SECUREKLOUD
Delivering AI & Cloud Excellence With Trust

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September 2, 2026

National Stock Exchange of India Limited Capital Market – Listing, Exchange Plaza, 5th Floor, Plot No. C/1 G Block, Bandra – Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai 400 051	BSE Limited 25th Floor, Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers Dalal Street, Fort Mumbai 400001
EQ-SECURKLOUD – ISIN – INE650K01021	Scrip code: 512161 – ISIN – INE650K01021

Dear Sir/ Madam,

Subject: 41st Annual Report of the Company for the Financial Year 2025-26

Pursuant to Regulation 34(1) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and in compliance with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013, we hereby enclose copy of the Annual Report of the Company along with the AGM Notice which is being sent today to all the shareholders through electronic mode, whose email IDs are registered with the Company/Depositories. The same is hosted on the website of the Company as below:

Annual Report - https://www.securekloud.com/investor/annual-report/2025-2026/ANNUAL-REPORT-2026.pdf

The above information is for your records.

Thanking You,

Yours Truly,

For SecureKloud Technologies Limited

JAYASHREE V Digitally signed by JAYASHREE V Date: 2026.09.02 19:47:04 +05'30'

SECUREKLOUD TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED CHENNAI

Jayashree Vasudevan
Company Secretary
M.No. A58225

SECUREKLOUD

Delivering AI & Cloud Excellence With Trust

ANNUAL REPORT 2026

Intelligence at Scale: **Building the Future of Trusted AI**

ENTERPRISE AI

CLOUD TRANSFORMATION

DOCUMENT INTELLIGENCE

TRUSTED AI

AUTOMATION AT SCALE

Intelligence at Scale: Building the Future of Trusted AI

SecureKloud Technologies Limited

Annual Report 2025-26

Chairman's Message

The past year has been one of meaningful progress for SecureKloud Technologies ("SecureKloud"). As Artificial Intelligence continues to reshape enterprise technology, organizations are moving beyond experimentation and looking for solutions that can deliver practical business value at scale. Against this backdrop, we have continued to strengthen our capabilities across AI, Cloud, SaaS, and Digital Transformation, with a clear focus on helping enterprises become more intelligent, agile, and resilient.

A significant part of this journey has been the continued evolution of DocuGenie.AI™. What began as our vision for intelligent document automation has steadily evolved into an AI-powered platform designed around real-world enterprise needs. During the year, we sharpened our market approach by identifying industries where document intelligence and automation could address meaningful business challenges and deliver measurable outcomes. This industry-led focus helped us deepen market penetration, engage customers around specific business priorities, and accelerate customer acquisition. The response has reinforced our belief that enterprise AI creates the greatest value when technology is aligned closely with the business problem it is designed to solve.

This year also marked important milestones in strengthening the enterprise readiness and reach of DocuGenie.AI™. The platform is now CERT-In certified, reinforcing our focus on security and trust as enterprises adopt AI across sensitive and regulated environments. DocuGenie.AI™ was also officially listed on Google Cloud Marketplace, creating a stronger pathway for enterprises to discover and adopt the platform through the Google Cloud ecosystem.

Our engagement with the market continued to provide valuable insight into the direction in which enterprise technology is evolving. SecureKloud participated as a Supporting Partner at ETBFSI NBFC Connect 2026, where we engaged with NBFC leaders, innovators, and decision-makers shaping the future of lending. We also participated as a Premium Gold Partner at the CIO Tech Leadership Conference & Awards 2026, enabling us to remain close to the priorities of enterprise technology leaders and exchange perspectives on AI, Cloud, and the next phase of digital transformation.

It was also a proud moment for SecureKloud to be recognized as the "Best AI & Cloud Automation Company of the Year" at the CIO Tech Leadership Conference & Awards 2026. This recognition reflects the progress we have made in bringing together AI innovation and Cloud capabilities to address evolving enterprise requirements. More importantly, it strengthens our resolve to continue building solutions that combine innovation with practical business relevance.

Alongside product innovation, we have continued to build a strategic ecosystem that can extend our capabilities and market reach. Our collaboration with Redington India Limited and the Redington AI Exchange strengthens our opportunity to take Cloud and AI-led solutions to a wider enterprise and partner ecosystem. Our relationship with AWS, including our focus on the EdTech ecosystem, continues to support our Cloud growth strategy. Our association with Saafe Dashboard Account Aggregation Services further strengthens opportunities around data-led enterprise solutions. We are also creating greater synergy between DocuGenie.AI™ and Innoventes Technologies, bringing together complementary capabilities and expertise to strengthen our AI-led offerings and create new opportunities for innovation and market expansion. This reflects our broader approach of combining organic innovation with strategic collaboration to accelerate growth and strengthen the value we bring to customers.

Another important development during the year was the launch of iCMS, strengthening our Cloud Managed Services portfolio. As enterprises seek greater visibility, control, resilience, and efficiency across increasingly complex Cloud environments, iCMS reinforces our ability to support customers across their evolving Cloud operations and management requirements. Together with our broader Cloud capabilities, it strengthens SecureKloud's position across the Cloud lifecycle.

As enterprises modernize their technology environments and prepare for increasingly AI-driven operations, the relationship between Cloud, data, and AI is becoming even more interconnected. Our capabilities across migration, modernization, managed services, DevOps, FinOps, and AI position us to support enterprises as these technologies increasingly converge.

At SecureKloud, we believe the next phase of enterprise technology presents a significant opportunity to translate AI, Cloud, and data into measurable business outcomes. Enterprises that build the right technology foundation and apply innovation to clearly defined business priorities will be better positioned to operate intelligently, respond faster, and create sustainable value. We intend to play an active role in enabling that transition.

Our direction remains clear. We will continue to invest in strengthening our platforms, deepening industry-specific capabilities, expanding strategic partnerships, and taking our solutions to wider markets. At the same time, we remain committed to building technology that is secure, scalable, relevant, and trusted by enterprises. None of this progress would be possible without the commitment of our employees, the confidence of our customers, the support of our partners, and the continued trust of our shareholders. I extend my sincere appreciation to each of you for being part of SecureKloud’s journey.

As we look ahead, we do so with confidence in the opportunities before us and clarity about the value we want to create. Our focus remains on building a SecureKloud that combines innovation with execution, technology with business relevance, and growth with enduring stakeholder value.

Thank you for your continued trust, partnership, and belief in our vision. The best is yet to come.

Suresh Venkatachari
Chairman, Director & Chief Executive Officer

Autonomous Infrastructure through Self-Healing Cloud

The Next Evolution of Enterprise Cloud

Cloud computing has fundamentally transformed how enterprises build, deploy, and scale digital services. Over the past decade, organizations have migrated workloads to public, private, and hybrid Cloud environments to improve agility, optimize costs, and accelerate innovation. While Cloud adoption has become mainstream, managing increasingly complex and distributed infrastructure has emerged as a significant operational challenge.

Modern enterprises now operate across multiple Cloud platforms, edge environments, applications, data pipelines, and security frameworks. As infrastructure complexity grows, traditional operations teams are challenged by rising alert volumes, fragmented monitoring tools, manual incident resolution, and increasing expectations for uninterrupted business availability.

This shift is driving the next phase of Cloud evolution: Autonomous Infrastructure.

Rather than relying solely on human intervention to detect and resolve operational issues, autonomous infrastructure continuously monitors system health, identifies anomalies, determines root causes, and initiates corrective actions with minimal manual involvement. Powered by Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning (ML), automation, and advanced observability, self-healing Cloud environments are redefining enterprise operations by making infrastructure more resilient, adaptive, and intelligent.

The transition represents a fundamental change in Cloud operations. Organizations are moving beyond infrastructure management towards infrastructure that can increasingly manage itself.

From Reactive Operations to Autonomous Operations

Enterprise IT operations have traditionally followed a reactive approach. Infrastructure teams monitored systems, responded to alerts, diagnosed issues, and executed remediation activities manually. Although automation has simplified many repetitive tasks, decision-making has largely remained dependent on human expertise.

Today's AI-driven Cloud environments are enabling a more proactive operating model.

By combining telemetry, logs, metrics, traces, infrastructure events, and operational intelligence, modern Cloud platforms can identify abnormal behaviour before it impacts business services. AI models continuously analyse operational patterns, predict potential failures, recommend corrective actions, and automate routine remediation activities.

This evolution can be viewed as four distinct stages:

- **Reactive Operations:** Responding to incidents after they occur.
- **Automated Operations**: Automating predefined operational tasks.
- **Predictive Operations:** Anticipating issues through AI-powered analytics.
- **Autonomous Operations:** Detecting, diagnosing, and resolving incidents with minimal human intervention.

As enterprises pursue higher levels of operational maturity, autonomous operations are emerging as the long-term destination for Cloud management.

Building Blocks of a Self-Healing Cloud

A self-healing Cloud environment combines several technology capabilities that work together to improve operational resilience.

AI-Driven Observability
Modern observability platforms provide continuous visibility into applications, infrastructure, networks, databases, and user experiences. AI enhances observability by identifying patterns, correlating events, and distinguishing meaningful anomalies from routine operational noise.

Intelligent Incident Management
AI-powered systems automatically correlate alerts originating from multiple monitoring tools, reducing alert fatigue and helping operations teams focus on incidents that require immediate attention.

Predictive Analytics
Machine learning models analyse historical operational data to forecast infrastructure failures, capacity constraints, performance degradation, and potential service disruptions before they occur.

Automated Remediation
Policy-driven automation enables predefined corrective actions such as restarting services, scaling infrastructure, reallocating workloads, clearing resource bottlenecks, or applying configuration changes without waiting for manual intervention.

Continuous Learning
Every operational event contributes additional knowledge to AI models, enabling infrastructure to continuously improve its ability to detect anomalies, optimise responses, and strengthen operational resilience over time.

Business Value Beyond Infrastructure

The value of autonomous infrastructure extends beyond improving IT operations. It directly supports broader business objectives by enabling organizations to operate with greater speed, resilience, and efficiency.

Key business outcomes include:

- Improved service availability through faster incident detection and resolution.
- Reduced operational costs by automating repetitive infrastructure management tasks.
- Higher infrastructure reliability with fewer manual errors.
- Better resource utilisation through intelligent workload optimisation.
- Faster response to changing business demands.
- Enhanced operational resilience across hybrid and multi-Cloud environments.
- Greater focus for IT teams on innovation rather than routine maintenance.

For industries such as banking, healthcare, manufacturing, and logistics, where uninterrupted operations are critical, self-healing infrastructure supports stronger business continuity and improved customer experience.

The Role of AI in Autonomous Infrastructure

Artificial Intelligence is becoming the operational intelligence layer of modern Cloud environments.

Rather than replacing IT teams, AI augments operational decision-making by analysing vast volumes of telemetry data that would be impossible for humans to process manually. It continuously evaluates infrastructure behaviour, detects emerging risks, recommends corrective actions, and automates repetitive operational workflows.

As Generative AI and Agentic AI continue to mature, enterprises are beginning to deploy specialised AI agents capable of independently managing specific operational domains such as infrastructure health, security monitoring, cost optimisation, performance tuning, and compliance validation.

This shift marks the beginning of AI-native Cloud operations, where autonomous software agents collaborate with human operators to maintain highly resilient digital environments.

Autonomous Infrastructure and the Future of Enterprise Operations

The next generation of enterprise infrastructure will not simply be Cloud-enabled. It will be intelligent, adaptive, and increasingly autonomous.

As organizations continue to expand their digital ecosystems, operational complexity will exceed the capacity of traditional manual management models. AI-powered autonomous infrastructure provides a scalable approach to managing this complexity while improving resilience, operational efficiency, and service reliability.

Self-healing Cloud environments represent more than an operational improvement. They establish the foundation for intelligent enterprises capable of continuously monitoring, learning, adapting, and responding to change in real time. As Cloud operations evolve from automation to autonomy, autonomous infrastructure will become a defining capability for organizations seeking to build resilient, future-ready digital businesses.

Business Transformation with Digital Employees

The Emergence of an AI-Native Workforce

The evolution of enterprise technology has consistently been driven by advancements that enhance productivity, improve decision-making, and enable organizations to respond more effectively to changing business needs. Cloud computing transformed IT infrastructure. Data analytics empowered organizations with actionable insights. Artificial Intelligence introduced intelligent automation into business processes. The next stage of this evolution is the emergence of Digital Employees.

Unlike conventional automation tools that execute predefined tasks, Digital Employees are intelligent AI agents capable of understanding context, reasoning through complex scenarios, interacting with enterprise applications, and collaborating with both humans and other AI agents to accomplish business objectives. They represent a new operating model where AI moves beyond task automation to become an active participant in day-to-day enterprise operations.

As enterprises continue to accelerate digital transformation, Digital Employees are expected to become an integral component of the future workforce, augmenting human capabilities while enabling organizations to operate with greater agility, intelligence, and scale.

From Automation to Autonomous Collaboration

Enterprise automation has evolved significantly over the past two decades. Initial automation efforts focused on digitizing repetitive workflows and reducing manual intervention. Robotic Process Automation (RPA) extended automation across structured business processes by executing predefined rules. Artificial Intelligence further enhanced these capabilities by enabling systems to interpret documents, recognize patterns, and make data-driven recommendations.

The emergence of Generative AI has introduced a new paradigm.

Instead of performing isolated activities, AI agents are capable of planning tasks, retrieving enterprise knowledge, interacting with multiple applications, reasoning across complex datasets, and continuously adapting based on changing business context. More importantly, these agents can collaborate with one another, allowing multiple specialised Digital Employees to work together as coordinated teams.

This shift represents the transition from automated workflows to autonomous business operations.

The Rise of Specialized Digital Employees

Future enterprises are unlikely to rely on a single, generalized AI system. Instead, organizations will increasingly deploy multiple specialised AI agents, each designed to perform a distinct business function while collaborating seamlessly across departments.

Examples include Digital Employees responsible for:

- Customer service and engagement
- Finance and accounts operations
- Procurement and vendor management

- Credit underwriting and risk assessment
- Regulatory compliance
- Human resources
- IT operations and Cloud management
- Cybersecurity monitoring
- Knowledge management
- Supply chain coordination

Each Digital Employee continuously performs assigned responsibilities, exchanges information with other agents when required, and escalates decisions that require human judgment or governance. This collaborative operating model enables organizations to execute complex business processes with greater speed, consistency, and operational efficiency.

Human and AI Working Together

The future workplace is not defined by replacing people with Artificial Intelligence. It is defined by effective collaboration between human expertise and intelligent digital capabilities.

Digital Employees are designed to augment human decision-making by handling repetitive operational activities, gathering information, analysing data, monitoring business events, and executing routine actions. Human employees continue to provide strategic direction, domain expertise, ethical oversight, creativity, and final decision-making authority where required.

This collaborative model enables organizations to redirect skilled professionals towards higher-value activities such as innovation, customer engagement, business strategy, and complex problem solving while Digital Employees manage routine operational execution.

The result is a more productive, responsive, and resilient enterprise workforce.

AI Agents as Enterprise Teams

One of the defining characteristics of next-generation enterprise AI is the ability of multiple AI agents to work together as coordinated teams.

Rather than functioning independently, specialised Digital Employees can exchange information, delegate responsibilities, validate outputs, and jointly execute end-to-end business processes.

For example, a customer onboarding process may involve multiple Digital Employees working together:

- A Document Intelligence Agent extracts information from submitted documents.
- A Compliance Agent validates regulatory requirements.
- A Risk Assessment Agent evaluates customer risk profiles.
- A Credit Analysis Agent performs financial assessments.
- A Workflow Agent coordinates approvals and enterprise notifications.

This multi-agent approach allows organizations to automate increasingly sophisticated business operations while maintaining governance, transparency, and human oversight.

Business Impact Across Industries

Digital Employees are expected to reshape enterprise operations across virtually every industry.

In financial services, AI agents can support credit assessment, fraud detection, compliance monitoring, and customer onboarding.

Healthcare organizations can leverage Digital Employees to streamline clinical documentation, patient administration, medical coding, and operational workflows.

Manufacturing enterprises can deploy AI agents for production planning, quality monitoring, predictive maintenance, and supplier coordination.

