

Wynwy Technologies Private Limited

Balance sheet as at March 31, 2026

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

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	2.58	0.52
Other intangible assets	4	40.91	46.53
Right of Use- Assets	5	1.55	12.43
Investments	6	79.22	79.22
Other Financial Asset	8	3.58	3.10
Non-Current Tax assets (Net)	9	13.24	8.32
Deferred tax asset (Net)	13	20.16	27.25
		161.24	177.37
Current assets			
Contract assets	14	70.87	19.62
Inventories	7	70.90	52.11
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	11	111.72	101.01
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	12	5.36	37.60
Other current assets	10	10.78	5.75
		269.63	216.09
Total Assets		430.87	393.46
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	15	180.00	180.00
Other equity	16	-34.18	-92.63
Total equity		145.82	87.37
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	34	0.53	7.93
(ii) Borrowings	18	44.21	110.53
Provisions	17	14.01	8.66
		58.75	127.12
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	34	1.17	4.48
(ii) Borrowings	18	57.07	56.00
(iii) Total outstanding dues other than micro, small and medium enterprises	19	56.77	57.47
(iv) Dues to Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	19	50.12	-
(v) Other current financial liabilities	20	39.95	35.96
Other current liabilities	21	19.80	19.18
Provisions	17	1.42	5.88
		226.30	178.97
Total Liabilities		285.05	306.09
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		430.87	393.46

Material accounting policies

1 - 2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements

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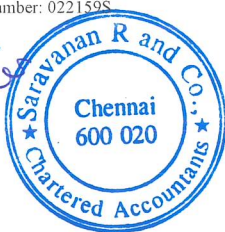
As per our report of even date

For Saravanan & Co

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 022159S

Saravanan
Partner
Membership No. 224526
Place: Chennai
Date : May 18, 2026



For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Wynwy Technologies Private Limited

Raghunandana Tangirala
Director

DIN : 00628914

Place: Chennai

Date : May 18, 2026

Vijayasekaran Ayyappan
Whole-time Director

DIN : 08245547

Place: Chennai

Date : May 18, 2026

UDIN: 26224526XGYLU61756

J. Any
Ameerbasha Jainabudeen
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Chennai
Date : May 18, 2026

Sandhya Saravanan
Company Secretary
Membership No: 66942
Place: Chennai
Date : May 18, 2026

Wynwy Technologies Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Income			
Revenue from Operations	22	932.76	485.10
Other income	23	12.29	50.63
Total Income		945.05	535.73
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	24	34.37	-
Purchases of stock-in-trade	25	301.74	45.70
Changes in inventories of Finished goods and Stock-in-trade	26	(18.79)	(45.70)
Employee benefits expense	27	484.04	418.06
Finance costs	28	12.62	13.48
Depreciation and amortization expense	29	7.64	9.03
Other expenses	30	57.47	38.69
Total Expense		879.09	479.26
Profit/(Loss) before tax		65.96	56.47
Tax Expense :			
Current tax		-	2.42
Tax related to earlier years		-	-
Deferred Tax :			
Deferred tax (Net)	31 A	7.08	(29.08)
Reversal of Deferred Tax earlier years		-	6.37
Income tax expense		7.08	(20.29)
Profit/(Loss) for the year		58.88	76.76
Other Comprehensive Income:			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit obligations (net)	31 B	(0.43)	2.18
Income tax effect		-	-
		(0.43)	2.18
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax		-0.43	2.18
Total comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year, net of tax		58.45	78.94
Earnings per equity share			
Basic and diluted (Amount in ₹)		3.24	5.63

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements
As per report of even date

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For Saravanan & Co
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 0221598



Saravanan
Partner
Membership No. 224526
Place: Chennai
Date : May 18, 2026

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Wynwy Technologies Private Limited

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Director
DIN : 00628914
Place: Chennai
Date : May 18, 2026

Vijayasekaran Ayyappan
Whole-time Director
DIN : 08245547
Place: Chennai
Date : May 18, 2026

UDIN: 26224526XG7LU01756

Ameerbasha Jainlabudeen
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Chennai
Date : May 18, 2026

Sandhya Saravanan
Company Secretary
Membership No: 66942
Place: Chennai
Date : May 18, 2026

Wynwy Technologies Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flows as at March 31, 2026
(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Profit before tax	65.96	56.47
Non cash items		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	7.64	9.03
Finance cost	12.62	13.48
Interest income	(0.47)	(0.69)
Fair value change in Investments	-	(49.23)
Liabilities / Provisions no longer required written back*	(11.82)	(0.71)
Profit on sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	-	(0.00)
Operating cash flow before working capital changes	73.93	28.35
Movements in working capital :		
(Increase)/decrease in Trade receivables and contracts assets	(61.96)	(37.71)
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets	(0.47)	(2.09)
(Increase)/decrease in non - financial assets	(4.67)	3.69
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	(4.90)	(6.37)
(Increase)/decrease in Loans	-	0.01
(Increase)/decrease in Inventory	(18.79)	(45.70)
(Increase/ (decrease) in Provision	12.29	3.18
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	49.41	53.52
Increase/ (decrease) in financial liabilities	3.98	5.37
Increase/ (decrease) in other liabilities	0.70	11.63
Cash generated from operations	49.52	13.88
Income taxes paid (net of refunds)	-	(2.42)
Net cash flow from operating activities	A 49.52	11.46
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment including capital work in progress, capital creditors	(2.99)	(7.20)
Finance Income	0.10	0.69
Issue of shares	-	79.00
(Purchase)/Sale of investments	-	16.33
Net cash flow used in investing activities	B -2.89	88.82
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of equity shares (net of share issue expenses)	-	-
Loan from parent company	(65.25)	(57.47)
Payment of principal portion towards lease liabilities	(1.00)	(0.54)
Finance cost	(12.62)	(13.48)
Net cash flow from financing activities	C -78.87	-71.49
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	A+B+C (32.24)	28.79
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	37.60	8.81
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	5.36	37.60

Non Cash investing and financing activities
Acquisition of Right of use assets

Significant accounting policies 1-2
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements. 3-45
As per our report of even date

For Saravanan & Co
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 022159S

Saravanan
Partner
Membership No. 224526
Place: Chennai
Date : May 18, 2026



For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Wynwy Technologies Private Limited

Raghunandana Tangirala
Director
DIN : 00628914
Place: Chennai
Date : May 18, 2026

Vijayasekaran Ayyappan
Whole-time Director
DIN : 08245547
Place: Chennai
Date : May 18, 2026

