M L BHUWANIA AND CO LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To,
The Members of **DEXTARA DIGITAL PRIVATE LIMITED**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **DEXTARA DIGITAL PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information ("the financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, the profit, other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Other Information

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's Annual Report, but does not include the financial statements and our Auditors' Report thereon. Our opinion on

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the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Indian Accounting Standards (Ind As) specified under Section 133 of the Act read with rule 3 of Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

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Other Matter

Attention is invited to Note No. 5 of the Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2026 which states that the Company has investments in Equity Shares amounting to Rs 0.71 Lacs and Loan amounting to Rs 1085.23 Lacs in wholly owned subsidiary as on March 31, 2026. The said subsidiary has a negative net worth of Rs. 620.64 Lacs as on March 31, 2026. According to the Management, the subsidiary is engaged in the sales force business and is currently in its growth phase. It has begun generating profits, and considering its future business prospects, the Management is confident in its ability to achieve a turnaround in the near term. Accordingly, no provision has been considered necessary by the Management.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "Annexure A", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:

   (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

   (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid financial statements have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

   (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

   (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

   (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

   (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

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(g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under section 197(16) which are required to be commented upon by us.

(h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2026.

iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or granted loans or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

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

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

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v. The Company has not declared or paid dividend during the year. Hence compliance with section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable.

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

For MLBHUWANIA AND CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 101484W/W100197

Ashishkumar Bairagra
Partner
Membership No. 109931
UDIN: 26109931FQSEUH6126

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 20, 2026

F-11, 3rd Floor, Manek Mahal,
90, Veer Nariman Road, Churchgate,
Mumbai - 400 020, India.

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ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Referred to in paragraph 1 of '**Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements'** in our Report of even date on the accounts of **DEXTARA DIGITAL PRIVATE LIMITED** for the year ended March 31, 2026.

On the basis of the records produced before us for our verification / perusal, such checks as we considered appropriate, and in terms of information and explanation given to us on our enquiries, we state that:

i. (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment;

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of Intangible Assets.

(b) The Property, Plant and Equipment of the company are physically verified by the Management in accordance with a regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, provides for physical verification of all the Property, Plant and Equipment at reasonable intervals. Pursuant to the program, certain Property, Plant and Equipment were physically verified during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed between the book records and the physical verification.

(c) The company does not have any immovable properties. Consequently, reporting under clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets during the year.

(e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2026 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) as amended and rules made thereunder.

ii. (a) The Company does not have any inventory, and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

iii. The Company has granted unsecured loans, to its subsidiary in earlier years. The Company has not made investment and has not granted advances in the nature of loans and has not provided any guarantee or security to companies, Limited Liability Partnership or any other parties.

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Continuation Sheet.....

(a) The Company has granted unsecured loans, to its subsidiary in earlier years. The Company has not provided any advances in the nature of loans to any other entity during the year. The company has not provided guarantees or security to other entities.

(A) The aggregate amount during the year and balance outstanding as at the balance sheet date with respect to loan to subsidiaries are as under:

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	**Relationship with the entity**	**Aggregate amount given during the year**	**Balance Outstanding as at the balance sheet date**
Loan Given	Subsidiary	Rs. NIL	1085.23

(B) The Company has not provided loans to any other parties during the year.

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us and based on the audit procedures performed by us, the terms and conditions of loans granted by the company to its subsidiary are not prejudicial to the interest of the company. The company has not made any investment, provided any guarantee or security during the year.

(c) In respect of loans, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has not been stipulated and are repayable on demand.

(d) There are no amount of loan or advances in the nature of loans which are overdue for more than ninety days, hence reporting under clause 3(iii) (d) of the order is not applicable.

(e) There are no loans or advances in the nature of loans granted which has fallen due during the year and has been renewed or extended or fresh loan granted to settle the overdue of the existing loans given to the same party, hence reporting under clause 3(iii) (e) of the order is not applicable.

(f) The Company has not provided loans which are repayable on demand and without specifying any terms or period of repayment during the year. The loans given in earlier years which are repayable on demand and without specifying any terms or period of repayment are as under:

Type of borrower	Aggregate amount of Loan (Rs. In Lakhs)	% to the total loan granted
Wholly Owned Subsidiary	1085.23	100

iv. The Company has not made any investment and has not granted any loan, provided any security covered by provision of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 during the year. Section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable as there were no loans, Securities and guarantees provided during the year which are covered by section 185 of the Act.

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Continuation Sheet.....

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits and has no amounts which are deemed to be deposits, hence reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

vi. The Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records for the Company under sub section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, and hence reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

vii. (a) In our opinion the Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Custom, Cess, and other statutory dues to the appropriate authorities. The Company does not have any liabilities in respect of statutory dues such as Sales Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Excise and Value Added Tax , as these were subsumed under GST with effect from July 01, 2017.

There were no undisputed amounts outstanding as at March 31, 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) There are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii. There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

ix. (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

(c) No term loan has been taken during the year. The term loan taken by the company in earlier years has been applied for the purpose for which the loans were taken.

(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been utilized for long-term purposes.

(e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiary. The Company does not hold any investment in any associate or joint venture during the year ended March 31, 2026.

(f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year on pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries during the year. The Company does not hold any investment in any associate or joint venture during the year ended March 31, 2026.

x. (a) The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, clause 3 (x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally), and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

xi. (a) No fraud by the Company and no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rule, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.

xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company, and hence reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

xiii. According to the information and explanation given to us, and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. The provisions of the Sec 138 of Companies Act, 2013, related to Internal Audit, are not applicable to the company, hence reporting under clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable;

xv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors, and hence provisions of Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.

xvi. (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Sec 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, and hence reporting clause 3(xvi) (a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities, hence reporting under clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India, hence reporting under clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) In our opinion and as per the information provided to us, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016), and hence reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and immediately preceding financial year.

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xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.

xix. On the basis of financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one period from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

xx. The provisions of the section 135 of Companies Act, 2013, related to Corporate Social Responsibility, are not applicable to the company, hence reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable.

For MLBHUWANIA AND CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 101484W/W100197

Ashishkumar Bairagra
Partner
Membership No. 109931
UDIN: 26109931FQSEUH6126

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 20, 2026

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90, Veer Nariman Road, Churchgate,
Mumbai - 400 020, India.

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MUMBAI

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-Section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

Referred to in paragraph 2(f) of **'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements'** in the Independent Auditor's Report on the financial statements of the company for the year ended March 31, 2026.

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **DEXTARA DIGITAL PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

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

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, and both issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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Continuation Sheet.....

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

For MLBHUWANIA AND CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 101484W/W100197

Ashishkumar Bairagra
Partner
Membership No. 109931
UDIN: 26109931FQSEUH6126

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 20, 2026

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Mumbai - 400 020, India.