Logistics organizations can automate shipment tracking, proof of delivery validation, inventory reconciliation, and route optimization through coordinated AI-driven workflows.

Across industries, Digital Employees enable organizations to improve operational efficiency, accelerate decision-making, reduce manual effort, strengthen compliance, and enhance customer experiences while maintaining business continuity at scale.

Governance and Trust in the Digital Workforce

As Digital Employees assume greater operational responsibilities, governance becomes fundamental to successful enterprise adoption.

Organizations must establish clear frameworks that define accountability, security, privacy, explainability, auditability, and human oversight for AI-driven decisions. Enterprise AI systems should operate within well-defined policy boundaries while maintaining complete visibility into actions, recommendations, and automated decisions.

Responsible governance ensures that Digital Employees remain reliable, transparent, and aligned with organizational objectives, regulatory requirements, and ethical principles.

Building trust in AI will become as important as building AI itself.

Shaping the Enterprise of the Future

The enterprise workforce of the future will increasingly comprise both human employees and intelligent Digital Employees working together to achieve common business outcomes.

Organizations that successfully integrate specialised AI agents into their operating models will be better positioned to improve productivity, accelerate innovation, enhance operational resilience, and respond more effectively to evolving market demands.

Rather than representing the automation of individual tasks, Digital Employees signify the transformation of enterprise work itself. They establish a new operating model where human intelligence and Artificial Intelligence complement one another to create more adaptive, scalable, and intelligent organizations.

As AI technologies continue to evolve, Digital Employees will move from emerging innovation to an essential capability underpinning the next generation of digital enterprises.


Ai

Unified AI for Disparate Data

Unlocking Enterprise Intelligence Across Every Data Source

Data has become one of the most valuable assets for modern enterprises. Every business function generates vast amounts of information through enterprise applications, customer interactions, operational systems, connected devices, documents, emails, reports, images, and digital transactions. While organizations possess unprecedented volumes of data, much of its value remains inaccessible due to fragmentation across multiple systems and formats.

Traditional analytics platforms were designed primarily for structured datasets stored in databases and enterprise applications. However, today's enterprise information landscape extends far beyond structured records. Contracts, invoices, emails, reports, scanned documents, medical records, financial statements, engineering drawings, multimedia files, and conversational data collectively represent a significant portion of organizational knowledge.

The ability to derive intelligence from both structured and unstructured information is emerging as a critical capability for enterprises seeking to accelerate decision-making and unlock greater business value.

The Growing Challenge of Enterprise Data Fragmentation

Organizations today operate within highly interconnected digital ecosystems comprising ERP platforms, CRM applications, Cloud services, industry-specific solutions, collaboration platforms, IoT devices, and document repositories. While these systems generate valuable business information, they often function independently, creating isolated data silos.

This fragmentation limits an organization's ability to obtain a unified view of customers, operations, financial performance, supply chains, and business risks. Valuable insights frequently remain hidden because information exists in different formats, managed by different applications, and governed by different business processes.

As enterprises expand their digital footprint, integrating these diverse information sources has become increasingly complex. Conventional approaches often require multiple analytics platforms, separate AI models, and extensive manual integration efforts to process different types of data.

A Unified AI Approach

The next generation of enterprise AI is shifting towards unified intelligence platforms capable of understanding, processing, and reasoning across all forms of enterprise data through a single AI-driven architecture.

Rather than treating structured and unstructured information as separate domains, Unified AI establishes a common intelligence layer that connects diverse data sources, enabling organizations to analyse information holistically regardless of its origin or format.

This approach allows enterprises to combine transactional data with documents, images, emails, reports, knowledge repositories, and real-time operational information to generate richer insights and more informed business decisions.

By removing the boundaries between different data ecosystems, Unified AI transforms fragmented enterprise information into a connected foundation for intelligent operations.

From Information Silos to Connected Intelligence

Unified AI enables organizations to move beyond isolated analytics by creating a consistent layer of intelligence across the enterprise.

Structured data from enterprise systems such as ERP, CRM, financial platforms, and operational databases can be analysed alongside unstructured content including contracts, invoices, customer correspondence, engineering documents, medical records, policies, technical manuals, multimedia assets, and scanned files.

Artificial Intelligence combines Natural Language Processing (NLP), computer vision, document intelligence, machine learning, and semantic understanding to interpret information irrespective of format. Instead of merely extracting data, AI establishes relationships between different information sources, enabling organizations to understand context, identify patterns, and generate actionable insights.

This integrated approach provides decision-makers with a more complete and accurate understanding of business operations.

Enabling Enterprise-Wide AI

A unified AI architecture serves as the intelligence foundation for a broad range of enterprise applications.

It enables organizations to:

- Analyse structured and unstructured information through a common AI framework.
- Discover hidden relationships across multiple business systems.
- Generate contextual insights by combining operational, transactional, and document-based information.
- Improve enterprise search through semantic understanding rather than keyword matching.
- Support Digital Employees and AI agents with comprehensive enterprise knowledge.
- Deliver consistent intelligence across business functions while reducing duplication of AI models and data pipelines.

As organizations adopt increasingly sophisticated AI-driven operations, unified access to enterprise knowledge becomes essential for delivering accurate recommendations and reliable automated decisions.

Accelerating Business Outcomes

The value of Unified AI extends beyond technology integration. It enables organizations to transform data into a strategic business asset.

By consolidating enterprise knowledge across departments and information sources, organizations can improve operational efficiency, strengthen collaboration, reduce decision latency, and enhance customer experiences.

Business leaders benefit from a more comprehensive view of organizational performance, enabling faster responses to changing market conditions, improved risk management, and more informed strategic planning.

For highly regulated industries such as banking, healthcare, manufacturing, and logistics, Unified AI also improves information accessibility while supporting governance, compliance, traceability, and audit requirements.

Building the Foundation for Autonomous Enterprises

Unified AI is becoming the knowledge engine that powers the next generation of intelligent enterprises.

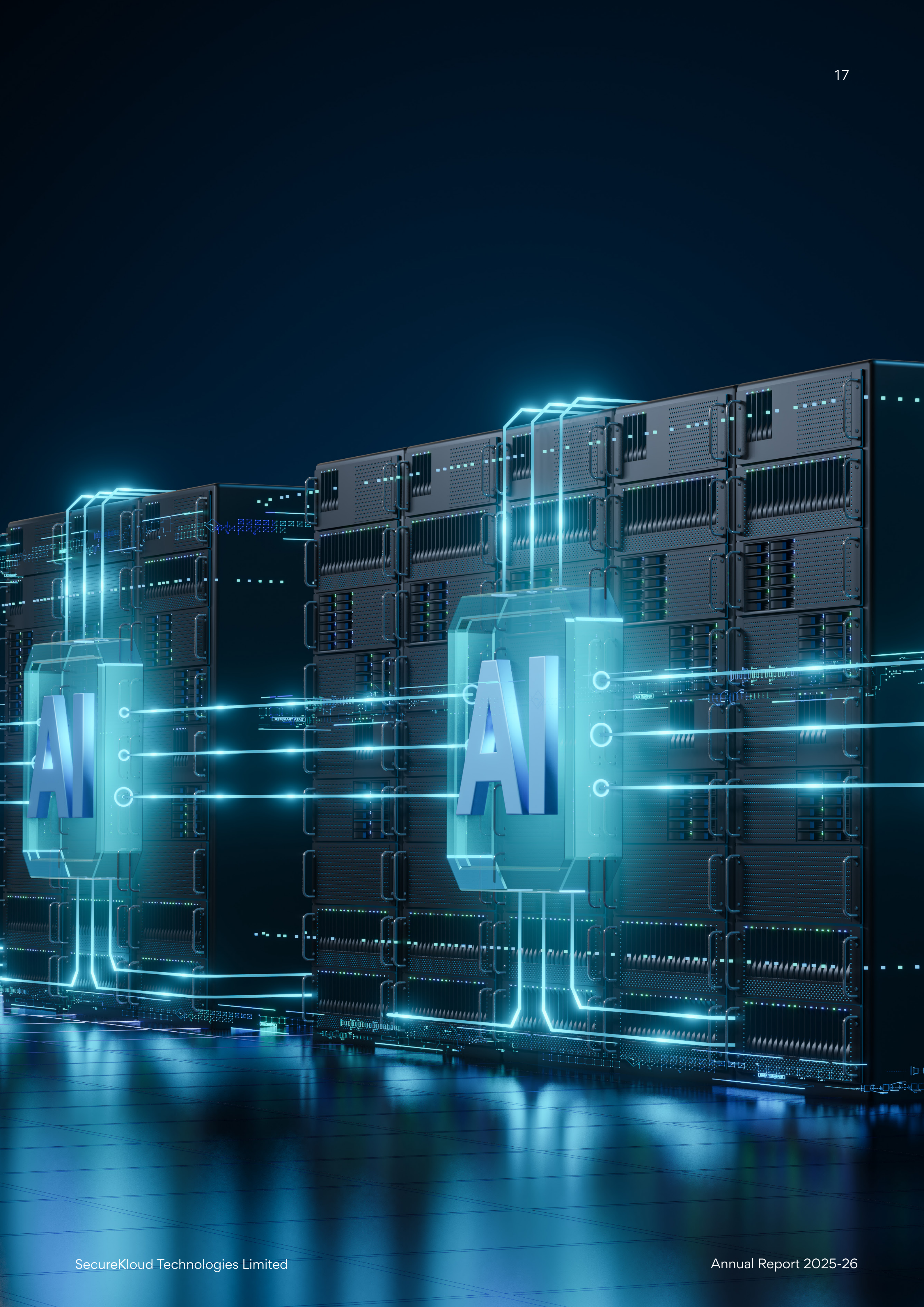
Emerging technologies such as Digital Employees, Multi-Agent AI Systems, Decision Intelligence, and autonomous business operations depend on continuous access to trusted, enterprise-wide information. Without a unified intelligence layer, AI systems remain constrained by fragmented data and isolated knowledge repositories.

By bringing together structured and unstructured information through a common AI platform, organizations establish the digital foundation required to support collaborative AI agents, predictive decision-making, intelligent automation, and enterprise-wide innovation.

Unified AI therefore represents more than a technology capability. It provides the information architecture upon which future autonomous enterprises will be built.

At SecureKloud, we believe the future of enterprise AI lies not in isolated models solving isolated problems, but in creating an intelligent foundation that connects every source of enterprise knowledge. Our vision is to enable organizations to harness the full value of their structured and unstructured data through unified AI architectures that simplify access to information, accelerate intelligent automation, and empower Digital Employees with enterprise-wide context.

As organizations progress towards AI-native operations, Unified AI will become a strategic enabler for building connected, intelligent, and resilient digital enterprises.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Multi-Agent AI Systems

Building Collaborative Intelligence for the AI-Native Enterprise

As enterprises continue to expand the adoption of Artificial Intelligence across business functions, the focus is shifting from deploying individual AI models to building collaborative intelligence ecosystems. While early AI implementations addressed isolated business problems, modern enterprises increasingly require intelligent systems capable of coordinating multiple specialised functions simultaneously across complex organizational environments.

This evolution has given rise to Multi-Agent AI Systems, a new architectural approach in which multiple intelligent agents work together, communicate continuously, exchange knowledge, and coordinate actions to achieve shared business objectives.

Rather than operating as independent automation tools, these AI agents function as a connected digital workforce, combining specialised expertise with collaborative decision-making to execute complex enterprise processes with greater speed, accuracy, and resilience.

Multi-Agent AI Systems represent a significant step towards AI-native enterprises, where intelligence is distributed, adaptive, and continuously evolving.

Beyond Single AI Models

The first generation of enterprise AI focused primarily on solving individual business problems through standalone machine learning models or intelligent automation solutions. While these systems delivered measurable improvements, they often operated within functional boundaries and lacked awareness of broader enterprise context.

As business environments become increasingly interconnected, isolated AI systems are no longer sufficient to manage end-to-end operations.

Organizations now require intelligent systems capable of understanding dependencies between departments, coordinating activities across multiple business functions, and adapting dynamically to changing operational conditions.

Multi-Agent AI Systems address this challenge by enabling specialised AI agents to collaborate as an integrated network rather than functioning as individual technologies.

An Enterprise of Specialized Intelligence

Within a Multi-Agent AI architecture, each AI agent is designed with a clearly defined role, business context, and operational responsibility.

Individual agents may specialize in areas such as:

- Customer engagement
- Credit assessment and underwriting
- Document intelligence
- Regulatory compliance

- IT operations
- Cybersecurity monitoring
- Financial reconciliation
- Supply chain coordination
- Procurement
- Enterprise knowledge management

Rather than attempting to perform every task independently, each agent contributes its expertise while sharing information with other agents whenever business processes require coordinated execution.

This distributed intelligence model mirrors how high-performing human organizations operate, where specialised teams collaborate to achieve common business outcomes.

Collaborative Decision-Making at Enterprise Scale

The defining capability of Multi-Agent AI Systems is collaboration.

Agents continuously exchange information, validate outputs, distribute workloads, and coordinate activities based on business priorities and operational context. Decisions are no longer produced by a single AI model but emerge through collaboration among multiple specialised agents, each contributing domain-specific intelligence.

For example, an enterprise loan approval process may involve coordinated interactions between multiple Digital Employees.

A Document Intelligence Agent extracts customer information from submitted documents. A Verification Agent validates identity records. A Financial Analysis Agent evaluates income and liabilities. A Risk Assessment Agent assesses credit exposure. A Compliance Agent verifies regulatory obligations before an Approval Agent coordinates recommendations for human review.

This collaborative approach enables organizations to automate sophisticated business processes while maintaining transparency, governance, and human oversight.

Adaptive and Resilient Enterprise Operations

Unlike traditional workflow automation, Multi-Agent AI Systems continuously adapt to changing business conditions.

Individual agents can independently respond to new information, changing priorities, operational exceptions, or evolving customer requirements without disrupting the overall business process. If one agent encounters incomplete information or an unexpected event, other specialised agents can continue processing related activities while the affected workflow is dynamically adjusted.

This distributed architecture improves operational resilience by reducing dependency on centralized decision-making and enabling intelligent coordination across the enterprise.

As organizations expand AI adoption, this adaptability becomes essential for managing increasingly complex business environments.

Accelerating Enterprise Productivity

Multi-Agent AI Systems enable enterprises to transform productivity by distributing work intelligently across specialised Digital Employees while allowing human professionals to focus on strategic initiatives.

Business benefits include:

- Faster execution of end-to-end business processes.
- Improved coordination across departments and enterprise applications.
- Higher operational accuracy through specialised AI expertise.
- Reduced manual intervention across repetitive workflows.
- Faster response to business events and operational exceptions.
- Greater organizational scalability without proportional increases in operational complexity.
- Improved consistency in enterprise decision-making.

This collaborative intelligence model allows organizations to operate with greater efficiency while continuously learning from enterprise-wide interactions.

Industry Applications

The flexibility of Multi-Agent AI Systems enables adoption across a wide range of industries.
In banking and financial services, specialised AI agents can collaborate to automate customer onboarding, lending operations, fraud detection, compliance validation, portfolio monitoring, and customer servicing.

Healthcare organizations can coordinate Digital Employees across clinical documentation, patient scheduling, coding, billing, claims management, and regulatory reporting.

Manufacturing enterprises can deploy multiple AI agents to optimize production planning, quality assurance, inventory management, supplier coordination, and predictive maintenance.

Logistics providers can orchestrate intelligent agents across order processing, warehouse operations, shipment tracking, route optimization, proof of delivery validation, and customer communication.

By enabling coordinated decision-making across interconnected business functions, Multi-Agent AI Systems establish the operational foundation for intelligent enterprises.

Governance in Distributed AI Ecosystems

As AI systems become increasingly collaborative, governance extends beyond monitoring individual models to managing interactions across entire networks of intelligent agents.

Organizations must establish policies that ensure secure communication between agents, maintain auditability of automated decisions, protect enterprise data, define accountability, and preserve human oversight for critical business decisions.

Responsible governance enables enterprises to confidently scale Multi-Agent AI Systems while maintaining regulatory compliance, operational transparency, and organizational trust.

As distributed AI becomes more prevalent, governance will remain central to sustainable enterprise adoption.