J. A. Jay
Ameerbasha Jainabudeen
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Chennai
Date : May 18, 2026

Sandhya Saravanan
Company Secretary
Membership No: 66942
Place: Chennai
Date : May 18, 2026

Wynwy Technologies 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

Equity shares of Rs 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid
Opening balance as on April 01, 2024
Add: Shares issued during the year

No. of shares	Amount
1,00,000	1.00
1,79,00,000	179.00
1,80,00,000	180.00
-	-
1,80,00,000	180.00

Balance as on March 31, 2025

Add: Shares issued during the year
Balance as on March 31, 2026

(b) Other equity

Particulars	Amalgamation Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
As at April 1, 2024		-71.67	-71.67
Add: Movement during the year	-99.90	76.76	-23.14
Other Comprehensive Income		2.18	2.18
Balance as on March 31, 2025	-99.90	7.27	-92.63
Add: Movement during the year	-	58.88	58.88
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-0.43	-0.43
Balance as on March 31, 2026	-99.90	65.72	-34.18

As per our report of even date

For Saravanan & Co
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 022159S

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Wynwy Technologies Private Limited


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Company Secretary
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Place: Chennai
Date : May 18, 2026

Wynwy Technologies Private Limited (Formerly Known as Zappy Home Solutions Private Limited)
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

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

1. Corporate information

Wynwy Technologies Private Limited (Formerly Known as Zappy Home Solutions Private Limited) ("the Company") was incorporated on November 3, 2017. The Company is a private company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The registered office of the company is located at No.1/4, Leelavathi Nagar, Sikkarayapuram, Mangadu, Chennai – 600069, having CIN Number U74999TN2017PTC119356 and Permanent Account Number AABCZ1410B. Wynwy Technologies Private Limited (Formerly Known as Zappy Home Solutions Private Limited) is engaged in providing one stop solutions for all the maintenance services at the customers place. Hence the B2C business was tapered down, and the business has pivoted to a software product model where the company is building a Asset Management Platform for use by Corporates both in India and the Global Market. The Company is presently engaged in trading, dealing, of housekeeping materials, equipment and stitching of fabric materials and the company is providing Technical Manpower to Industrial Establishments.

The financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 18th May 2026.

2. Material accounting policies

2.1 Basis of accounting and preparation of financial statements

i. Compliance with Ind-AS

The financial statements of the Company are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read together with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR) which is also the Company's functional currency. All values are rounded to nearest Rupees (millions), except when otherwise stated.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

- a) Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value as explained in the accounting policies; and
- b) Defined benefit plan assets measured at fair value.
- c) 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.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

2.2 Summary of Material accounting policies

A. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period



Wynwy Technologies Private Limited (Formerly Known as Zappy Home Solutions Private Limited)
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

B. Property, plant, and equipment

The Company has elected to continue the original values incurred for Gross Block as at date of transition to IND-AS namely FROM THE DATE OF INCORPORATION.

Property, plant, and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price (other than those subsequently recoverable by the enterprise from the taxing authorities) and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

The cost of property, plant, and equipment not ready for intended use before such date is disclosed under capital work-in-progress.

For depreciation purposes, the Company identifies and determines cost of asset significant to the total cost of the asset having useful life that is materially different from that of the life of the principal asset and depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Expenses on existing property, plant and equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

Depreciation

The Company, based on technical assessment made by experts and management estimates, depreciates certain items of property, plant and equipment over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

The Company has used the following rates to provide depreciation on its property, plant and equipment. Depreciation on Property Plant and Equipments and Intangible assets are provided on STRAIGHT LINE BASIS.



Wynwy Technologies Private Limited (Formerly Known as Zappy Home Solutions Private Limited)
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

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

Asset Classification	Estimated Useful Life (Years)
Office equipment including Air-conditioned*	5
Computer and accessories (including mobiles)	3
Computer Software	10
Plant and Equipment	5
Furniture and fixtures	10
Vehicles	8

*The Company is using useful life different from the life prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies act based on technical estimate by expert.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

C. Intangible assets

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.

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.

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	10

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

D. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating units (CGU) fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are 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 asset. In determining



Wynwy Technologies Private Limited (Formerly Known as Zappy Home Solutions Private Limited)
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

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

fair value less cost of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

Impairment losses including impairment on inventories, are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. After impairment, depreciation / amortization is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation / amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

E. Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to credit risks.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the unconditional right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

Interest income

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate. Interest income is included under the head "Financial income" in the statement of profit and loss.

Contract balances

(a) Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

(b) Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

(c) Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays



Wynwy Technologies Private Limited (Formerly Known as Zappy Home Solutions Private Limited)
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

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

consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

F. Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

F (i) Financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments on principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at FVTOCI:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Company has determined the classification of debt instruments in terms of whether they meet amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria based on the facts and circumstances that existed as of the transition date. Accordingly, the Company has classified all debt instruments as of the transition date at amortised cost.

F (ii) Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "Other Income" line item.

F (iii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria or FVTOCI criteria are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL, if any, are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the "Other Income" line item.

F (iv) Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost.



Wynwy Technologies Private Limited (Formerly Known as Zappy Home Solutions Private Limited)
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

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

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. Provision for ECL is recognised for financial assets measured at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as expenses in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the P&L.

F (v) Re-recognition of financial assets

Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the assets carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in the Statement of profit and loss.

F (vi) Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model.

F (vii) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

F (vii)(I) Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments, if any issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

F (vii)(2) Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company 's own equity instruments.

F (viii) Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method or at FVTPL.



Wynwy Technologies Private Limited (Formerly Known as Zappy Home Solutions Private Limited)
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

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

Financial liabilities at FVTPL, if any, are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'Other income' line item.

F (ix) Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not held—for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the "Finance Costs" line item.

F (x) Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

F (xi) De-recognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

G. Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

As a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i. Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight line basis

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.



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

ii. Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase

option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Company's lease liabilities are included in Interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

iii. Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

H. Retirement and other employee benefits

a. Compensated absences

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as Long term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such Long term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Remeasurement gains / losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred.

b. Post-employment obligations

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

i. Gratuity obligations

Gratuity liability under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 is a defined benefit obligation. The Plan provides payment to vested employees at retirement, death or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective



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employee's salary and the tenure of employment with the Company. The cost of providing benefits under this plan is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation at each year-end using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurement, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement is not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of the date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and the date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs and
- Net interest expense or income.

ii. Retirement benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

Retirement benefit in the form of Employee State Insurance is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the Employee State Insurance. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the Employee State Insurance scheme as an expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

I. Taxes on Income

Current income tax

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and deferred tax charge or credit during the year. Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax



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Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax asset is recognised for the carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised.

