	**7.75**	**7.83**

BSR & Co. LLP ★ Chartered Accountants ★

MATRIX BUSINESS SERVICES INDIA PVT. LTD. ★ CHENNAI ★

17 ***Provisions (continued)***

	Year 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	51.04	44.01
Interest cost	3.24	2.89
Current service cost	7.34	6.12
Past Service Cost including curtailment Gains/Losses (Refer note 24A)	0.96	-
Benefits paid	(4.62)	(4.50)
Actuarial (gains) on obligation	(0.23)	2.52
Balance at the end of the year	**57.72**	**51.04**
Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:		
Balance at the beginning of the year	43.21	34.65
Expected return on plan assets	2.74	2.56
Contribution made by the employer	7.80	9.36
Benefits paid	(4.62)	(4.50)
Actuarial (losses) on plan assets	0.84	1.14
Balance at the end of the year	**49.97**	**43.21**

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Plan assets comprises of :		
% of Investment with insurer	100.00	100.00
Principal actuarial assumptions used		
Discount rate	6.52%	6.34%
Salary escalation rate	8.15%	8.50%
Attrition rate	38.14%	39.49%
Classification		
- Current	7.75	7.83
- Non-current	-	-

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%
Defined benefit obligation	57.10	58.36	50.50	51.59
> Impact on defined benefit obligation	(0.63)	0.64	(0.54)	0.55
B. Salary escalation rate				
> Sensitivity level	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%
Defined benefit obligation	58.33	57.13	51.67	50.42
> Impact on defined benefit obligation	0.61	(0.60)	0.63	(0.62)

ii) Compensated absences

The Company'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	5.02	5.81
Non- current	10.07	9.45
	15.09	**15.26**

BSR & Co. LLP Chartered Accountants

MATRIX BUSINESS SERVICES INDIA PVT. LTD. CHENNAI

18 Income tax

A Amount recognized in statement of profit and loss

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Current tax (a)		
Current period	18.96	25.68
Deferred tax (b)		
Benefits attributable to - origination and reversal of temporary differences	0.71	(0.62)
Tax expense (a) + (b)	**19.67**	**25.06**

B Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026			Year ended March 31, 2025		
	Amount	Tax (expense) / benefit	Net of tax	Amount	Tax (expense) / benefit	Net of tax
- Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans	1.07	-	1.07	(1.39)	-	(1.39)
- Fair value gain/(Loss) on equity instrument through OCI	6.95	(1.75)	5.20	-	-	-
Total	**8.02**	**(1.75)**	**6.27**	**(1.39)**	**-**	**(1.39)**

C Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	Year ended March 31, 2026		Year ended March 31, 2025	
	%	Amount	%	Amount
Profit before tax		**81.80**		**108.32**
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	25.17%	20.59	25.17%	27.26
Effect of:				
- Disallowance of CSR expenditure	0.96%	0.79	0.98%	1.06
- 80JJAA deduction	-2.05%	(1.67)	-2.70%	(2.93)
- Others	-0.04%	(0.03)	-0.31%	(0.34)
Effective tax rate / tax expense	**24.05%**	**19.67**	**23.13%**	**25.06**

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	3.89	4.72	-	-	3.89	4.72
Provision for employee benefits	5.25	5.43	-	-	5.25	5.43
Provision for doubtful debts	4.04	4.04	-	-	4.04	4.04
Right of use of assets	-	-	(22.36)	(21.21)	(22.36)	(21.21)
Lease liabilities	25.15	23.99	-	-	25.15	23.99
Equity instruments through OCI	-	-	(1.75)	-	(1.75)	-
Others	0.31	0.02	-	-	0.31	0.02
	38.64	**38.20**	**(24.11)**	**(21.21)**	**14.53**	**16.99**

BSR & Co. LLP ★ Chartered Accountants ★

MATRIX BUSINESS SERVICES INDIA PVT. LTD. * CHENNAI *

18 Income tax *(continued)*

E Movement in temporary differences for the year ended March 31, 2026

Particulars	Balance as at April 1, 2025	Recognized in profit and loss during 2025-26	Recognized in OCI during 2025-26	Balance as at March 31, 2026
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	4.72	(0.83)	-	3.89
Provision for employee benefits	5.43	(0.18)	-	5.25
Provision for doubtful debts	4.04	-	-	4.04
Right of use of assets	(21.21)	(1.15)	-	(22.36)
Lease liabilities	23.99	1.16	-	25.15
Equity instruments through OCI	-	-	(1.75)	(1.75)
Others	0.02	0.29	-	0.31
Total	**16.99**	**(0.71)**	**(1.75)**	**14.53**