At SecureKloud, we believe the future of enterprise AI lies in orchestrated intelligence rather than isolated automation. Multi-Agent AI Systems provide the architectural foundation for organizations seeking to build AI-native operations where specialised Digital Employees collaborate seamlessly across business functions, enterprise applications, and data ecosystems.

Combined with Unified AI, Decision Intelligence, and responsible AI governance, Multi-Agent AI Systems enable enterprises to move beyond task automation towards autonomous, collaborative, and continuously learning organizations capable of adapting to evolving business demands.

Decision Intelligence

Organizations today are generating unprecedented volumes of data across Cloud environments, enterprise applications, customer interactions, connected devices, and operational systems. Yet, data alone does not create value. Competitive advantage comes from the ability to transform fragmented information into timely, reliable, and actionable business decisions.

Decision Intelligence brings together data engineering, advanced analytics, artificial intelligence, and business visualization to help organizations make faster, more informed, and consistent decisions. By integrating data from multiple sources, applying predictive models, and presenting insights through intuitive dashboards, enterprises can move beyond retrospective reporting to proactive decision-making.

Building a Trusted Data Foundation

Every intelligent decision begins with trusted data. Modern enterprises require scalable platforms that can integrate information from multiple business systems while maintaining consistency, governance, and accessibility.

SecureKloud enables this transformation through modern data engineering capabilities that establish trusted, scalable, and governed data foundations. Our expertise spans enterprise data integration, Cloud-native data platforms, real-time data pipelines, data lakes, and data warehouses, enabling organizations to consolidate structured and unstructured data into a unified ecosystem. This provides business leaders with a single source of truth while improving data quality, accessibility, and governance across the enterprise.

From Data to Predictive Insights

Historical reporting is no longer sufficient in an increasingly dynamic business environment.

Organizations are investing in predictive analytics to anticipate future outcomes, reduce uncertainty, and improve strategic planning. Building on a strong data foundation, advanced analytics and machine learning enable organizations to uncover patterns, predict future outcomes, and optimize business operations. Predictive models support demand forecasting, customer behaviour analysis, financial risk assessment, fraud detection, resource optimization, and operational planning. These capabilities empower enterprises to anticipate change rather than simply react to it, improving business resilience and accelerating strategic decision-making.

Visualizing Intelligence for Faster Decisions

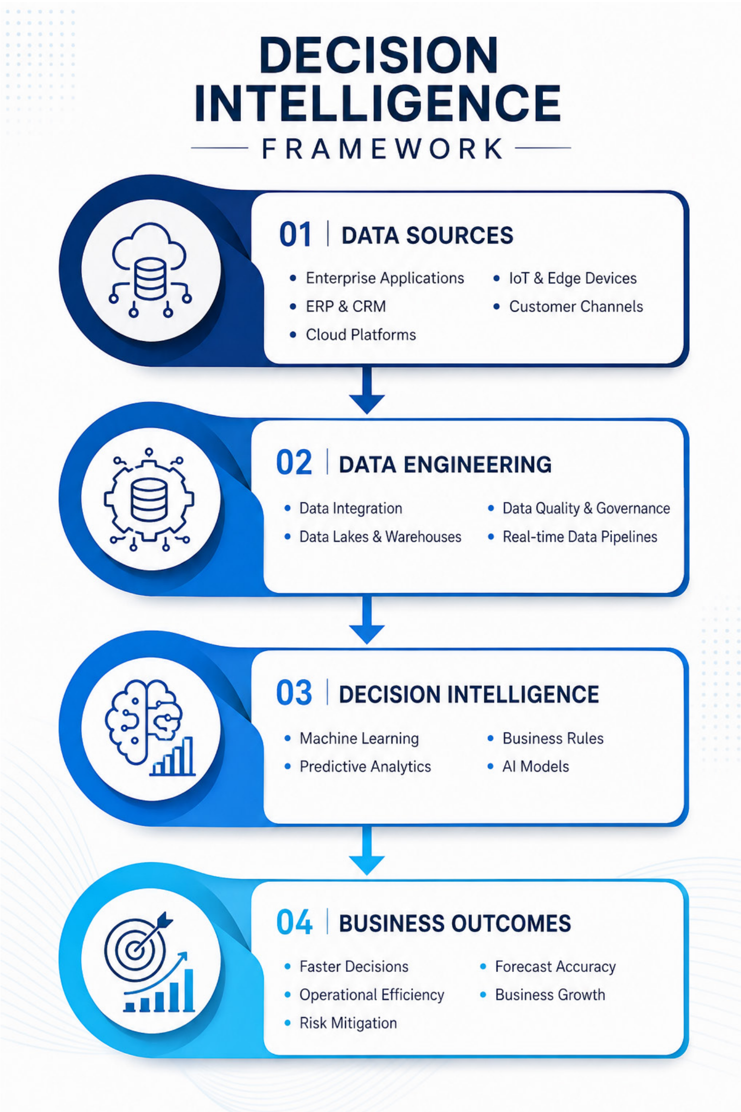
Insights create value only when they are accessible to the people making business decisions. Interactive visualizations enable leaders to interpret complex information quickly and respond with confidence.

Interactive dashboards, executive scorecards, and real-time visualization platforms convert large volumes of operational data into meaningful business insights. By delivering contextual information in an intuitive format, organizations can improve visibility, strengthen governance, and enable faster collaboration across business and technology teams.

Driving Intelligent Enterprise Growth

As enterprises continue to embrace AI-driven business models, Decision Intelligence is evolving into a strategic capability that combines trusted data, predictive analytics, and intelligent automation.

SecureKloud remains committed to helping organizations build modern data ecosystems that transform information into actionable intelligence, enabling confident decisions, greater operational efficiency, and sustained business growth.



AI Governance Framework for BFSI

Artificial Intelligence is rapidly reshaping the financial services industry, transforming how institutions assess risk, detect fraud, engage customers, and automate critical business processes. As AI becomes embedded across lending, payments, wealth management, insurance, and compliance functions, organizations must ensure that intelligent systems operate responsibly, transparently, and within evolving regulatory expectations. An effective AI Governance Framework enables financial institutions to balance innovation with accountability. It establishes the policies, controls, and oversight required to ensure AI models remain accurate, explainable, secure, and compliant throughout their lifecycle. As regulatory frameworks continue to evolve globally, governance is becoming a strategic enabler of trusted AI adoption rather than simply a compliance requirement.

Building Trust through Responsible AI

Trust is fundamental to every financial decision. AI systems must demonstrate fairness, transparency, and consistency while minimizing unintended bias and maintaining accountability for business outcomes. SecureKloud supports organizations in embedding responsible AI practices across the enterprise by aligning technology implementation with governance principles. This includes establishing policies for data quality, model validation, explainability, access controls, auditability, and continuous monitoring to ensure AI-driven decisions remain reliable and transparent.

Strengthening Compliance and Risk Management

Financial institutions operate in one of the world's most regulated environments, where governance must extend beyond data protection to include model integrity, operational resilience, and regulatory compliance. SecureKloud helps organizations implement governance frameworks that support evolving regulatory requirements while strengthening enterprise risk management. Through robust governance mechanisms, organizations can improve model oversight, maintain comprehensive audit trails, safeguard sensitive information, and ensure AI systems continue to perform as intended throughout their operational lifecycle.

Operationalizing AI Governance

AI governance is the most effective when integrated into day-to-day business operations rather than treated as a standalone compliance initiative. Governance must span the complete AI lifecycle, from data preparation and model development to deployment, monitoring, and continuous improvement. By combining Cloud-native platforms, data engineering expertise, automation, and AI capabilities, SecureKloud enables organizations to operationalize governance at scale. Automated monitoring, performance tracking, policy enforcement, and lifecycle management help enterprises maintain consistency while accelerating innovation across AI-driven initiatives.

Enabling Responsible Innovation

As financial institutions continue to embrace AI to improve customer experience, operational efficiency, and decision-making, governance will remain central to sustainable digital transformation. SecureKloud is committed to helping BFSI organizations build trusted AI ecosystems that combine innovation with accountability. By embedding governance into every stage of the AI journey, we enable enterprises to deploy intelligent solutions with confidence, strengthen regulatory compliance, mitigate risk, and create long-term business value.


AI GOVERNANCE
FRAMEWORK FOR BFSI
01 RESPONSIBLE AI PRINCIPLES
Fairness
Transparency
Explainability
Accountability
Privacy
02 GOVERNANCE CONTROLS
Data Governance
Model Validation
Access Management
Policy Enforcement
Audit Trails
Continuous Monitoring
03 AI LIFECYCLE
AI
Data Preparation
Model Development
Deployment
Monitoring
Continuous Improvement
04 BUSINESS OUTCOMES
Trusted AI
Regulatory Compliance
Reduced Risk
Operational Resilience
Responsible Innovation

A Year of Recognition for AI & Cloud Innovation

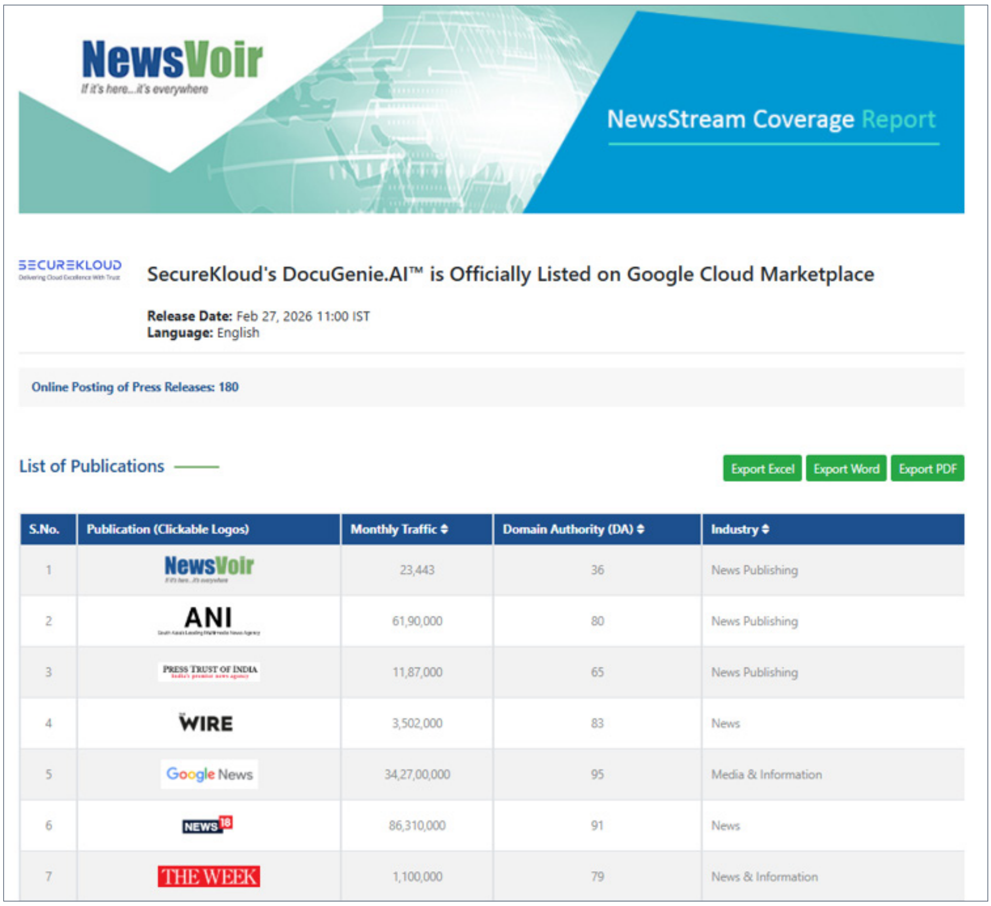
FY 2025–26 marked another significant milestone in SecureKloud Technologies' journey, with the Company being recognized as the "Best AI & Cloud Automation Company of the Year." The recognition reflects SecureKloud's continued focus on bringing together AI innovation and Cloud capabilities to address evolving enterprise needs.

As enterprises increasingly look to move from technology adoption to measurable business outcomes, SecureKloud continues to strengthen its portfolio across AI-powered automation, Cloud transformation, and intelligent enterprise solutions. This recognition reinforces our commitment to building technology that is practical, scalable, secure, and aligned with real-world business requirements.

Media Impact & Market Reception

DocuGenie.AI™ achieved an important market milestone with its official listing on Google Cloud Marketplace, strengthening the platform's visibility and accessibility within the global Cloud ecosystem. The listing provides enterprises with a pathway to discover and procure DocuGenie.AI™ through Google Cloud Marketplace, supporting wider adoption of its AI-powered document automation capabilities across enterprise workflows.

This milestone marks another step in taking DocuGenie.AI™ beyond product innovation towards broader market reach and enterprise adoption, while strengthening SecureKloud's position in the evolving AI and Cloud technology landscape.


NewsVoir
If it's here...it's everywhere
NewsStream Coverage Report

SECUREKLOUD

SecureKloud's DocuGenie.AI™ is Officially Listed on Google Cloud Marketplace

Release Date: Feb 27, 2026 11:00 IST
Language: English

Online Posting of Press Releases: 180

List of Publications

Export Excel | Export Word | Export PDF

S.No.	Publication (Clickable Logos)	Monthly Traffic	Domain Authority (DA)	Industry
1	NewsVoir	23,443	36	News Publishing
2	ANI	61,90,000	80	News Publishing
3	Press Trust of India	11,87,000	65	News Publishing
4	Wire	3,502,000	83	News
5	Google News	34,27,00,000	95	Media & Information
6	News18	86,310,000	91	News
7	The Week	1,100,000	79	News & Information

Recognising SecureKloudians

At SecureKloud, our progress is driven by the people who bring their expertise, commitment, and initiative to work every day. During the year, we continued to recognise employees whose contributions and efforts made a meaningful difference across teams and initiatives. Through our Spot Awards, team members were presented with appreciation certificates in recognition of their contributions, reinforcing a culture where effort, ownership, and impact are valued and celebrated.

As SecureKloud continues to evolve across AI, Cloud, and enterprise technology, our people remain central to our ability to innovate, execute, and create value for our customers and stakeholders.

Industry Engagement & Thought Leadership

During FY 2025–26, SecureKloud continued to engage with technology and business leaders across key industry forums, exchanging perspectives on the growing role of AI, Cloud, and automation in enterprise transformation.

As a Supporting Partner at ETBFSI NBFC Connect 2026, we engaged with NBFC leaders, innovators, and decision-makers on the evolving future of lending. At the DocuGenie.AI™ booth, discussions focused on Bank Statement Analysis, Lending QC Automation, and Loan Against Property (LAP) Automation, and how AI can enable faster and more consistent credit assessment. The conversations reflected a growing industry focus on bringing greater structure, intelligence, and predictability into lending operations.

SecureKloud also participated as a Premium Gold Partner at the CIO Tech Leadership Conference & Awards, Mumbai 2026, further strengthening our engagement with the enterprise technology community. The forum provided an opportunity to connect with CIOs and technology leaders, exchange perspectives on emerging enterprise priorities, and showcase SecureKloud's capabilities across AI and Cloud.

Through these engagements, SecureKloud continues to contribute to conversations shaping the future of enterprise technology while strengthening relationships with customers, partners, and industry leaders.

Market Traction & Industry-Specific Use Cases

DocuGenie.AI™ continued to strengthen its industry-focused approach during FY 2025–26, with its AI-powered document intelligence capabilities being applied to complex, document-intensive workflows across Banks & NBFCs, Logistics & Transportation, Manufacturing, Healthcare, and Insurance.

In Lending, the platform has evolved beyond document extraction towards intelligent credit workflows through:

- **Bank Statement Analysis (BSA):** Transforming bank statements and passbooks into structured financial and transaction insights
- **Financial Statement Analysis (FSA):** Structuring and analysing financial statements to support borrower assessment
- **Lending QC Automation:** Automating document validation, cross-checks, and exception identification
- **Loan Against Property (LAP) Automation:** Supporting validation and cross-verification across borrower, financial, and property documents

Together, these capabilities are shaping an Intelligent Credit Suite, designed to help lenders move from fragmented borrower documents to structured, decision-ready credit insights.