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax. The Company recognizes MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the company recognizes MAT credit as an asset, it is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as part of deferred tax asset. The company reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and written off to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

J. Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their best economic interest.



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A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the Company. At each reporting date, the Company analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the accounting policies. For this analysis, the Company verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above (Refer Note 44).

K. Segment reporting

The Management monitors the operating results of its business as a single primary segment "provision of maintenance services" for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. The business of the Company falls under a single primary segment i.e. 'provision of maintenance services' for the purpose of Ind AS 108.

L. Earnings per share

Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss before OCI for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity holders (considered in the determination of basic earnings per share) after considering the effect of interest and other financing cost or income (net of attributable taxes) associated with dilutive potential equity shares by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for basic earnings per share adjusted for weighted average number of equity shares that would have been issued upon conversion of dilutive potential equity shares.

M. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation.



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The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle present obligation at the end of reporting period, considering the risk and uncertainty surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of these cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material). When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of receivable can be measured reliably.

N. Contingent liabilities & Contingent Assets

Contingent liability is disclosed for,

- (i) Possible obligation which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Company or
- (ii) Present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made. Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements.

Contingent assets are disclosed in the Financial Statements by way of notes to accounts when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

O. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet comprise of cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

NEW AND AMENDED STANDARDS

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. During the year ended March 31, 2026, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company



Wynwy Technologies Private Limited

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

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

3 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Plant and Equipment	Office equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Computer and accessories	Vehicles	Total
Cost						
At April 01, 2024	-	1.19	-	2.37	-	3.56
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2025	-	1.19	-	2.37	-	3.56
Additions	0.71	0.30	0.34	0.08	1.57	3.00
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2026	0.71	1.49	0.34	2.45	1.57	6.56
Accumulated Depreciation						
At April 01, 2024	-	1.00	-	1.35	-	2.35
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	0.06	-	0.64	-	0.70
At March 31, 2025	-	1.06	-	1.99	-	3.05
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	0.20	0.23	0.09	0.25	0.16	0.93
At March 31, 2026	0.20	1.29	0.09	2.24	0.16	3.98
Net Block						
At March 31, 2025	-	0.13	-	0.39	-	0.52
At March 31, 2026	0.51	0.20	0.25	0.21	1.41	2.58

4 Other intangible assets

Particulars	Computer software
Cost	
At April 01, 2024	56.18
Additions	-
Disposals	-
At March 31, 2025	56.18
Additions	-
Disposals	-
At March 31, 2026	56.18
Depreciation	
At April 01, 2024	4.02
Charge for the year	5.63
Disposals	-
At March 31, 2025	9.65
Charge for the year	5.62
Disposals	-
At March 31, 2026	15.27
Net Block	
At March 31, 2026	40.91
At March 31, 2025	46.53

5 Right of Use of Assets

Particulars	Buildings	ROU RENTAL DEPOSIT	TOTAL
At April 01, 2024	-	-	-
Additions	14.55	0.60	15.15
Depreciation/ amortisation	2.61	0.10	2.71
Balance as on March 31,2025	11.94	0.50	12.44
Additions	-	-	-
Deletions	9.35	0.44	9.79
Depreciation/ amortisation	1.07	0.02	1.09
Other Ind AS Adjustments	-	-	-
Balance as on March 31,2026	1.52	0.04	1.56



6 Investments	Non Current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Unquoted Investment at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss				
Aubotz Labs Limited- Class A4 Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares (previously Compulsory Convertible Debentures upto Aug 2024) Rs. 10 each Fully paid-up - 784 Shares	79.22	79.22	-	-
	<u>79.22</u>	<u>79.22</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
7 Inventories				
			Current	
			As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Raw materials			5.04	-
Stock-in-trade			51.07	52.11
Finished goods			14.79	-
			<u>70.90</u>	<u>52.11</u>
8 Other Financial Assets				
	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Rental deposits				
- considered good	2.41	1.93	-	-
	<u>2.41</u>	<u>1.93</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Security deposits				
- considered good	1.17	1.17	-	-
	<u>1.17</u>	<u>1.17</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>3.58</u>	<u>3.10</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
9 Non Current Tax assets (net)				
	Non-current			
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025		
Advance income taxes	13.24	8.44		
Less: Provision for Doubtful receivable (TDS)	-	-0.12		
	<u>13.24</u>	<u>8.32</u>		
10 Other assets				
(At Amortised Cost)			Current	
			As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
(Considered good, Unsecured unless stated otherwise)				
Balance with government authorities			10.41	5.20
- considered good			-	0.12
Advance to Employees			0.37	0.43
			<u>10.78</u>	<u>5.75</u>

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11 Trade Receivables	Current	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Trade receivables	85.43	96.35
Trade receivable from related parties (refer Note 38)	33.52	8.07
	118.95	104.42
Considered good, Secured	-	-
Considered good, Unsecured	111.72	101.01
Trade Receivables - credit impaired	7.23	3.41
	118.95	104.42
Impairment allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)		
Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-7.23	-3.41
	-7.23	-3.41
Net Trade Receivables	111.72	101.01

Trade Receivable ageing as on March 31, 2026

Particulars	Unbilled	Current but not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	38.14	53.56	27.25	-	-	-	118.95
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-7.23	-	-	-	(7.23)
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	38.14	53.56	20.02	-	-	-	111.72

Trade Receivable ageing as on March 31, 2025

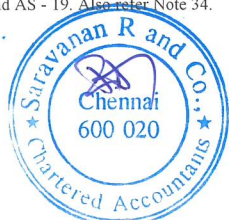
Particulars	Unbilled	Current but not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	51.54	40.42	2.36	1.34	3.54	5.21	104.41
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-3.41	(3.41)
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	51.54	40.42	2.36	1.34	3.54	1.80	101.00

12 Cash and cash equivalents	Current	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Balances with banks:		
- On current accounts	5.23	37.60
Cash in hand	0.13	-
	5.36	37.60

13 Deferred tax asset (Net)	Current	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Deferred tax assets		
On account of PPE	-3.70	0.20
Provision for Gratuity	0.99	-
On account of brought forward losses	18.53	25.50
Provision for Doubtful Debts	1.82	0.89
Provision for Bonus	2.53	-
Others	-	7.01
on account of PPE	-	6.34
	20.17	27.25

14 Contract assets	Current	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Unbilled revenue	59.39	19.62
Reimbursement right of gratuity #	11.48	-
	70.87	19.62

The Company has recognised gratuity liability and reimbursement right in respect of employees where there is contractual right to receive reimbursement from customers, pursuant to paragraph 116 of Ind AS - 19. Also refer Note 34.



