

AUTOSENSE PRIVATE LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Autosense Private Limited

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OPINION

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Autosense Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "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, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards), Rule, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company (financial position) as at 31st March 2026, its profit including other comprehensive income (financial performance), its cash flows and the changes in equity 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), as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

INFORMATION OTHER THAN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND AUDITOR'S REPORT THEREON

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's Report but does not

include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

RESPONSIBILITIES OF MANAGEMENT AND THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act. 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 and the Board of Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES 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 based on these financial statements.

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

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

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate,

makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in

- (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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

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

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - e) Based on the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this Report. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the

Company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements;

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

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements - Refer Note 35 to the financial statements.

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

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(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, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, 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 Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

(c) Based on such audit procedures that we 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 clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v. The final dividend paid by the Company during the year in respect of the same declared for the previous year is in accordance with section 123 of the Act, as applicable;

As stated in Note 47 to the financial statements, the board of directors of the company have proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The dividend declared is in accordance with section 123 of the Act; as applicable;

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

3. The provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2026, since none of the directors of the Company have drawn any managerial remuneration.

For C N K & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 101961W/W – 100036

Sd/-
Himanshu Kishnadwala
Partner
Membership No. 037391
Place: Mumbai
Date: 11th May 2026
UDIN: 26037391LOVKSZ5691

ANNEXURE 1 TO INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

[Referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory requirements' in the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Autosense Private Limited ("the Company") on the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026]

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

- i. (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and relevant details of Right to Use Assets;
- (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets;
- (b) Property, Plant and Equipment and Right to Use Assets have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification;
- (c) The Company does not have any immovable properties [other than properties included in Right to Use Assets in the Financial Statements where the Company is a lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company] and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable;
- (d) The Company has not revalued any Property, Plant and Equipment including Right of Use Assets and Intangible Assets during the year;
- (e) As disclosed in Note 45(iv) no proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder;
- ii. (a) The Company is a service company primarily in the business of integrated marketing services and hence does not have any inventory. Accordingly reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable;
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, at any point of time of the year, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital facility from the banks or financial institutions and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable;
- iii. During the year the Company has not made investment in, provided any guarantee or security or granted loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, firms, Limited Liability Partnership or any other parties except for, granting loans to holding Company and interest free loans to employees.

- a) Details of loans given to holding Company and other parties (employees) during the year are as under:

Particulars	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)
A) Aggregate amount provided during the year:	
- Holding Company	220.00
- Others (Employees)	-
B) Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases	
- Holding Company	168.00
- Others (Employees)	-

The Company has not made any investments in, given advances in the nature of loans, provided any guarantees or security to any other entity during the year;

- (b) In our opinion, terms and conditions of loans provided during the year, are not prejudicial to the interest of the Company. The Company has not made advances in the nature of loans, investments, provided guarantees and gave security;
- (c) In respect of loans granted by the Company to the Holding Company, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments of principal amounts and receipts of interest is regular as per stipulation. In respect of interest free loan to employees schedule of repayment has been stipulated and the repayments of principal amounts is regular as per stipulation;
- (d) There is no overdue amount for more than 90 days in respect of loans and advances in the nature of loans;
- (e) No loans and advances in the nature of loans granted by the Company which have fallen due during the year, has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdue of existing loans given to the same parties;
- (f) The Company has not granted any loans repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment during the year; Hence, reporting under Clause 3(iii)(f) is not applicable;
- iv. The Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Act, with respect to grant of loans, making investments, providing guarantees and securities, as applicable;

- v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company;
- vi. The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act for any of the services rendered by the Company. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company;
- vii. The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it. As informed, the provisions of sales-tax, duty of custom, duty of excise and value added taxes are not applicable to the Company:
- (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, cess and other statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable. As informed provisions of sales-tax, duty of custom, duty of excise and value added taxes are not applicable to the Company;

- (B) Details of statutory dues referred to in sub clause (a) above which have not been deposited as on 31st March, 2026 on account of disputes are given below:

(Rs. In lakhs)

Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending	Amount involved (Rs. In Lakhs)	Amount unpaid (after refund adjusted / taxes paid / adjusted under protest)
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	AY 2022-23	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)	25.85	25.85

- viii. There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year.
- ix. (a) The Company has not taken any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company;

- (b) As disclosed in Note 38, the Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority;
- (c) During the year Company has not availed any term loans and hence reporting under the clause 3(ix)(c) of the order is not applicable.
- (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that funds raised on short- term basis have prima facie not been used for long-term purposes.
- (e) The Company does not have any Subsidiaries, Associates or Joint Ventures, and hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable;
- (f) The Company does not have any Subsidiaries, Associates or Joint Venture, and hence reporting under Clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable;
- x. (a) During the year, the Company has not raised money by way of initial public/further public offer (including debt instruments) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable;
- (b) During the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) and hence clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable;
- xi. (a) We report that no fraud by the Company or 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 Act has been filed in the form ADT - 4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with central government during the year;
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year;
- xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the reporting under clause 3(xii) (a) to (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company;
- xiii. In our opinion, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The Company is a private limited company, accordingly the provisions section 177 are not applicable;
- xiv. The Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, and

hence, reporting under clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company;

- xv. During the year, the Company has not entered any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as referred to in section 192 of the Act;
- xvi. (a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company;
- (b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities therefore reporting under this clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable;
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company("CIC") and accordingly requirements of clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable;
- (d) There are no CICs as a part of the Group;
- xvii. The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the Current year and in the immediately preceding financial year and hence the reporting under clause 3(xvii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company;
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company;
- xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, 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 that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date.

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

- xx. As mentioned in Note 41, provisions of section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company in current financial year and accordingly clause 3(xx)(a) and (b) of the Order are not applicable.

For C N K & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 101961W/W – 100036

Sd/-
Himanshu Kishnadwala
Partner
Membership No. 037391
Place: Mumbai
Date: M11th May 2026
UDIN: 26037391LOVKSZ5691

ANNEXURE 2 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF AUTOSENSE PRIVATE LIMITED

REPORT ON THE INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS UNDER CLAUSE I OF SUBSECTION 3 OF SECTION 143 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 ("THE ACT")

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

OPINION

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements

were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2026, based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company

considering the essential components of internal 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 the 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 Act.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing as specified 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 with reference to these financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

MEANING OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS WITH REFERENCE TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A Company's internal financial control with reference to these financial statements 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 with reference to these financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised 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 WITH REFERENCE TO THESE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

For C N K & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 101961W/W – 100036

Sd/-
Himanshu Kishnadwala
Partner
Membership No. 037391
Place: Mumbai
Date: 11th May 2026
UDIN: 26037391LOVKSZ5691

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2026

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars		Notes	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
A	ASSETS			
1	Non-current Assets			
	(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2	47.37	53.05
	(b) Right-of-use Assets	3	641.82	52.14
	(c) Intangible Assets	4	1.88	16.50
	(d) Financial Assets			
	(i) Other Financial Assets	5	46.28	0.67
	(e) Deferred Tax Assets (net)	14	7.34	6.69
	(f) Non-current Tax Assets (net)	6	89.50	126.00
	Total Non-current Assets		834.19	255.05
2	Current assets			
	(a) Financial assets			
	(i) Trade Receivables	7	228.88	134.77
	(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	8	116.15	289.35
	(iii) Loans	9	168.16	144.05
	(iv) Other Financial Assets	5	86.01	83.45
	(b) Other Current Assets	10	15.22	5.16
	Total Current Assets		614.42	656.78
	Total Assets		1,448.61	911.83
B	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1	Equity			
	(a) Equity share capital	11	490.00	490.00
	(b) Other equity	12	121.08	221.92
	Total Equity		611.08	711.92
	Liabilities			
2	Non-current Liabilities			
	(a) Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Lease Liabilities	27	584.74	-
	(b) Provisions	13	11.77	9.17
	Total Non-current Liabilities		596.51	9.17
3	Current Liabilities			
	(a) Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Lease Liabilities	27	45.99	71.12
	(ii) Trade payables	15		
	- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		144.62	56.58
	- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		29.64	20.05
	(iii) Other Financial liabilities	16	6.24	7.14
	(b) Other Current Liabilities	17	4.90	29.55
	(c) Provisions	13	9.63	6.30
	Total Current Liabilities		241.02	190.74
	Total Liabilities		837.53	199.91
	Total Equity and Liabilities		1,448.61	911.83

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

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In terms of our report of even date attached

For C N K & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 101961W/W-100036
Sd/-
Himanshu Kishnadwala
Partner

Membership No.: 037391
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 11, 2026