In Logistics, DocuGenie.AI™ addresses document-intensive processes including Proof of Delivery (POD), Trip Sheets, Bill of Lading (B/L), Warehouse and Invoice Automation. By extracting, validating, and structuring information across operational documents, the platform can help reduce manual processing and bring greater consistency to logistics workflows.

With its format-agnostic architecture, multi-language capabilities, ability to process poor-quality documents, and enterprise integration capabilities, DocuGenie.AI™ is being positioned as a common AI foundation that can be verticalized across industries and business processes. This evolution reflects SecureKloud's focus on taking DocuGenie.AI™ beyond generic document automation towards industry-led AI solutions that turn complex enterprise information into actionable intelligence and more intelligent workflows.

Prestigious Awards & Accolades

During FY 2025–26, SecureKloud Technologies was proud to receive a prestigious industry recognition:

Best AI & Cloud Automation Company of the Year - CIO Tech Leadership Conference & Awards 2026

This recognition reflects SecureKloud's continued focus on advancing AI-powered automation and Cloud transformation to address real-world enterprise needs. It reinforces our commitment to building intelligent, secure, and scalable technology solutions that help organizations improve operational efficiency, accelerate transformation, and create meaningful business outcomes.

The award also marks an important milestone in SecureKloud's journey as we continue to strengthen our capabilities across AI, Cloud, and enterprise automation, while expanding the reach and relevance of our solutions across industries.

Best AI & Cloud Automation Company of the Year

CIO Tech Leadership
Conference & Awards 2026

Board of Directors

Mr. Suresh Venkatachari
Chairman, Director & Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Venkateswaran Krishnamurthy
Whole-Time Director & Chief Revenue Officer

Mr. Vijaykumar Mayakesavan
Non-Executive Director

Mrs. Jayanthi Talluri
Independent Director

Mr. Venkatesh Rajaratnam
Independent Director

Mr. Duraiswamy Basuvaiah
Independent Director

Mrs. A.V.N. Srimathi
Independent Director

Management Team

Mr. Venkateswaran Krishnamurthy
Whole-Time Director &
Chief Revenue Officer

Mr. Ramachandran Soundararajan
Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Jayakumar Karuppasamy
BD Delivery
(Big Data Analytics)

Mr. Sriram Seshadri
Director Delivery
(Cloud Managed Services)

Mr. Murali Krishnan Ravikumar
AVP & Head-HR & Operations

Financial Highlights
5 years at a glance

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	FY 26	FY 25	FY 24	FY 23	FY 22
Statement of profit and loss					
Revenue from operations	3,748	10,208	34,032	45,844	37,940
Other Income	166	178	162	207	103
Total Income	**3,914**	**10,386**	**34,194**	**46,051**	**38,043**
Exceptional items	12,862	-	-	-	-
Earnings before Interest, Depreciation and Tax (EBITDA)	(13,197)	(64)	(6,232)	(7,097)	(8,189)
Depreciation and amortization	146	790	1,737	1,798	1,141
Profit before Interest and Tax (PBIT)	(13,343)	(854)	(7,969)	(8,895)	(9,330)
Finance cost	658	1,076	1,543	1,032	1,196
Profit before Tax (PBT)	(14,001)	(1,930)	(9,512)	(9,927)	(10,526)
Tax Expense	54	45	71	(51)	(732)
Profit after Tax (PAT)	**(14,055)**	**(1,975)**	**(9,583)**	**(9,876)**	**(9,794)**
Other comprehensive income / (loss)	96	24	12	-	(25)
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the period	**(13,959)**	**(1,951)**	**(9,571)**	**(9,876)**	**(9,819)**
Balance sheet					
Equity share capital	1,671	1,671	1,671	1,671	1,609
Other equity	(6,820)	4,624	(2,273)	497	3,530
Non Controlling Interest	(2,651)	(2,164)	(997)	4,578	5,591
Total equity	**(7,800)**	**4,131**	**(1,599)**	**6,746**	**10,730**
Borrowings (current and non-current)	5,535	9,781	11,782	10,619	10,711
Capital Employed	**(6,877)**	**8,185**	**2,296**	**10,965**	**16,141**
Deferred Tax Asset/ (Liability)	93	52	57	84	89
Net block of tangible and intangible assets (including goodwill)	168	10,046	14,886	20,195	21,285
Current Assets	1,517	1,037	4,464	8,356	9,749
Current liability and provision	6,222	10,533	17,199	17,798	15,110
Net Current Assets	**(4,718)**	**(9,496)**	**(12,735)**	**(9,442)**	**(5,361)**
EPS - Basic (in ₹)	(40.04)	(2.93)	(10.86)	(14.62)	(21.36)
EPS - Diluted (in ₹)	(40.04)	(2.93)	(10.86)	(14.54)	(18.92)
Face value per Equity Share (in ₹)	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00

Statutory Reports

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The Board of Directors of SecureKloud Technologies Limited ("the Company") has pleasure in presenting the Forty First (41st) Annual Report on the business and operations for the year ended March 31, 2026 along with the Audited Financial Statements (Standalone and Consolidated).

Financial Performance

The financial performance of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 is summarized below:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Standalone		Consolidated	
	2025-26	2024-25	2025-26	2024-25
Revenue from operations	2,245	4,683	3,748	10,208
Other Income	127	170	166	178
Earnings Before Interest, Depreciation and Amortization	485	930	(335)	(65)
Interest	457	493	658	1,076
Depreciation and Amortization	107	254	146	790
Profit / (Loss) Before Tax (PBT) before Exceptional Item	(79)	182	(1,139)	(1,930)
Exceptional Item	(12,862)	1,081	(12,862)	-
Profit / (Loss) Before Tax (PBT) After Exceptional Item	(12,942)	(898)	(14,001)	(1,930)
Profit / (Loss) After Tax (PAT) before Minority Interest	(12,961)	(937)	(14,055)	(1,975)
Total other comprehensive income / (loss)	96	24	96	24
Total comprehensive income/ (loss) for the period	(12,865)	(913)	(13,960)	(1950)

The Standalone and Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2026 have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) as notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs and as amended from time to time.

Review of Business Operations & Performance

During the Financial Year 2025-26, the Company recorded consolidated revenue from operations of ₹ 3,748 lakhs, as against ₹ 10,208 lakhs in the previous Financial Year. The decline in consolidated revenue was primarily attributable to the derecognition of the healthcare business as a subsidiary during the year, pursuant to which the financial results of the healthcare entity were no longer consolidated with those of the Company. Consequently, the revenue attributable to the healthcare business, which was included in the consolidated financial statements in the previous Financial Year, was not included in the consolidated revenue for the current Financial Year.

The Company recorded a consolidated loss before tax of ₹ 14,001 lakhs during the Financial Year 2025-26, as compared to ₹ 1,930 lakhs in the Financial Year 2024-25. The higher loss during the year was principally due to the write-off of the investment in SecureKloud Technologies Inc.

On a standalone basis, the Company achieved revenue of ₹ 2,245 lakhs during the Financial Year 2025-26, as compared to ₹ 4,683 lakhs in the previous Financial Year. The Company reported a loss of ₹ 12,942 lakhs for the Financial Year 2025-26, as against a loss of ₹ 898 lakhs in the Financial Year 2024-25.

Management Discussion and Analysis

Management Discussion and Analysis as required under Schedule V of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("SEBI Listing Regulations") is provided separately as ***Annexure VI*** to this report.

Share Capital

The Company has only one class of equity shares of par value ₹ 5 each. The authorised share capital as on March 31, 2026 was ₹ 3,000 lakhs divided into 600 lakhs equity shares of ₹ 5 each. The paid-up share capital as on March 31, 2026 was ₹ 16,70,53,025 divided into 3,34,10,605 equity shares of ₹ 5 each.

Transfer to Reserve

Your Company has not made any transfer of amounts to General Reserve during the year.

Material Changes affecting the Financial Position of the Company

During the Financial Year, SecureKloud Technologies Inc., a material subsidiary of the Company incorporated in the United States of America (USA), filed a petition for bankruptcy under Chapter 7 of the United States Bankruptcy Code before the appropriate court in the District of Nevada, USA, in June 2025. The shareholders' approval in this regard was obtained at the Annual General Meeting of the Company held on September 29, 2025.

Upon due consideration of the petition and subsequent hearings, the Court issued a Final Decree on January 14, 2026, declaring that the estate of the debtor, SecureKloud Technologies Inc., had been fully administered. Consequently, the Company, SecureKloud Technologies Limited, is presently not in a position to recover the value of its investments in, or the outstanding receivables from, SecureKloud Technologies Inc., as its liabilities exceeded its assets, ultimately resulting in bankruptcy. Accordingly, the investments as well as the receivables have been written off during the year.

Dividend

Due to inadequacy of profits, the Board has not recommended any dividend for the Financial Year 2025-26.

Public Deposits

Your Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") (as amended) and the Rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable.

Pursuant to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notification amending the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014, the Company has filed with the Registrar of Companies (ROC) the requisite forms for outstanding receipt of money/ loan by the Company, which is not considered as deposits.

Transfer of Unclaimed Dividend to Investor Education and Protection Fund

There was no amount required to be transferred to Investor Education and Protection Fund during the year. Details of shares / dividend transferred to IEPF can be obtained by accessing the website of the Company at https://www.securekloud.com/details-of-unclaimed-dividend.

Particulars of Loans, Guarantees or Investments

During the Financial Year under review, the Company has not entered into any fresh transactions relating to loans, guarantees or investments covered under Section 186 of the Act. Accordingly, there are no new loans granted, guarantees provided, or investments made by the Company during the year requiring disclosure under the applicable provisions of the Act and the rules made thereunder.

Loans, guarantees and investments covered under Section 186 of the Act and Regulation 34(3) and Schedule V of the SEBI Listing Regulations form part of the notes to the financial statements provided in this Annual Report.

Unsecured Loan from Directors

During the year under review, the Company has not accepted any fresh unsecured loan from Mr. R. S. Ramani. However, the Company has received an additional unsecured loan of ₹7 lakhs from Mr. Suresh Venkatachari during the year. Accordingly, the outstanding unsecured loans from Directors as at March 31, 2026, are as under:

(₹ in Lakhs)

S.no	Name of the Director	Outstadning Value
1	Mr. R S Ramani	3,137
2	Mr. Suresh Venkatachari	14

Disclosure under Rule 8(5)(xii) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014

There was no instance of one-time settlement with any bank or financial institution.

Compliance Culture

Your Company continues to promote a culture in which compliance with laws, the internal regulations and market standards is seen as an integral part of doing business. At its core, compliance culture of the Company is guided and supported by many people to create an environment in which everyone can say and do the right thing. The Company believes that a successful compliance culture does not view training as a once and done exercise, but as a continual process aimed at closing knowledge gaps and upskilling employees.

Board and Committee Meetings
The Board met seven (7) times during the Financial Year 2025-26. The details regarding the Board meetings and Committee meetings are given separately in the report on Corporate Governance as ***Annexure III*** to this report. The gap intervening between two meetings of the Board is within the stipulated time frame prescribed in the Act and SEBI Listing Regulations.

Committees of the Board
As on March 31, 2026, the Board had three committees: Audit Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee, and Stakeholders Relationship Committee. All committees comprise only independent directors, one of whom is chosen as the Chairperson of the Committee.

During the year, all recommendations made by the committees were approved by the Board.

A detailed note on the powers, functions, composition, and meetings of the Committees of the Board held during the year are given in the Report in the Corporate Governance section forming part of the Annual Report.

Separate Meeting of Independent Directors
During the year, a separate meeting of Independent Directors was held on March 27, 2026. The Independent Directors actively participated and provided guidance to the Company in various spheres.

Nomination and Remuneration Policy
The Nomination and Remuneration Policy of the Company provides for the roles and responsibilities of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the criteria for evaluation of the Board and compensation of the Directors and senior management. Further, as per the policy, the said Committee identify potential candidates with integrity, possessing relevant skill set, expertise and experience for becoming members of the Board and determining the composition of the Board based on the need and requirements of the Company from time to time to bring out diversity in the Board and also identify persons to be recruited in the senior management of the Company and ensure the compensation packages and other human resource practices are effective in maintaining a competent workforce and make recommendations relating thereto. The remuneration policy is available on the website of the Company at https://www.securekloud.com/investor/policies/8_Nomination-and-Remuneration-Policy.pdf

Subsidiary Companies
The shares held by the Company in its Subsidiaries / Step-down Subsidiaries as on March 31, 2026 are as follows:

S. No	Name of the Company	Relationship	% of shares held	Remarks
1	SecureKloud Technologies Inc (USA)	Subsidiary	60.71%	The Company (SecureKloud Technologies Inc) is declared Bankrupt and the investments in the Company has been written off .
(a)	SecureKloud Technologies Inc (Canada)	Step-down subsidiary	SecureKloud Technologies Inc holds 100%	
(b)	Nexage Technologies Inc	Step-down subsidiary	SecureKloud Technologies Inc holds 100%	
2	Blockedge Technologies Inc	Subsidiary	100%	
3	Mentor Minds Solutions and Services Inc	Subsidiary	100%	
4	Healthcare Triangle Private Limited	Subsidiary	99.99%	

A statement under Section 129 (3) of the Act in form AOC-1 is attached as ***Annexure IV*** to this report.

Consolidated Accounts
The consolidated financial statements of the Company are prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 129 of the Act read with Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and Regulation 33 of SEBI Listing Regulations. The audited consolidated financial statements together with auditor's report form part of the Annual Report.

Conservation of Energy
As a software company, your Company's operations are not energy intensive. The Company uses energy-efficient computers and office equipment and remains committed to environmental protection and energy conservation by adopting technologies and practices that improve infrastructure efficiency.

The Company has implemented measures such as optimizing air-conditioning temperature settings, monitoring usage based on occupancy, making seasonal adjustments, and switching off unused lights and equipment on each floor. It also conducts regular checks to ensure monitors and machinery are powered down during non-operational hours and weekends, thereby reducing IT equipment power consumption.

Technology Absorption
The Company has always adopted the latest trends and best practices to build capability in new and emerging technologies. To encourage a culture of innovation in solving industry challenges, the Company strived to strengthen our collaboration with healthcare and life sciences enterprises and have institutionalized programs that encourage employees to contribute ideas. The company has used technology to improve the work experience of the resources and ensure efficient delivery to the customers by migrating critical applications to the cloud and ensuring adequate business continuity. The Company's operations do not require significant import of technology.

Foreign Exchange
(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
Earnings in foreign exchange	1,188.87	2,863.76
Foreign exchange outflow	-	-

Internal Finacial Controls
The Company has established an internal financial control framework, supported by policies and procedures appropriate to the size and nature of its operations, particularly in relation to financial reporting. In accordance with Rule 8(5)(viii) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, the Company has adequate internal control systems to monitor business processes, financial reporting and regulatory compliance, and such systems are operating effectively. These systems are periodically reviewed by the Audit Committee of the Board to identify deficiencies and ensure that timely corrective actions are taken to improve efficiency across all levels. The Committee also reviews the observations in the internal auditors' report, key issues and improvement areas, significant processes, and accounting policies.

Disclosure as required under Section 22 of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013
The Company has formulated a policy on prevention of sexual harassment at workplace and has put in place a redressal mechanism for resolving complaints received with respect to sexual harassment and discriminatory employment practices for all genders. The Company has constituted Internal Complaints Committee which is responsible for redressal of complaints related to sexual harassment.

Further disclosure under Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 has been provided in detail under the corporate governance report. The Policy is also uploaded on the website of the company which can be viewed by clicking
https://www.securekloud.com/investor/policies/Sexual-Harrasment-Prevention-Policy-and-Process-3.0.pdf

Disclosure under the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
Your Company is compliant with the statutory provisions of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.

Directors and Key Managerial Personnel
As on date of this report, the Board comprises of Seven (7) directors, out of which four (4) are Independent Directors and the Chairman of the Board is an Executive Director. The details of each member of the Board as on the date of this report forms part of Corporate Governance report. During the year under review, the following changes were made to the Board and Key Managerial Personnel:

Appointments:

- Mr. Venkatesh Rajaratnam was appointed as an Independent Director of the Company with effect from August 14, 2025.
- Mr. Duraiswamy Basuvaiah was appointed as an Independent Director of the Company with effect from February 12, 2026.
- Mrs. A.V.N. Srimathi was appointed as an Independent Director of the Company with effect from February 12, 2026.