Dextara Digital Private Limited
Financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026
CIN - U72501TG2019PTC136112

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

(INR in Lacs)

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	84.15	186.04
Other intangible assets	4	0.94	1.25
Right-to-use assets	4	80.94	9.83
Financial assets			
i. Investments	5	0.71	0.71
ii. Other financial assets	6	14.63	15.96
Deferred tax assets (Net)	7	53.31	26.67
Non-current tax assets (Net)	8	-	16.21
Other non-current assets	9	0.10	0.27
Total non-current assets		**234.78**	**256.94**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
i. Trade receivables	10	499.86	553.22
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	11	728.98	382.79
iii. Loans	12	1,085.23	978.29
iv. Other financial assets	13	67.19	183.90
Other current assets	14	25.74	37.70
Total current assets		**2,407.00**	**2,135.90**
Total Assets		**2,641.78**	**2,392.84**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	15(a)	456.96	456.96
Other equity	15(b)	1,872.37	1,562.00
Total equity		**2,329.33**	**2,018.96**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	16	-	63.09
ii. Lease Liabilities	17	12.81	-
Provisions	18	112.19	53.84
Total non-current liabilities		**125.00**	**116.93**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	19	-	10.71
ii. Lease liabilities	20	72.47	11.64
iii. Trade payables	21		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		39.95	181.16
Other current liabilities	22	41.47	45.53
Provisions	23	11.15	7.91
Current tax liabilities	24	22.41	-
Total current liabilities		**187.45**	**256.95**
Total liabilities		**312.45**	**373.88**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**2,641.78**	**2,392.84**

The accompanying notes forming an integral part of the financial statements

As per our attached report of even date
For M L BHUWANIA AND CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 101484W/W100197

Ashishkumar Bairagra
Partner
Membership No. 109931

Place : Mumbai
Dated : May 20, 2026

M. L. BHUWANIA AND CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * MUMBAI

F-11, 3rd Floor, Manek Mahal,
90, Veer Nariman Road, Churchgate,
Mumbai - 400 020, India.

For and on Behalf of the Board

Ankush Akar
DIN 10892391
Director

Divya Kumat
DIN 03592056
Director

Dextara Digital Private Limited
Financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026
CIN - U72501TG2019PTC136112

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

(INR in Lacs)

Particulars	Note	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Revenue from Operations	25	2,677.30	2,842.68
Other Income	26	226.66	132.86
Total income		**2,903.96**	**2,975.54**
Expenses			
Employee Benefit Expenses	27	2,025.56	2,039.21
Finance Costs	28	15.39	13.04
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	29	98.43	110.01
Other Expenses	30	284.44	327.91
Total expenses		**2,423.82**	**2,490.17**
Profit before exceptional items and tax		**480.14**	**485.37**
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit before tax		**480.14**	**485.37**
Tax expense			
- Current tax	7(a)	131.99	118.55
- Deferred tax	7(a)	(10.43)	(3.99)
Total tax expense		**121.56**	**114.56**
Profit for the year		**358.58**	**370.81**

Statement of other comprehensive income (OCI) for the year ended March 31, 2026

(INR in Lacs)

Particulars	Note	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Actuarial gains and losses		(64.41)	(4.62)
Tax relating to above		16.21	1.12
		(48.20)	**(3.50)**
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
		-	-
OCI for the year		**(48.20)**	**(3.50)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**310.38**	**367.31**
Earnings per Equity Share (of Rs. 10 each)	37		
- Basic (In Rs.)		7.85	8.11
- Diluted (In Rs.)		7.85	8.11

The accompanying notes forming an integral part of the financial statements

As per our attached report of even date
For M L BHUWANIA AND CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 101484W/W100197

Ashishkumar Bairagra
Partner
Membership No. 109931

Place : Mumbai
Dated : May 20, 2026

M L BHUWANIA AND CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * MUMBAI

F-11, 3rd Floor, Manek Mahal,
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For and on behalf of the Board

Ankush Akar
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Director
DIN 03592056

Dextara Digital Private Limited
Standalone Cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2026
CIN - U72501TG2019PTC136112

(INR in Lacs)

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
A.Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	480.14	485.37
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	98.43	110.01
Baddebts	-	14.68
Unrealised foreign exchange (gain) / loss	(5.80)	-
Interest expense	11.46	13.04
Loss on Property, plant and equipment (Net)	33.59	-
Investment Written off	-	0.19
Interest income	(94.98)	(92.81)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**522.84**	**530.48**
Adjustments for :		
(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables	59.16	(176.38)
(Increase) / decrease in loans	(106.94)	39.05
(Increase) / decrease in other financial and non-financial assets	66.05	61.26
Increase / (decrease) in trade payables	(141.21)	152.79
Increase / (decrease) in other financial and non-financial liabilities	(6.88)	(168.76)
Cash generated from operations	**393.02**	**438.44**
Direct taxes paid (net)	(92.11)	(39.30)
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	**300.91**	**399.14**
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of Property, plant and equipment	(0.23)	(0.07)
Sale of Property, plant and equipment	38.00	-
Interest received	156.65	88.80
Net cash flow used in investing activities (B)	**194.43**	**88.73**
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Repayment of borrowings	(73.80)	(35.02)
Payment of Lease Liabilities	(72.12)	(69.81)
Interest paid	(3.23)	(8.96)
Net cash flow used in financing activities (C)	**(149.15)**	**(113.79)**
Net cash flow during the year (A+B+C)	346.19	374.08
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	382.79	8.71
Net cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer Note No 11)	**728.98**	**382.79**

1. Cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) statement of cash flows.
2. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with bank:		
- in Current Account	728.90	382.79
Cash on hand	0.08	-
Total Cash and cash equivalents	**728.98**	**382.79**

As per our attached report of even date
For M L BHUWANIA AND CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 101484W/W100197

For and on behalf of the Board

Ashishkumar Bairagra
Partner
Membership No. 109931

Place : Mumbai
Dated : May 20, 2026

M L BHUWANIA AND CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS MUMBAI

Ankush Akar
DIN 10892391
Director

Divya Kumar
Director
DIN 03592056

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Dextara Digital Private Limited
Financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026
CIN - U72501TG2019PTC136112

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

A. Equity share capital

Particulars	(INR in Lacs)
As at March 31, 2024	**456.96**
Changes in equity share capital	-
As at March 31, 2025	**456.96**
Changes in equity share capital	-
As at March 31, 2026	**456.96**

B. Other equity

(INR in Lacs)

	Reserves and surplus			Total other equity
	Securities premium	Retained earnings	Actuarial gains and losses	
As at March 31, 2024	**1,298.24**	**(99.39)**	**(4.16)**	**1,194.69**
Profit for the year	-	370.81	-	**370.81**
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(3.50)	**(3.50)**
As at March 31, 2025	**1,298.24**	**271.42**	**(7.66)**	**1,562.00**
Profit for the year	-	358.57	-	**358.57**
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(48.20)	**(48.20)**
As at March 31, 2026	**1,298.24**	**630.00**	**(55.87)**	**1,872.37**

As per our attached report of even date
For M L BHUWANIA AND CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 101484W/W100197

Ashishkumar Bairagra
Partner
Membership No. 109931

Place : Mumbai
Dated : May 20, 2026

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M L BHUWANIA AND CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * MUMBAI

For and on behalf of the Board

Ankush Akar
DIN 10892391
Director

Divya Kumat
DIN 03592056
Director

Dextara Digital Private Limited
Notes Forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 1: General Information

Dextara Digital Private Limited, a company incorporated under the Companies Act, 2013 on 16th October 2019, with CIN.U72501TG2019PTC136112 having its registered office at 2nd Floor, D.No.1-18/HIE/NR-3, Sy.No.27/1 to 27/4, Nanakramguda, Gachibowli, Serilingampally, Hyderabad - 500032, Telangana. The Company is engaged in the business of providing intended salesforce and allied product related system integration services.