Movement in temporary differences for the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	Balance as at April 01, 2024	Recognized in profit and loss during 2024-25	Recognized in OCI during 2024-25	Balance as at March 31, 2025
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	5.54	(0.82)	-	4.72
Provision for employee benefits	5.06	0.37	-	5.43
Provision for doubtful debts	4.10	(0.06)	-	4.04
Right of use of assets	(18.05)	(3.16)	-	(21.21)
Lease liabilities	19.96	4.06	-	23.99
Others	(0.21)	0.23	-	0.02
Total	**16.40**	**0.62**	**-**	**16.99**

B S R & Co. LLP ★ Chartered Accountants ★

MATRIX BUSINESS SERVICES INDIA PVT. LTD. ★ CHENNAI ★

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
19 Revenue from operations		
see accounting policy note 2(1)		
Rendering of services	1,264.83	1,278.92
	1,264.83	**1,278.92**
(i) Disaggregated revenue information		
Employee Background Verification Business (EBGV)	472.75	529.98
Audit and Assurance Business (A&A)	792.08	748.94
Total revenue from operations	**1,264.83**	**1,278.92**
(ii) Revenue Segment Information		
India	1,042.98	1,067.57
Outside India	221.85	211.35
Total	**1,264.83**	**1,278.92**

Revenue from customers individually contributing more than 10% of the total revenue from operations amounts to INR 296.25 million and INR 384.12 million for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 respectively.

(iii) Timing of revenue recognition		
Services transferred over a period of time	1,264.83	1,278.92
	1,264.83	**1,278.92**
(iv) Reconciliation of revenue recognised with the contracted price		
Revenue as per contracted price	1,265.98	1,279.64
Adjustments for:		
Discounts	(1.15)	(0.72)
Total revenue from contract with customers	**1,264.83**	**1,278.92**

(v) Trade Receivables

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

Trade Receivables (refer note 10)	394.95	440.98

Refer note 30 for transactions with related parties.

(vi) Contract Fulfilment Costs

Contract fulfilment costs are generally expensed as incurred. Such costs are amortised when the performance obligations towards rendering EBGV and A&A services are completed. The assessment of this criteria requires the application of judgement, in particular when considering if costs generate or enhance resources to be used to satisfy future performance obligations and whether costs are expected to be recovered.

20 Other income		
Interest on Deposit measured at amortised cost	1.17	1.02
Interest on Income Tax Refund	2.39	-
Interest income on deposits with banks	3.49	2.75
Foreign exchange fluctuation (net)	8.30	2.40
Other non-operating income	5.60	0.05
Gain/Loss on Lease Modification/Termination	0.49	-
	21.44	**6.22**

B S R & Co. LLP ★ Chartered Accountants ★

MATRIX BUSINESS SERVICES INDIA PVT. LTD. ★ CHENNAI ★

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
21 Employee benefits expense		
Salaries, wages and bonus	508.64	501.58
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note below and note 17)	48.01	50.38
Share based payments to employees (refer note 34)	-	
- Equity-settled	0.95	2.23
Staff welfare expenses	10.42	8.77
	568.02	**562.96**

Note:

The Company 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.36.09 million (March 31, 2025: Rs. 35.45 million).

22 Finance costs		
Interest expense on financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss		
- on lease liabilities	8.70	10.15
Interest exense on overdraft facility	0.88	-
	9.58	**10.15**
23 Depreciation and amortization expense		
Depreciation of property, plant & equipment (refer note 3(a))	16.87	16.05
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 3(b))	2.53	1.81
Depreciation of Right-of-use assets (refer note 5 and note 32)	36.92	34.18
	56.32	**52.04**
24 Other expenses		
Payment to Associates	215.71	242.45
Verification Expenses	154.27	127.48
Travelling and Conveyance	55.96	51.71
Rent	7.03	7.29
Legal and professional fees	9.04	9.02
Repairs and maintenance - others	76.27	62.02
Communication Expenses	14.83	11.91
Allowance for expected credit loss	-	0.87
Corporate Social Responsibility Expenditure (refer note 27)	3.13	4.20
Printing and Stationery	2.41	2.69
Power and Fuel	11.68	11.66
Payment to auditor (refer note below)	1.82	1.96
Director sitting fees	0.85	0.90
Meeting expenses	3.37	3.88
Rates and Taxes	0.41	0.47
Bank Charges	1.07	1.25
Foreign Tax credit written off	2.66	6.21
Other expenses	8.85	5.70
	569.36	**551.67**

Note:

Payment to auditors

As auditor

Statutory Audit	1.70	1.76
Reimbursment of expenses	0.12	0.20
	1.82	**1.96**

B S R & Co. LLP ★ Chartered Accountants ★

MATRIX BUSINESS SERVICES INDIA PVT. LTD. ★ CHENNAI

		Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
24A	**Excpetional Item**		
	Statutory impact of New Labor Codes (Refer note below)	1.19	-
		1.19	**-**
	Note		
	Gratuity	0.96	
	Compensated absences	0.23	
		1.19	**-**

On November 21, 2025, the Government of India notified the four Labour Codes - the Code on Wages, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Code on Social Security, 2020, and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 - consolidating 29 existing labour laws. The Ministry of Labour & Employment published draft Central Rules and FAQs to enable assessment of the financial impact due to changes in regulations. The Company has assessed and disclosed the incremental impact of these changes on the basis of best information available, consistent with the guidance provided by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Considering non-recurring nature of this impact, the Company has presented such incremental impact as "Statutory impact of new Labour Codes" under "Exceptional item" in the statement of profit and loss for year ended March 31, 2026. The incremental impact consisting of gratuity and leave encashment of INR 0.96 and INR 0.23 million respectively arises due to change in wage definition. The Company continues to monitor the finalisation of Central / State Rules and clarifications from the Government on other aspects of the Labour Code and would provide appropriate accounting effect on the basis of such developments as needed.

<<<<<<<<<<<Page intentionally left blank>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>

BSR & Co. LLP ★ Chartered Accountants ★

MATRIX BUSINESS SERVICES INDIA PVT. LTD. * CHENNAI *

			Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
25	**Earnings per share (EPS)**			
	Profit for the year	A	62.13	83.26
	Net profit attributable to equity shareholders for basic EPS	B	62.13	83.26
	Add: Employee stock option	C	-	-
	Net profit attributable to equity shareholders for diluted EPS	D = A+C	62.13	83.26
	Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding as at reporting date for	E	383,711	383,711
	Add: Potential equity shares	F	-	-
	Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding as at reporting date for	G = E + F	383,711	383,711
	Basic earnings per equity share (in Rs.)	H = B / E	**161.92**	**216.99**
	Diluted earnings per share (in Rs.)	I = D / G	**161.92**	**216.99**

26 Other statutory information

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

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

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

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

(v) The Company 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 Company shall:
a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

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

(x) The Company does not have any term loans and short term loans from banks and financial institutions.

(xi) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

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

(xiii) Quarterly returns or statements filed by the Company for the sanctioned working capital loans with banks or financial institutions against current assets are in agreement with the books of account of the Company except as follows:

Quarter	Name of bank	Particulars	Amount as per books of account (Rs. millions)	Amount as reported in the quarterly return/ statement (Rs. millions)	Amount of difference (Rs. millions)	Whether return/statement subsequently rectified
Quarter ended December 2025	Kotak Mahindra Bank and ICICI Bank	Sale of services	317.83	319.43	(1.60)	Yes, rectified in April 2026
Quarter ended March 2026	Kotak Mahindra Bank and ICICI Bank	Sundry creditors	66.34	52.95	13.39	Yes, rectified in April 2026

<This space has been left blank intentionally>

BSR & Co. LLP ★ Chartered Accountants ★

MATRIX BUSINESS SERVICES INDIA PVT. LTD. * CHENNAI *

27 Expenditure on corporate social responsibility (CSR)	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
a) Amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	3.13	4.20
b) Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year	3.13	4.20
c) Amount spent during the year (in cash):		
(i) Construction / acquisition of asset	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	3.13	4.20
	3.13	**4.20**
d) Shortfall at the end of the year	-	-
e) Total of previous years shortfall	-	-
f) Reason for shortfall	Not applicable	Not applicable
g) Details of related party transactions	Not applicable	Not applicable
h) Details of excess amount spent by the company	-	-
i) Nature of CSR activities undertaken by the company	Refer note below	Promoting eduation and healthcare

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	3.13	4.20
Amount spent during the year	3.13	4.20
Closing balance	-	-

Note

During the financial year the Company has contributed Rs. 3.13 million to the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS), which aims to promote apprenticeship training and enhance the employability of the youth. The Company is in compliance with Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, and the rules made thereunder.