Resignations

- Mr. V V Sampath Kumar resigned from the position of Independent Director with effect from August 13, 2025.
- Mrs. Panchi Samuthirakani resigned from the position of Independent Director with effect from December 31, 2025.

Further details are captured separately in the Corporate Governance report.

Director liable to retire by rotation

Pursuant to Section 152 of the Act, Mr. Vijaykumar Mayakesavan (DIN: 01896931), Non-Executive Director is liable to retire by rotation at the ensuing Annual General Meeting ("AGM") and being eligible, seeks re-appointment. The Board of Directors on the recommendation of Nomination and Remuneration Committee ('NRC'), recommended his re-appointment for consideration by the Members at the ensuing AGM.

The following are the Key Managerial Personnel (KMP's) of the Company as on March 31, 2026:

- Mr. Suresh Venkatachari, Chairman, Director and Chief Executive Officer
- Mr. Venkateswaran Krishnamurthy, Whole-time Director and Chief Revenue Officer
- Mr. Ramachandran Soundararajan Chief Financial Officer
- Mrs. Jayashree Vasudevan, Company Secretary & Compliance Officer

Brief resume and other details of the Directors being appointed/re-appointed at the ensuing AGM as stipulated under Secretarial Standard-2 issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India and Regulation 36 of the SEBI Listing Regulations, are separately disclosed in the Notice of ensuing AGM.

None of the Directors of the Company are disqualified as per the provisions of Section 164 of the Act. The Directors of the Company have made necessary disclosures under Section 184 and other relevant provisions of the Act.

Independent Directors

The Board of Directors of your Company comprises optimal number of Independent Directors. The following Non-Executive Directors are independent in terms of Regulation 16(1)(b) of the SEBI Listing Regulations and Section 149(6) of the Act:

1. Mrs. Jayanthi Talluri (DIN: 09272993)
2. Mr. Venkatesh Rajaratnam (DIN: 03595200)
3. Mr. Duraiswamy Basuvaiah (DIN: 09258691)
4. Mrs. A.V.N Srimathi (DIN: 08328823)

Declaration by Independent Directors

The Company has received declaration of independence from the Independent Directors under Section 149(7) of the Act and Regulation 16 (1) (b) and Regulation 25 of the SEBI Listing Regulations confirming that they meet the criteria of independence which has been duly evaluated by the Board. The Board is of the opinion that the Independent Directors of the Company possess requisite qualifications, experience and expertise and they hold highest standards of integrity (including the proficiency) and fulfils the conditions specified in the Act read with Rules made thereunder and SEBI Listing Regulations and are eligible & independent of the management. Further, all the independent directors have confirmed that they have registered themselves on the Independent Director's data bank maintained by the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs as mandated by Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014. The Independent Directors have complied with the code for Independent Directors prescribed in Schedule IV to the Act and in the opinion of the Board, the Independent Director(s) appointed during the year are persons of integrity, expertise and experience (including the proficiency).

Familiarization Program for Independent Directors

The Company has in place a familiarization program for its Independent Directors. The objective of the program is to familiarize Independent Directors on our Board with the business of the Company, industry in which the Company operates, business model, challenges etc. through various programs which includes interaction with subject matter experts within the Company, meetings with our business leads and functional heads on a regular basis.

The familiarization program and other disclosures as specified under the SEBI Listing Regulations is available on the Company's website and can be viewed at https://www.securekloud.com/investor/policies/3_Familiarisation-Program-for-Independent-Directors.pdf.

Particulars of Employees

The percentage increase in remuneration, ratio of remuneration of each Director and key managerial personnel to the median of employees' remuneration as required under Section 197 (12) of the Act, read with Rule 5 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, form part of ***Annexure II (a)*** to this report.

A statement containing names of top ten employees in terms of remuneration drawn and the particulars of employees as required under Section 197(12) of the Act read with Rule 5(2) and 5(3) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, is annexed to this Report as ***Annexure II (b)***.

Report on Corporate Governance

Pursuant to Regulation 34 (3) and Schedule V of SEBI Listing Regulations, the Corporate Governance report forms an integral part and has been enclosed as ***Annexure III*** to this report.

A Certificate from Veena & Co, Practicing Company Secretaries on the compliance with the conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated under the said Regulations is attached as ***Annexure III (c)*** to this Report.

Auditors

Statutory Audit

M/s. K. Gopal Rao & Co., Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No. 000956S), were appointed as the Statutory Auditors of the Company for a further term of five years, from the conclusion of the 40th Annual General Meeting (AGM) held on September 29, 2025, until the conclusion of the 45th AGM to be held in 2030. In accordance with Sections 139 and 141 of the Act and the Rules framed thereunder, the Company has received certificates from the Statutory Auditors confirming their eligibility to continue as auditors and that they have not incurred any disqualification after their appointment. The Auditors have also confirmed that they have undergone the peer review process of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) and hold a valid certificate issued by the Peer Review Board of the ICAI.

The Auditors' Report for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2026, does not contain any qualification, reservation, or adverse remark, except for the following, for which the Management's response has also been incorporated:

Observation	Management's Response
The condition of the Company indicates the existence of material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.	The Management has been taking steps to improve the business prospects, the topline and eventually the profits.

Their report is enclosed with the financial statements in this Annual Report.

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Secretarial Audit

Pursuant to provisions of Section 204 of the Act read with Rule 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, the Company engaged the services of Veena & Co, Practicing Company Secretaries, represented by Mrs. Balasubramanian Veena, to undertake the Secretarial Audit of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2026.

The Secretarial Audit Report is enclosed as ***Annexure I*** to this report.

Explanation/comments for qualification, reservation, adverse remark or disclaimer made by the Secretarial Auditor is given below:

Observation	Management's Response
The Company submitted its standalone financial results (in XBRL mode) for the quarter ended December 2025 on February 21, 2026, resulting in a delay of seven days beyond the statutory timeline prescribed under Regulation 33.	The delay in disclosure was unintentional. The Company had uploaded both Standalone as well as Consolidated XBRL documents on February 12, 2026. While doing so, the Consolidated XBRL was uploaded twice inadvertently. The Company had not noticed this error until pointed out by the Stock Exchange on February 21, 2026. Thus, the delay was only in filing the XBRL of Standalone Statements, while all the reports had been filed within time as PDF files.
The resignation of Mr. Sivakumar Natarajan, Chief Delivery Officer and Senior Management Personnel, effective February 13, 2026, was disclosed after a delay of 56 days, contrary to the timeline stipulated under Regulation 30.	The delay in disclosure was inadvertent. The Company has strengthened its internal compliance monitoring processes to ensure timely disclosures going forward.
The Company failed to intimate the stock exchanges about the penalty imposed by the GST authority vide its order dated Feburary 17, 2026, resulting in noncompliance with the disclosure requirements under Regulation 30 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015	The lapse in this instance occurred solely on account of an inadvertent clerical error in the order, wherein the relevant date of the order was printed erroneously as February 17, 2025, instead of February 17, 2026. It is hereby submitted that the error was neither deliberate nor intentional.

Internal Audit

M/s. K V Sudhakar, Chartered Accountants, are Internal Auditors of the Company. The Audit Committee determines the scope of internal Audit in line with regulatory and business requirements.

Cost Records and Cost Audit

Maintenance of cost records and requirements of cost audit as prescribed under the provisions of Section 148(1) of the Act are not applicable for the business activities carried out by the Company.

Reporting of Fraud

No instance of fraud committed against the Company by its officers or employees has been reported by either Statutory Auditor or by Secretarial Auditor during the year under review.

Secretarial Standards

The Company has complied with the applicable secretarial standards (SS 1) on meetings of Board of directors and (SS 2) on general meeting issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India as per Section 118(10) of the Act.

Extract of Annual Return

In accordance with Sections 134(3)(a) and 92(3) of the Act the draft annual return in form MGT-7 is placed on the website and can be viewed at https://www.securekloud.com/investor/annual-report/2025-2026/MGT7.pdf

Related Party Transactions

The Board of Directors has adopted an appropriate Related Party Transactions Policy to ensure appropriate approval, disclosure, and reporting of transactions between the Company and its related parties, as applicable. All contracts or arrangements with related parties entered into or modified during the Financial Year were on an arm's length basis and in the ordinary course of business. Details of related party transactions, as required under Indian Accounting Standard 24, are disclosed in Note Nos. 36 and 34 of the standalone and consolidated financial statements, respectively, forming part of this Annual Report. The Company's Related Party Transactions Policy, as adopted by the Board, is available on the Company's website and may be viewed at https://www.securekloud.com/investor/policies/7_Policy-on-Related-Party-Transactions.pdf

Particulars of contracts or arrangements with related parties referred to in Section 188(1) of the Act along with the justification for entering into such contracts or arrangements in Form AOC-2 is enclosed herewith as ***Annexure V***, forming part of this report.

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

The Board of Directors has approved a code of conduct and ethics in terms of Schedule V of the Act and SEBI Listing Regulation All the Board members and the Senior Management Personnel have confirmed compliance with the code for the year ended March 31, 2026. The Annual Report contains a declaration to this effect signed by the Chairman & Chief Executive Officer.

Details of Significant and Material orders passed by the Regulators or Courts or Tribunals

The list of orders passed by the regulatory authorities has been captured under a separate section in the corporate governance report.

Consequent to the SEBI Order dated December 16, 2022, the Company had made an appeal before the Securities Appellate Tribunal ("SAT"). During the Financial Year 2025-26, the Company received a recovery notice from SEBI for a sum of ₹ 400 Lakhs. Pending disposal of the appeal, the SAT directed the Company to remit 50% of the demand and granted a stay on the recovery of the balance amount. Accordingly, the Company remitted ₹ 200 Lakhs towards the demand in June 2025.

The final hearing of the appeal was held before the SAT on February 2, 2026, and the final order was pronounced on March 6, 2026. Pursuant to the said order, the appeals filed by the promoters were dismissed, while the Company's appeal was partly allowed to the extent that the recovery of ₹ 383 Lakhs from Mr. Suresh Venkatachari was set aside. Consequent to the SAT Order, the Company settled the balance demand along with the applicable interest in March 2026, and the matter stands fully settled.

Subsequent to the close of the financial year, the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI") passed an order dated July 31, 2026, in relation to proceedings concerning certain trading activities in the securities of the Company by the Promoters during the Financial Years 2017-18 & 2018-19.

Pursuant to the said order, SEBI has imposed a monetary penalty of ₹10 lakh each on the concerned Promoters and has restrained them from accessing the securities market and from buying, selling or otherwise dealing in securities, directly or indirectly, for a period of two years, in accordance with the terms of the order.

The aforesaid order pertains to the concerned Promoters in their individual capacity and, based on the assessment of the Company, does not have any material impact on the operations, financial position or going concern status of the Company.

Risk Management

Your Company implemented a risk management framework and has in place a mechanism to inform the Board members about risk management and minimization procedures and periodical review to ensure that risks are controlled by the framework.

Evaluation of Board's Performance

The performance of the Board was evaluated after seeking inputs from all the directors. The Board has carried out an evaluation of its own performance, committees as a whole, Independent and non-Independent Directors and that of its Directors individually. The manner in which the evaluation has been carried out is explained in the Corporate Governance Report. Detailed note on the composition of the Board and its Committees are provided in the Corporate Governance report.

Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code

During the year, there was no application made or any proceeding pending under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, hence the requirement to disclose the details of application made or proceeding pending at the end of Financial Year is not applicable.

Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR")

In the absence of adequate profits for the year an obligation towards CSR as mandated by Section 135 of the Act does not arise.

Software Technology Park

The Company is registered under the Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) Scheme, a 100% export-oriented scheme established to promote the development and export of computer software and related professional services. The scheme facilitates the export of software and professional services through communication links or physical media and provides an enabling framework for companies engaged in the technology and software sector.

The Company continues to leverage the benefits and infrastructure available under the STPI framework in support of its software development and export-oriented activities.

Directors & Officers Insurance Policy

Your Company has obtained Directors' and Officers' Liability Insurance ("D&O Insurance") for its Directors and officers. The insurance provides coverage against specified claims, liabilities, losses, costs and expenses that may arise in connection with the discharge of their duties and responsibilities in their capacity as Directors and officers of the Company, subject to the terms, conditions, exclusions and limits of the policy. The D&O Insurance is renewed annually and provides coverage for eligible claims arising during the policy period, in accordance with the terms of the insurance policy. The policy complies with the requirement of Regulation 25(10) of SEBI Listing Regulations.

Director's Responsibility Statement

In terms of Section 134 (5) of the Act, the Board of directors, to the best of their knowledge and ability, confirm:

i. That in the preparation of the annual accounts for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2026, the applicable accounting standards had been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures.

ii. The directors have selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that were reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of the Financial Year March 31, 2026, and of the profit or loss of the Company for the year under review.

iii. The directors have taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of this Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities.

iv. The directors have prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis.

v. The directors had laid down internal financial controls to be followed by the company and that such internal financial controls are adequate and were operating effectively; and

vi. The directors have devised proper system to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such system is adequate and operating effectively.

Acknowledgement and Appreciation

The directors also wish to thank all the employees for their contribution, support and continued commitment throughout the year. The directors take this opportunity to thank the shareholders, financial institutions, vendors, banks, customers, suppliers and regulatory and governmental authorities for their continued support to the Company.

For and on behalf of the Board,
SecureKloud Technologies Limited

	Suresh Venkatachari	**Venkateswaran Krishnamurthy**
	DIN: 00365522	DIN: 10886686
	Chairman, Director & Chief Executive Officer	Whole-time Director & Chief Revenue Officer
Place:	Kuala Lumpur	Chennai
Date:	August 10, 2026	August 10, 2026

Annexure - I

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT - MR-3

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

[Pursuant to section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule No.9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To

The Members
SECUREKLOUD TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED
CIN: L72300TN1993PLC101852
Regd. Office Address: Bascon Futura, SV, 5th Floor, 10/1, Venkatanarayana Road, Thygarayanagar, Chennai – 600017.

I have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by Securekloud Technologies Limited (hereinafter called "the company"). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided me a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/ statutory compliances and expressing my opinion thereon.

Based on my verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, I hereby report that in my opinion, the company has, during the audit period covering the Financial Year ended on March 31, 2026 complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder as specified otherwise and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter.

I have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the Financial Year ended on March 31, 2026 according to the provisions of:

i. The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made hereunder;
ii. The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made thereunder;
iii. The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-law framed thereunder;
iv. Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment and Overseas Direct Investment;
v. The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act'):

   a. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011;
   b. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;
   c. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 (Not Applicable during the Audit period);
   d. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021(Not Applicable during the Audit period);
   e. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Non-Convertible Securities) Regulations, 2021 (Not Applicable during the Audit period);
   f. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Act and dealing with client;
   g. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2021 (Not Applicable during the Audit period); and
   h. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buy-back of Securities) Regulations, 2018 (Not Applicable during the Audit period);
   i. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015;

I have also examined compliance with applicable clauses of the following:

i. Secretarial Standards with respect to Board Meetings (SS-1) and General Meetings (SS-2) issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI);
ii. The Listing Agreement entered into by the Company with BSE Limited and the National Stock Exchange of India Limited;

During the period under review the Company has complied with the provisions of the Acts, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards etc. mentioned above, except to the extent of the following:

i. The Company submitted its standalone financial results (in XBRL mode) for the quarter ended December 2025 on February 21, 2026, resulting in a delay of seven days beyond the statutory timeline prescribed under Regulation 33 of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

ii. The resignation of Mr. Sivakumar Natrajan, Chief Delivery Officer and Senior Management Personnel, effective February 13, 2026, was disclosed after a delay of 56 days, contrary to the timeline stipulated under Regulation 30 Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

iii. The Company failed to intimate the stock exchanges about the penalty imposed by the GST authority vide its order dated February 17, 2026, resulting in non-compliance with the disclosure requirements under Regulation 30 of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

I further report that, the compliance by the Company of applicable financial laws such as direct and indirect tax laws and maintenance of financial records and books of accounts have not been reviewed in this audit since the same have been subject to review by the statutory financial auditors, tax auditors, and other designated professionals.