With effect from April 01, 2024 the Company is a 80% owned subsidiary of M/s. Datamatics Global Services Limited, India (DGSL) a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in India and has its registered office at Mumbai, Maharashtra, India. 27. DGSL acquired remaining 20% equity stake in Dextara Digital Private Limited on June 20, 2025. Accordingly, it became 100% Wholly Owned Subsidiary of DGSL.

Note 2: Material Accounting Policies

a) Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements:

i) Compliance with Ind AS

These standalone financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time.

The financial statements were approved by the Company's Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 20th May, 2026.

ii) Basis of Preparation

All the assets and liabilities have been classified as current and non-current as per the company's normal operating cycle. Based on the nature of services rendered to customers and time elapsed between deployment of resources and the realisation in cash and cash equivalents of the consideration for such services rendered, the company considered an operating cycle of 12 months.

iii) Historical cost convention

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

* certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) which is measured at fair value;
* defined benefit plans – plan assets measured at fair value

iv) Measurement of fair values

A number of Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. The Company has establish policies and procedure with respect to measurement of fair values. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments, mutual funds and forward contracts that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments (including bonds) which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period. The mutual funds are valued using the closing NAV.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, traded bonds, over-the counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities, contingent consideration.

b) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the generally accepted accounting principles require estimates and assumptions to be made that affect the reported amounts of the assets and liabilities on the date of financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Differences between actual results and estimates are recognised in the year in which the results are known / materialized.

c) Foreign currency translation

i) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is Company's functional and presentation currency.

ii) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currency are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the date of the transactions.

Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction.

Any income or expense on account of exchange difference either on settlement or on translation at the balance sheet date is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which it arises.

d) Revenue recognition

Revenue from services is recognised based on time and material and billed to the clients as per the terms of the contract.

Revenue related to fixed price maintenance and support services contracts where the Company is standing ready to provide services is recognised based on time elapsed mode and revenue is straight lined over the period of performance.

In respect of other fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognised using percentage-of-completion method ('POC method') of accounting with contract cost incurred determining the degrees of completion of the performance obligation.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, service level credits, performance bonuses, price concessions and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer.

Revenue from subsidiaries is recognised based on transaction price of services which is at arm's length.

The billing schedules agreed with customers include periodic performance-based billing and / or milestone based progress billings. Revenues in excess of billing are classified as unbilled revenue while billing in excess of revenues are classified as contract liabilities (which we refer to as "unearned revenues").

e) Income tax

Tax expense comprise of current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax autnorities in accordance with the Indian Income Tax Act.

Current Income taxes

The current tax expense include income tax expense payable by the company. Advance taxes and provision for current income taxes are presented in the balance sheet after off-setting advance tax paid and income tax provision arising in same tax jurisdictions.

Deferred tax

Deferred income taxes reflects the impact of current year timing differences between taxable income and accounting income for the year and reversal of timing differences of earlier years. Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rates and the tax laws enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that there is a reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

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f) Leases

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgment. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate. The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

g) Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into cash and have original maturities of three months or less from date of purchase to be cash equivalents.

h) Cash Flow Statement

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

i) Trade receivables

Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price and trade receivables that contain a significant financing component are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

j) Other financial assets

i) Classification

The company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

* those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
* those measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

ii) Measurement

At initial recognition, the company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Debt Instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the company classifies its debt instruments:

* **Amortised cost:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

* **Impairment of Investment in subsidiary:** The Company reviews its carrying value of investments carried at amortised cost annually, or more frequently, when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for.

* **Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/(losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

* **Fair value through profit or loss:** Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

Equity Instruments

The company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value (except investment in subsidiaries which are at amortised cost). Where the company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are recognised in profit or loss as other income when the company's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in other gain/(losses) in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

iii) Impairment of financial assets

The company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables only, the company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

iv) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when

* The company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
* retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

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v) Income recognition

Interest income

Interest income from debt instruments is recognised using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses.

Dividends

Dividends are recognised in profit or loss only when the right to receive payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the company, and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

k) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the company or the counterparty.

l) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are valued at cost, except for certain Property, Plant and Equipment which have been stated at revalued amounts as determined by approved independent valuer, after reducing accumulated depreciation until the date of the balance sheet. Direct costs are capitalised until the assets are ready to use and include financing costs relating to any specific borrowing attributable to the acquisition of fixed assets. Capital work-in-progress includes assets not put to use before the year end.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on the Straight Line Method except for leasehold premises as per the useful life and in the manner prescribed in Schedule II to Companies Act, 2013. Leasehold Premises is amortized on the Straight Line Method over the Lease term or the useful life of the Assets, whichever is shorter.

m) Intangible assets

i) Computer software

The intangible assets are recorded at cost and are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.
Directly attributable costs that are capitalised as part of the software include employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.
Capitalised development costs are recorded as intangible assets and amortised from the point at which the asset is available for use.

ii) Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets that do not meet the criteria in (i) to (iii) above are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period.

iii) Amortisation methods and periods

The company amortises intangible assets with a finite useful life using the straight-line method as following :

Particulars	Useful Life
Computer Software	3 years
Other Intangible assets	3 years

n) Trade and other payables

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

o) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other gains/(losses).

Where the terms of a financial liability are renegotiated and the entity issues equity instruments to a creditor to extinguish all or part of the liability (debt for equity swap), a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss, which is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability and the fair value of the equity instruments issued.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

p) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs, which are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying assets are capitalised as a part of the cost of the assets. Other borrowing costs are recognised as expenses in the year in which they are incurred.

q) Provision, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

The Company recognises a provision when there is a present obligation as a result of a past event that probably requires an outflow of resources and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. A disclosure for contingent liability is made when there is possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. Where there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

Provisions are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect current best estimates.

Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed.

r) Employee benefits

i) Defined Contribution Plan

Contribution to defined contribution plans are recognised as expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss, as they are incurred.

ii) Defined Benefit Plan

Company's liabilities towards gratuity and leave encashment are determined using the projected unit credit method with actuarial valuation being carried out as at Balance Sheet date. Actuarial gains / losses are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Long-term compensated absences are provided for based on actuarial valuation.

M. L. BHUWANIA AND CO LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

iii) **Short-term obligations**

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.

s) **Contributed equity**

Equity shares are classified as equity.

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

t) **Earnings per share**

In determining Earnings per Share, the Company considers the net profit attributable to company's owners. The number of shares used in computing basic Earnings per Share is the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. The number of shares used in computing diluted Earnings per Share comprises the weighted average shares considered for deriving basic Earnings per Share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

u) **Rounding of amounts**

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest Rupees lacs (upto two decimals), unless otherwise stated as per the requirement of Schedule III (Division II).

v) **Recent Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)**

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time.
In May 2025, MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025. The Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.
In August 2025, MCA notified the following amendments to:
1. Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, applicable w.e.f April 1, 2025 - The amendment relates to classification of liabilities as current or non -current and non-current liabilities with covenants. In the context of classifying a liability as current, it removes the requirement of existence of a right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date, and instead requires that the said right should exist on the reporting date and have substance. The amendment also introduces guidance on classification of liabilities with covenants. The Company has no impact of these amendments in its classification criteria of current and non-current liabilities.
2. Ind AS 7, Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107, Financial Instruments - Disclosures, applicable w.e.f April 1, 2025 – The amendment in Ind AS 7 requires to inform users of financial statements of the existence of supplier finance arrangements and explain the nature of the arrangements, the carrying amount of liabilities and the range of payment due dates. Ind AS 107 has been amended to add supplier finance arrangements as a factor that may cause concentration of liquidity risk. The Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.
3. Ind AS 12, International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules applicable immediately - The amendments provide a temporary mandatory relief from deferred tax accounting for top-up tax. The Company has no impact of these amendments in its top-up taxes are recognized as current tax expenses.

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Note 3 - Property, plant and equipment

(INR in Lacs)

Particulars	Plant & Equipment	Furniture & Fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equipments	Computers	Leasehold Improvements	Total	Capital work-in-progress
Carrying cost As at March 31, 2024	**36.85**	**117.50**	**112.41**	**4.21**	**102.38**	**39.06**	**412.40**	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	0.07	-	0.07	-
Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals\other adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying cost As at March 31, 2025	**36.85**	**117.50**	**112.41**	**4.21**	**102.45**	**39.06**	**412.47**	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	0.23	-	0.23	-
Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals\other adjustments	-	-	(112.41)	-	-	-	(112.41)	-
Carrying cost As at March 31, 2026	**36.85**	**117.50**	-	**4.21**	**102.68**	**39.06**	**300.30**	-

(INR in Lacs)

Particulars	Plant & Equipment	Furniture & Fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equipments	Computers	Leasehold Improvements	Total	Capital work-in-progress
Accumulated depreciation As at March 31, 2024	**10.76**	**49.23**	**15.89**	**3.10**	**88.74**	**7.81**	**175.53**	-
Depreciation charge during the year	4.72	17.67	17.47	0.50	6.63	3.91	50.90	-
Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals\other adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation As at March 31, 2025	**15.48**	**66.91**	**33.36**	**3.60**	**95.37**	**11.72**	**226.43**	-
Depreciation charge during the year	3.87	13.10	7.45	0.24	1.97	3.91	30.53	-
Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals\other adjustments	-	-	(40.81)	-	-	-	(40.81)	-
Accumulated depreciation As at March 31, 2026	**19.35**	**80.01**	-	**3.83**	**97.34**	**15.63**	**216.15**	-
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2026	**17.50**	**37.49**	-	**0.38**	**5.34**	**23.43**	**84.15**	-
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2025	**21.37**	**50.59**	**79.04**	**0.61**	**7.08**	**27.34**	**186.04**	-

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Note 4 - Intangible assets

(INR in Lacs)

Particulars	Other Intangibles	Total	Right to Use Assets-Office Premises
Carrying cost As at March 31, 2024	**453.17**	**453.17**	**176.57**
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	(450.04)	(450.04)	-
Carrying cost As at March 31, 2025	**3.13**	**3.13**	**176.57**
Additions	-	-	138.70
Disposals	-	-	(176.57)
Carrying cost As at March 31, 2026	**3.13**	**3.13**	**138.70**

(INR in Lacs)

Particulars	Other Intangibles	Total	Right to Use Assets-Office Premises
Accumulated amortisation and impairment As at March 31, 2024	**451.61**	**451.61**	**107.94**
Amortisation charge during the year	0.31	0.31	58.80
Impairment loss during the year	(450.04)	(450.04)	-
Accumulated amortisation and impairment As at March 31, 2025	**1.88**	**1.88**	**166.75**
Amortisation charge during the year	0.31	0.31	67.59
Disposals	-	-	(176.57)
Accumulated amortisation and impairment As at March 31, 2026	**2.19**	**2.19**	**57.76**
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2026	**0.94**	**0.94**	**80.94**
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2025	**1.25**	**1.25**	**9.83**

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Note 5 - Investments (Non-current) (INR in Lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Investment in equity instruments (fully paid-up)		
In subsidiaries - Wholly Owned - Unquoted (at amortized cost)		
1,000 (P.Y. 1,000) no par value common stock in Dextara Digital (USA) Inc, USA*	0.71	0.71
Total	**0.71**	**0.71**
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	0.71	0.71

* The Company has investments in Equity Shares amounting to Rs. 0.71 Lacs and Loan amounting to Rs. 1,085.23 Lacs in wholly owned subsidiary as on March 31, 2026. The said subsidiary has a negative net worth of Rs. 620.64 Lacs as on March 31, 2026. According to the Management, the subsidiary is engaged in the sales force business and is currently in its growth phase. It has begun generating profits, and considering its future business prospects, the Management is confident in its ability to achieve a turnaround in the near term. Accordingly, no provision has been considered necessary by the Management.

Note 6 - Other financial assets (non-current) (INR in Lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Security deposits	14.63	15.96
Total	**14.63**	**15.96**

Note 7 - Deferred Tax Assets (Net) (INR in Lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Deferred Tax Assets (Refer Note No 7(c))	53.31	26.67
Total	**53.31**	**26.67**

Note 8 - Non-current tax assets (Net) (INR in Lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Advance Tax & TDS (net of provision)	-	16.21
Total	**-**	**16.21**

Note 9 - Other non-current assets (INR in Lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Prepaid expenses	0.10	0.27
Total	**0.10**	**0.27**

Note 10 - Trade receivables* (INR in Lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Unsecured		
Considered Good	499.86	553.22
Less :- Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-
Total	**499.86**	**553.22**

*Trade receivable includes receivable from related parties (Refer Note No. 34).