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Autosense Private Limited**

CIN: U74110TN2013PTC089671
Sd/-
Srinivasan K Swamy
Director

DIN: 00505093
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 11, 2026

Sd/-
Neeraj Pratap Sangani
Director

DIN: 09364920
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 11, 2026

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars		Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
	Income			
1	Revenue from Operations	18	1,082.39	920.89
2	Other Income	19	35.41	24.45
3	Total Income (1+2)		1,117.80	945.34
	Expenses			
	(a) Operational expense	20	7.44	29.67
	(b) Employee benefits expense	21	236.79	282.08
	(c) Other expenses	22	715.52	430.59
4	Total Expenses		959.75	742.34
5	Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (3-4)		158.05	203.00
6	Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	23	101.49	114.71
7	Finance Costs	24	14.77	10.00
8	Profit Before Exceptional items and Tax (5-6-7)		41.79	78.29
9	Exceptional Items (Refer Note 44)		2.69	-
10	Profit Before Tax (8-9)		39.10	78.29
11	Tax Expense	14		
	(a) Current tax			
	- Current year		11.11	17.05
	- Short/ (Excess) Provision of earlier year taxes (net)		3.06	0.07
	(b) Deferred tax charge/(credit)		(0.28)	2.14
	Net tax expense		13.89	19.26
12	Profit for the year (10-11)		25.21	59.03
	Other Comprehensive Income / (Expenses)			
	A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans		(1.46)	(1.19)
	(ii) Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	14	0.37	0.30
	B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	(ii) Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
13	Total other comprehensive (loss) / income for the year [A(i-ii)+B(i-ii)]		(1.09)	(0.89)
14	Total comprehensive income for the year (12+13)		24.12	58.14
15	Earnings per equity share of Rs.10 each	26		
	Basic (in Rs.)		0.51	1.20
	Diluted (in Rs.)		0.51	1.20

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

1-49

In terms of our report of even date attached

For C N K & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 101961W/W-100036
Sd/-
Himanshu Kishnadwala
Partner

Membership No.: 037391
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 11, 2026

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Autosense Private Limited**

CIN: U74110TN2013PTC089671
Sd/-
Srinivasan K Swamy
Director

DIN: 00505093
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 11, 2026

Sd/-
Neeraj Pratap Sangani
Director

DIN: 09364920
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 11, 2026

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
A. Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Profit before tax	39.10	78.29
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Interest income on other deposits	(2.29)	(2.90)
Interest Income on bank deposits	-	(0.03)
Interest on Income Tax Refunds	(2.48)	(1.19)
Interest Income on Loans to Related Parties	(27.20)	(19.68)
Interest Expense on Lease Liabilities	14.77	10.00
Provision for Expected Credit Loss	5.57	0.08
Gain on sale of Property Plant and Equipment	(0.07)	(0.65)
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	101.49	114.71
Operating Profit before Working Capital / Other Changes	128.89	178.63
<i>Adjustments for (increase)/decrease in operating assets:</i>		
Trade Receivables	(99.67)	89.83
Other Non-Current and Current Financial Assets	(48.17)	121.67
Other Current Assets	(10.06)	1.65
<i>Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:</i>		
Trade Payables	97.64	19.47
Other Non-Current and Current Financial Liabilities	(0.90)	(13.26)
Other Non-Current and Current Liabilities	(24.65)	26.26
Non-Current and Current Provisions	4.47	(0.58)
Cash Generated from Operations	47.55	423.67
Income Tax Paid (Net of Refunds Received and Interest on Refunds)	24.80	(46.49)
Net Cash Flow From/ (Used in) Operating Activities (A)	72.35	377.18
B. Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(8.37)	(39.23)
Sale of property, plant and equipment	0.07	0.65
Interest Received from Related Parties	27.20	18.91
Loan Recovered	196.38	230.15
Loans given	(220.50)	(236.20)
Interest Income on bank deposits	-	0.03
Placement of Bank Deposits	-	(50.00)
Maturity of Bank Deposits	-	50.00
Net Cash Flow Generated from/ (Used in) Investing Activities (B)	(5.22)	(25.69)
C. Cash Flow From Financing Activities		
Repayment of Lease Liability (Principle + Interest)	(115.38)	(93.56)
Payment of Dividend	(124.95)	-
Net Cash Flow Used in Financing Activities (C)	(240.33)	(93.56)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026 (Contd.)

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A) + (B) + (C)	(173.20)	257.93
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the year (Refer Note 8)	289.35	31.42
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the year (Refer Note 8)	116.15	289.35

Notes:

The Statement of Cash Flow has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (IND AS 7) Statement of Cash Flows.

See accompanying notes forming part of the standalone financial statements **1-49**

In terms of our report of even date attached

For C N K & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 101961W/W-100036

Sd/-

Himanshu Kishnadwala

Partner

Membership No.: 037391

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 11, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of**Autosense Private Limited**

CIN: U74110TN2013PTC089671

Sd/-

Srinivasan K Swamy

Director

Sd/-

Neeraj Pratap Sangani

Director

DIN: 00505093

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 11, 2026

DIN: 09364920

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 11, 2026

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

A. Equity share capital

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Balance as at beginning of the year	490.00	490.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year:		
- Issue of equity share capital during the year	-	-
Closing Balance as at end of the year	490.00	490.00

B. Other equity

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus	Total
	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at 1 April 2024	163.78	163.78
Profit for the year	59.03	59.03
Other comprehensive (loss)/income, net of tax	(0.89)	(0.89)
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2025	58.14	58.14
Balance as at 31 March 2025	221.92	221.92
Profit for the year	25.21	25.21
Dividend paid during the year	(124.95)	(124.95)
Other comprehensive (loss)/income, net of tax	(1.09)	(1.09)
Total comprehensive income for the period ended 31 March 2026	(100.83)	(100.83)
Balance as at 31 March 2026	121.08	121.08

Note :

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

1-49

In terms of our report of even date attached

For C N K & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 101961W/W-100036

Sd/-

Himanshu Kishnadwala

Partner

Membership No.: 037391

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 11, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Autosense Private Limited

CIN: U74110TN2013PTC089671

Sd/-

Srinivasan K Swamy

Director

DIN: 00505093

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 11, 2026

Sd/-

Neeraj Pratap Sangani

Director

DIN: 09364920

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 11, 2026

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Autosense Private Limited (the "Company") as incorporated on 18 February 2013. The Company is primarily engaged in the Business of developing customer relationship management solutions using data analytics and providing other customer focused marketing services and carrying out such other activity as may be relating to any of the above together referred (to as "Integrated Marketing Services").

The Company was started as a joint venture between Hansa Customer Equity Private Limited and TVS Automobile Solutions Private Limited. However pursuant to the share purchase agreement signed between Hansa Customer Equity Private Limited and TVS Automobile Solutions Private Limited, all the shares held by TVS Automobile Solutions Private Limited was acquired by Hansa Customer Equity Private Limited in FY19-20. Consequently, the Company has become subsidiary of Hansa Customer Equity Private Limited.

The Company is incorporated in India. The address of its registered office is Plot No 12, Old No, New No.19 Wheatcroft Road, Nungambakkam Chennai – 600034

1.1. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Financial Statements of the Company comprises the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended and a summary of material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (together referred to as the "Financial Statements").

These Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time, and other relevant provisions of the Act and Rules thereunder.

The Financial Statements have been prepared and presented under the historical cost convention, on accrual and going concern basis except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on fair

value of the consideration given in exchange of goods and services.

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

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2026 were approved for issue in accordance with the Resolution passed by the Board of Directors their meeting held on 11 May 2026.

A. Determination of Functional and presentation currency

The Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees and all amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs, unless otherwise stated.

B. Current / Non-Current Classification

Based on the nature of activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

Any asset or liability is classified as current if it satisfies any of the following conditions:

1. the asset/liability is expected to be realised/ due to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
2. the asset is intended for sale or consumption;
3. the asset/liability is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
4. the asset/liability is expected to be realised/ due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period;
5. the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for atleast twelve months after the reporting date; in the case of a liability, the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for atleast twelve months after the reporting date.

All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

C. Critical accounting judgements and key source of estimation uncertainty

In applying the Company's accounting policies, which are described in Note 1.2 below, the management are required to make judgments (other than those involving estimations) that have significant impact on

the amounts recognised and to make estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

The Management believes that the estimates and associated assumptions made in the preparation of these financial statements are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

The following are the significant areas of estimation, uncertainty, and critical judgements in applying accounting policies:

1. **Determination of the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.**

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are based on the life prescribed in Schedule II of the Act. In cases, where the useful lives are different from those prescribed in Schedule II, they are based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers' warranties and maintenance support.

2. **Recognition and measurement of defined benefit obligations**

The obligation arising from defined benefit plan is determined on the basis of actuarial assumptions. Key actuarial assumptions include discount rate, trends in salary escalation, vested future benefits, attrition rate and life expectancy. The discount rate is determined by reference to market yields of the government bonds at the end of the reporting period. The period of maturity of the underlying bonds correspond to the probable maturity of the post-employment benefit obligations.

3. **Income Taxes**

The Company's tax jurisdiction is India. Significant judgements are involved in estimating budgeted profits for the purpose of paying advance tax, determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid / recovered for uncertain tax positions. The provision for taxation for the current year has been determined by the Management based on the tax position to be considered for tax filing and its assessment of the probability of acceptance of the same by the taxation authorities.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for all the deductible temporary differences to the extent that

it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised. The management assumes that taxable profits will be available while recognising deferred tax assets.

4. **Recognition and measurement of provisions**

The recognition and measurement of provisions are based on the assessment of the probability of an outflow of resources, and on past experience and circumstances known at the Balance Sheet date. The actual outflow of resources at a future date may therefore vary from the figure included in other provisions.

5. **Impairment of investments**

The Company reviews its carrying value of investments carried at cost annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. Where an indication of impairment exists the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is recorded in the Statement of Profit and Loss. When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the Investment is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the cost of the Investment. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in Statement of Profit or Loss.