I further report that there are systems and processes in the company commensurate with the size and operations of the company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

I further report that:

- The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.

- Adequate notice was provided to all Directors for convening Board Meetings. The agenda and detailed notes on agenda items were circulated at least seven days prior to the meetings. In certain exceptional cases, meetings were convened at shorter notice, for which the requisite consents of the Directors were duly obtained in accordance with applicable provisions. A well-defined process is in place for Directors to seek and obtain additional information or clarifications on agenda items before the meeting, thereby facilitating informed and meaningful participation in Board deliberations and decision-making.

- All decisions at Board Meetings and Committee Meetings are carried out unanimously as recorded in the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors or Committees of the Board, as the case may be.

I further report that during the period under review, the company has granted approval for filing the Bankruptcy by Securekloud Technologies Inc., (Subsidiary of the company) in USA.

Balasubramanian Veena
FCS No.: 10050; COP No.:12919
Peer Review No. : 2738/2022
UDIN : F010050H001025548

Place : Coimbatore
Date : August 5, 2026

Note: This report is to be read with our letter of even date which is annexed as Annexure A and forms an integral part of this report.

Annexure-A

To
The Members
SECUREKLOUD TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED
CIN: L72300TN1993PLC101852
Regd. Office Address: Bascon Futura, SV, 5th Floor, 10/1, Venkatanarayana Road, Thygarayanagar, Chennai - 600017

My report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

1. Maintenance of Secretarial records is the responsibility of the management of the Company. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on my audit.

2. I have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the Secretarial records. The verification was done on the test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in Secretarial records. I believe that the processes and practices, I followed provide a reasonable basis for my opinion.

3. I have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of accounts of the Company.

4. Wherever required, I have obtained the Management representation about compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happenings of events etc.

5. The compliance of the provisions of corporate and other applicable laws, rules and regulations, standards is the responsibility of the management. My examination was limited to the verification of procedures on random test basis.

6. The Secretarial Audit Report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

Balasubramanian Veena
FCS No.: 10050; COP No.:12919
Peer Review No. : 2738/2022
UDIN : F010050H001025548

Place : Coimbatore
Date : August 5, 2026

Note: This report is to be read with our letter of even date which is annexed as Annexure A and forms an integral part of this report.

Annexure II

a. Disclosure relating to Remuneration under Section 197(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5(1) of Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014

Name of Directors & Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)	Designation	Ratio of remuneration to median remuneration of employees	Increase in Remuneration over previous year (%)#
Mr. Venkateswaran Krishnamurthy	Whole-time Director and Chief Revenue Officer	15.25:1	-*
Mr. Vijaykumar Mayakesavan	Non-executive Director	0.07:1	(22.2)*
Ms. Jayanthi Talluri	Independent Director	0.22:1	-*
Mr. Venkatesh Rajaratnam	Independent Director	-#	-*
Mr. Duraiswamy Basuvaiah	Independent Director	-#	-*
Mrs. A.V.N Srimathi	Independent Director	-#	-*
Mr. V. V. Sampath Kumar	Independent Director	-#	-*
Ms. Panchi Samuthirakani	Independent Director	-#	-*
Mr. Ramachandran Soundararajan	Chief Financial Officer	8.56:1	-*
Ms. Jayashree Vasudevan	Company Secretary	3.98:1	29.41

$ For computation of "Increase in Remuneration over previous year", the figures of remuneration for the previous year have been re-casted to include contribution to approved pension funds. The % increase of remuneration is provided only for those directors and KMP who have drawn remuneration from the Company for full fiscal 2026 and full fiscal 2025.

#The ratio of remuneration to median remuneration of employees provided only for those directors and KMP who have drawn remuneration from the Company for the full fiscal 2026.

* Remuneration paid during the Financial Year 2025-26 is not comparable since the directors or KMP concerned were there only for part of the Financial Year 2024-25 and/or appointed / resigned during the current fiscal year.

- Percentage decrease in median remuneration of employees in the Financial Year: 15.69%
- Number of permanent employees on the rolls of the Company (as of March 31, 2026): 96
- The median remuneration of employees of the Company during the Financial Year 2026 (other than the managerial personnel) - ₹ 5,10,584
- Average increase in remuneration of the employees other than managerial personnel : 17%
- Percentage increase in the managerial remuneration: Nil
- The remuneration is in line with the remuneration policy of the company

For and on behalf of the Board,
SecureKloud Technologies Limited

	Suresh Venkatachari	Venkateswaran Krishnamurthy
	DIN: 00365522	DIN: 10886686
	Chairman, Director & Chief Executive Officer	Whole-time Director & Chief Revenue Officer
Place:	Kuala Lumpur	Chennai
Date:	August 10, 2026	August 10, 2026

b. Information as per Rule 5(2) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014

Top 10 employees in terms of salary drawn during the Financial Year 2025-2026

Sl. No.	Name of the employee	Date of joining	Gross Remuneration (₹. in lakhs)	Qualification	Age	Experience in years	Last Employment	Designation
1	Mr. Venkateswaran Krishnamurthy	13 May-24	77.86	B.Com., M.B.A. (Systems Mgmt)	52	28.2	Seqrite (Enterprise arm of QuickHeal LTD)	Whole-time Director & Chief Revenue Officer
2	Mr. Ramachandran Soundararajan	05-Feb-24	43.70	B.Com., C.A.	65	40	Siemens Gamesa Renewable Power Pvt Ltd	Chief Financial Officer
3	Mr. Jayakumar Karuppuswamy	11-Feb-09	39.90	B.E.(C.S.E.)	58	35.5	N.A	BD Delivery (Big Data Analytics)
4	Mr. Chandrankanth S	01-Mar-21	33.15	B.Tech.(I.T.)	38	10.2	Allgovision Tech. Pvt Ltd	Consultant - Data Science
5	Mr. Sriram Seshadri	02-Jan-17	28.28	B.Com.,PMP	60	38.5	Xchanging	Director Delivery (Cloud Managed Services)
6	Mr. Sebabrata Ghosh	18-Jan-16	28.27	B.Sc., M.Sc., M. Tech	35	10.6	N.A	Consultant - Data Science
7	Mrs. Jayashree Vasudevan	13-May-24	20.31	B.Com.(CS), M.Com(CS),ACS	32	7.0	Dynavision Limited	Company Secretary
8	Mr. Murali Krishnan Ravikumar	05-Jun-20	17.07	B.Com.,M.B.A.	44	21.1	Mobius Knowledge Services	AVP & Head – HR & Operations
9	Mr. Devendran Rajesh K	04-Apr-22	16.14	B.Tech. (I.T.)	38	17.3	Genxlead Retail Pvt Ltd	Consultant – Applications
10	Mr. Abhinav Sutradhar	01-Feb-22	13.75	B.E (C.S.E)	34	10.4	Genxlead Retail Pvt Ltd	Associate Consultant - Mobile Apps

Note:

The details in the above table are on accrual basis. The aforementioned employees have permanent employment contracts with the Company.

There was no employee who was in receipt of remuneration in that year which, in the aggregate, or as the case may be, at a rate which, in the aggregate, is in excess of that drawn by the managing director or whole-time director or manager. Employees mentioned above (other than whole-time director) are neither relatives of any directors of the Company, nor hold 2% or more of the paid-up equity share capital of the Company as per Clause (iii) of sub-rule (2) of Rule 5 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014

There were no employees who, being employed throughout the Financial Year, received remuneration of ₹ 102 Lakhs p.a., and there were no employees who were employed for a part of the Financial Year who received monthly remuneration of ₹ 8.5 Lakhs or above, during the Financial Year ended March 31, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board,
SecureKloud Technologies Limited

Suresh Venkatachari
DIN: 00365522
Chairman, Director &
Chief Executive Officer

Venkateswaran Krishnamurthy
DIN: 10886686
Whole-time Director
& Chief Revenue Officer

Place:	Kuala Lumpur	Chennai
Date:	August 10, 2026	August 10, 2026

Annexure III

Report on Corporate Governance

Pursuant to Regulation 34 read with Schedule V of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015

I. Company's Philosophy on Code of Corporate Governance

SecureKloud Technologies Limited ["the Company"] considers good corporate governance to be an essential framework of principles, processes, policies and systems that guides the conduct of the Company and supports responsible, transparent and ethical business practices. The Company believes that effective governance is fundamental to building and sustaining the confidence of stakeholders, strengthening organisational integrity and ensuring long-term value creation. The core elements of its governance philosophy include independence, transparency, accountability, responsibility, compliance, ethics, values and trust. These principles form the foundation of the Company's approach to decision-making, risk management, oversight and stakeholder engagement.

The Company is committed to maintaining governance practices that promote fairness, integrity, professionalism and accountability across all levels of the organisation. It has put in place appropriate systems and procedures to ensure that the Board of Directors is adequately informed, equipped and enabled to discharge its responsibilities effectively. The governance framework of the Company is designed to support strategic direction, prudent management, regulatory compliance and the creation of sustainable value for shareholders, employees, clients, investors and other stakeholders.

The Company continuously endeavours to align its performance objectives with sound governance standards and ethical conduct. It seeks to strengthen its governance culture by adopting transparent business practices, encouraging responsible empowerment, leveraging resources effectively and fostering innovation in its operations. The Company also recognises the importance of human capital and remains committed to nurturing the growth, development and engagement of its employees, who play a vital role in achieving organisational objectives.

The Company is guided by the belief that a strong and consistent relationship between culture, strategy and governance contributes to improved financial performance, enhanced employee engagement, ethical behaviour and greater stakeholder satisfaction. A sustained commitment to good corporate governance enables the Company to operate with credibility, build trust, enhance its competitive position and support long-term sustainability.

The Company is committed to complying with the corporate governance requirements prescribed under the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, and endeavours to conduct its affairs in a transparent, ethical and accountable manner.

A. Employees and their Families

The Company recognises that its employees are central to its growth, performance and long-term success. Their expertise, commitment, efficiency and dedication enable the Company to achieve its business objectives and deliver value to its stakeholders. Senior employees contribute significantly to the formulation of strategic priorities, business approach and operational oversight. The Company also acknowledges the important support extended by employees' families and remains mindful of its responsibility towards their overall well-being.

B. Clients

The Company's clients are integral to its business and revenue generation. Client satisfaction, trust and sustained engagement remain key focus areas of the Company's operations. The Company strives to understand client requirements, deliver on its commitments and build long-term relationships based on reliability, service quality and mutual success.

C. Business policies

The Company has adopted various business policies that provide a structured framework for ethical, transparent and responsible conduct. These policies cover, among other matters, fair market practices, handling of inside information, maintenance of financial records and accounting integrity, external communications, workplace ethics, personal conduct, prevention of sexual harassment and the whistle blower mechanism.

D. Separation of the board's supervisory role from executive management

Consistent with recognised governance practices, the Company maintains a clear distinction between the supervisory role of the Board and the responsibilities of executive management. This separation supports effective oversight, accountability and balanced decision-making.

E. Shareowners/Investors

Shareowners and investors are key stakeholders of the Company. The Company recognises their investment and confidence and considers it its responsibility to protect their interests, enhance shareholder value and provide fair and transparent disclosures on its performance and governance practices.

F. Compliance management

The Company's compliance management framework is designed to ensure adherence to applicable laws, regulations and internal policies. It includes identifying statutory and regulatory requirements, assessing compliance status, formulating and implementing appropriate policies and controls, and undertaking continuous monitoring and review. An effective compliance framework helps minimise legal, financial and reputational risks while promoting a culture of ethics, accountability and responsible governance. Our compliance management systems are robust and tight enough to ensure that all kinds of compliance requirements are effectively managed without any exceptions and deviations. Culture of compliance is considered a way of life and the organization has a zero-tolerance policy for non-compliances.

II. Board of Directors

a. Composition of the Board and category of Directors

The Board comprises of Seven directors out of which Two Executive Directors, One Non-executive Director and Four Independent Directors including a woman director. The Chairman of the Board is an Executive Director. All the directors on the Board are highly experienced in their respective fields. The Board has an appropriate mix of Executive, Non-Executive and Independent Directors to maintain its independence. The Board periodically evaluates the need for change in its size and composition. The number of directorship and committee positions held by the directors are within the permissible limits under the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("SEBI Listing Regulations") and Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act").

The composition and designation of the Directors during the Financial Year 2025-26 including their directorships in other companies are stated hereunder:

S. No	Name of Director and DIN	Category	Number of other Directorships held in other companies (Including this company)*	Number of committee membership held in other public companies (limited to only audit and stakeholder relationship committees) (Including this company)		Number and % of equity shares held in the Company
				As Chairperson	As Member	
1	Mr. Suresh Venkatachari (00365522)	Chairman, Promoter, Chief Executive Director, & Chief Executive Officer	1	Nil	Nil	1,40,74,703 (42.13%)
2	Mr. Venkateswaran Krishnamurthy (10886686)	Whole-time Director and Chief Revenue Officer	2	Nil	Nil	0
3	Mr. Vijaykumar Mayakesavan (01896931)	Non-executive, Non-Independent Director	1	Nil	Nil	0
4	Mrs. Jayanthi Talluri (09272993)	Non-executive, Independent Director	6	2	6	0
5	Mr. Venkatesh Rajaratnam (03595200)	Non-executive, Independent Director	4	Nil	2	0
6	Mr. Duraiswamy Basuvaiah (09258691)	Non-executive, Independent Director	3	3	6	0
7	Mrs. A.V.N Srimathi (08328823)	Non-executive, Independent Director	2	2	2	0

**Includes only Indian entities*

b) Appointment/ Cessation of Directors during the Financial Year 2025-26

- Mr. V V Sampath Kumar (DIN: 00879266), resigned as the Independent Director with effect from August 13, 2025 due to his increasing personal / professional commitments and received confirmation that there are no other material reasons other than the provided reason.
- Mr. Venkatesh Rajaratnam (DIN: 03595200) was appointed as an Independent Director with effect from August 14, 2025.
- Mrs. Panchi Samuthirakani (DIN: 09205373) resigned as the Independent Director with effect from December 31, 2025 due to personal reasons and preoccupations and received confirmation that there are no other material reasons other than the provided reason.
- Mr. Duraiswamy Basuvaiah (DIN: 09258691) and Mrs. A.V.N Srimathi (DIN: 08328823) were appointed as Independent Directors with effect from February 12, 2026.

c) Appointment/ Cessation of Directors after March 31, 2026 until the date of the Report: NIL

d) Directorship in other listed entities as on March 31, 2026

Mrs. Jayanthi Talluri is an independent director in another listed entities viz., Refex Renewables Infrastructure Limited, Crescents Capital Limited (Formerly known as Som Datt Finance Corporation Limited) and International Conveyors Limited.

Mr. Duraiswamy Basuvaiah is an Independent Director of California Software Company Limited and Panafic Industrials Limited.

Mrs. A.V.N Srimathi is an Independent Director of California Software Company Limited.

e) Disclosure of relationship between Directors inter-se

Mr. Duraiswamy Basuvaiah, Independent Director and Mrs. A.V.N Srimathi, Independent Director, hold common directorship in California Software Company Limited, an Indian Listed Company.

f) Core skills/expertise/competencies of the Board of Directors, identified as required in the context of its business and sectors for it to function effectively and those actually available with the board

Name of the Director	Interpersonal skills and personal qualities and values	Information Technology business and industry knowledge	Legal, Regulatory and Financial Knowledge	Strategic and analytical mindset	Leadership, Management and Governance
Mr. Suresh Venkatachari	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Venkateswaran Krishnamurthy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Vijaykumar Mayakesavan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mrs. Jayanthi Talluri	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. V V Sampath Kumar	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mrs. Panchi Samuthirakani	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Venkatesh Rajaratnam	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Duraiswamy Basuvaiah	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mrs. A.V.N Srimathi	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

g) Attendance of Directors at the Board Meeting and Annual General Meeting

During the Financial Year 2025-26, Seven Board Meetings were held i.e., May 26, 2025; May 30, 2025; June 10, 2025; August 14, 2025; November 14, 2025; February 12, 2026 and March 27, 2026.