***Trade receivable ageing schedule for the year ended as on March 31, 2026**

Particulars	Less than 6 Months	6 Months- 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivable - Considered Goods	499.86	-	-	-	-	499.86

***Trade receivable ageing schedule for the year ended as on March 31, 2025**

Particulars	Less than 6 Months	6 Months- 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivable - Considered Goods	553.22	-	-	-	-	553.22

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Note 11 - Cash and cash equivalents

(INR in Lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Balances with bank:		
- in Current Account	728.90	382.79
Cash on hand	0.08	-
Total	**728.98**	**382.79**

Note 12 - Loans (Current)

(INR in Lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
(Unsecured, Considered Good, unless specified otherwise)		
To Related Party-		
Loan to Subsidiary (Refer Note No 34)*	1,085.23	978.29
Total	**1,085.23**	**978.29**

* The loan is given to wholly owned subsidiary, for meeting working capital needs. The loan is repayable on demand. Rate of interest is month end SOFR rate.

(INR in Lacs)

Type of borrower	31.03.2026		31.03.2025	
	Aggregate amount of Loan	% to the total loan granted	Aggregate amount of Loan	% to the total loan granted
Wholly owned subsidiary	1,085.23	100	978.29	100

Note 13 - Other financial assets (current)

(INR in Lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Others-		
Interest accrued (Refer Note No 34)	19.16	82.09
Unbilled Revenue (Refer Note No 34)	48.03	101.81
Total	**67.19**	**183.90**

Note 14 - Other current assets

(INR in Lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Advance to Vendors	11.20	0.61
Advance to staff	3.95	8.00
Prepaid expenses	10.59	29.09
Total	**25.74**	**37.70**

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Note 7 - Taxation

7(a) - Income tax expense

(INR in Lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Current tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	131.27	117.73
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	0.72	0.82
Total current tax expense	131.99	118.55
Deferred tax		
Decrease/(increase) in deferred tax assets	(10.43)	5.12
Adjustments for deferred tax of prior periods	-	(9.11)
Total deferred tax expense/(benefit)	(10.43)	(3.99)
Income tax expense	**121.56**	**114.56**

7(b) - Reconciliation of tax expense and accounting profit multiplied by statutory tax rates

(INR in Lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Profit for the year	**480.14**	**485.37**
Statutory tax rate applicable	25.17%	25.17%
Tax expense at applicable tax rate	**120.84**	**122.16**
Effects of:		
Adjustments for tax of prior periods	0.72	(8.29)
Taxable due to change in tax base	-	0.64
Other	-	0.05
Income tax expense	**121.56**	**114.56**

7(c) - Deferred tax (Net)

(INR in Lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	Recognized in P&L	Recognized in OCI	March 31, 2026
Deferred Tax Assets				
Employee benefits	14.29	0.55	16.21	31.04
Others	0.46	0.65		1.10
Total Deferred Tax Assets	**14.74**	**1.19**	**16.21**	**32.15**
Deferred Tax Liabilities				
Depreciation	(11.93)	(9.24)	-	(21.16)
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities	**(11.93)**	**(9.24)**	**-**	**(21.16)**
Net Deferred Tax	**26.67**	**10.43**	**16.21**	**53.31**

Particulars	March 31, 2024	Recognized in P&L	Recognized in OCI	March 31, 2025
Deferred Tax Assets				
Employee benefits	9.51	3.66	1.12	14.29
Others	2.27	(1.82)	-	0.46
Total Deferred Tax Assets	**11.78**	**1.84**	**1.12**	**14.74**
Deferred Tax Liabilities				
Depreciation	(9.78)	(2.15)	-	(11.93)
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities	**(9.78)**	**(2.15)**	**-**	**(11.93)**
Net Deferred Tax	**21.56**	**3.99**	**1.12**	**26.67**

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Note 15 - Share capital and other equity

15(a) - Equity share capital

(i) Authorised share capital of face value of Rs. 10/- each

Particulars	Number of shares	(INR in Lacs)
As at March 31, 2024	50,00,000	500.00
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	50,00,000	500.00
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	50,00,000	500.00

Authorised redeemable preference share capital of face value of Rs. 10/- each

Particulars	Number of shares	(INR in Lacs)
As at March 31, 2024	54,00,000	540.00
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	54,00,000	540.00
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	54,00,000	540.00

Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up equity share capital of face value of Rs. 10/- each

Particulars	Number of shares	(INR in Lacs)
As at March 31, 2024	45,69,575	456.96
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	45,69,575	456.96
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	45,69,575	456.96

(ii) Movements in equity share capital

Particulars	Number of shares	(INR in Lacs)
As at March 31, 2024	45,69,575	456.96
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	45,69,575	456.96
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	45,69,575	456.96

(iii) Shares of the company held by holding company

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Datamatics Global Services Limited	45,69,575	36,55,660

(iv) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Particulars	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Number of shares	% Holding	Number of shares	% Holding
Sreekanth Lapala	-	0.00%	7,20,834	15.77%
Chakradhar Reddy Kayam	-	0.00%	1,93,081	4.23%
Datamatics Global Services Limited	45,69,575	100.00%	36,55,660	80.00%

(v) Share held by promoters

Particulars	March 31, 2026			March 31, 2025		
	Number of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year	Number of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Promoter						
Sreekanth Lapala	-	0.00%	-15.77%	7,20,834	15.77%	-40.48%
Chakradhar Reddy Kayam	-	0.00%	-4.23%	1,93,081	4.23%	-10.84%
Datamatics Global Services Limited	45,69,575	100.00%	20.00%	36,55,660	80.00%	80.00%

(vi) Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

*15(b) - Other equity**

(INR in Lacs)

Particulars		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Securities premium reserve	Refer Note (i) below	1,298.24	1,298.24
Retained earnings		630.00	271.42
OCI -			
Actuarial gains and losses		(55.87)	(7.66)
Total		1,872.37	1,562.00

* For movement of reserves, refer statement of changes in equity.

Nature & Pupose of reserves

(i) Securities Premium

Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provision of the Companies Act, 2013.

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Note 16 - Non-current borrowings (INR in Lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Term Loans		
From Financial Institution (Refer Note No. 16.1)	-	63.09
Total	**-**	**63.09**

Note No. 16.1: Secured by first and exclusive charge on movable fixed assets by way of hypothecation of vehicles of the company. The bank loan is repayable in 48 monthly installment amounting to Rs. 0.02 crores carrying fixed interest rate of 10.75%. The Company repaid the entire outstanding amount during the year.