<This space has been left blank intentionally>

B S R & Co. LLP ★ Chartered Accountants ★

MATRIX BUSINESS SERVICES INDIA PVT. LTD. * CHENNAI *

Matrix Business Services India Private Limited

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

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

28 Ratios as per the schedule III requirements:

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	% Variance	Refer Note
Current ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	2.46	2.25	9.11%	NA
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total debt (comprising of lease liability)	Total equity	0.12	0.13	-4.09%	NA
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available for debt services	Total interest, principal repayments and lease payments	2.84	4.17	-31.83%	(a)
Return on Equity ratio	Profit after tax	Average shareholder's equity	0.08	0.12	-32.67%	(b)
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Sales	Average trade receivables	3.03	3.15	-3.90%	NA
Trade payables turnover ratio	Expenses	Average trade payables	6.72	6.59	2.02%	NA
Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Workings capital	3.73	4.34	-14.24%	NA
Net profit ratio	Net profit after tax	Revenue from operations	0.05	0.07	-24.54%	NA
Return on capital employed / investments	Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)	Capital employed	0.12	0.14	-18.81%	NA
Return on investments	Income generated from invested funds	Average invested funds in treasury investments	6.25%	5.82%	7.40%	NA

Note on variance in ratios as compared to the previous year

(a) Decrease in Debt service coverage ratio is on account of increase in lease payments due to three new lease agreements during the year.

(b) Decrease in Return on Equity is onaccount of reduction in PAT and increase in shareholders fund year on year.

<This space has been left blank intentionally>

BSR & Co. LLP Chartered Accountants

MATRIX BUSINESS SERVICES INDIA PVT. LTD. CHENNAI

29 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	Note	March 31, 2026				March 31, 2025			
		FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortized cost	Total	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortized cost	Total
Financial assets									
Investments	6	-	256.95	-	256.95	-	250.00	-	250.00
Trade receivables	10	-	-	394.95	394.95	-	-	440.98	440.98
Cash and cash equivalents	11 (a)	-	-	65.37	65.37	-	-	23.71	23.71
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	11 (b)	-	-	0.50	0.50	-	-	47.19	47.19
Security deposits	7	-	-	23.42	23.42	-	-	19.89	19.89
Fixed deposits	7	-	-	86.19	86.19	-	-	-	-
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	7	-	-	0.68	0.68	-	-	0.30	0.30
Total financial assets		**-**	**256.95**	**571.12**	**828.07**	**-**	**250.00**	**532.06**	**782.07**
Financial liabilities									
Lease liabilities	13	-	-	99.92	99.92	-	-	95.31	95.31
Trade payables	15	-	-	83.69	83.69	-	-	83.59	83.59
Payable for Property, Plant & Equipment	14	-	-	2.24	2.24	-	-	4.18	4.18
Due to holding company (Group share based payments)	14			13.36	13.36			12.40	12.40
Other Payables	14	-	-	0.58	0.58	-	-	-	-
Employee benefits payable	14	-	-	57.20	57.20	-	-	59.42	59.42
Total financial liabilities		**-**	**-**	**257.01**	**257.01**	**-**	**-**	**254.91**	**254.91**

Fair value measurement hierarchy

The company 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.

B S R & Co. LLP ★ Chartered Accountants ★

MATRIX BUSINESS SERVICES INDIA PVT. LTD. * CHENNAI *

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

B Accounting classification and fair values (continued)

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognized and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortized cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard.

Particulars	Note	March 31, 2026				March 31, 2025			
		Carrying amount	Fair Value			Carrying amount	Fair Value		
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets #									
Investments	6	256.95	-	-	256.95	250.00	-	-	250.00
Trade receivables	10	394.95	-	-	-	440.98	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	11 (a)	65.37	-	-	-	23.71	-	-	-
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	11 (b)	0.50	-	-	-	47.19	-	-	-
Security deposits	7	23.42	-	-	-	19.89	-	-	-
Fixed deposits	7	86.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	7	0.68	-	-	-	0.30	-	-	-
Total financial assets		**828.07**	**-**	**-**	**256.95**	**782.07**	**-**	**-**	**250.00**
Financial liabilities #									
Lease liabilities	13	99.92	-	-	-	95.31	-	-	-
Trade payables	15	83.69	-	-	-	83.59	-	-	-
Payable for Property, Plant & Equipment	14	2.24	-	-	-	4.18	-	-	-
Due to holding company (Group share based payments)	14	13.36	-	-	-	12.40	-	-	-
Other Payables	14	0.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employee benefits payable	14	57.20	-	-	-	59.42	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities		**257.01**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**254.91**	**-**	**-**	**-**

For those financial assets and liabilities, which are not carried at its fair value, disclosure of fair value is not required as the carrying amounts approximates the fair values.

B S R & Co. LLP ★ Chartered Accountants ★

MATRIX BUSINESS SERVICES INDIA PVT. LTD. ★ CHENNAI ★

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

B Measurement of fair values

(i) The following table shows the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 3 fair values for financial instruments measured at fair value in balance sheet including the related valuation techniques used.