Name of the Director	Board Meetings entitled to attend	Board Meetings attended	Whether present at AGM held on September 29, 2025
Mr. Suresh Venkatachari	7	7	Yes
Mr. Venkateswaran Krishnamurthy	7	7	Yes
Mr. Vijaykumar Mayakesavan	7	7	Yes
Mrs. Jayanthi Talluri	7	7	Yes
Mr. V V Sampath Kumar [1]	3	1	NA
Mrs. Panchi Samuthirakani [2]	5	4	Yes
Mr. Venkatesh Rajaratnam [3]	3	3	Yes
Mr. Duraiswamy Basuvaiah [4]	1	1	NA
Mrs. A.V.N Srimathi [5]	1	1	NA

h) Independent Directors

The Board is of the opinion that the independent directors fulfil the conditions specified in the Act and SEBI Listing Regulations and that they are independent of the management.

During the Financial Year 2025-26, all the independent directors met on March 27, 2026 without the presence of the non-independent directors and management team; in accordance with Section 149(8) and Schedule IV of the Act.

The familiarization program and other disclosures as specified under SEBI Listing Regulations is available on the Company's website at https://www.securekloud.com/investor/policies/3_Familiarisation-Program-for-Independent-Directors.pdf

i) CEO/CFO Certification

As required under Regulation 17(8) of SEBI Listing Regulations, CEO/CFO have certified to the board that the financial statements for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2026, do not contain any untrue statements and that these statements represent a true and fair view of the Company's affairs and other matters as specified thereunder. A copy of the certificate is attached as **Annexure A** to this report.

j) Code of Conduct for Directors and Senior Management

The Company has adopted a code of conduct for the Board of Directors and Senior Management Personnel to ensure that the business of the Company is conducted with the highest standards of ethics and values in accordance with the applicable laws, regulations and rules and is critical to the success of the Company. The Code is available on the Company's website at https://www.securekloud.com/investor/policies/code-of-conduct-for-board-of-directors-and-senior-management.pdf

All the board members and senior management personnel have affirmed compliance with the Code. A declaration signed by the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer to this effect is enclosed as part of **Annexure B** to this Report.

III. Audit Committee

a) Terms of Reference

- The committee acts as a link between the board, the statutory auditors and the internal auditors.
- The role of the audit committee includes overseeing the financial reporting process and disclosure of financial information, review of financial statements, adequacy of internal financial controls and risk management systems, review and approval of transactions with related parties, whistle blower policy, monitoring the usage of funds from issue proceeds, review the financial statements.
- The committee also verifies the adequacy in the systems for internal controls, to grant approvals for related party transactions which are in the ordinary course of business and on an arm's length basis, scrutiny of inter-corporate loans and investments, besides recommending the appointment / removal of the statutory auditors, the internal auditors and fixing their remuneration and review of the effectiveness of audit process.
- Reviewing the findings of any internal examinations by the internal auditors into matters where there is suspected fraud or irregularity or a failure of internal control systems of a material nature and reporting the matter to the Board.

[1] Resigned w.e.f August 13, 2025
[2] Resigned w.e.f December 31, 2025
[3] Appointed w.e.f August 14, 2025
[4] Appointed w.e.f February 12, 2026
[5] Appointed w.e.f February 12, 2026

- Discussing with statutory auditors before the audit commences, about the nature and scope of audit as well as post-audit discussion to ascertain any area of concern.
- To discuss with the management, the senior internal audit executives and the auditor/s the Company's major risk exposures, guidelines and policies.
- Approval of appointment of chief financial officer (CFO) of the Company
- Review and monitor the auditor's independence, performance and effectiveness of audit process.
- Valuation of undertakings or assets of the Company, wherever it is necessary.
- To review the financial statements the investments made by the unlisted subsidiary Company. Carrying out any other function as is mentioned in the terms of reference of the audit committee.
- Approval of appointment of Chief Financial Officer (CFO) of the Company
- Review and monitor the auditor's independence, performance and effectiveness of audit process.
- Valuation of undertakings or assets of the Company, wherever it is necessary.
- To review the financial statements the investments made by the unlisted subsidiary Company. Carrying out any other function as it is mentioned in the terms of reference of the audit committee.

The Audit Committee met and reported key issues to the board of directors and duly complied with the necessary guidelines. All the members including the Chairperson have adequate financial and accounting knowledge.

The committee's constitution and terms of reference are in compliance of the Act, read with Regulation 18 and Schedule II of the SEBI Listing Regulations as amended from time to time.

The Chairperson of the Audit Committee was present at the last annual general meeting held on Monday, September 29, 2025.

b) Number of Meetings
During the Financial Year 2025-26 Six meetings were held i.e., on May 30, 2025; June 10, 2025; August 14, 2025; November 14, 2025; February 12, 2026 and March 27, 2026.

c) Composition of the Committee and Meetings attended by each member

Name of the Member	Category	Position	Meetings	
			Held during tenure	Attended
Mrs. Jayanthi Talluri	Independent Director	Chairperson	6	6
Mr. Venkatesh Rajaratnam	Independent Director	Member (w.e.f. August 14, 2025)	3	3
Mr. Duraiswamy Basuvaiah	Independent Director	Member (w.e.f. February 12, 2026)	1	1
Mrs. Panchi Samuthirakani	Independent Director	Member (until December 31, 2025)	4	3
Mr. V. V. Sampath Kumar	Independent Director	Member (until August 13, 2025)	2	1

IV. Nomination and Remuneration Committee
a) Terms of Reference
The Nomination and Remuneration Committee is responsible for evaluating the balance of skills, experience, independence, diversity and knowledge on the board and for drawing up selection criteria, ongoing succession planning and appointment procedures for both internal and external appointments. The role of nomination and remuneration committee, inter-alia, includes:

- Determine/recommend the criteria for appointment of executive, non-executive and independent directors to the board.
- Determine/recommend the criteria for qualifications, positive attributes and independence of Director.
- Review and determine all elements of remuneration package of all the executive directors and key managerial personnel, i.e., salary, benefits, bonuses, stock options, pension etc.

- Formulate criteria and carry out evaluation of each director's performance and performance of the Board as a whole.
- Recommend to the board, all remunerations, in whatever form, payable to senior management.
- Oversee the Company's nomination process for the KMP and senior management and identify through a comprehensive selection process, individuals qualified to serve as directors, KMP and senior management consistent with the criteria approved by the Board.
- Recommend the appointment and removal of directors, for approval at the AGM.
- Leadership development and succession planning of the organization.
- Develop and maintain corporate governance policies applicable to the Company.
- Devise a policy on Board diversity and sustainability.

b) Number of Meetings
During the Financial Year 2025-26, four meetings were held i.e., on August 14, 2025; November 14, 2025, February 12, 2026 and March 27, 2026.

Composition of the Committee and Meetings attended by each member

Name of the Member	Category	Position	Meetings	
			Held during tenure	Attended
Mr. Venkatesh Rajaratnam	Independent Director	Chairperson (w.e.f. August 14, 2025)	3	3
Mrs. Jayanthi Talluri	Independent Director	Member	4	4
Mrs. A.V.N Srimathi	Independent Director	Member (w.e.f. February 12, 2026)	1	1
Mrs. Panchi Samuthirakani	Independent Director	Member (until December 31, 2025)	2	1
Mr. V. V. Sampath Kumar	Independent Director	Chairperson (until August 13, 2025)	0	0

d) Performance Evaluation Criteria for the Independent Directors
The Company has established a process for evaluating the Board, its committees and the performance of individual directors. The evaluation criteria include, among other matters, the Board's structure, directors' qualifications, experience and competencies, Board diversity, effectiveness of Board processes, quality of information flow and functioning, Board culture and dynamics, relationship between the Board and management, regularity and frequency of meetings, quality of discussions and dissent, corporate culture and values, governance and compliance, and risk evaluation. These criteria are based on the Guidance Note on Board Evaluation issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India on January 5, 2017. The evaluation process is conducted and monitored by the Chairperson of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC), in consultation with the committee members. Based on feedback received from each director, the Chairperson of the NRC holds one-on-one discussions with them. The Committee then briefs the Chairman of the Board on the outcome, which is subsequently discussed at the Board meeting. The performance of the independent directors was also reviewed by the Board.

V. Stakeholder Relationship Committee
a) Terms of Reference
The role of stakeholders' relationship committee includes resolving the grievances of shareholders, ensuring expeditious share transfer process in line with the proceedings of the share transfer committee, evaluating performance and service standards of the registrar and share transfer agent of the Company.

The committee has periodic interactions with the representatives of the registrar and transfer agent of the Company. SEBI, the capital market regulator had issued guidelines and undertaken several measures for raising Industry standards for registrar and transfer agent to facilitate effective shareholder service. In order to ensure this compliance, the Company had invited the registrar and transfer agent to join the committee meeting to share the actions taken on the same.

b) Number of Meetings
During the Financial Year 2025-26, two meetings were held i.e. June 12, 2025 and March 27, 2026.

c) Composition of the Committee and Meetings attended by each member

Name of the Member	Category	Position	Meetings	
			Held during tenure	Attended
Mr. Duraiswamy Basuvaiah	Independent Director	Chairperson (w.e.f. February 12, 2026)	1	1
Mrs. Jayanthi Talluri	Independent Director	Member	2	2
Mr. Venkatesh Rajaratnam	Independent Director	Member (w.e.f. August 14, 2025)	1	1
Mrs. Panchi Samuthirakani	Independent Director	Chairperson (until December 31, 2025)	1	0
Mr. V. V. Sampath Kumar	Independent Director	Member (until August 13, 2025)	1	1

d) Details of shareholder complaints

i. Number of shareholders complaints received upto March 31, 2026: Nil

ii. Number of shareholders complaints not resolved upto March 31, 2026: Nil

iii. Number of pending complaints as on March 31, 2026: Nil

e) Name and designation of compliance officer – Mrs. Jayashree Vasudevan, Company Secretary

VI. Remuneration to Directors

a) Criteria of making payment to Non-executive Directors and Executive Directors

Non-executive directors are paid sitting fees for attending the meetings of the Board and of the Committees of which they are members. The Directors are paid at a rate of ₹ 5,000 per Board Meeting. For the Audit Committee Meetings, the members are paid ₹ 5,000 per meeting and the Chairperson of the Audit Committee is paid ₹ 10,000 per meeting. With respect to the Nomination and Remuneration Committee Meeting and Stakeholder Relationship Committee Meeting, the Members of the Committee are paid ₹ 2,500 per meeting.

Executive Directors are paid remuneration in accordance with the terms of their appointment and the remuneration approved by the Board and the Shareholders, as applicable, and in compliance with the applicable statutory requirements. Any revision in remuneration, wherever applicable, is recommended by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee to the Board for its consideration, taking into account the performance of the Executive Directors and the performance of the Company. Perquisites, performance-linked incentives and retirement benefits, wherever applicable, are provided in accordance with the terms of appointment and the applicable remuneration and compensation policies of the Company.

b) Sitting fees paid to Independent Directors during the Financial Year 2025-26

Details of sitting fees paid to Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors during the Financial Year 2025-26 is as follows:

(in ₹)

Name of the Director	Sitting Fees
Mr. Vijaykumar Mayakesavan	35,000
Mr. V. V. Sampath Kumar	17,500
Mrs. Panchi Samuthirakani	37,500
Mrs. Jayanthi Talluri	1,10,000
Mr. Venkatesh Rajaratnam	40,000
Mr. Duraiswamy Basuvaiah	12,500
Mrs. A.V.N Srimathi	7,500

c) Remuneration paid to Executive Directors

Details of the remuneration of the executive director for the year ended March 31, 2026 is as follows: (₹ in Lakhs)

Name of the Director	Salary	Performance Linked Bonus	Perquisites and Contributions	Total (in ₹)
Mr. Venkateswaran Krishnamurthy	77.86	-	0.22	78.06

VII. Senior Management

A. Particulars of senior management including changes therein since the close of the previous Financial Year:

Name of employee	Designation
Mr. Suresh Venkatachari	Chairman, Director & Chief Executive Officer
Mr. Venkateswaran Krishnamurthy	Whole-time Director & Chief Revenue Officer
Mr. Ramachandran S	Chief Financial Officer
Mr. Sivakumar Natarajan[6]	Chief Delivery Officer
Mr. Jayakumar Karuppasamy	BD Delivery (Big Data Analytics)
Mr. Sriram Seshadri	DirectorDelivery (Cloud Managed Services)
Mr. Murali Krishnan Ravikumar[7]	AVP & Head – HR & Operations
Mrs. Jayashree Vasudevan	Company Secretary

VIII. General Body Meetings

a) Annual General Meetings

The Annual General Meetings of the Company were held at the registered office of the Company either through video conference or through physical presence. Details of the last three AGMs held are as below:

Financial Year	Date	Time (IST)	Mode of Meeting
2022-23	September 26, 2023	11.00 am	VC/OAVM
2023-24	September 30, 2024	11.00 am	VC/OAVM
2024-25	September 29, 2025	11.00 am	VC/OAVM

b) Details of Special Resolutions passed in the previous 3 AGM's

Date of AGM	
September 29, 2025 (Monday)	• Appointment of Mr. Venkatesh Rajaratnam (DIN: 03595200) as a Non-Executive and Independent Director for a term of five years w.e.f. August 14, 2025. • Approval under Section 180(1)(a) of the Act and Reg 23, 24(5) & 24(6) of SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, to sell and dispose of assets of the Company held in/of Securekloud Technologies Inc. ("Subsidiary") • Approval of raising Capital and / or listing of QuantumNexis Inc,. USA an overseas step down subsidiary and consequential possible cessation of control in the step down subsidiary.
September 30, 2024 (Tuesday)	• Nil
September 26, 2023 (Tuesday)	• Appointment of Mrs. Panchi Samuthirakani (DIN: 09205373) as a non-executive and independent director

[6]Resigned w.e.f Feburay 17, 2026

[7]Appointed as Senior Management Personnel w.e.f Feburary 12, 2026

c) Postal Ballot

During the financial year 2025-26, no Postal Ballot was conducted by the Company and no resolution was passed through Postal Ballot.

Subsequent to the end of the financial year, the Company conducted a Postal Ballot through remote e-voting for seeking approval of the Members for the following Special Resolution(s):

Date of postal ballot notice	Resolution passed	Voting results	Approval date	Scrutinizer	Link for postal ballot notice and results
March 27, 2026	i) Approval of appointment of Mr. Duraiswamy Basuvaiah (DIN: 09258691) as a Non-executive and Independent Director for a term of 5 consecutive years w.e.f. February 12, 2026.	Voting in Favour: 99.96% Voting against: 0.04%	May 6, 2026	Mr. Jayanth Vishwanathan RBJV & Associates (Firm Reg No. P2016TN053800)	Notice: https://www.securekloud.com/investor/annual-report/2026-2027/Postal-ballot-notice-appointment.pdf
	ii) Approval of appointment of Mrs. Annaganalaur Srimathi Venkata Narayanan (DIN: 08328823) as a Non-executive and Independent Director for a term of 5 consecutive years w.e.f. February 12, 2026.	Voting in Favour: 99.96% Voting against: 0.04%			Results: https://www.securekloud.com/investor/annual-report/2026-2027/Postal-ballot-outcome.pdf

Procedure for postal ballot

The postal ballot was carried out in compliance with the provisions of Section 108 and 110 of the Act, Rule 20 and 22 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014, and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Act and the Rules, General Circular No. 09/2023 dated September 25, 2023 read with earlier Circulars issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Regulation 44 of SEBI Listing Regulations, Secretarial Standard on General Meetings ("SS-2") issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India and other applicable laws, rules and regulations (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment(s) thereof for the time being in force and as amended from time to time).

Details of special resolution proposed to be transacted through postal ballot

None of the businesses proposed to be transacted at the ensuing AGM requires passing of a special resolution through postal ballot.