On disposal of the Investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to the Statement of Profit and Loss

Critical judgements required:

a) Application of Ind AS 115:

In making the judgement, the management considered the detailed criteria for the recognition of revenue set out in Ind AS 115 and in particular determination of the nature and timing of satisfaction of performance obligations duly considering the terms of the contract and the assessment of the amount of revenue to be recognised based on whether the Company acts as a principal or an agent for the individual contracts.

b) Application of Ind AS 116:

- i. At inception of an arrangement, the Company determines whether the arrangement is or contains a lease. At inception or on reassessment of an arrangement that contains a lease, the Company separates payments and other considerations required by the arrangement into those for the lease and those for other elements on the basis of their relative fair values. If the Company concludes that it is impracticable to separate the payments reliably, then an asset and a liability are recognised at an amount equal to the fair value of the underlying

asset; subsequently, the liability is reduced as payments are made and an imputed finance cost on the liability is recognised using the Company's incremental borrowing rate. In case of short-term and low-value leases, all payments under the arrangement are treated as lease payments.

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

The lease term is reassessed if an option is actually exercised (or not exercised) or the Company becomes obliged to exercise (or not exercise) it. The assessment of reasonable certainty is only revised if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs, which affects this assessment, and that is within the control of the lessee.

ii. Determination of the discount rate:

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.

D. Measurement of fair values

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values for financial instruments.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. The management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the management assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transition between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value for an asset or liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in the financial statements is determined on such a basis except for leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 116 and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as value in use in Ind AS 36.

When measuring the fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. 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: inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access at the measurement date

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

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

1.2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

1 . Property, plant, and equipment

a. Recognition and measurement

The Company had applied for the one-time transition exemption of considering the carrying cost on the transition date i.e. 1st April, 2020 as the deemed cost under IND AS, regarded thereafter as historical cost.

Property, plant, and equipment is recognised when it is probable that future economic benefit associated with the asset will flow to the Company, and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Property, plant and equipment are measured at original cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The initial cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises:

- i. its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates.
- ii. any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the management.

Income and expenses related to the incidental operations, not necessary to bring the item to the

location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the management, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment, and depreciated over their respective useful lives.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

b. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

c. Depreciation

The Company has followed the Straight-Line method for charging depreciation on all items of property, plant, and equipment, at the rates specified in Schedule II to the Act; these rates are considered as the minimum rates. If management's technical estimate of the useful life of the property, plant and equipment is different than that envisaged in Schedule II to the Act, depreciation is provided at a rate based on management's estimate of the useful life. The useful lives followed for various categories of property, plant and equipment are given below:

Asset Category	Useful Life
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Computers, Office and other equipment	3-5 years
Air conditioners	5 years

In respect of additions to/deductions from the assets, the depreciation on such assets is calculated on a pro rata basis from/upto the month of such addition/deduction. Assets costing less than Rs. 5,000 are fully depreciated in the year of purchase/acquisition.

However, Items of Property, Plant and Equipment costing less than Rs 5,000/- can be capitalised when purchased in bulk.

The residual values and useful lives of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and changes, if any, are accounted in line with revisions to accounting estimates.

Leasehold improvements are amortised over the period of the lease.

2. Intangible-assets

a. Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets, including software, which is acquired by the Company and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

b. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

c. Amortisation

Intangible assets are amortised over their estimated useful life on straight line method. The amortisation period followed for intangible assets are:

Intangible assets	Amortisation period
Platforms and Solutions	3-6 years

3. Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Company's Balance Sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

a. Financial Assets

i. Initial recognition and measurements:

The Company recognises a financial asset in its balance sheet when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value, plus in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Where the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition is different from its transaction price, the difference between the fair value and the transaction price is recognised as a gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss at initial recognition if the fair value is determined through a quoted market price in an active market for an identical asset (i.e. level 1 input) or through a valuation technique that uses data from observable markets (i.e. level 2 input).

In case the fair value is not determined using a level 1 or level 2 input as mentioned above, the difference between the fair value and transaction price is deferred appropriately and recognised as a gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss only to the extent that such gain or loss arises due to change in factor that market participants take into account when pricing the financial asset.

However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

ii. Subsequent measurement:

For subsequent measurement, the Company classifies a financial asset in accordance with the below criteria;

- The Company's business model for managing the financial asset and
- The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Based on the above criteria, the Company classifies its financial assets into the following categories:

- Financial assets measured at amortised cost
- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVOCI')
- Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL')

a) Financial assets measured at amortised cost:

A financial asset is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- The Company's business model objective for managing the financial asset is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

This category applies to cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade receivables, loans and other financial assets of the Company. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Under the effective interest rate method, the future cash receipts are discounted to the initial recognition value using the effective interest rate. The cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of the difference between the initial recognition amount and the maturity amount is added to the initial recognition value (net of principal/repayments, if any) of the financial asset over the relevant period of the financial asset to arrive at the amortised cost at each reporting date. The corresponding effect of the amortisation under effective interest method is recognised as interest income over the relevant period of the financial asset. The same is included under other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The amortised cost of financial asset is also adjusted for loss of allowance, if any.

b) Financial asset measured at FVOCI:

A financial asset is measured at FVOCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- The Company's business model objective for managing the financial asset is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial asset, and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

This category applies to certain investments in debt instruments. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value changes are recognised in the other Comprehensive Income ('OCI'). However, the Company recognises interest income and impairment losses and its reversals in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

On derecognition of such financial assets, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to the Statement of Profit and Loss. However, the Company may transfer such cumulative gain or loss into retained earnings within equity.

c) Financial asset measured at FVTPL:

A financial asset is measured at FVTPL unless it is measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as explained above. This is a residual category applied to all other

investments of the Company. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value changes are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

d) Investment in subsidiaries:

Investment in subsidiaries are measured at cost less impairment as per Ind AS 27 - 'Separate Financial Statements'.

The Company reviews its carrying value of investments carried at cost annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is recorded in the Statement of Profit and Loss. When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the Investment is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the cost of the Investment. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in Statement of Profit or Loss

iii. Derecognition:

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when any of the following occurs:

- The contractual rights to cash flows from the financial asset expires;
- The Company transfers its contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset and has substantially transferred all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset;
- The Company retains the contractual rights to receive cash flows but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows without material delay to one or more recipients thereby substantially transferring all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset; or
- The Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all risk and rewards of ownerships and does not retain control over the financial assets.

In cases where Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the financial asset, but retains control of the financial asset, the Company continues to recognise such financial asset to the extent of its continuing involvement in the financial asset. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The financial asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

On Derecognition of a financial asset, (except as mentioned in b) above for financial assets measured at FVOCI), the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

iv. Impairment of financial assets:

The Company applies expected credit losses ('ECL') model for measurement and recognition of loss

allowance on the following:

- a) Trade receivables and Contract assets
- b) Financial assets measured at amortised cost (other than Trade receivables and Contract assets)
- c) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

In case of Trade receivables the Company follows a simplified approach wherein an amount equal to lifetime ECL is measured and recognised as loss allowance.

In case of other assets (listed as (b) and (c) above), the Company determines if there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the financial assets since initial recognition, if the credit risk of such assets has not increased significantly, an amount equal to 12-month ECL is measured and recognised as loss allowance. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, an amount equal to lifetime ECL is measured as recognised as loss allowance.

Subsequently, if the credit quality of the financial asset improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial asset. 12-month ECL are a portion of the lifetime ECL which result from default events that are possible within 12-month from the reporting date.

ECL are measured in a manner that they reflect unbiased and probability weighted amounts determined by a range of outcome, taking into account the time value of money and other reasonable information available as a result of past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

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

ECL allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as expense (or income) in the Statement of Profit and Loss under the head 'Other expenses'.

b. Financial Liabilities

i. Initial recognition and measurements:

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Such liabilities shall be subsequently measured at fair value.

Where the fair value of a financial liability at initial recognition is different from its transaction price, the difference between the fair value and the transaction price is recognised as a gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss at initial recognition if the fair value is determined through a quoted market price in an active market for an identical asset (i.e. level 1 input) or through valuation technique that uses data from observable markets (i.e. level 2 input).

In case the fair value is not determined using a level 1 or level 2 input as mentioned above, the difference between the fair value and transaction price is deferred appropriately and recognised as a gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss only to the extent that such gain or loss arises due to a change in factor that market participants take into account when pricing the financial liability.

ii. Subsequent measurement:

All financial liabilities of the Company are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Under the effective interest method, the future cash payments are exactly discounted to the initial recognition value using the effective interest rate. The cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of the difference between the initial recognition amount and the maturity amount is added to the initial recognition value (net of principal repayments, if any) of the financial liability over the relevant period of the financial liability to arrive at the amortised cost at each reporting date. The corresponding effect of the amortization under effective interest method is recognised as interest expense over the relevant period of the financial liability. The same is included under finance cost in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

iii. Derecognition:

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When the existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender or substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

4. Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash as cash and cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet comprise of cash on hand, bank balances which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of Statement of Cash Flows, Cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank, cash, cheque and draft on hand net off of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management. The Company considers all highly liquid investments with a remaining maturity at the date of purchase of three months or less and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash to be cash equivalents.

5. Dividend

The Company recognises a liability to make dividend distributions to its equity holders when the distribution is authorised, and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

Final dividend on shares are recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders and interim dividends are recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the Company's Board of Directors.

6. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset till the date it is ready for its intended use or sale. Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Finance costs are recorded using the effective interest rate method. All other borrowing costs are recognised in the profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

7. Provisions and Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

A provision is recognised only when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event that probably requires an outflow of resources to settle the obligation and in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provision is determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessment of time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Contingent liabilities are also disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non - occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Claims against the Company where the possibility of any outflow of resources in settlement is remote, are not disclosed as contingent liabilities.