Type	Valuation Technique Used	Significant unobservable Inputs	Inter-relationship between signifi cant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Investment	Discounted cash flows: The valuation model considers the present value of the net cash flows expected to be generated. The cash flow projections include specific estimates for projected period. The expected net cash flows are discounted using a risk-adjusted discount rate,	- Cash flow estimates for the projected period - Risk adjusted discount rate.	The estimated fair value would increase/ (decrease) if: - Cash flow estimates were higher/ (lower) - Risk adjusted discount rate lower/ (higher)

(ii) **Reconciliation of Level 3 fair values**

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for Level 3 fair values

Reconciliation of carrying amounts	Investment
Balance as at April 1, 2025	**250.00**
Gain Included in OCI	
-Net change in fair value (unrealised)	-
Purchases	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**250.00**
Gain Included in OCI	
-Net change in fair value (unrealised)	6.95
Purchases	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**256.95**

The company holds an investment in equity shares of Denave India Private Limited, which is classified as FVOCI, with a fair value of INR 256.95 million at March 31, 2026, (March 31, 2025: INR 250 Million). The fair value of this investment was categorised as Level 3 at March 31, 2026 (for information on the valuation technique, see B(i)).

B S R & Co. LLP ★ Chartered Accountants ★

MATRIX BUSINESS SERVICES INDIA PVT. LTD. ★ CHENNAI

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

C Financial risk management

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

Financial risk management framework

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

The Company's risk management policies established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, 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 Company's activities. The Company, 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 Company's board of directors oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. 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 Company's principal financial liabilities, comprise borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents and balances with banks that is derived directly from its operations.

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

The sources of risks which the company 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 Company 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 Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the import and export of Services.

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 management provides due consideration to exposure from specific currency and considers hedging activity, where deemed necessary. In this regard, there have been no hedging activities that have been undertaken by the Company during the year.

Foreign currency denominated financial assets and liabilities which expose the Company to currency risk are disclosed below. The amounts shown are those reported translated at the closing rate. Unhedged foreign currency risk exposure at the end of the reporting period has been expressed *in INR Millions*.

	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
Not hedged by derivative instruments	**Foreign currency**	**INR**	**Foreign currency**	**INR**
Trade receivables				
USD	499,444	46.02	1,084,861	92.78
	499,444	**46.02**	**1,084,861**	**92.78**
Trade payables				
USD	23,166	2.20	10,780	0.92
	23,166	**2.20**	**10,780**	**0.92**
Net Balance Sheet Exposu	-	**43.82**	-	**91.86**

Foreign Currency Sensitiv

The following table illustrates the sensitivity of profit and equity with respect to the Company'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 5% during the year ended March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: 5%), then this would have had the following impact on profit before tax & equity:

The sensitivity analysis is based on the Company'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	2.19	4.59	(2.19)	(4.59)

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 Company is not exposed to interest rate risk as the Company does not have any debt obligations.

B S R & Co. LLP ★ Chartered Accountants ★

MATRIX BUSINESS SERVICES INDIA PVT. LTD. * CHENNAI *

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

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. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities and other financial instruments.

Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the credit worthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. The Company establishes an allowance for doubtful debts and impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of the Company's trade receivables and other financial assets. Further, none of the customers contributes to more than 10% of the Company's total revenues as continuous efforts are made in expanding its customer base. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and reviewed by the Management periodically.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

Particulars	Reference	Carrying Amount	
		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade receivables	(i)	394.95	440.98
Cash and cash equivalents	(ii)	65.37	23.71
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	(ii)	0.50	47.19
Security deposits	(iv)	23.42	19.89
Fixed deposits	(iv)	86.19	-
Investments	(iii)	256.95	250.00
Interest accrued on deposits with banks	(ii)	0.68	0.30
Total		**828.07**	**782.07**

(i)Trade receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk 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 as applicable. With respect to other financial assets, the Company 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 Company to determine incurred and expected credit losses. Historical trends of impairment of trade receivables do not reflect any significant credit losses. The Company 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 Company also makes an allowance for doubtful debts on a case to case basis.

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade and other receivables are as follows:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Less than 1 year	287.29	389.26
More than 1 year	9.11	2.04
Sub-total	**296.40**	**391.30**
Less: Loss allowance in accordance with expected credit loss model	(16.23)	(16.24)
Total	**280.17**	**375.06**
Unbilled Revenue	114.78	65.92
Total	**394.95**	**440.98**

Exposure to credit risk:

The Company's always measures the loss allowance for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss (ECL). The Company 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 Company'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.

As per management analysis majority of the receivables of the Company it has recorded a provision of Rs. 16.23 million as at the year ended March 31, 2026 (31 March 2025 : Rs. 16.24 million). For movement in expected credit loss refer note 10.

(ii) Cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks including interest accrued and Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Cash and bank balances are deposited with credit worthy banks and hence does not expect any loss from non-performance by these counter-parties.