Note 17 - Lease liabilities (non- current) (INR in Lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Lease Liabilities	12.81	-
Total	**12.81**	**-**

Note 18 - Provisions (non-current) (INR in Lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Unfunded		
Provisions for employee benefits (Refer Note No. 35)		
Gratuity	112.19	53.84
Total	**112.19**	**53.84**

Note 19 - Current borrowings (INR in Lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
From Financial Institution (Refer Note No. 16.1)	-	10.71
Total	**-**	**10.71**

Note 20 - Lease liabilities (current) (INR in Lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Lease Liabilities	72.47	11.64
Total	**72.47**	**11.64**

Note 21 - Trade payables* (INR in Lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	39.95	181.16
Total	**39.95**	**181.16**

*Trade payable includes payable to related parties (Refer Note No. 34).

***Trade payable ageing schedule for the year ended as on March 31, 2026**

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Others	1.05	-	-	-	1.05
Add: Accrued Expenses (including employee liabilities)					38.90
Total					**39.95**

***Trade payable ageing schedule for the year ended as on March 31, 2025**

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Others	130.71	-	-	-	130.71
Add: Accrued Expenses (including employee liabilities)					50.45
Total					**181.16**

Micro, Small and Medium enterprises have been identified by the Company on the basis of the information available. Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small enterprises, which are outstanding for more than the stipulated period and other disclosures as per Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) are given below :

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
(a) Dues remaining unpaid		
- Principal	-	-
- Interest on above	-	-
(b) Interest paid in terms of Section 16 of MSMED Act		
- Principal paid beyond the appointed date	-	-
- Interest paid in terms of Section 16 of MSMED Act	-	-
(c) Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay on payments made beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
(d) Amount of interest accrued and unpaid	-	-

Note 22 - Other current liabilities

(INR in Lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Statutory dues (net)	41.47	45.53
Total	**41.47**	**45.53**

Note 23 - Provisions (current)

(INR in Lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Unfunded		
Provisions for employee benefits		
-Gratuity (Refer Note No. 35)	11.15	2.92
-Leave Encashment	-	4.99
Total	**11.15**	**7.91**

Note 24 - Current tax liabilities

(INR in Lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Net of Provision (Advance Tax & TDS)	22.41	-
Total	**22.41**	**-**

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Note 25 - Revenue from operations

(INR in Lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Sale of Product	-	2.62
Sale of Services	2,677.30	2,840.06
Total	**2,677.30**	**2,842.68**

Note 26 - Other income

(INR in Lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Interest from Bank	17.37	8.28
Interest on Income tax refund	1.26	4.01
Interest Others	76.35	80.52
Exchange gain (Net)	131.68	40.05
Total	**226.66**	**132.86**

Note 27 - Employee benefit expenses

(INR in Lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Salary, Wages & Allowances	1,975.20	1,983.47
Contribution towards Provident & Other funds	26.05	25.36
Staff Welfare expenses	24.31	30.38
Total	**2,025.56**	**2,039.21**

Note 28 - Finance costs

(INR in Lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Interest on loan from banks	3.23	0.46
Interest on loan others	-	8.50
Interest on lease liabilities	8.23	4.08
Other finance charges	3.93	-
Total	**15.39**	**13.04**

Note 29 - Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses

(INR in Lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Depreciation on property plant and equipment	30.53	50.90
Depreciation on Leased Assets	67.59	58.80
Amortisation on intangible assets	0.31	0.31
Total	**98.43**	**110.01**

Note 30 - Other expenses

(INR in Lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Technical fees	132.49	178.14
Travelling expenses	13.96	15.25
Recruitment charges	5.35	16.37
Rent (Refer Note No. 36)	1.18	-
Electricity expenses	9.55	12.82
Communication charges	0.39	0.52
Rates & Taxes	2.93	1.23
Legal & Professional expenses	19.81	11.67
Payment to statutory auditors (Refer Note No 40)	2.00	2.50
Link Charges	3.72	3.72
Stipend Expenses	-	0.16
Insurance	1.03	0.97
Repairs & Maintenance expenses	19.24	21.94
Software Maintenance expenses	21.98	22.38
Hire charges	2.64	2.64
Printing & Stationery	0.29	0.31
Subscription expenses	4.86	0.10
Entertainment Expenses	0.07	0.04
Bank Charges	0.82	1.22
Sales Promotion	0.22	10.93
Security Charges	3.18	3.78
Computer Peripherals	0.47	0.13
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment (Net)	33.59	-
Bad Debts Written off	-	14.68
Investment written off	-	0.19
Miscellaneous expenses	4.68	6.22
Total	**284.44**	**327.91**

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Note 31: Fair value measurements

(INR in Lacs)

Financial instruments by category

	March 31, 2026				March 31, 2025			
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total
Financial assets								
Trade receivables	-	-	499.86	499.86	-	-	553.22	553.22
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	728.98	728.98	-	-	382.79	382.79
Security deposit	-	-	14.63	14.63	-	-	15.96	15.96
Loan to Subsidiary	-	-	1,085.23	1,085.23	-	-	978.29	978.29
Interest accrued	-	-	19.16	19.16	-	-	82.09	82.09
Unbilled Revenue	-	-	48.03	48.03	-	-	101.81	101.81
Total financial assets	-	-	**2,395.89**	**2,395.89**	-	-	**2,114.16**	**2,114.16**
Financial liabilities								
Trade payables	-	-	39.95	39.95	-	-	181.16	181.16
Lease liabilities	-	-	85.28	85.28	-	-	11.64	11.64
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	73.80	73.80
Total financial liabilities	-	-	**125.23**	**125.23**	-	-	**266.60**	**266.60**

i) Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements.

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments and mutual funds that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments (including bonds) which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period. The mutual funds are valued using the closing NAV.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, traded bonds, over-the counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities, contingent consideration.

Level 1, Level 2, and Level 3 are not applicable to the Company.

ii) Valuation technique used to determine fair value

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

* the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments

All of the resulting fair value estimates are included in level 3 except for unlisted equity securities, contingent consideration and indemnification asset, where the fair values have been determined based on present values and the discount rates used were adjusted for counterparty or own credit risk.

iii) Valuation processes

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, capital creditors and cash and cash equivalents are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

For financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.

Note 32: Financial risk management

The company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and financial assets	Aging analysis Credit ratings	Diversification of bank deposits, credit limits and letters of credit
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and Trade payable	Maturity analysis, cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities

The Board provides guiding principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas such as credit risk, liquidity risk, and Foreign Exchange Risk effecting business operations. The company's risk management is carried out by the management as per guidelines and policies approved by the Board of Directors.

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A) 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 the direct risk of default, risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration risks. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables), deposits with banks and loans given.

Credit risk management

The company's credit risk mainly from trade receivables as these are typically unsecured. This credit risk has always been managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuous monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to whom credit is extended in the normal course of business. The Company estimates the expected credit loss based on past data, available information on public domain and experience. Expected credit losses of financial assets receivable are estimated based on historical data of the Company. The company has provisioning policy for expected credit losses. There is no credit risk in bank deposits which are demand deposits. The credit risk is minimum in case of entity / person to whom loan has been given.

B) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, company treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. In addition, the company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

C) Market risk

i) Foreign currency risk

The company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions, primarily with respect to the USD, GBP and EURO. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the company's functional currency (INR). The risk is measured through a forecast of highly probable foreign currency cash flows. The objective of the hedges is to minimize the volatility of the INR cash flows of highly probable forecast transactions.

a) Foreign currency risk exposure:

Details of foreign currency exposures not covered by derivative instruments as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 are given below :

Particulars	Currency	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
		Foreign Currency in Lacs	Rs. In Lacs	Foreign Currency in Lacs	Rs. In Lacs
Receivables	USD	16.35	1,550.12	17.93	1,532.00
	GBP	0.19	24.38	0.16	17.29
	EUR	0.07	8.11	0.09	8.40
	PHP	0.06	0.09	-	-
Payables	USD	0.35	33.02	2.00	170.91

b) Sensitivity

The Company is mainly exposed to changes in USD and GBP. The sensitivity analysis demonstrate a reasonably possible change in USD and GBP exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. 5% appreciation/depreciation of USD and GBP with respect to functional currency of the company will have impact of following (decrease)/increase in Profit & vice versa as at March 31, 2026.

(INR in Lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
USD	75.85	68.05
GBP	1.22	0.86

* Holding all other variables constant

ii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The company's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the company to cash flow interest rate risk. company policy is to maintain most of its borrowings at fixed rate using interest rate swaps to achieve this when necessary.

The company's fixed rate borrowings are carried at amortised cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

a) Interest rate risk exposure

The exposure of the company's borrowing to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

(INR in Lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Fixed rate borrowings	-	73.80
Total	-	73.80

iii) Price risk

a) Exposure

The company's exposure to equity securities price risk arises from investments held by the company and classified in the balance sheet either as fair value through OCI or at fair value through profit or loss.

To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the company diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the company.

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Notes forming part of the financial statements

Note 33: Capital management

Risk management
For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders. The primary objective of the Company 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. The Company monitors capital using a debt equity ratio and is measured by borrowings divided by total equity. Borrowing includes current maturities of long term borrowings.

(INR in Lacs)

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Borrowings	-	73.80
Total equity	2,329.33	2,018.96
Borrowing to equity ratio	-	0.04

Note 34: Related party transactions

A As required under Ind AS 24 – "Related Party Disclosures", following are details of transactions during the year with the related parties of the Company as defined in Ind AS-24.

(i) The Company has entered into transactions in ordinary course of business with related parties at arms length as per details given below:

(A) Holding Company
Datamatics Global Services Limited (From 01st April, 2024)

(B) Subsidiary/Fellow Subsidiary Companies
Dextara Digital (USA) Inc (Subsidiary Company)
Datamatics Global Services Inc. (Fellow Subsidiary) (From 01st April, 2024)
Datamatics Infotech Limited (Fellow Subsidiary) (From 01st April, 2024)
Dextara Digital (UK) Private Limited (Subsidiary Company) (Striked off w.e.f. 10th September, 2024)

(C) Key Managerial Personnel
Sreekanth Lapala (upto 30th Sep, 2025)
Chakradhar Reddy Kayam (Upto 01st April, 2024)

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(ii) Details of transactions with the related parties stated in (i) above : (INR in Lacs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	(i) A		(i) B		(i) C	
		2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25
[A]	Transactions during the year ended						
i	**Revenue from operations**	**67.24**	**7.03**	**638.55**	**243.37**	**-**	**-**
	Datamatics Global Services Limited	67.24	7.03	-	-	-	-
	Datamatics Global Services Inc.	-	-	490.41	38.32	-	-
	Datamatics Infotech Limited	-	-	76.94	17.29	-	-
	Dextara Digital (USA) Inc	-	-	71.20	187.77	-	-
ii	**Technical fees**	**-**	**-**	**126.78**	**164.79**	**-**	**-**
	Dextara Digital (USA) Inc	-	-	-	164.79	-	-
	Datamatics Global Services Inc.	-	-	126.78	-	-	-
iii	**Interest Income**	**-**	**-**	**75.22**	**80.52**	**-**	**-**
	Dextara Digital (USA) Inc	-	-	75.22	80.52	-	-
iv	**Reimbursements/ Expenses incurred by related parties**	**2.37**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Datamatics Global Services Limited	2.37	-	-	-	-	-
v	**Managerial remuneration***	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**58.37**	**120.07**
	Sreekanth Lapala	-	-	-	-	58.37	120.07
vi	**Consultancy Fees**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**10.00**	**-**
	Sreekanth Lapala	-	-	-	-	10.00	-

(INR in Lacs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	(i) A		(i) B		(i) C	
		31-03-2026	31-03-2025	31-03-2026	31-03-2025	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
[B]	Balance as at March 31						
i	**Payables**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**166.75**	**-**	**-**
	Dextara Digital (USA) Inc	-	-	-	166.75	-	-
	Datamatics Global Services Inc.	-	-	33.02	-	-	-
ii	**Receivables**	**29.22**	**7.03**	**215.81**	**245.94**	**-**	**-**
	Datamatics Global Services Limited	29.22	7.03	-	-	-	-
	Datamatics Global Services Inc.	-	-	178.47	38.32	-	-
	Datamatics Infotech Limited	-	-	24.38	17.29	-	-
	Dextara Digital (USA) Inc	-	-	12.97	190.34	-	-
iii	**Loan Receivables**	**-**	**-**	**1,085.23**	**978.29**	**-**	**-**
	Dextara Digital (USA) Inc	-	-	1,085.23	978.29	-	-
iv	**Interest Receivables**	**-**	**-**	**19.16**	**82.09**	**-**	**-**
	Dextara Digital (USA) Inc	-	-	19.16	82.09	-	-

* Above figures does not include gratuity, leave encashment, Mediclaim and term life insurance as separate actuarial valuation/premium figure are not available and also the above figure does not include company's contribution to provident fund.