15 Equity share capital

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Authorised		
1,81,00,000 (P.Y 1,00,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each	181.00	181.00
Issued, subscribed and paid up		
1,80,00,000 (P.Y 1,00,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid up	180.00	180.00
	180.00	180.00

a) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares				
At the beginning of the year	1,80,00,000	180.00	1,00,000	1.00
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-	1,79,00,000	179.00
Outstanding at the end of the year	1,80,00,000	180.00	1,80,00,000	180.00

b) Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of Equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each holder of Equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares dividend in Indian Rupees. The final dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
Name of shareholder	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid				
Updater Services Limited	1,79,99,999	180.00	1,79,99,999	180.00
	1,79,99,999	180.00	1,79,99,999	180.00

d) Shares held by holding and ultimate holding company

	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid				
Updater Services Limited	1,79,99,999	180.00	1,79,99,999	100%
	1,79,99,999	180.00	1,79,99,999	100%

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

e) Shares held by Promoters of the company

	Number of shares		Percentage	
Name of the Promoter	Amount	Amount		
Updater Services Limited	1,79,00,000	179.00	100%	100%
Held at the Beginning of the Year	-	-	-	-
Add: Shares Issued during the year	1,79,00,000	179.00	100	100

16 Other Equity

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Retain Earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	-92.63	-71.67
Movement During the year	58.45	78.94
	-34.18	7.27
Amalgamation Reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Movement During the year	-	-99.90
Balance	-	-99.90
Balance at the end of the year	-34.18	-92.63



Wynwy Technologies Private Limited

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

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

17	Provisions	Non-current		Current	
		As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	Provision for employee benefits				
	Provision for gratuity (refer Note 32)	3.42	8.66	0.54	5.88
	Provision for gratuity - reimbursement employees (refer Note 32)	10.59	-	0.88	-
		<u>14.01</u>	<u>8.66</u>	<u>1.42</u>	<u>5.88</u>

18	Borrowings - Unsecured	Non-current		Current	
		As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	Loan from Related Party (refer Note 38)	44.21	110.53	57.07	56.00
		<u>44.21</u>	<u>110.53</u>	<u>57.07</u>	<u>56.00</u>

19	Trade Payables	Current	
		As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	(At Amortised Cost)		
	Dues to Related Party (refer Note 38)	53.60	36.09
	Dues to other than Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	3.18	21.38
	Dues to Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	50.12	-
		<u>106.90</u>	<u>57.47</u>

Trade payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Unbilled dues	Not due	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed outstanding dues of MSMEs	-	20.23	30.01	-	-	-	50.24
Undisputed outstanding dues of creditors other than MSMEs	-	0.16	56.50	-	-	-	56.66
Disputed outstanding dues of MSMEs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed outstanding dues of creditors other than MSMEs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		20.39	86.51	-	-	-	106.90

Trade payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Unbilled dues	Not due	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed outstanding dues of MSMEs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed outstanding dues of creditors other than MSMEs	-	54.69	0.33	2.45	-	-	57.47
Disputed outstanding dues of MSMEs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed outstanding dues of creditors other than MSMEs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		54.69	0.33	2.45	-	-	57.47

20	Other current financial liabilities (At Amortised Cost)	Current	
		As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	Employee benefits payable	29.89	26.08
	Bonus payable	10.06	9.88
		<u>39.95</u>	<u>35.96</u>

21	Other current liabilities	Current	
		As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	Statutory dues and related liabilities	19.80	19.18
		<u>19.80</u>	<u>19.18</u>



Wynwy Technologies Private Limited

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

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

22	Revenue from Operations	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
	Sale of services	560.88	485.10
	Sale of products	371.88	-
		932.76	485.10
23	Other income	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
	Sundry Balance Written Back	-	0.62
	Provision for Doubtful debts written back	11.82	0.09
	Interest income- Recoupement of Deposit- Ind AS 109	0.37	0.69
	Fair value gain on financial Assets at FVTPL	-	49.23
	Interest income - Others	0.10	-
		12.29	50.63
24	Cost of materials consumed	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
	Inventory at the beginning of the year	52.11	6.41
	Add: Purchases during the year	53.16	45.70
	Less: Inventory at the end of the year	-70.90	-52.11
		34.37	-
25	Purchases of stock-in-trade	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2026
	Purchases of stock-in-trade	301.74	45.70
		301.74	45.70
26	Changes in inventories of Finished goods and Stock-in-trade		
	Stock-in-trade		
	Closing stock	70.90	52.11
	Opening stock	52.11	6.41
		-18.79	-45.70
27	Employee benefits expense	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
	Salaries and wages	433.61	371.65
	Contribution to provident and other fund	46.45	42.64
	Gratuity expense (refer Note 32)	3.51	3.74
	Staff welfare expenses	0.47	0.03
		484.04	418.06
28	Finance costs	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
	Interest on borrowings	12.41	12.78
	Amortzion on lease liabilities (refer Note 34)	0.21	0.70
		12.62	13.48



Wynwy Technologies Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

29	Depreciation and amortization expense	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
	Depreciation of property, plant & equipment (refer Note 03)	0.93	0.70
	Amortization of Intangible Assets (refer Note 04)	5.62	5.62
	Depreciation on Right of Use Assets (refer Note 05)	1.09	2.71
		-	
		7.64	9.03
30	Other expenses	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
	Travelling and conveyance	1.34	0.04
	Site maintenance expenses	32.83	30.30
	Cleaning materials and consumables	-	1.73
	Rent	4.24	0.15
	Hire Charges	-	0.04
	Legal and professional fees	0.75	1.58
	Repairs and maintenance - others	2.24	0.02
	Communication expenses	0.01	0.04
	Miscellaneous expenses	0.02	0.05
	Software Maintenance Charges	0.85	2.05
	Administrative and other expenses	1.04	-
	Printing and stationery	1.27	0.00
	Rates and taxes	0.00	1.81
	Freight and forwarding charges	11.30	-
	Power and fuel	0.48	-
	Payment to auditors (refer note 30.1)	0.70	0.88
	Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) (Refer note 30.2)	0.40	-
		57.47	38.69
30.1	** Payment to auditors	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
	As auditors		
	for audit	0.55	0.55
	for certification	-	0.10
	for limited Review	0.15	0.23
		0.70	0.88
30.2	Details of Corporate Social Responsibility expenditure	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
	a) Amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	0.40	-
	b) Amount of expenditure incurred	-	-
	(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
	(ii) On purposes other than (i) above (refer note below)	-	-
	c) Shortfall at the end of the year	-	-
	d) Total of previous years shortfall	-	-
	e) Nature of CSR activities	Refer note below	-
	f) Movement in the provision for unspent CSR (relating to ongoing project)	Not applicable	-

Nature of CSR activities - The Company has primarily spent CSR expenditure towards promoting skill development, healthcare, education and upliftment of the poor people. The expenditure incurred has been approved by the Board of Directors.