Contingent assets are not recognised in financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. However, when the realization of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and is recognised. A contingent asset is disclosed, in financial statements, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

A provision for onerous contracts is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Company recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

Provisions and Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date. Contingent Assets and related income are recognised when there is virtual certainty that inflow of economic benefit will arise.

8. Revenue Recognition

Revenue recognition is based on the delivery of performance obligations and an assessment of when control is transferred to the customer. Revenue is recognised either when the performance obligation in the contract has been performed ('point in time' recognition) or 'over time' as control of the performance obligation is transferred to the customer. The Company enters into contracts which have combinations of services which are generally capable of being distinct and are accounted as separate performance obligations.

The transaction price, being the amount to which the Company expects to be entitled and has rights to under the contract is allocated to the identified performance obligations. The transaction price will also include an estimate of any variable consideration based on the achievement of agreed targets. Variable consideration is not recognised until the performance obligations are met. Revenue is stated exclusive of Goods and Service tax and other taxes, which are subsequently remitted to the government authorities. Following are the revenue recognition principles for major streams of business:

- The Revenue from contracts mainly arises from the provision of Data Analytics services and Call seat services contracts entered with the customer. Revenue from contracts is recognised over a period of time.
- Revenue from creative jobs and other services is recognised at a point in time or over period based on assessment of the terms of respective agreements.

The amount of revenue recognised depends on whether the Company acts as an agent or as a principal.

Certain arrangements with customers are such that the Company's responsibility is to arrange for a third party to provide a specified good or service to the customer. In these cases, the Company is acting as an agent as the Company does not control the relevant good or service before it is transferred to the client. When the Company acts as an agent, the revenue recorded is the net amount retained.

The Company acts as principal when the Company controls the specified good or service prior to transfer. When the Company acts as a principal, the revenue recorded is the gross amount billed. Billings related to out-of-pocket costs such as travel are also recognised at the gross amount billed with a corresponding amount recorded as an expense.

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. Contract assets are transferred to receivables when the rights become unconditional.

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the transfer of goods or services, a contract liability is recognised when the actual payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the performance obligation is satisfied.

9. Other Income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive the amount is established.

10. Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits:

All employee benefits payable within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service. Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

B. Post employment benefits

a. Defined contribution plans

Provident Fund: Contribution towards provident fund is made to the regulatory authorities. Such benefits are classified as Defined Contribution

Schemes as the Company does not carry any further obligations, apart from the contributions made on a monthly basis and are charged as an expense based on the amount of contribution required to be made and when services are rendered by the employees.

Employee State Insurance: Fixed contributions towards contribution to Employee State Insurance etc. are considered as defined contribution plans and are charged as an expense based on the amount of contribution required to be made and where services are rendered by the employees.

b. Defined Benefit Plans

Gratuity: The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit plan (the "Gratuity Plan") covering eligible employees in accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 as amended. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at the time of separation, retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment. For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period by an independent Actuary. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest) (if applicable), is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognised in the Statement of profit and loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

- i. Service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements).
- ii. Net interest expense or income; and
- iii. Remeasurements

The Company presents the service costs in profit or loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expense'. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

A liability for a termination benefit is recognised at the earlier of when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the Company recognises any related restructuring costs.

C. Other Long Term Employee Benefits:

The Company accounts for its liability towards compensated absences based on actuarial valuation done as at the Balance Sheet date by an independent actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method. Liabilities in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

Foreign currency transactions

Income and expenses in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary items:

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Non-Monetary items:

Non-monetary items which are carried in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency, are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

11. Taxation

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change in deferred taxes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

a. Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on the taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the statement of profit and loss because it excludes items of expense or income that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for tax is calculated using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Company:

- i) has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and
- ii) intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

b. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets

and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits, unabsorbed depreciation and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

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

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if:

- a) the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
- b) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable Company.

Deferred tax asset / liabilities in respect of temporary differences which originate and reverse during the tax holiday period are not recognised. Deferred tax assets / liabilities in respect of temporary differences that originate during the tax holiday period but reverse after the tax holiday period are recognised. Deferred tax assets on unabsorbed tax losses and tax depreciation are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. The tax effect is calculated on the accumulated timing differences at the year-end based on the tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted on the balance sheet date.

Current and deferred tax on other comprehensive income:

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

12. Leases

A. Where the Company is the lessee

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease agreements in which it is the lessee, except for short term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise of fixed lease payments (less any lease incentives), variable lease payments, penalties, etc.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the Balance sheet.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Company remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- the lease term has changed or changes in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.
- the lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is measured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).
- a lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

The Company has made such adjustments during the periods presented.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.

The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in Balance sheet. The Company applies Ind AS 36 Impairment of Assets to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired.

B. Where the Company is the lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Companies net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

13. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/ (loss) after tax as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share from continuing ordinary operations. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. average market value of the outstanding shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for share splits / reverse share splits and bonus shares, as appropriate.

14. Segment Reporting

Operating segments reflect the Company's management structure and the way the financial information is regularly reviewed by the Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) who is the Chief Executive Officer of the Company. The CODM considers the business from both business and product perspective based on the dominant source, nature of risks and returns and the internal organisation and management structure. The accounting policies adopted for segment reporting are in line with the accounting policies of the Company.

15. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting dates as to whether there is any indication that any Property, Plant and Equipment or Other Intangible assets or Investment Property or Right-of-use Assets or other class of an asset or Cash Generating Unit ('CGU') may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the assets or CGU is estimated to determine the extent of impairment, if any. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognized in the Statement of the Profit and Loss to the extent, asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risk specific to the assets. The impairment loss recognised in prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount.

16. Events after reporting date

Where events occurring after the balance sheet date till the date when the financial statements are approved by the Board of Directors of the Company, provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, the impact of such events is adjusted within the financial statements. Otherwise, events after the reporting balance sheet date of material size or nature are only disclosed.

No adjusting or significant non - adjusting events have occurred between the reporting date 31 March 2026 and the report release date 11 May 2026.

17. Statement of Cash Flows

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before extraordinary items and tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The Company reports Cash flows during the year by classifying it as operating, investing and financing activities. For the purpose of Statement of Cash flows, Cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank, cash, cheque and draft on hand as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

18. Related party transactions

Related party transactions are accounted for based on terms and conditions of the agreement / arrangement with the respective related parties. These related party transactions are determined on an arms-length basis and are accounted for in the year in which such transactions occur and adjustments if any, to the amounts accounted are recognised in the year of final determination.

There are common costs incurred by the Holding Company / Other Group Companies on behalf of various entities in the group including the Company. The cost of such common costs are allocated among beneficiaries on appropriate basis and accounted to the extent debited separately by the said related parties.

19. Earnings before interest and depreciation and amortisation ("EBITDA")

The Company presents EBITDA in the Statement of Profit and Loss; this is not specifically required by Ind AS 1. The term EBITDA is not defined in Ind AS. Ind AS compliant Schedule III allows line items, sub-line items and sub-totals to be presented as an addition or substitution on the face of the Ind AS Financial Statements when such presentation is relevant to an understanding of the Company's financial position or performance or to cater to industry/sector-specific disclosure requirements or when required for compliance with the amendments to the Companies Act or under the Indian Accounting Standards.

Measurement of EBITDA:

Accordingly, the Company has elected to present earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) before exceptional items as a separate line item on the face of the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company measures EBITDA before exceptional items on the basis of profit/(loss) from continuing operations including other income. In its measurement, the Company does not include exceptional items, depreciation and amortisation expense, finance costs, and tax expense.

20. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time.

For the year ended March 31, 2026, MCA has notified amendments to Ind AS – 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financials Statements, Ind AS 7 - Statement of Cash Flows, Ind AS 107 - Financial Instruments Disclosures and Ind AS 12, International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules. The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation given necessary impact (including additional disclosures) as applicable.

2 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (OWNED)*

2.1 Year Ended 31 March 2026

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated Amortisation				Net Block	
	As at 01 April 2025	Additions	Disposals	As at 31 March 2026	As at 01 April 2025	Depreciation Expense for the Year	Eliminated on disposal of assets	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Office and Other Equipment	14.89	0.65	0.34	15.20	11.01	1.75	0.34	12.42	2.78	3.88
Furniture and Fixtures	3.60	0.49	-	4.09	1.84	0.30	-	2.14	1.95	1.76
Computers and Equipment	101.30	7.23	1.76	106.77	53.89	12.00	1.76	64.13	42.64	47.41
Total	119.79	8.37	2.10	126.06	66.74	14.05	2.10	78.69	47.37	53.05

2.2 Year Ended 31 March 2025

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated Amortisation				Net Block	
	As at 01 April 2024	Additions	Disposals	As at 31 March 2025	As at 01 April 2024	Depreciation Expense for the Year	Eliminated on disposal of assets	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Office and Other Equipment	14.24	0.65	-	14.89	9.29	1.72	-	11.01	3.88	4.95
Furniture and Fixtures	2.12	1.48	-	3.60	1.56	0.28	-	1.84	1.76	0.56
Computers and Equipment	76.70	35.16	10.56	101.30	55.03	9.42	10.56	53.89	47.41	21.67
Total	93.06	37.29	10.56	119.79	65.88	11.42	10.56	66.74	53.05	27.18

* The Company has not created any charge on the above assets.