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Note35: Employee benefits

The disclosure as required by Ind AS 19 on "Employee Benefits" are given below:

The present value of gratuity obligation is determined based on actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognises each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

(INR in Lacs)

		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
I.	**Defined Contribution Plan**		
	Charge to the Statement of Profit and Loss based on contributions:		
	Employers contribution to provident fund	24.16	23.29

II. Defined Benefit Plan- Gratuity

i) Movement In Present Value of Obligation

(INR in Lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Present Value of Obligation as at the beginning	56.76	36.57
Present Value of Obligation transfer In	-	-
Current Service Cost	23.04	17.26
Interest Expense or Cost	3.97	2.45
Re-measurement (or Actuarial) (gain) / loss arising from:		
- change in demographic assumptions	(2.59)	-
- change in financial assumptions	41.35	-
- experience variance (i.e. actual experience vs assumptions)	25.65	4.62
Past Service Cost	-	-
Benefits Paid	(24.84)	(4.14)
Transfer In / (Out)	-	-
Present Value of Obligation as at the end	123.35	56.76
Present Value of Obligation as at the end - Current	11.15	2.92
Present Value of Obligation as at the end - Non - Current	112.19	53.84

ii) Expenses recognised in the income statement and other comprehensive Income

(INR in Lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Current service cost	23.04	17.26
Past service cost	-	-
Net interest cost on the net defined benefit liability	3.97	2.45
Actuarial (gains) / losses	-	-
Expenses recognised in Profit & Loss Account	27.01	19.71
Other Comprehensive Income		
Actuarial (gains) / losses		
- Change in demographic assumptions	(2.59)	-
- Change in financial assumptions	41.35	-
- Experience variance	25.65	4.62
Expenses recognised in OCI	64.41	4.62

iii) Financial Assumptions

The principal financial assumptions used in the valuation are shown in the table below

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Discount Rate (per annum)	7.00%	7.00%
Salary growth rate (per annum)	7.00%	4.00%
Normal retirement age	60 Years	60 Years
Mortality Rate	100% of IALM 12-14	100% of IALM 12-14
Attrition / Withdrawal rates, based on Completed Years of Service: (per annum)		
18-30	15.00%	10.00%
31-40	15.00%	5.00%
41 and above	15.00%	1.00%

iv) Sensitivity Analysis

(INR in Lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
Discount rate (- / + 1%)	131.84	115.76	63.59	51.10
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	6.9%	-6.1%	12.0%	-10.0%
Salary growth rate (- / + 1%)	115.38	131.38	46.04	69.64
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	-6.1%	6.5%	-18.9%	22.7%
Attrition rate (- / + 50%)	129.08	116.50	49.99	62.24
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	4.6%	-5.5%	-11.9%	9.6%
Mortality rate (- / + 10%)	123.34	123.35	55.52	57.95
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	0.0%	0.0%	-2.2%	2.1%

v) Maturity profile of Defined Benefit obligation

(INR in Lacs)

Expected Cash flow over the next (valued on undiscounted basis)	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
1 Year	11.15	-
2 to 5 years	65.44	-
6 to 10 years	60.76	8.86
More than 10 years	76.65	332.15

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Note 36: Leases

Operating leases:

The Company's significant lease arrangements relate mainly to residential and office premises and are cancellable leases. The aggregate lease rentals payable on these leasing arrangements are charged as rent under "Other expenses" in Note 30. These leasing arrangements are for a period not exceeding five years and are in most cases renewable by mutual consent, on mutually agreeable terms.

Rental expense relating to operating leases (INR in Lacs)

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Total rental expense relating to operating leases	1.18	-

The Company has applied the practical expedient in for accounting of short-term leases, i.e., it has recognised lease payments as expense as per Para 6 of Ind AS 116 instead of recognising the lease transaction as right of use asset with corresponding lease liability as required under Para 22 of Ind AS 116.

Note 37: Earnings per share

	Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
(a)	Net Profit after taxation attributable to equity shareholders (Rs. in Crores)	358.58	370.81
(b)	Weighted average number of outstanding equity shares considered for Basic and Diluted EPS (Nos.)	45,69,575	45,69,575
(c)	Earnings per share (Nominal value per share Rs. 10 each) Basic and Diluted earnings per share (in Rs.) (a/b)	7.85	8.11

Note 38: Contingent Liability and Commitments

Provision is made in the financial statements if it becomes probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

(INR in Lacs)

	Contingent Liabilities & Capital and other commitments:	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
(a)	Contingent Liabilities	-	-
(b)	Capital and other commitments	-	-

Note 39: Segment Information

The company publishes standalone financial statements of the company along with the consolidated financial statements. In accordance with Ind AS 108 - Operating segments, the company has disclosed the segment information in the consolidated financial statements.

Note 40: Auditor's Remuneration

(INR in Lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
For services as auditors, including quarterly limited review	2.00	2.50
For other services	-	-
Total	2.00	2.50

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Note 41: Ratios

The following are applicable analytical ratios for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025:

Particulars	Refer notes for variance	March 31,2026	March 31,2025	Variance (%)
(i) Current Ratio =(Current Assets/Current Liabilities) (Times)	1	12.84	8.31	54.48%
(ii) Debt – Equity Ratio =(Total Debt (a) /Shareholder's Equity) (Times)		0.04	0.04	-13.49%
(iii) Debt Service Coverage Ratio= (Earnings available for debt service(b)/ Debt Service(c)) (Times)		7.76	7.91	-1.92%
(iv) Return on Equity (ROE) = (Net Profits after taxes/Average Shareholder's Equity) (%)		16.49%	20.20%	-18.37%
(v) Trade receivables turnover ratio =(Revenue/Average Trade Receivable) (Times)		5.08	6.02	-15.51%
(vi) Trade payables turnover ratio =(Other expenses/Average Trade Payables) (Times)		2.57	3.13	-17.80%
(vii) Net capital turnover ratio= (Revenue/Working Capital) (Times)		1.21	1.51	-20.27%
(viii) Net profit ratio= (Net Profit/Total Income) (%)		12.35%	12.46%	-0.91%
(ix) Return on capital employed (ROCE) = (Earning before interest and taxes/Effective Capital Employed (d)) (%)	2	12.37%	19.92%	-37.91%

(a) Reduction in current liabilities majorly due to Debt includes lease liabilities

(b) Net Profit after taxes + Non-Cash operating expenses+Interest+ other adjustments like loss on sale of fixed assets etc.

(c) Lease payments for the current year

(d) Total Debts+ Share Holder's Fund

Note:

1. Increase in current assets during the current year.
2. Decrease in profit during the current year.

Note 42: Impairment

As per Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2013 issued by the Central Government, in consultation with National Advisory Committee on Accounting Standards ('NACAS') and the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable, the carrying value of the asset has been reviewed for impairment of assets.

Note 43: Transfer pricing

The Management is of the opinion that its international transactions are at arm's length as per the independent accountants certificate for the year ended March 31, 2026. The Management continues to believe that its international transactions during the current financial year are at arm's length and that the transfer pricing legislation will not have any impact on these financial statements, particularly on amount of tax expense and that of provision for taxation.

Note 44: There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

Note 45: The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

Note 46: The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right to use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.

Note 47: The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

Note 48: Benami Property

No proceeding has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

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Dextara Digital Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements

Note 49: Relationship with struck off Companies

The Company has no transaction with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956

Note 50: Borrowings from Banks

The Company has no borrowings from banks or financial institutions during the year. Hence, the requirements relating to security against current assets and submission of periodic stock statements to banks do not arise.

As per our attached report of even date
For M L BHUWANIA AND CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 101484W/W100197

Ashishkumar Bairagra
Partner
Membership No. 109931

Place : Mumbai
Dated : May 20, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board

Ankush Akar
DIN 10892391
Director

Divya Kumat
DIN 03592056
Director

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