(iii) Investments

Investments of surplus funds are made only with approval of Board of Directors. Investments primarily include investments in equity instruments of Denave India Private Limited. The Company does not expect significant credit risks arising from these investments.

(iv) Others

This comprises of security deposits and other financial assets on which the Company does not expect any loss from non-performance of these counter-parties.

B S R & Co. LLP ★ Chartered Accountants ★

MATRIX BUSINESS SERVICES INDIA PVT. LTD. ★ CHENNAI ★

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

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company 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 availability of funding through an adequate amount of credit facilities to meet obligations when due. The Company'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 the liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

The Company's objective is to maintain a current ratio with an optimal mix of short term loans and long term loans. The Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low. The Company has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding and debt maturing within 12 months and the management is confident that it can roll over its debt with existing lenders. The Board of Directors periodically reviews the Company's business requirements vis-a-vis the source of funding.

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	99.92	115.58	48.61	66.97
Trade payables	83.69	83.69	83.69	-
Payable for Property, Plant & Equipment	2.24	2.24	2.24	-
Other Payables	0.58	0.58	0.58	-
Due to holding company (Group share based pay	13.36	13.36	13.36	
Employee benefits payable	57.20	57.20	57.20	-
Total	**257.01**	**272.66**	**205.69**	**66.97**
As at March 31, 2025				
Lease liabilities	95.31	95.31	42.24	53.07
Trade payables	83.59	83.59	83.59	-
Employee benefits payable	59.42	59.42	59.42	-
Payable for Property, Plant & Equipment	4.18	4.18	4.18	-
Due to holding company (Group share based pay	12.40	12.40	12.40	
Other Payables	-	-	-	-
Total	**254.91**	**254.91**	**201.83**	**53.07**

D Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

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

<<<<<<<<<<<Page intentionally left blank>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>

B S R & Co. LLP ★ Chartered Accountants ★

MATRIX BUSINESS SERVICES INDIA PVT. LTD. * CHENNAI *

30 Related party disclosures

(I) Where control exists:

(A) Holding company

Updater Services Limited

(B) Entity under Common Control

Tangy Supplies and Solutions Private Limited (merged with Updater Services Limited with effect from May 08, 2025)
Avon Solutions and Logistics Private Limited
Wash room Hygeine Concepts Privatye Limited
Denave Services Private Limited
Athena BPO Private Limited
Wynwy Technologies Private Limited
Fusion Foods And Catering Private Limited
Global Flight Handling Services Private Limited
Stanworth Management Private Limited (merged with Updater Services Limited with effect from May 08, 2025)

(II) Key Management Personnel (KMP)

(A) Chief Executive Officer

P Ravishankar

(B) Non-executive directors

P C Balasubramanian
Sangeeta Sumesh Sankaran
V M Muralidharan
Raghunandana Tangirala
Snehashish Bhattacharjee (Upto March 31, 2026)
Ram Praveeen Radhakrishnan (Appointed with effect from March 27, 2026)

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

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Revenue from rendering services		
Updater Services Limited	0.73	0.49
Avon Solutions and Logistics Private Limited	-	0.18
Denave Services Private Limited	0.80	0.47
Athena BPO Limited	0.02	0.29
Fusion Foods And Catering Private Limited	-	0.11
Stanworth Management Private Limited	-	0.17
Wynwy Technologies Private Limited	-	0.23
Global Flight Handling Services Private Limited	0.02	
Office Maintenance		
Updater Services Limited	2.74	2.15
Wash room Hygeine Concepts Private Limited	0.21	0.18
Tangy Supplies and Solutions Private Limited	-	0.28
Wynwy Technologies Private Limited	0.31	-
Postage and Courier charges		
Avon Solutions and Logistics Private Limited	0.36	0.59
Professional charges		
Denave Services Private Limited	0.99	0.36
Travelling and Conveyance		
Denave Services Private Limited	-	0.18
Stock options issued to employees of the company		
Updater Services Limited	0.95	2.23

BSR & Co. LLP Chartered Accountants

MATRIX BUSINESS SERVICES INDIA PVT. LTD. CHENNAI

30 Related party disclosures *(continued)*

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Director Sitting fees		
Sangeetha Sumesh Sankaran	0.30	0.30
V M Muralidharan	0.30	0.30
P C Balasubramanian	0.25	0.30
Compensation of key management personnel of the company (Refer note 1 below)		
P Ravishankar	11.12	10.19