Wynwy Technologies Private Limited

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

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

31 A	Tax related to earlier years	Year ended	Year ended
		31 March 2026	31 March 2025
	The major components of income tax expense are		
	Profit and Loss Section		
	Current income tax:	-	-
	Current income tax charge	-	2.42
	Tax related to earlier years	-	-
	Deferred tax:	-	-
	Deferred tax Expenses	7.08	-29.08
	Write back of Deffered Tax earlier years	-	6.37
		7.08	-20.29
31 B	Other Comprehensive income (OCI) Section	Year ended	Year ended
		31 March 2026	31 March 2025
	Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during in the year:	-	-
	Re-measurement gains and (losses) on defined benefit obligations (net)	-0.43	2.18
		-0.43	2.18
31 C	Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate	Year ended	Year ended
		31 March 2026	31 March 2025
	Accounting Profit before income tax	65.93	56.47
	Enacted tax rate in India	25.17%	0.26
	Profit before income tax multiplied by enacted tax rate	16.59	15.00
	<i>Effects of:</i>	-	-
	Ind AS transition adjustments	0.28	2.32
	Others	-5.41	-7.91
	Set-off of Carried forward losses	-11.46	-9.41
	Net effective income tax	0.00	0.00
31 D	Earnings per equity share	Year ended	Year ended
		31 March 2026	31 March 2025

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares

The following reflects the profit and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

	Year ended	Year ended
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Profit after tax	58.45	76.76
Weighted average number of equity shares	1,80,00,000	1,80,00,000
Earning per share of Rs. 10 each		
- Basic	3.24	5.63
- Diluted	3.24	5.63



32 Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 19 "Employee benefits":

(i) Defined contribution plan:

The Company Contributes a fixed percentage of remuneration as contribution to the Employees State Insurance Scheme which is a Defined Contribution Plan. Amount of Rs.10.5 Million (Previous year Rs.10.2 Million) paid has been included under Employee Benefit in the statement of profit and Loss.

The Company makes contributions towards Employees' Provident Fund a specified percentage of the payroll costs and the same is paid to the Provident Fund Department, which is a defined contribution plan. The amount recognised in the Profit and Loss Account is Rs.34.59 Millions (PY Rs.30.2 Millions/-)

(ii) Defined benefit plans:

A. Gratuity (Regular)

The company has defined benefit gratuity plan for its employees. The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of gratuity Act 1972. Under the Act, every employee who has completed 4 years and 240 days of service are eligible on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn)for each completed year of service. The level of benefits provided depends on the members length of service and salary at retirement.

The following table summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the gratuity plan:

(a) The amounts recognised in Balance Sheet are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Present value of defined benefit obligation	3.89	14.54
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Net liability	3.89	14.54
Current	0.53	5.88
Non-current	3.36	8.66

(b) Expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Service cost:		
Current service cost	2.67	0.53
Net interest cost:		
Interest expense on defined benefit obligation	0.84	0.08
Interest income on plan assets	-	-
Total included in Employee benefits expense (refer Note)	3.51	0.61

(c) Remeasurement recognized in other comprehensive income:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Components of actuarial gain/losses on obligations	0.43	-0.85
Due to change in financial assumptions	-	-
Due to change in demographic assumption	-	-
Due to experience adjustments	-	-
Return on plan assets	-	-
Total	0.43	-0.85

(d) The changes in the present value of defined benefit obligation representing reconciliation of opening and closing balances thereof are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening defined benefit obligation	2.52	0.68
Defined benefit obligation for acquisition during the year		
Current service cost	2.67	0.53
Interest cost	0.84	0.08
Actuarial losses/(gains)	0.43	-0.85
Transferred from Integrated Technical as of 31-12-2024	12.02	2.08
Transfer Out Value- Value of Obligations Transferred from Regular & Admin Category to Reimbursement Category	-11.89	-
Benefit paid	-2.70	-
Closing balance of the present value of defined benefit obligation	3.89	2.52



32 Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 19 "Employee benefits" (continued)

(e) Changes in the fair value of plan assets - reconciliation of opening and closing balances

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Fair value of plan assets as at the beginning of the period	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Contributions	2.7	-
Benefits paid and charges deducted	-2.7	-
Actuarial gain/ (loss) on plan assets	-	-
Closing balance of the present value of plan assets	-	-

(f) Movements in the liability recognized in the balance sheet

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Net liability as at the beginning of the year	2.52	0.7
Defined benefit obligation for acquisition during the year	-	-
Transfer In Value- Value of Obligations Transferred from Integrated Technical as of 01-04-2025	12.02	2.1
Transfer Out Value- Value of Obligations Transferred from Regular & Admin Category to Reimbursement Category as on 31-03-2026	-11.89	-
Defined benefit cost included in the statement of profit and loss	3.51	0.6
Defined benefit cost included in other comprehensive income	0.43	-0.9
Benefit paid	-2.70	-
Net liability at the end of the year	3.89	2.52

(g) Principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
1) Discount rate	7%	7%
2) Salary growth rate	5%	6%
3) Attrition rate	16%	50%
4) Retirement age	58	58
5) Maturity tables	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ultimate Table	

The overall expected rate of return on assets is determined based on market prices prevailing on that date, applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled. The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

(h) Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption:

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Change	Obligation	Change	Obligation
(i) Discount rate	+0.5%		+0.5%	2.49
	-0.5%		-0.5%	2.55
(ii) Salary growth rate	+0.5%		+0.5%	2.55
	-0.5%		-0.5%	2.49
(iii) Attrition rate	+0.5%		+0.5%	
	-0.5%		-0.5%	

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period. The sensitivity analyses are based on a change in a significant assumption, keeping all other assumptions constant. The sensitivity analyses may not be representative of an actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in assumptions would occur in isolation from one another.