3 Right of Use Assets (ROUA)

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	Office Space
Balance as at 1 April 2024	411.64
Additions	-
Modifications	-
Disposals/Adjustments	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	411.64
Additions	662.51
Modifications	-
Disposals/Adjustments	411.64
Balance as at 31 March 2026	662.51
Accumulated Depreciation	
Balance as at 1 April 2024	290.00
Depreciation for the year	69.50
Disposals/Adjustments	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	359.50
Depreciation for the year	72.83
Disposals/Adjustments	411.64
Balance as at 31 March 2026	20.69
Net ROUA	
Balance as at 31 March 2026	641.82
Balance as at 31 March 2025	52.14

4 Intangible assets (Owned)*

4.1 Year Ended 31 March 2026

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated Amortisation				Net Block	
	As at 01 April 2024	Additions	Disposals	As at 31 March 2026	As at 01 April 2025	Amortisation Expense for the year	Eliminated on disposal of assets	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Computer Software	182.19	-	-	182.19	165.69	14.62	-	180.31	1.88	16.50
Total	182.19	-	-	182.19	165.69	14.62	-	180.31	1.88	16.50

4.2 Year Ended 31 March 2025

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation/Amortisation				Net Block	
	As at 01 April 2024	Additions	Disposals	As at 31 March 2025	As at 01 April 2024	Amortisation Expense for the year	Eliminated on disposal of assets	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Computer Software	180.25	1.94	-	182.19	131.90	33.79	-	165.69	16.50	48.35
Total	180.25	1.94	-	182.19	131.90	33.79	-	165.69	16.50	48.35

* The Company has not created any charge on the above assets.

5 Other Financial Assets (Unsecured, Considered good)

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Non-current		
Security deposits		
- Rental	45.61	-
- Others Deposits	0.67	0.67
Total	46.28	0.67
Current		
Security deposits		
- Rental	-	52.40
- Accrued Interest on loan to related party	4.25	1.83
- Unbilled Revenue (Refer Note 7.2)	81.76	29.22
Total	83.45	167.70

6 Non - Current Tax Assets (net)

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Tax deducted at source (Net of Provision for taxation Rs.11.10 Lakhs - 31 March 2026 (31 March 2025- Rs. 17.05 Lakhs)	89.50	126.00
Total	89.50	126.00

7 Trade Receivables

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Trade receivables- Unsecured, Considered good	228.87	133.33
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk	3.48	3.08
	232.35	136.41
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	(3.47)	(1.64)
Total	228.88	134.77
Of the above, trade receivables from:		
- Related Parties (Refer Note 34)	100.13	45.83
- Others	132.22	90.58

7.1 The Company is making provisions on trade receivables based on Expected Credit Loss (ECL) Model. The reconciliation of ECL is as follows:

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Balance at beginning of the year	1.64	1.56
Movement in credit loss allowance on trade receivables calculated at expected credit losses/additional provision	1.83	0.08
Balance as at end of the year	3.47	1.64

The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivable based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward - looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the receivables from the date of the invoice and the rates are given in the provision matrix as per which trade receivables aged (from the date of invoice)

beyond 3 years are provided entirely, age of 2 to 3 years is provided 50%, age of 1 to 2 years at 25% and no provision is made upto 1 year. Additional provision, where required, has been made based on specific debtors and other conditions impacting recoverability. The Company believes that the carrying amount of allowance for expected credit loss with respect to trade receivables is adequate.

There are no trade or other receivables due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivables due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a director, partner or member, except as disclosed above.

7.2 Trade receivables ageing schedule:

As at 31 March 2026

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	Unbilled	Outstanding for following periods from date of invoice					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	228.10	-	0.77	-	-	228.87
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	0.41	3.07	3.48
(iii) Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Trade Receivables	-	228.10	-	0.77	0.41	3.07	232.35
Less: - Expected Credit Loss	-	-	-	(0.19)	(0.20)	(3.07)	(3.47)
Net Trade Receivables	-	228.10	-	0.58	0.20	-	228.88
Unbilled Revenue (Refer Note 5)	81.76	-	-	-	-	-	81.76
Total	81.76	228.10	-	0.58	0.20	-	310.64

As at 31 March 2025

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	Unbilled	Outstanding for following periods from date of invoice					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	129.73	3.19	0.41	-	-	133.33
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	3.08	-	3.08
(iii) Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Trade Receivables	-	129.73	3.19	0.41	3.08	-	136.41
Less: - Expected Credit Loss	-	-	-	(0.10)	(1.54)	-	(1.64)
Net Trade Receivables	-	129.73	3.19	0.31	1.54	-	134.77
Unbilled Revenue (Refer Note 5)	29.22	-	-	-	-	-	29.22
Total	29.22	129.73	3.19	0.31	1.54	-	163.99

Note:

- 1) Trade receivables includes receivables outstanding from customers constituting individually 5% or more of the total trade receivables as at 31 March 2026 Rs 210.01 Lakhs and as at 31 March 2025 Rs. 118.37 Lakhs.
- 2) Refer Note 31.4 for Credit Risk Management.

8 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Balances with Banks		
- In current accounts	116.15	289.35
	116.15	289.35

9 Loans

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Current		
Loans receivable		
Loans to Employees	0.16	1.05
Loans to related party (unsecured, considered good) [Refer Note 33 and 34]	168.00	143.00
	168.16	144.05

Loan to Related Party is recoverable within 1 year. With respect to the said loan receivable, Interest at the rate of 10.00% per annum is charged on annual basis.

9.1 Classification of Loans:

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Loans Receivables considered good – Unsecured	168.00	143.00
Total	168.00	143.00

9.2 The following disclosure is made where the loans or advances in the nature of loans are granted to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties, either severally or jointly with anyother person, that are repayable on agreed terms.

Type of borrower	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding as at 31 March 2026	Percentage to the total loans and advances in the nature of loans	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding as at 31 March 2025	Percentage to the total loans and advances in the nature of loans
Related parties	168.00	99.90%	143.00	99.27%
Total	168.00	99.90%	143.00	99.27%

There are no dues from directors or other officers of the Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other person, nor dues from companies or firms respectively in which any director is a director, partner or member, except as disclosed above.

10 Other Current Assets

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Current		
Expenses paid in Advance	5.48	2.20
Advances to Suppliers	9.74	2.96
Total	15.22	5.16

11 Equity Share Capital

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Authorised		
50,00,000 Equity Shares (31 March 2025 - 50,00,000 Equity Shares) of Rs.10 each	500.00	500.00
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid-up		
49,00,000 Equity Shares (31 March 2025 - 49,00,000 Equity Shares) of Rs.10 each fully paid up	490.00	490.00
Total	490.00	490.00

11.1 Reconciliation of Shares Outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Number of Shares	Amount (Rs.in lakhs)	Number of Shares	Amount (Rs.in lakhs)
At the Beginning of the year	49,00,000	490.00	49,00,000	490.00
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the End of the year	49,00,000	490.00	49,00,000	490.00

11.2 Shares held by the Holding Company

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Number of Shares	% Holding	Number of Shares	% Holding
Hansa Customer Equity Private Limited (Including nominees)	49,00,000	100%	49,00,000	100%

11.3 Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% Shares in the Company

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Number of Shares	% Holding	Number of Shares	% Holding
Hansa Customer Equity Private Limited (Including nominees)	49,00,000	100%	49,00,000	100%

11.4 Restriction of Rights

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder is entitled to one vote per equity share. Dividend proposed by the Board of Directors, if any, is subject to the approval of the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend.

In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

12 OTHER EQUITY

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Retained Earnings	121.08	221.92
Total	121.08	221.92

Retained Earnings

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	221.92	163.78
Profit for the year	25.21	59.03
Dividend paid during the year	(124.95)	-
Other comprehensive (loss)/income, net of tax	(1.09)	(0.89)
Balance at the end of the year	121.08	221.92

Nature and purpose of reserves

Retained earnings

Retained earnings represent surplus/accumulated earnings of the Company and are available for distribution to shareholders. The amount that can be distributed by the Company as dividends to its equity shareholders is determined based on the financial statements of the Company and considering the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013.

13 PROVISIONS

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Non Current		
Gratuity (Refer Note 28.2)	11.69	8.99
Compensated absences (Refer Note 28.3)	0.08	0.18
Total	11.77	9.17
Current		
Gratuity (Refer Note 28.2)	9.56	6.16
Compensated absences (Refer Note 28.3)	0.07	0.14
Total	9.63	6.30

14 CURRENT TAX AND DEFERRED TAX

(i) Income Tax Expense

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Current Tax:		
Current Income Tax Charge	11.11	17.05
Deferred tax - Profit and loss account (net)	(0.28)	2.14
Total Tax Expense for effective tax reconciliation	10.83	19.19
Short/ (Excess) Provision of earlier year taxes (net)	3.06	0.07
Total Tax Expense recognised in Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss	13.89	19.26
Deferred Tax - other comprehensive Income	(0.37)	(0.30)

(ii) Following is the analysis of the deferred tax asset/(liabilities) presented in the Balance sheet (Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026			
	Opening Balance	Recognised in Profit and Loss	Recognised in OCI	Closing Balance
<u>Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets /(liability)</u>				
Employee Benefits	5.05	0.66	0.37	6.08
Property, Plant and Equipment	(4.01)	2.00	-	(2.01)
Expected credit loss	0.41	0.46	-	0.87
ROUA	(13.12)	(148.41)	-	(161.53)
Lease Liabilities	17.90	140.84	-	158.74
Financial assets carried at amortised cost (Security deposits)	0.46	4.73	-	5.19
Net Tax Asset / (Liabilities)	6.69	0.28	0.37	7.34