(IV) Balance Outstanding at the end of the year

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Trade Receivables		
Updater Services Limited		
Services provided	0.35	0.39
Denave Services Private Limited	0.20	0.09
Athena BPO Limited	-	0.01
Wynwy Technologies Private Limited	-	0.27
Trade Payables		
Wash room Hygeine Concepts Private Limited	0.02	0.02
Updater Services Limited	0.37	0.20
Avon Solutions and Logistics Private Limited	0.06	0.07
Wynwy Technologies Private Limited	0.03	0.03
Denave	0.67	0.39
Employee stock options payable (Group shared based payments)		
Updater Services Limited	13.36	12.40
Investment in Related party Company		
Denave Services Private Limited	256.95	250.00

Note 1

The Company had paid managerial remuneration (excluding employee benefits such as gratuity and leave encashment which are determined for the Company as a whole) to key managerial personnel of the Company during the current year which exceeded the prescribed limits under section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013. As per the provisions of the Act, the excess remuneration paid has been approved by the shareholders of the Company in the Annual general meeting held on July 31, 2025.

(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.

B S R & Co. LLP ★ Chartered Accountants ★

MATRIX BUSINESS SERVICES INDIA PVT. LTD. ★ CHENNAI ★

31 Contingencies and commitments

a) Contingent liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt;		
Legal claims		
(i) Provision for bonus for FY 2014-15 pursuant to retrospective amendment to "Payment to Bonus Act" for which an interim stay has been granted by the High Court of Madras.	2.78	2.78
(ii) Income Tax AY 2021-22	16.90	16.90
	19.68	**19.68**

(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 disclosed as a contingent liability.

(ii) The Company 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 financial statements.

b) Capital commitments

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Capital commitments	0.14	0.97
	0.14	**0.97**

<<<<<<<<<<<Page intentionally left blank>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>

BSR & Co. LLP Chartered Accountants

MATRIX BUSINESS SERVICES INDIA PVT. LTD. CHENNAI

32 Leases

The Company has lease contracts for building used in its operations. Leases of building generally have lease terms between 2- 5 years. The Company's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets.

The Company also has certain leases of building with lease terms of 11 months. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' and 'lease of low-value assets' recognition exemptions for these leases.

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

(i) Right of use assets

Refer note 3 (c) 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
Maturity analysis - contractual undiscounted cash flows		
Not later than one year	48.61	42.24
Later than one year and not later than five years	66.97	66.97
More than five years	-	-
Total undiscounted lease liabilities	**115.58**	**109.21**
Lease liabilities		
Non-current	58.95	60.91
Current	40.98	34.40

Reconciliation of Movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Opening balance	95.31	79.31
Additions during the year	43.75	46.75
Deletion during the year	(2.79)	-
Interest	8.70	10.15
Rental payments	(45.05)	(40.90)
Closing balance	**99.92**	**95.31**

(iii) Amounts recognized in profit or loss	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Interest on lease liabilities (refer note 22)	8.70	10.15
Depreciation of right of use assets (refer note 5)	36.92	34.18
Expenses relating to short-term leases	7.03	7.29
(Gain)/Loss on Lease Modification/Termination	0.49	-

(iv) Amounts recognized in the statement of cash flows

Total cash outflow towards lease payments (excluding short-term leases)	45.05	40.90

<<<<<<<<<<<Page intentionally left blank>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>

B S R & Co. LLP ★ Chartered Accountants ★

MATRIX BUSINESS SERVICES INDIA PVT. LTD. ★ CHENNAI ★

33 Segment information

Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise for which discrete financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker, in deciding how to allocate resources and assessing performance. The Company is engaged in Audit and Assurance services and Employee background verification services and the operation primarily caters to the domestic market. The Chief executive officer of the company has been identified as being the chief operating decision maker (CODM) evaluates the company's performance, allocate resources based on the analysis of the various performance indicator of the company as 2 different segments - Audit and Assurance (A&A) and Employee background Verification (EBGV). Therefore, there are 2 reportable segments for the company as per the requirement of Ind-AS 108 "Operating Segments".

Revenue in the geographical information considered for disclosures are as follows:
Revenue within India include rendering of services in India to customers located within India; and revenues outside India include rendering of services outside India to customers located outside India (Refer note 19).