32 Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 19 "Employee benefits"**B. Gratuity (reimbursement from customers)**

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan ("Plan") in India, governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The Plan entitles an employee, who has rendered at least five years of continuous service, to gratuity payable on termination of his employment at the rate of fifteen days wages for every completed year of service or part thereof in excess of six months, based on the rate of wages last drawn by the employee concerned. The Company has recognised gratuity liability and reimbursement right for its employees in accordance with Ind AS 19. The defined benefit plans typically expose the Group to actuarial risks such as interest rate risk and salary risk.

The following table summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the gratuity plan:

(a) Net defined benefit liability:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Present value of defined benefit obligation	11.48	-
Fair value of plan assets		
Net liability	11.48	-
Current	0.88	-
Non-current	10.60	-

33 Note on Merger of WYNWY and ITSS

Acquisition of INTEGRATED TECHNICAL STAFFING AND SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED (ITSS) and Merger Accounting Adjustments**

A. Transaction Overview

During the year, on 28 June 2024, the Entity acquired 100% of the equity shares of its subsidiary "ITSS" from its parent, UDS. The consideration for this acquisition was provided by the issuance of 10 million equity shares of the Entity with a face value of ₹10 each, aggregating to a total of ₹100 million. This transaction was executed as a common control transaction between entities under common influence.

B. Merger under Section 233 of the Companies Act, 2013

Subsequently, the Entity applied for a merger of ITSS with itself under Section 233 of the Companies Act, 2013. The merger was approved by the Registrar of Companies vide order dated 6 December 2024. In line with the IND AS requirements for mergers of common control entities, the merger has been given retrospective effect from the earliest reporting date, being 1 April 2023.

C. Accounting Treatment**- Investment and Fair Value Adjustments:**

The acquisition consideration of ₹1,000 million, paid through the share issuance, is recognized as the cost of acquiring ITSS. The recorded nominal share capital of ITSS stood at ₹0.1 million. The differential between the acquisition consideration and the nominal share capital of ITSS is recognized as an "Amalgamation Reserve Asset" during the FY 23-24. This treatment reflects the fair value adjustment arising in a common control transaction.

D. Judgements and Estimates

Management has applied its judgment consistently in determining the fair value adjustments and in applying retrospective accounting for the merger. The estimates involved, including the recognition of the amalgamation reserve asset, have been made in accordance with the relevant IND AS policies. Any changes in estimates or judgements will be disclosed in Note Y (Accounting Policies and Significant Judgements).

E. Impact on the Financial Statements

- *Retrospective Adjustment: Financial statements have been restated retrospectively as from 1 April 2023 to reflect the merger.

- Recognition of Investment: The investment in ITSS is recognized at the full consideration of ₹100 million, with the excess over its nominal share capital being recorded as an amalgamation reserve asset.

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34 Leases

Lease details	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Lease rental charged during the year	1.22	0.15

Information about leases for which the Company is a lessee is presented below.

(i) Right-of-use assets

Particulars	Office Premises	Prepaid ROU Rent	Total
As on March 31, 2024	-	-	-
Additions	14.55	0.60	15.15
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	(2.61)	(0.10)	(2.71)
As on March 31, 2025	11.94	0.50	12.44
Deletions	(9.42)	(0.44)	(9.86)
Depreciation/ amortisation	(1.00)	(0.02)	(1.03)
As on March 31, 2026	1.52	0.04	1.55

The Company has lease contracts for Premises utilised both for the office and residential use of its employees at various locations. The contracts entered into by the company is only for 11 months but the same is being renewed on due dates or the premises are being occupied pending renewal of contracts. Based on the past experience, the normal period of lease is approximately for a period of 48 months and the same has been considered for computing Right of use of Assets. Other than the lease of premises, the company does not have lease contracts for Movable Assets.

The Company has not computed the Present value of lease obligations in respect of premises which are either unoccupied or vacated during the year or within a period of six months from the close of the year

The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is 9.25% in respect of leased commenced during the year being the cost of borrowing from the banks

(ii) Lease liabilities

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities (included under financial liabilities) and the movements of Lease liabilities:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
As at beginning of the year	12.41	-
Additions		14.55
Deletions	(9.71)	-
Interest on lease liabilities	0.21	0.70
Rent Payments	(1.21)	(2.84)
As at end of the year	1.70	12.41
Current	1.17	4.48
Non-Current	0.53	7.93

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	1.09	2.71
Interest expense on lease liabilities	0.21	0.70
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in other expenses)	4.24	-
Total amount recognised in statement of profit and loss	5.54	3.41

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Wynwy Technologies Private Limited

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

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

35 Capital management

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

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 total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non-current borrowings	44.21	110.53
Current borrowings	57.07	57.07
Lease liabilities	1.70	12.41
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(5.36)	(37.60)
Less: Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-
Net Debt	97.62	142.42
Total Capital	145.82	87.37
Capital and Net Debt	243.44	229.79
Gearing ratio	NA	NA

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

36 Commitments and contingencies

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
a. Contingent liabilities		
TDS Liability as per TRACES portal	-	0.01
b. Commitments		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for net	-	-

37 Details of dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year	-	-
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	50.12	-
Interest due on above	-	-
Total	50.12	-
The company has not computed the amount of interest payable in respect of delayed settlement of bills to parties covered under MSMED Act.	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006.	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006	-	-



Wynwy Technologies Private Limited

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

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

38 Related party disclosures

(A) Names of related parties and nature of relationship:

Description of Relationship	Name of the related parties
Holding company	Updater Services Limited (Formerly known as Updater Services Private Limited)
Subsidiary	Fusion Foods & Catering Services Private Limited Athena Bpo Pvt Ltd Avon Solutions & Logistics Private Limited Matrix Business Services India Private Limited Washroom Hygiene Concept Private Limited Best Security Services Private Limited
Directors	Mr. T Raghunandana, Director Mr. Saravanan Ramachandran Chittary, Director
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Mr. Vijayasekaran Ayyappan, Whole Time Director (with effect from 23-07-2024) Ms. Radha Ramanujan (with effect from 23-07-2024) Ms. Sandhya Saravanan (with effect from 23-07-2024) Mr. Ameerbasha Jainlabudeen (with effect from 28-02-2026)