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025			
	Opening Balance	Recognised in Profit and Loss	Recognised in OCI	Closing Balance
<u>Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets /(liability)</u>				
Employee Benefits	7.72	(2.97)	0.30	5.05
Property, Plant and Equipment	(8.41)	4.40	-	(4.01)
Expected credit loss	0.39	0.02	-	0.41
ROUA	(30.61)	17.49	-	(13.12)
Lease Liabilities	38.93	(21.03)	-	17.90
Financial assets carried at amortised cost (Security deposits)	0.51	(0.05)	-	0.46
Net Tax Asset / (Liabilities)	8.53	(2.14)	0.30	6.69

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets /(liabilities)		
Employee Benefits	6.08	5.05
Property, Plant and Equipment	(2.01)	(4.01)
Expected credit loss on trade receivable	0.87	0.41
ROUA	(161.53)	(13.12)
Lease Liabilities	158.74	17.90
Financial assets carried at amortised cost (Security deposits)	5.19	0.46
Net Tax Asset/(Liabilities)	7.34	6.69

(iii) The reconciliation of estimated income tax expense at tax rate to income tax expense reported in profit or (loss) is as follows:

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Profit before tax as per books	39.10	78.29
Applicable income tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Estimated income tax expenses	9.84	19.70
Effect of change in tax rates	-	-
Short/ (Excess) Provision of earlier year taxes (net)	3.06	0.07
Others	0.99	(0.51)
Reported Income Tax Expenses	13.89	19.26

15 TRADE PAYABLES

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Current		
Trade Payables		
- Total Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer Note 25 & 34.3)	144.62	56.58
- Total Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	29.64	20.05
Total	174.26	76.63

15.1 TRADE PAYABLES AGEING SCHEDULE

As at 31 March 2026

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	Unbilled	Outstanding for following periods from date of invoice				
		Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	144.62	-	-	-	144.62
(ii) Others	-	1.83	0.04	0.01	-	1.88
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues -Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Unbilled	27.76	-	-	-	-	27.76
Total	27.76	146.45	0.04	0.01	-	174.26

As at 31 March 2025

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	Unbilled	Outstanding for following periods from date of invoice				
		Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	56.59	-	-	-	56.59
(ii) Others	-	3.19	0.01	-	0.01	3.21
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues -Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Unbilled	16.84	-	-	-	-	16.84
Total	16.84	59.78	0.01	-	0.01	76.64

16 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Salary and other payable	6.24	7.14
Total	6.24	7.14

17 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Current		
Advance from customers	1.16	5.99
Statutory dues	3.74	23.56
Total	4.90	29.55

18 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Revenue from contract with customers		
Sale of services - Integrated Marketing Services	1,082.39	920.89
Total revenue from operations	1,082.39	920.89

18.1 Revenue from operations is net of discount offered to customers of Rs Nil. (31 March 2025 : Rs Nil)

18.2 Revenue earned from sale of service activities represents the services transferred over a period of time to its customers.

18.3 Revenue from contracts with customers includes revenue from customers individually constituting more than 10% of the total revenue from contracts with Customers of Rs 867.47 Lakhs for the year ended 31 March 2026 and Rs. 760.07 Lakhs for the year ended 31 March 2025.

18.4 The Company receives payments from customers based upon contractual billing schedules; accounts receivable is recorded when the right to consideration becomes unconditional. In certain contracts, the Company receives advances from customer on its commencement which is adjusted against subsequent invoicing. Contract liabilities includes advance from customer. Details of advance from customer are disclosed in Note 17. The Company records unbilled revenue when revenue is recognised prior to billing. Details of trade receivable and contract assets represented by unbilled revenue are disclosed in Notes 7 and 5 respectively.

18.5 The Company has recognised contract asset for the costs related directly to a contract or to an anticipated contract that the Company can specifically identify for which performance obligation is not satisfied as on 31 March 2026. The contract asset as at 31 March 2026 is Rs. Nil (31 March 2025 Rs. Nil)

18.6 The contract liability outstanding at the beginning of the year has been recognised as revenue during the period ended 31 March 2026. The contract assets outstanding at the beginning of the year has been billed during the period ended 31 March 2026.

19 OTHER INCOME

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Interest income earned on financial assets carried at amortised cost		
- Bank deposits	-	0.03
- Loans to related parties	27.20	19.68
- Other deposits	2.29	2.90
Interest income on income tax refunds	2.48	1.19
Profit on Sale of Asset (Net)	0.07	0.65
Miscellaneous Income	3.37	-
Total	35.41	24.45

20 OPERATIONAL EXPENSES

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Direct expenses	7.44	29.67
Total	7.44	29.67

21 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Salaries and bonus	203.78	243.78
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds (Refer Note 28.1)	11.67	18.51
Staff Welfare Expenses	21.34	19.79
Total	236.79	282.08

22 OTHER EXPENSES

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Advertisements and Sales Promotion expenses	-	3.00
Rent	31.20	9.10
Electricity expenses	65.84	52.90
Communication expenses	4.48	4.42
Books, subscription and membership	11.32	7.07
Business Support Cost (Refer Note 34.2)	171.91	173.05
Printing & stationery	2.68	1.63
Recruitment expenses	3.97	5.73
Repairs and Maintenance	84.37	75.38
Travelling and Conveyance	0.18	1.21
Manpower Expenses	319.15	86.42
Legal & Professional fees	5.96	7.30
Auditors Remuneration*		
- Statutory Audit	1.00	1.00
- Out of Pocket Expenses	-	0.16
Provision for Expected credit loss	5.57	0.08
Miscellaneous Expenses	7.89	2.13
Total	715.52	430.59

*Include payment to erstwhile auditors of Rs Nil (31 March 2025: Rs 0.16 lakhs).

23 DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSES

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Property Plant and Equipment (Refer Note 2)	14.04	11.42
Intangible assets (Refer Note 4)	14.62	33.79
Right of use Assets (Refer Note 3)	72.83	69.50
Total	101.49	114.71

24 FINANCE COSTS

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Interest expense on lease Liabilities	14.77	10.00
Total	14.77	10.00

25 DISCLOSURES REQUIRED UNDER SECTION 22 OF THE MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2006

Based on and to the extent of information received by the Company from the suppliers during the year regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act), the relevant particulars are furnished below:

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
a) The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year.		
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid	144.62	56.58
(ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid	-	-
b) the amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006), along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
c) the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-
d) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	-	-
e) the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of dis allowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-

Disclosure of payable to vendors as defined under the MSMED Act is based on the information available with the Company regarding the status of registration of such vendors under the said Act, as per the intimation received till the Balance sheet date. The statutory auditors have relied on the Company's representation.

26 EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic and Diluted earnings per share

The earnings and weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share are as follows:

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024*
Basic Earnings per share (Rs.)	0.51	1.20
Diluted Earnings per share (Rs.)	0.51	1.20
Profit for the year used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share (Rs. In lakhs)	25.21	59.03
Weighted average number of equity shares (Nos in lakhs)	49.00	49.00

27 LEASE LIABILITIES

Classification of lease liabilities is as follows:

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Current lease liabilities	45.99	71.12
Non Current lease liabilities	584.74	-
Total	630.73	71.12

Movement in Lease Liabilities

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Opening Balance	71.12	154.67
Additions	641.40	-
Deletions	-	-
Finance Costs	14.77	10.00
Payment of Lease liabilities	(96.56)	(93.55)
Closing Balance	630.73	71.12

Effects of the lease contracts on the Statement of Profit and Loss are as below:

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Depreciation on Right-Of-Use Assets	72.83	69.50
Finance Costs	14.77	10.00
Rent Expense - Short Term Lease	31.20	9.10

Maturities of lease liabilities were as follows:

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Undiscounted lease payments to be paid:		
Not later than 1 year	92.69	73.68
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	419.49	-
Later than 5 years	339.13	-
Total lease payments	851.31	73.68

Amount recognised in Cash Flows

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Cash Outflow (net)	(96.56)	(93.54)

28 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

28.1 Defined Contribution Plan

The Company makes Provident Fund and Employees' State Insurance Corporation contributions for qualifying employees. Under the Schemes, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits.

The contributions payable by the Company are at rates specified in the rules of the Schemes/Policy are as below:

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2026
Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund	10.35	15.57
Employer's Contribution to ESIC	1.30	2.90
Total	11.65	18.47

28.2 Defined Benefit Plans

The Company operates a gratuity plan covering qualifying employees. The benefit payable is the greater of the amount calculated as per the Applicable Statute or the Company scheme applicable to the employee. The benefit vests upon completion of five years of continuous service and once vested it is payable to employees on retirement or on termination of employment. In case of death while in service, the gratuity is payable irrespective of vesting. The following table sets out the status of the Gratuity scheme and the amount recognised in the financial statements as per the Actuarial Valuation done by an Independent Actuary:

These plans typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: interest rate risk, Actuarial risk and Legislative risk.

Interest risk	A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability.
Actuarial Risk	The risks that benefits costs more than expected. All assumptions used to compute the liability and cash-flows are a source of risk. If actual experience turns out to be worse than expected experience, there could be a risk of being unable to meet the liabilities as and when they fall due. For example, if assumed salary growth rates turns out to be lesser than reality - this could cause a risk that the provisions are inadequate in comparison to the actual benefits required to be paid.
Legislative Risk	There could be changes to Regulation/legislation governing this Plan that could affect the Company adversely (for example, introduction of a minimum benefit). The changes in regulation could potentially increase the plan liabilities.

In respect of the above plans, the most recent actuarial valuation of the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out as at 31 March 2026 by an independent member firm of the Institute of Actuaries of India. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.