Operating segment information for the year ended March 31, 2026

Particulars	Audit and Assurance business (A&A)	Employee background verification business (EBGV)	Unallocated	Total
Segment Revenue	792.08	472.75	-	1,264.83
Less: Segment Cost*	681.32	473.93	39.64	1,194.89
Less: Inter-segment	-	-		-
Segment result	**110.76**	**(1.18)**	**(39.64)**	**69.94**
Finance Cost	-	-	9.58	9.58
Other Income	-	-	21.44	21.44
Profit before tax	**110.76**	**(1.18)**	**(27.79)**	**81.80**
Tax Expense	-	-	19.67	19.67
Profit After tax	**110.76**	**(1.18)**	**(47.45)**	**62.14**
Segment assets	341.97	250.46	514.30	1,104.98
Segment Liabilities	82.36	73.86	145.83	302.05
Capital Expenditure	5.80	10.12	2.74	18.66

* Including exceptional item

Operating segment information for the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	Audit and Assurance business (A&A)	Employee background verification business (EBGV)	Unallocated	Total
Segment Revenue	748.94	529.98	-	1,278.92
Less: Segment Cost	649.71	475.88	41.08	1,166.67
Less: Inter-segment	-	-		-
Segment result	**99.22**	**54.10**	**(41.08)**	**112.25**
Finance Cost	-	-	10.15	10.15
Other Income	-	-	6.22	6.22
Profit before tax	**99.22**	**54.10**	**(45.02)**	**108.32**
Tax Expense	-	-	25.06	25.06
Profit After tax	**99.22**	**54.10**	**(70.06)**	**83.26**
Segment assets	338.65	184.79	516.63	1,040.07
Segment Liabilities	82.35	91.19	132.00	305.54
Capital Expenditure	7.45	15.18	1.72	24.36

<<<<<<<<<<<Page intentionally left blank>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>

B S R & Co. LLP ★ Chartered Accountants ★

MATRIX BUSINESS SERVICES INDIA PVT. LTD. ★ CHENNAI ★

34 Share-based payments:

Employee Stock Option Plan 2022

The Company is covered under the Employee Stock Option Schemes "Updater Employee Stock Option Plan 2022" ("ESOP 2022" or "Plan") which was approved by the shareholders of Updater Services Limited (Holding company) on December 15, 2022. The primary objective of the above schemes is to reward certain employees of holding Company and its subsidiaries for their association, dedication and contribution to the goals of the Holding Company.

Under the Scheme, 289,000 options were granted to the certain employees at an exercise price of ₹ 300 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 has also granted certain options during the 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 condition for all the financial years has been communicated to respective employees. Further, the Plan also provides ability for the employee to catch up any unvested options for a particular Tranche in the next year provided the performance conditions specified for the next financial year are achieved.

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

The expense recognised for share options during the year ended March 31, 2026 is INR 0.95 [March 31 2025: INR 2.23]. This amount will be paid by the Company to its holding Company in connection with the ESOP plan.

A. Details of ESOP 2022

Name of the Scheme - ESOP 2022	**Tenure based**	**Performance Based**
Date of grant	16-Dec-22	16-Dec-22
Number granted(in nos)	144,518	144,482
Surrendered	-	-
Fresh Grant	-	-
Total	**144,518**	**144,482**
Exercise Price (INR)	300	300
Vesting period	4 years - Graded vesting	4 years - Graded vesting
Vesting condition	Sevice condition - Tenure based	Performance condition - EBITDA
Method of Settlement	Equity-Settled	Equity-Settled
Method of valuation	Black & Scholes	Black & Scholes

B. Movement in the options granted to employees

Particulars	**Number of options**	
	Year ended March 31, 2026	**Year ended March 31, 2025**
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	**289,000**	**289,000**
Options granted during the year	-	-
Weighted average exercise price per option(₹)	300	300
Options exercised during the year	4,875	
Options forfeited during the year	-	-
Options expired during the year	-	-
Options surrendered during the year	-	-
Options lapses during the year	134,081	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**150,044**	**289,000**
Exercisable at the end of the year	124,267	28,901

B S R & Co. LLP Chartered Accountants

MATRIX BUSINESS SERVICES INDIA PVT. LTD. CHENNAI

34 Share-based payments (Continued)

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	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Exercise price (INR)	300	300
Expected volatility	41.50%	41.50%
Expected dividend	-	-
Risk free interest rates	7.43%	7.43%
Expected life of the option:	2 - 3.5 Years	2 - 3.5 Years
Weighted average	293.45	293.45
Fair Value of the Option as on Grant date	Rs.82.59 - Rs.113.83	Rs.82.59 - Rs.113.83

The expected life of the share options is based on historical data and current expectations and is not necessarily indicative of exercise patterns that may occur. The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility over a period similar to the life of the options is indicative of future trends, which may not necessarily be the actual outcome.

35 Events after the reporting period

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

The notes from 1 to 35 are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

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

Priyesh Singhal
Partner
Membership No. 138299

Place : Chennai
Date : May 06, 2026

P.C.Balasubramanian
Director
DIN : 00584548

Place : Chennai
Date : May 06, 2026

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Matrix Business Services India Private Limited
CIN : U74140TN2003PTC051482

P.Ravishankar
CEO and Whole Time Director
DIN: 10501551

Place : Chennai
Date : May 06, 2026