(B) Transactions entered during the year	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Material supplied		
Athena Bpo Pvt Ltd	0.81	-
Best Security Services Private Limited	8.22	-
Avon Solutions and Logistics Pvt Ltd	0.01	-
Fusion Foods and Catering Private Limited	1.07	-
Matrix Business Services India Private Limited	0.31	-
Updater services Private Limited	345.22	-
Washroom Hygiene Concept Private Limited	0.88	-
Materials purchased		
Tangy Supplies & Solutions Private Limited	-	50.87
Washroom Hygiene Concept Private Limited	0.17	-
Updater services Limited	1.87	-
Purchase of Fixed Assets		
Updater services Limited	2.36	-
Services provided		
Updater services Private Limited	17.08	9.27
Services Received		
Updater services Limited	1.22	-
Avon Solutions and Logistics Pvt Ltd	8.23	-
Matrix Business Services India P Ltd	-	0.23
Best Security Services Private Limited	1.58	-
Interest on Loan		
Updater services Limited	12.51	12.78
Loan Taken		
Updater services Limited	16.49	10.11
Reimbursement of Expenses		
Updater services Limited	-	1.99

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Wynwy Technologies Private Limited

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

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

(C) Balance outstanding at the end of the year	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Trade Payable		
Updater services Limited	51.41	-
Tangy Supplies & Solutions Private Limited	-	52.75
Matrix Business Services India P Ltd	-	0.27
Avon Solutions and Logistics Pvt Ltd	1.86	-
Best Security Services Private Limited	0.31	-
Washroom Hygiene Concept Private Limited	0.01	-
Trade Receivable		
Updater services Limited	46.76	8.77
Athena Bpo Pvt Ltd	0.17	-
Fusion Foods and Catering Private Limited	0.28	-
Matrix Business Services India Private Limited	0.03	-
Washroom Hygiene Concept Private Limited	0.13	-
Best Security Services Private Limited	0.64	-
Loan Payable		
Updater services Limited	82.47	118.09
Interest Repayable		
Updater services Limited	18.47	48.45
Loan Repaid		
Updater services Limited	72.52	79.08
Interest Repaid		
Updater services Limited	16.49	

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties:

The sales to and purchases from related party are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.

Outstanding balances at the period ended are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

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39 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

(a) Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements

(b) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See Note 36 for further disclosures.

(c) Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

(d) Defined benefit plans

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and other post-employment leave encashment benefit and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. Further details about defined benefit obligations are given in Note 32.

(e) Estimate related to expected price concession

Expected price concessions from customers are based on assumptions relating to risk of credit notes issued. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

(f) Revenue recognition

The performance obligation is satisfied over-time and payment is generally due upon completion of service. There is a single performance obligation for providing the facility management services.

(g) Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

40 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. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

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

		March 31, 2026			Fair value		
	Note	Carrying amounts	Measured at FVTPL	Measured at amortised cost	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets measured at fair value							
Investments (current and non-current)*	6	79.22	79.22	-	-	-	-
Financial assets not measured at fair							
Other financial assets (non-current)	8	3.58	-	3.58	-	-	-
Trade receivables	11	111.72	-	111.72	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	12	5.36	-	5.36	-	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents above	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventories	7	70.90	-	70.90	-	-	-
Other financial assets (current)		-	-	-	-	-	-
		191.56	-	191.56	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities measured at fair value							
Borrowings (current and non-current)	18	57.07	-	57.07	-	-	-
Lease liabilities (current and non-current)	34	45.38	-	45.38	-	-	-
Trade payables	19	106.89	-	106.89	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities (non-current)		-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities (current)	20	39.95	-	39.95	-	-	-
		249.29	-	249.29	-	-	-
		March 31, 2025			Fair value		
	Note	Carrying amounts	Measured at FVTPL	Measured at amortised cost	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets measured at fair value							
Investments (current and non-current)*	6	79.22	79.22	-	-	-	-
Financial assets not measured at fair							
Other financial assets (non-current)	8	3.10	-	3.10	-	-	-
Trade receivables	11	101.01	-	101.01	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	12	37.60	-	37.60	-	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventories	7	52.11	-	52.11	-	-	-
Other financial assets (current)	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
		193.82	-	193.82			
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value							
Borrowings (current and non-current)	18	166.53	-	166.53	-	-	-
Lease liabilities (current and non-current)	34	12.41	-	12.41	-	-	-
Trade payables	19	57.47	-	57.47	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities (non-current)		-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities (current)	20	35.96	-	35.96	-	-	-
		272.37	-	272.37	-	-	-

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

A. Accounting classification and Fair values (continued)

The Company has not disclosed the fair values of financial instruments such as Loans, Trade receivables, Cash and cash equivalents, bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents, borrowings, trade payables and certain other financial assets and liabilities, because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair values.

There have been no transfers between the levels during the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.



40 Financial instruments - Fair values and risk management (continued)**Notes:**

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

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

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments, which is addressed through measures set out below:

- credit risk (see (B)(ii));
- liquidity risk (see (B) (iii)); and
- market risk (see (B)(iv))

i. 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 has established the risk management committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The committee reports regularly to the board of directors on its activities.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's risk management assessment and policies and processes are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor such risks and compliance with the same. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Company audit committee 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.

ii. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration of risks. Credit risk is controlled by analysing credit limits and creditworthiness of customers on a continuous basis to whom the credit has been granted after obtaining necessary approvals for credit. The Company is exposed to credit risk from Trade receivables, loans, cash and bank balances, and other financial assets.

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

	Carrying amount		
	Note	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Loans (current and non-current)		-	-
Other financial assets (non-current)	8	3.58	3.10
Trade receivables	11	111.72	101.01
Cash and cash equivalents	12	5.36	37.60
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents above	12	-	-
Inventories	7	70.90	52.11
Other financial assets (current)	10	-	-

i. Credit risk (continued)**Trade receivables**

In cases of customers where credit is allowed, the average credit period on such sale of services / sale of goods ranges from 1 to 90 days. The customer credit risk is managed by the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on the individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment and outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. The management believes that unimpaired amounts that are past due are still collectible in full, based on historical payment behaviour and extensive analysis of customer credit risk. The impairment loss at the reporting dates related to customers that have defaulted on their payments to the Company are not expected to be able to pay their outstanding dues, mainly due to economic circumstances.