(a) Amount recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income in respect of the defined benefit plan are as follows :

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Service Cost		
- Current Service Cost	1.68	2.29
- Past Service Cost	2.69	-
- Net interest expense	1.00	0.94
- Adjustment		-
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss (A)	5.37	3.23
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability:		
- Actuarial (gains) / loss arising from changes in financial assumptions	0.16	0.17
- Actuarial loss arising from Demographic assumptions	-	-
-Actuarial (gains) / loss from experience over the past year	1.30	1.03
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income (B)	1.46	1.20
Total (A) + (B)	6.83	4.43

(i) (i) The current service cost and net interest expense for the year are included in the "Employee Benefit Expenses" line item in the statement of profit and loss under salaries and bonus.

(ii) The remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability is included in other comprehensive income.

(b) The amount included in the Balance sheet arising from the entity's obligation in respect of defined benefit plan is as follows :

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Net Asset/(Liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet:		
Gratuity:		
Present value of defined benefit obligation	21.25	15.15
Surplus/(Deficit)	(21.25)	(15.15)
Non Current portion of the above	(11.69)	(8.99)
Current portion of the above	(9.56)	(6.16)
Total	(21.25)	(15.15)

(c) Movement in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows :

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	15.15	13.66
Expenses Recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss:		
Service Cost		
- Current Service Cost	1.68	2.29
- Past Service Cost	2.69	-
- Interest Cost	1.00	0.94
Benefits Paid	(0.73)	(2.94)
Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income		
- Actuarial gains / (loss) arising from changes in financial assumptions	0.16	0.17
- Actuarial gains / (loss) from experience over the past year	1.30	1.03
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	21.25	15.15

(d) Movement in fair value of plan assets (Unfunded) are as follows :

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Contributions by employer	0.73	2.94
Benefit payments	(0.73)	(2.94)
Fair Value of plan assets at the end of the year	-	-

(e) The principal assumptions used for the purpose of actuarial valuation were as follows:

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Discount rate	5.93%	6.40%
Expected rate of salary increase	6.00%	6.00%
Attrition Rate	45.00%	45.00%
Retirement Age	60 yrs	60 yrs
Mortality	IALM 2012-14 (Ult)*	IALM 2012-14 (Ult)*

* Based on India's standard mortality table with modification to reflect the expected changes in mortality/others.

(f) Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of defined obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase rate and mortality. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period while holding all other assumptions constant :

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Impact on the Defined benefit Obligation	For the Year ended 31 March 2026
Discount Rate: 1% Increase	(0.35)
Discount Rate: 1% Decrease	0.36
Salary Escalation rate: 1% Increase	0.36
Salary Escalation rate: 1% Decrease	(0.35)
Attrition Rate: 25% Increase	(0.23)
Attrition Rate: 25% Decrease	0.31

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Impact on the Defined benefit Obligation	1% point increase For the year ended 31 March 2025
Discount Rate: 1% Increase	(0.33)
Discount Rate: 1% Decrease	0.35
Salary Escalation rate: 1% Increase	0.34
Salary Escalation rate: 1% Decrease	(0.34)
Attrition Rate: 25% Increase	(0.04)
Attrition Rate: 25% Decrease	0.05

The sensitivity is performed on the Defined benefits Obligation at the respective valuation date by modifying one parameter whilst retaining other parameters constant. There are no changes from the previous period to the methods and assumptions underlying the sensitivity analysis.

Maturity Profile

The Estimated term of liability in years (decrement-adjusted) is 1.22 years (31 March 2025: 1 year) as at the valuation date.

28.3 Compensated Absences

The key assumptions used in the computation of provision for compensated absences as per the actuarial valuation done by an Independent Actuary are as given below:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Assumptions		
Discount Rate	5.93%	6.90%
Future Salary Increase	6.00%	6.00%
Attrition Rate	45.00%	45.00%
Mortality Rate	IALM 2012-14 (Ult)*	IALM 2012-14 (Ult)*

*Based on India's standard mortality table with modification to reflect the expected changes in mortality/others. In respect of the above plans, Projected Unit Credit (PUC) actuarial method has been used to assess the Plan's liabilities, including those related to death-in-service benefits.

The following table sets out the status of the compensated absences and the amount recognised in the Standalone financial statements:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Expenses recognised during the year	(0.17)	(0.87)
Provision at year end		
Non Current portion	0.08	0.18
Current portion	0.07	0.14

29 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

29.1 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as going concern while maximising the return to the stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and the equity balance. Currently the capital structure of the company has no borrowings except lease liabilities and is 100% equity funded. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

30 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - FAIR VALUES AND RISK MANAGEMENT

30.1 Accounting classification and fair values

Categories of financial instruments

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Financial assets		
Measured at Amortised Cost		
<u>Non-current</u>		
Other Financial Assets	46.28	0.67
<u>Current</u>		
Trade Receivables	228.88	134.77
Cash and Cash Equivalents	116.15	289.35
Loans	168.16	144.05
Other financial asset	86.01	83.45

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Financial liabilities		
Measured at Amortised Cost		
<u>Current</u>		
Trade Payables	174.26	76.64
Other financial liabilities	6.24	7.14

Financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value:

The Management considers that the carrying amount of all the financial asset and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value in the financial statements approximate fair values and, accordingly, no disclosure of the fair value hierarchy is required to be made in respect of these assets/liabilities.

31 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's Board of Directors have overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board of Directors is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies.

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

31.1 Market Risk

The Company is exposed to market risks such as price, interest rate fluctuation and foreign currency rate fluctuation risks, capital structure and leverage risks. There is no foreign exchange transaction during the year.

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of change in market prices.

31.2 Foreign Currency Risk Management:

The Company undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies and consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuation arises. The Company does not enter into trade financial instruments including derivative financial instruments for hedging its foreign currency risk. The appropriateness of the risk policy is reviewed periodically with reference to the approved foreign currency risk management policy followed by the Company.

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of each reporting period is Rs. Nil as of 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025. According, the foreign currency sensitivity analysis for the outstanding balances is not applicable.

31.3 Liquidity Risk Management:

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company does not meet its financial obligations. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and banking facilities by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and by matching maturing profiles of financial assets and financial liabilities in accordance with the approved risk management policy of the Company. The Company invests its surplus funds in bank fixed deposits which carry minimal mark to market rates.

Interest Risk Management:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company does not have any debt obligations as on 31 March 2026.

Liquidity And Interest Risk Tables:

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows.

To the extent that interest flows are floating rate, the undiscounted amount is derived from interest rate curves at the end of the reporting period. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to pay.

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying amount	Total	Less than 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	> 5 years
31 March 2026						
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>						
Lease liabilities (Non current and current)	630.73	851.31	92.69	199.52	219.97	339.13
Trade Payable	174.26	174.26	174.26	-	-	
Other Financial Liabilities	6.24	6.24	6.24	-	-	
Total	811.23	1,031.81	273.19	199.52	219.97	339.13
Particulars	Carrying amount	Total	Less than 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	> 5 years
31 March 2025						
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>						
Lease liabilities (Non current and current)	71.12	73.68	73.68	-	-	-
Trade Payable	76.64	76.64	76.64	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	7.14	7.14	7.14	-	-	-
Total	154.90	157.46	157.46	-	-	-

The Company has sufficient current assets comprising of Trade receivables, Cash and cash equivalents, Other bank balances, Loans and other current financial assets to manage the liquidity risk, if any, in relation to current financial liabilities. Based on the confirmation from the Holding Company that they will be settling amounts to enable the Company to meet its liabilities, the Company believes that it has enough sources to meet its financial obligations as they fall due, in case of any deficit.

31.4 Credit Risk:

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The average credit period on sale of service ranges from 30 to 60 days.

Trade Receivables

Credit risk arises from the possibility that customers may not be able to settle their obligations as agreed. To manage this, the businesses periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. The Company establishes an allowance for doubtful receivables that represents its estimate of expected losses in respect of trade and other receivables (Refer note 7.1).

As at 31 March 2026, the significant concentration of credit risk from accounts receivables from major 3 customers amounted to Rs 210.01 Lakhs (previous financial year 2024-25 : Rs. 103.67 Lakhs from 3 customers). The management has done timely assessment of these customers and it has been ensured that these are highly rated customers. The Company is not dealing with the customers outside India.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company maintains its cash and cash equivalents with credit worthy banks and reviews it on ongoing basis. The credit worthiness of such banks is evaluated by the management on an ongoing basis and is considered to be good.

Other Financial Assets

Other financial assets are neither past due nor impaired.