The concentration of credit risk is limited due to the customer base being large and unrelated. Further, the Company constantly evaluates the quality of trade receivable and provides impairment loss on financial assets (trade receivables) based on expected credit loss model using simplified approach



40 Financial instruments - Fair values and risk management (continued)**ii. Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds on a regular basis. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts.

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short-term, medium-term and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, including contractual interest.

As at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Carrying amounts	Within 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	Total
Borrowings (current and non-current)	101.28	57.07	44.21	-	101.28
Lease liabilities (current and non-current)	1.70	1.17	0.53	-	1.70
Trade payables	106.91	106.91	-	-	106.91
Other financial liabilities (non-current)	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities (current)	39.95	39.95	-	-	39.95
Total	249.84	205.10	44.74	-	249.84

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Carrying amounts	Within 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	Total
Borrowings (current and non-current)	166.53	56.00	110.53	-	166.53
Lease liabilities	12.41	4.48	7.93	-	12.41
Trade payables	57.47	57.47	-	-	57.47
Other financial liabilities (non-current)	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities (current)	35.96	35.96	-	-	35.96
Total	272.37	153.91	118.46	-	272.37

iii. Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings or 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 foreign exchange rates, interest rates and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including foreign currency receivables and payables. The Company is exposed to market risk primarily related to foreign exchange rate risk (currency risk). The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising returns.

40 Financial instruments - Fair values and risk management (continued)**iv. Market risk (continued)****(b) Interest rate risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Company financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rate.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected, with all other variables held constant, the Company profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

Effect on profit before tax	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Increase in rate by 2%	1.32	1.13
Decrease in rate by 2%	-1.32	-1.13



Wynwy Technologies Private Limited

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

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

41 Ratios

Ratio	As on 31st March, 2026	As on 31st March, 2025	% variance March 2025	Reason for Variance
a) Current ratio	1.19	1.21	-1%	
b) Debt-Equity ratio	0.69	1.91	-64%	Refer Note A
c) Debt service coverage ratio	5.59	7.00	-20%	Refer Note A
d) Return on equity ratio	0.50	9.19	-95%	Refer Note A
e) Inventory turnover ratio	0.56	-	0%	Refer Note A
f) Trade receivables turnover ratio	8.77	5.84	50%	Refer Note A
g) Trade payables turnover ratio	0.65	1.49	-57%	Refer Note A
h) Net capital turnover ratio	21.53	13.07	65%	Refer Note A
i) Net profit ratio	0.06	0.16	-60%	Refer Note A
j) Return on capital employed	0.32	0.28	15%	Refer Note A
k) Return on investment	0.74	0.97	-23%	Refer Note A

Note

A). Deviation is due to amalgamation of an entity during the year in terms of approved scheme of arrangements.

Annexure	As on 31st March, 2026	As on 31st March, 2025
a) Current ratio (A)/(B)		
Current Assets (A)	270	216.09
Current Liabilities (B)	226	178.97
b) Debt-Equity ratio (C)/(D)		
Total Borrowings (C)	101	166.53
Shareholder's Equity (D)	146	87.37
c) Debt service coverage ratio		
Earnings available for debt services (Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses + Interest + Other adjustments [Loss on sale of PPE])	78.58	119.18
Debt Services (Fixed Interest charge: Interest expense + Lease payments + Principal Repayments)	14.05	17.01
d) Return on equity ratio		
Net Profit after taxes	58.88	76.76
Average Shareholders equity	116.60	8.35
Closing Shareholders equity	145.82	87.37
Opening Shareholders equity	87.37	-70.66



Wynwy Technologies Private Limited**Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026***(All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)***41 Ratios (continued)****e) Inventory turnover ratio**

Cost of Goods sold	34.37	-
Average Inventory	61.50	26.05
Closing inventory	70.90	52.11
Opening Inventory	52.11	-

f) Trade receivables turnover ratio

Net Sales (Revenue from Operations)	932.76	485.10
Average Trade Receivable	106.36	83.04
Closing Trade receivable	111.72	101.01
Opening Trade receivable	101.01	65.07

g) Trade payables turnover ratio

Purchases	53.16	45.70
Average Trade payables	82.18	30.71
Closing Trade payables	106.89	57.47
Opening Trade payables	57.47	3.95

h) Net capital turnover ratio

Net Sales (Revenue from Operations)	932.76	485.10
Working Capital (Current Assets - Current liabilities)	43.33	37.12

i) Net profit ratio

Net Profit after Interest and Taxes	58.88	76.76
Net Sales (Revenue from Operations)	932.76	485.10

j) Return on capital employed

Net profit before Interest and taxes	78.58	69.95
Capital employed (Tangible Net worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability)	247.11	253.90

k) Return on investment

Net Profit after Interest and Taxes	58.88	76.76
Investments (Total Equity invested)	79.22	79.22

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42 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 balance/transactions with the below-mentioned companies struck off under section 248 of Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956:
- (iii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the period,
- (iv) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the period
- (v) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other persons or entities, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

Nature of Transaction	Balances Outstanding		Relationship with the Struck off company
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	
Trade receivable	-	-	None
Trade receivable	-	-	None
Service provided/Material supplied	-	-	None
Service provided/Material supplied	-	-	None

- (vi) 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:
- (vii) The Company has not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the period 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).

43 Maintenance of daily Back-Up

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs have amended Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 - Rule 3 (Manner of Books of accounts to be kept in electronic mode) on August 05, 2022, whereby the books of account and other relevant books and papers maintained in electronic mode shall remain accessible in India at all times and the Company shall take back-up of books of account and other books and papers of the company maintained in electronic mode, in servers physically located in India on a daily basis.

44 Events after reporting period

There were no significant adjusting events that occurred subsequent to the reporting period

45 Previous year figures

The figures for the current year and previous includes figures of amalgamated entity. Previous year's figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current year's classification / disclosure.

As per our report of even date

For Saravanan & Co

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 022159S

Saravanan

Partner

Membership No. 224526

Place: Chennai

Date : May 18, 2026



For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Wynwy Technologies Private Limited

Raghunandana Tangirala

Director

DIN : 00628914

Place: Chennai

Date : May 18, 2026

Vijayasekaran Ayyappan

Whole-time Director

DIN : 08245547

Place: Chennai

Date : May 18, 2026

Ameerbasha Jainlabudeen

Chief Financial Officer

Place: Chennai

Date : May 18, 2026

Sandhya Saravanan

Company Secretary

Membership No: 66942

Place: Chennai

Date : May 18, 2026