31.5 Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value (but fair value disclosures are required)

The Management considers that the carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities recognized in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

31.6 Offsetting Of Financial Assets And Financial Liabilities

The Company does not offsets financials assets and financial liabilities

32 RATIO ANALYSIS

Ratio	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 202	% change	Reasons for change more than 25%
Current ratio (times)	2.55	3.44	-26%	Refer Note 1
Debt- Equity Ratio (times)	1.03	0.10	933%	Refer Note 2
Debt Service Coverage ratio (times)	1.23	1.96	-38%	Refer Note 3
Return on Equity ratio (%age)	4%	9%	-56%	Refer Note 4
Inventory Turnover ratio (times)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio (times)	5.95	5.12	16%	NA
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio (times)	5.76	6.88	-16%	NA
Net Capital Turnover Ratio (times)	2.90	1.98	47%	Refer Note 5
Net Profit ratio (%age)	2%	6%	-64%	Refer Note 6
Return on Capital Employed (%age)	5%	12%	-62%	Refer Note 7
Return on Investment (%age)	NA	NA	NA	NA

Formulae used for calculation:

- Current Ratio (times) = Current Assets / Current Liabilities
- Debt-Equity Ratio (times) = Debt [Non-Current and Current Borrowings and lease liabilities] / Equity [Equity Share Capital + Other Equity]
- Debt service coverage ratio (times) = Earnings available for Debt service/ Debt service
 Earning available for Debt Service = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of Fixed assets etc.
 Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments
 "Net Profit after tax" means reported amount of "Profit / (loss) for the year" and it does not include items of other comprehensive income.
- Return on Equity (%age) = Net Profits after taxes /Average Shareholder's equity
- Inventory Turnover Ratio (times) = Cost of Goods sold/Average Inventory
- Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio (times) = Net sales / Average Trade Receivables (Simple Average: Opening + Closing)/2
- Trade Payable Turnover Ratio (times) = Net Purchases / Average Trade Payables (Simple Average: Opening + Closing)/2
- Net Capital Turnover Ratio (times) = Net Sales / Working Capital (Current Assets - Current Liabilities)
- Net Profit Ratio (%age) = Net Profit After Tax / Net Sales
- Return on Capital employed (%age) = EBIT / Capital Employed (Tangible net worth + Total debt - Deferred Tax Assets)
- Return on Investment (%age) = Dividend for the year / opening value of investment

Reason For Variance (where variance > 25%).

1. Increase in Current Liability and Decrease in Current Assets has resulted in Decrease in Current Asset Ratio
2. Increase in Lease Liability has resulted in Increase in Debt - Equity Ratio.
3. Decrease in Debt service earning has resulted in decrease in Debt Service Coverage Ratio.
4. Decrease in Net Profit has resulted in decrease in Return on Equity Ratio.
5. Increase in Net Sale has resulted in Increase in Net Capital Turnover Ratio.
6. Decrease in Net Profit has resulted in decrease in Net Profit Ratio.
7. Decrease in EBIT has resulted in decrease Return on Capital Employed Ratio.

33 REQUIREMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 186 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013

There has been no investments and guarantees covered u/s 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 which has been provided by the Company. Details of loan given are as below:

As at 31 March 2026

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars of loan given	Name of the entity	Amount of loan given during the year	Balances as at 31 March 2026	Purpose for which loan is proposed to be utilised by the recipient
Inter corporate Loan	Hansa Customer Equity Private Limited	220.00	168.00	Business Purpose

As at 31 March 2025

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars of loan given	Name of the entity	Amount of loan given during the year	Balances as at 31 March 2025	Purpose for which loan is proposed to be utilised by the recipient
Inter corporate Loan	Hansa Customer Equity Private Limited	235.00	143.00	Business Purpose

34 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

34.1 Names of Related Parties and Nature of Relationship

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026
Ultimate Holding Company	R K Swamy Limited
Holding Company	Hansa Customer Equity Private Limited
Fellow Subsidiaries	Hansa Direct Private Limited
	Dsqaure Solution Private Limited
Key Management Personnel	"Srinivasan K. Swamy - Director"
	Narasimhan K. Swamy - Director
	Neeraj Pratap Sangani - Director
	Siddharth Swamy - Director

Related party relationships are as identified by the Management and relied upon by the auditors.

34.2 Transactions with the Related Parties

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Related Party	Transaction	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Hansa Customer Equity Private Limited	Loan Given	220.00	235.00
	Loan Repayment	195.00	230.00
	Interest Income on Loan	27.20	19.68
	Revenue from Operations	459.53	209.72
	Other Expenses - Rental	-	2.00
	Operational Expenses - Direct Expenses	-	0.45
	Other Expenses - Business Support Cost	-	15.17
	Expenses reimbursed to others	1.82	4.88
	Dividend Paid	124.95	-
Hansa Direct Private Limited	Other Expenses - Business Support Cost	172.12	157.87

34.3 Outstanding balances at the end of the reporting period

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Related Party	Transaction	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Hansa Customer Equity Private Limited	Loans & Advances	168.00	143.00
	Trade Receivable	100.13	45.83
	Interest Receivable	4.25	1.83
	Unbilled Revenue	24.08	-
Hansa Direct Private Limited	Provision	12.85	-
	Trade Payable	143.16	56.52

Related party transactions are at an arms-length.

35 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (TO THE EXTENT NOT PROVIDED FOR)

35.1 Contingent Liabilities

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as Debts:		
Income Tax	25.85	401.87

In respect of above Income Tax matter, the Company has ongoing disputes with Income Tax Authorities relating to treatment of certain items/ adjustments carried out by the Department. The Company has filed writ petition with Madhurai Bench of Madras High Court and received the interim stay order on demand. Pursuant to the said order, The income tax department has commenced the assessment proceedings.

36 Commitments

The Company has other commitments for purchase/sale orders which are issued considering the requirements per operating cycle for purchase/sale of services, employee benefits. The Company does not have any long-term commitments or material non-cancellable contractual commitments/contracts, which might have material impact on the financial statements.

37 Operating Segments

The Primary Reporting of the Company has been made on the basis of business segments. The Company operates in a single reportable operating segment 'Integrated Marketing Services' and the information reported to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of performance focuses on this operating segment. Accordingly, the amounts appearing in the financial statements relate to this operating segment. Hence there are no separate reportable segments in accordance with Ind AS 108 'Operating Segments'. There is only one Geographical Segments (based on geographical location of its customers) i.e. India only which is considered as a Secondary segment as per the aforesaid standard.

38 Wilful Defaulter

The Company has not been declared as a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lenders.

39 Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency

During the current and previous year the Company has not traded or invested in Crypto / Virtual Currency.

40 Undisclosed Income

There are no transactions which are not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

41 Corporate Social Responsibility

The provisions of Corporate Social Responsibility (Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013) are not applicable to the Company since the Company does not satisfy the eligibility criteria.

42 Borrowings secured against Current Assets

The company does not have any borrowings from banks or financial institutions. Accordingly the filing of the returns or statements is not applicable to the company

43 Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium

a. The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kinds of funds) to any other persons or entities, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall:

(i) 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

(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

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

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

(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

44 Exceptional Items

On November 21, 2025, the Government of India notified the four Labour Codes - the Code on Wages, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Code on Social Security, 2020 and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 - consolidating 29 existing labour laws, collectively referred to as the 'New Labour Codes'. The Company has assessed and disclosed the incremental impact of these changes, taking into consideration the best information available read with the FAQs released by Ministry of Labour & Employment and Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Considering the materiality and regulatory driven, non-recurring nature of this impact, the Company has presented incremental impact of Rs. 2.69 lakhs related to Employee Benefit Obligations under "Exceptional item" in the standalone financial results for quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2025. Furthermore, the government of India notified 4 rules to the labour code. The Company continues to monitor the its implications along with clarifications / additional guidance from authorities and will continue to assess the accounting implications basis such developments/ guidance.

45 Additional Regulatory Disclosures

(i) Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Company:

The company does not hold any immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) whose title deeds are not in the name of the company.

(ii) Loans or Advances:

The company has not granted Loans or Advances except as disclosed in Note 9 in the nature of loans to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013), either severally or jointly with any other person, that are (a) repayable on demand; or (b) without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

(iii) Intangible Assets under Development:

No assets have been classified as intangible assets under development.

(iv) Details of Benami Property held:

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.

(v) Relationship with Struck off Companies:

The company does not have any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act 1956.

(vi) Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies (ROC):

The company does not have any charges or satisfaction yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

(vii) Compliance with number of layers of companies:

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

46 Events after the reporting period

No Material events have occurred after the Balance sheet date and upto the date of Approval of the financial statements.

The Company has complied with provisions of Section 123 of Companies Act, 2013 with respect to proposed dividend.

47 Proposed Dividend

Dividends paid during the year ended 31 March 2026 include an amount of Rs 2.55 per equity share of the face value Rs 10 each towards dividend for the year ended 31 March 2025 amounting to Rs.124.95 lakhs.

The Board of Directors at its meeting held on 11 May 2026 have recommended payment of dividend of Rs. 1.5 per equity share of face value of Rs.10 each for the financial year ended 31 March 2026, amounting to Rs.73.50 lakhs. The proposed dividend is subject to approval by shareholders at the ensuing Annual General Meeting of the Company.

The Company has complied with provisions of Section 123 of Companies Act, 2013 with respect to declaration and payment of proposed final dividend during respective years.

48 Approval of Financial Statements

In connection with the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026, the Board of Directors have reviewed the realizable value of all the current assets of the Company and have confirmed that the value of such assets in the ordinary course of business will not be less than the value at which these are recognised in the financial statements. In addition, the Board has also confirmed the carrying value of the non-current assets in the financial statements. The Board, duly taking into account all the relevant disclosures made, has approved these financial statements in its meeting held on 11 May 2026 in accordance with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013.

48 Previous Year Comparative

Previous year's numbers have been regrouped/reclassified, wherever necessary, to make them comparable with the figure of the current year.

For C N K & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 101961W/W-100036
Sd/-
Himanshu Kishnadwala
Partner

Membership No.: 037391
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 11, 2026

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Autosense Private Limited**

CIN: U74110TN2013PTC089671
Sd/- Sd/-
Srinivasan K Swamy **Neeraj Pratap Sangani**
Director Director

DIN: 00505093 DIN: 09364920
Place: Mumbai Place: Mumbai
Date: May 11, 2026 Date: May 11, 2026