IX. Means of Communication

The Company makes prompt communication to all its stakeholders through multiple channels of communication:

a) Quarterly results: The financial results of the Company (standalone and consolidated) are submitted to the BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited through the respective portals. The above results are also hosted on the Company website at https://www.securekloud.com/financial-results

b) Newspapers wherein results normally published: As stipulated under the SEBI Listing Regulations, the quarterly results are published in English national (Business Standard) newspaper and in one Tamil newspaper (Makkal Kural) within 48 hours of the conclusion of the Board Meeting at which the results are approved. The same can be accessed at the website of the Company at https://www.securekloud.com/press-release

c) Website: The Company contains a separate Section "INVESTORS" where Investor related details as stipulated under Regulation 46 read with Regulation 62 of the SEBI Listing Regulations and the same can be accessed at on the website of the Company which can be available at https://www.securekloud.com/investors

d) Press Releases: The press releases are disclosed on our website at https://www.securekloud.com/press-release

e) Investor Presentations: The presentations whenever made to analysts and investors from time to time are also displayed on the website of the Company which can be viewed at https://www.securekloud.com/investor-presentation

X. General Shareholder Information

General shareholder information is provided under **Annexure E** to this report.

XI. Other Disclosures

a) Disclosures on materially significant related party transactions that may have potential conflict with the interest of listed entity at large.

All the Material Related Party Transactions have been listed out under AOC-2 which forms part of this report as ***Annexure V.***

b) Details of non-compliance by the Company, penalties, strictures imposed on the Company by the Stock Exchanges or SEBI or any statutory authority, on any matter related to capital markets, during the last three years

S. No	Authority	Details of violations	Action Taken	Amount of Penalty/ Directions issued (in ₹)
1	Stock Exchanges (BSE & NSE)	Non-compliance of Regulation 23(9)	The Stock exchanges had issued a notice levying penalty notice for Non-compliance of Regulation 23(9) during the FY 2024-25	BSE: ₹ 5,000 + GST NSE: ₹ 5,000 + GST
2	SEBI	• Prior approval of material related party transactions not obtained from the audit committee pertaining to Financial Year 2017-18 and 2018-19. • Composition of the board and committees impaired due to non-independence of independent directors. • Non-disclosure of initiation of forensic audit by SEBI	SEBI issued a show cause notice to the Company on June 21, 2022. Subsequently, an order was passed on September 14, 2022 levying a penalty of ₹ 25,00,000 for the alleged violations. The Company appealed before the Hon'ble Securities Appellate Tribunal; and an order was passed on June 12, 2023 wherein the penalty has been reduced to ₹ 10,00,000. In turn the SEBI has filed with Supreme court challenging the order passed by SAT dated June 12, 2023. The matter is still pending.	10,00,000

3	SEBI	• Allegations in manipulation of books of accounts or financial statements: • Allegations with respect to overstatement of revenue and receivables • Allegations with respect to overstatement of expenses and payables • Allegations with respect to overstatement of fixed assets and overstatement of consultancy charges • Disclosing false and manipulated accounts • Allegation of siphoning of funds of ₹ 3.83 crores • Other allegations: • Non-disclosure of initiation of forensic audit • Violations with respect to related party disclosures • False disclosures in quarterly disclosures • Delay in submission of information • Non-cooperation by the Company in investigation • False submissions to SEBI during the course of investigation	SEBI issued an interim order cum show cause notice on August 04, 2022. After representations and submissions, SEBI issued the final order on December 16, 2022, penalizing the Company and also issued certain directions: • Restrained from accessing the securities market in any manner whatsoever, and further prohibited from buying, selling or otherwise dealing in securities, directly or indirectly, in any manner, whatsoever, for a period of three years from the date of coming into force of this order. • Company is prohibited from being associated with the securities market in any manner whatsoever, including as a director or key managerial personnel in a listed company or an intermediary registered with SEBI, for a period of one year, from the date of coming into force of this direction. • Company is hereby directed, to undertake the measure to bring back or recover ₹ 3.83 crore from Mr. Suresh Venkatachari within a period of one year. The present directors of the Company shall take appropriate steps for the compliance of this direction by the company and the audit committee shall report the progress of the same to the Board of Directors of the Company. • The Company filed an appeal in the year 2023. • The Hon'ble Securities Appellate Tribunal partly allowed the company's appeal to the extent that the recovery of ₹ 383 Lakhs from Mr. Suresh Venkatachari was set aside	4,00,00,000

c) Vigil Mechanism/ Whistle Blower Policy

The Company has adopted a whistleblower mechanism as a channel to report concerns about unethical behaviour, actual or suspected fraud, fraudulent financial or other information to the stakeholders, reporting of instance(s) of leak or suspected leak of unpublished price sensitive information or violation of the Company's code of conduct and ethics. Accordingly, the Company has established a vigil mechanism/whistle blower policy as per Section 177(10) of the Act read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Meetings of Board and its powers) Rules, 2014, Regulation 22 of the SEBI Listing Regulations and Regulation 9A of the SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015 for Directors and employees to report with genuine concerns. Further, your Company has prohibited discrimination, retaliation, or harassment of any kind against any employee who reports under the vigil mechanism or participates in the investigation. No personnel have been denied access to the audit committee.

Awareness of the policy is created by, inter-alia, sending group mailers highlighting actions taken by the Company against the errant employees. Also, the whistle blower policy is also hosted on the website of the Company at https://www.securekloud.com/investor/policies/10_Whistle-Blower-Policy.pdf

d) Details of compliance with mandatory requirements and adoption of the non-mandatory requirements

Mandatory requirements
The Company has complied with all the mandatory requirements of the SEBI Listing Regulations.

Discretionary requirements
- The auditors' report on the financial statements of the Company are unmodified.
- Internal auditors of the Company make quarterly presentations to the Audit Committee on their reports.

e) Weblink for policy to determine material subsidiary
https://www.securekloud.com/investor/policies/5_Policy-on-Material-Subsidiary.pdf

f) Weblink for policy dealing with material related party transactions.
https://www.securekloud.com/investor/policies/7_Policy-on-Related-Party-Transactions.pdf

g) Disclosure of Commodity price risks and commodity hedging activities
The Company does not deal in commodities and hence the disclosure pursuant to SEBI Listing Regulations is not applicable.

h) Details of utilization of funds raised through preferential allotment or qualified institutional placements as specified under Regulation 32(7A) of SEBI Listing Regulations
During the Financial Year 2025-26, no funds were raised through preferential allotment or qualified institutional placements.

i) Certificate from Practicing Company Secretary on Non-Disqualification of Directors
The Company has obtained a certificate from a Practicing Company Secretary that none of the Directors on the Board of the Company have been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as directors of companies by the SEBI/ Ministry of Corporate Affairs or any such statutory authority in accordance with SEBI Listing Regulations. Copy of the certificate is attached as **Annexure D.**

j) Recommendation of Committees
During the Financial Year ended March 31, 2026, the Board of Directors of the Company had accepted recommendation of all the committees of the Board, which were mandatorily required.

k) Auditor's Remuneration
The details of total fees for all services paid by the Company during Financial Year 2025-26, to the statutory auditors are as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Amount
Payment towards statutory audit fees including out of pocket expenses	25.00
Other Services	0.65

l) Disclosure as required under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013
The Company has constituted an Internal Complaints Committee, under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. The Company's process ensures complete anonymity and confidentiality of information. Adequate workshops and awareness programmes against sexual harassment are conducted across the organization. The Company has in place a policy on prevention of sexual harassment (POSH) in line with the requirements of the sexual harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. Frequent communication of this policy is done in assimilation programmes and at regular intervals. The policy is also uploaded on the website of the company which can be viewed at https://www.securekloud.com/investor/policies/Sexual-Harrasment-Prevention-Policy-and-Process-3.0.pdf

Details of sexual harassment complaints received:
(i) No. of complaints received during Financial Year 2025-26: Nil
(ii) No. of complaints disposed of during Financial Year 2025-26: Nil
(iii) No. of complaints pending as on end of the Financial Year 2025-26: Nil

m) Disclosure of Loans and advances in the nature of loans to firms/companies in which Directors are interested:
Not applicable for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2026

XII. Non-compliance of any requirement of Corporate Governance Report:
There were no instances of non-compliance with any of the requirements of the Corporate Governance Report as specified under sub-paragraphs (2) to (10) of Part C of Schedule V of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, during the financial year under review.

XIII. Disclosures with respect to Demat Suspense Account/ Unclaimed Suspense Account
The Company does not have any unclaimed shares and hence disclosures pursuant to SEBI Listing Regulations is not applicable.

The Disclosures with respect to Demat Suspense Account/ Unclaimed Suspense Account is as below:
(a)aggregate number of shareholders and the outstanding shares in the suspense account lying at the beginning of the year:-NIL
(b) number of shareholders who approached listed entity for transfer of shares from suspense account during the year:- NIL
(c) number of shareholders to whom shares were transferred from suspense account during the year:- NIL
(d) aggregate number of shareholder and the outstanding shares in the suspense account lying at the end of the year:-NIL
(e) that the voting rights of the shares shall remain frozen till the rightful owner of such shares claims the shares:-NIL

XIV. Discretionary requirements
Details of adoption of non-mandatory requirements are provided in Clause XI (d) above.

XV. Compliance
The Company is in compliance with all the mandatory requirements stipulated under Regulations 17 to 27 read with Schedule V and clauses (b) to (i) of sub-Regulation (2) of Regulation 46 of SEBI Listing Regulations as applicable with regards to Corporate Governance. The Corporate Governance Certificate issued by Veena & Co., Practicing Company Secretaries, represented by Mrs. Balasubramanian Veena, confirming compliance with the applicable Corporate Governance requirements, is enclosed as **Annexure C** to this Report.

XVI. Details of material subsidiaries of the listed entity; including the date and place of incorporation and the name and date of appointment of statutory auditors of such subsidiaries

Name of subsidiary	Date of Incorporation	Place of Incorporation	Name and date of appointment of statutory auditors
SecureKloud Technologies Inc (since declared bankrupt)	August 06, 2012	USA	It is not required to appoint a statutory auditor as per the laws of the land as it is a privately held Company.

XVII. Disclosure of certain type of agreements binding on the listed entity
Pursuant to clause 5A of paragraph A of part A of Schedule III of SEBI Listing Regulations, the list of agreements that are likely to cause or create a liability on the listed entity are hosted on the website of the Company at https://www.securekloud.com/material-agreements

For and on behalf of the Board,
SecureKloud Technologies Limited

Suresh Venkatachari
DIN: 00365522
Chairman, Director &
Chief Executive Officer

Venkateswaran Krishnamurthy
DIN: 10886686
Whole-time Director
& Chief Revenue Officer

Place:	Kuala Lumpur	Chennai
Date:	August 10, 2026	August 10, 2026

ANNEXURE A – CFO/ CEO CERTIFICATION

CERTIFICATION BY CFO & CEO TO THE BOARD PURSUANT TO REGULATION 17(8) OF SEBI (LISTING OBLIGATIONS AND DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS) REGULATIONS, 2015

We, Suresh Venkatachari, Chief Executive Officer and Ramachandran Soundararajan, Chief Financial Officer, of SecureKloud Technologies Limited, to the best of our knowledge and belief certify that:

1. We have reviewed financial statements and the cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2026 and to the best of our knowledge and belief:
   a. These statements do not contain any materially untrue statement or omit any material fact or contain statements that might be misleading;
   b. These statements together present, a true and fair view of the Company's affairs, and are in compliance with applicable accounting standards, applicable laws and regulations.

2. There are to the best of our knowledge and belief, no transactions entered into by the Company during the year i.e., April 1, 2025, to March 31, 2026 which are fraudulent, illegal or which violate the Company's code of conduct.

3. We accept responsibility for establishing and maintaining internal controls for financial reporting by the Company and evaluated the effectiveness of internal control systems of the Company pertaining to financial reporting and have disclosed to the auditors and the audit committee, deficiencies in the design or operation of such internal controls, if any, of which we are aware and the steps I have taken or propose to take rectify these deficiencies.

4. We have indicated to the auditors and to the audit committee:

   a. significant changes in internal control over financial reporting during the year i.e., April 1, 2025, to March 31, 2026;
   b. significant changes in accounting policies during the year and that the same have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.
   c. instances of significant fraud of which we have become aware and the involvement therein, if any, of the management or an employee having significant role in the Company's internal control system over financial reporting.

Place : Chennai
Date : August 05, 2026

Suresh Venkatachari
Chairman, Director &
Chief Executive Officer

Ramachandran Soundararajan
Chief Financial Officer

ANNEXURE B – DECLARATION ON CODE OF CONDUCT

This is to confirm that the Board has laid down a code of conduct for all Board members and Senior Management of the Company. The Code of Conduct has also been posted on the website of the company. It is further confirmed that all directors and senior management personnel of the company have affirmed compliance with the Code of Conduct of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2026, as envisaged in Schedule V under Regulation 34(3) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

Place : Chennai
Date : August 05, 2026

Suresh Venkatachari
DIN: 00365522
Chairman, Director &
Chief Executive Officer

ANNEXURE C - CERTIFICATE ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

To the Members of SecureKloud Technologies Limited

I have examined the compliance conditions of Corporate Governance by Securekloud Technologies Limited ("the Company") for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2026 as stipulated under SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

The compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance is the responsibility of the Management. My examination was limited to a review of the procedures and implementations thereof adopted by the Company for ensuring compliance with the conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated under SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. It is neither an audit nor an expression of opinion on the financial statements of the Company.

In my opinion and to the best of my information and according to the explanation given to me and based on the representations made by the Directors and Management, I certify that the Company has complied with the conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated under SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2026.

I further state that such compliance is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the company nor of the efficiency or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company. effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

Balasubramanian Veena
FCS No.: 10050; COP No.:12919
Peer Review No. : 2738/2022
UDIN : F010050H001025548

Place : Coimbatore
Date : August 5, 2026

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ANNEXURE D - CERTIFICATE ON NON-DISQUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS

[PURSUANT TO REGULATION 34 (3) AND SCHEDULE V - PARA C 10 (I) OF SEBI (LISTING OBLIGATIONS AND DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS) REGULATIONS, 2015]

To
The Members of M/s. Securekloud Technologies Limited
CIN: L72300TN1993PLC101852
Bascon Futura, SV, 5th Floor, 10/1, Venkatanarayana Road
Thygarayanagar, Chennai - 600017

I have examined the relevant registers, records, forms, returns and disclosures received from the Directors of M/s. SECUREKLOUD TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED having (CIN: L72300TN1993PLC101852) and having registered office at Bascon Futura, SV, 5th Floor, 10/1, Venkatanarayana Road, Thygarayanagar, Chennai - 600017 (hereinafter referred to as "the Company"), produced before me by the Company for the purpose of issuing this Certificate, in accordance with Regulation 34(3) read with Schedule V Para-C Clause 10(i) of the Securities Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

In my opinion and to the best of my information and according to the verifications (including Directors Identification Number (DIN) status at the portal www.mca.gov.in) as considered necessary and explanations furnished to us by the Company & its officers, I hereby certify that none of the Directors on the Board of the Company as stated below for the Financial Year ended on March 31 2026 have been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as Directors of companies by the Securities and Exchange Board of India, Ministry of Corporate Affairs or any such other Statutory Authority.

S.No	Name of Director	Director Identification Number (DIN)	Date of Appointment / Re-appointment
1.	Mr. Suresh Venkatachari	00365522	07-02-2024
2.	Mr. Mayakesavan Vijaykumar	01896931	08-08-2022
3.	Ms. Annaganalaur Srimathi Venkata Narayanan	08328823	12-02-2026
4.	Mr. Duraiswamy Basuvaiah	09258691	12-02-2026
5.	Mr. Venkatesh Rajaratnam	03595200	14-08-2025
6.	Ms. Talluri Jayanthi	09272993	02-01-2025
7.	Mr. Krishnamurthy Venkateswaran	10886686	02-01-2025
8.	Ms. Panchi Samuthirakani	09205373	26-06-2023 (Resigned w.e.f. 31-12-2025)
9.	Mr. Veeravalli Varadhan Sampathkumar	00879266	16-09-2022 (Resigned w.e.f. 13-08-2025)

Ensuring the eligibility for the appointment/continuity of every Director on the Board is the responsibility of the management of the Company. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these based on our verification. This certificate is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficiency or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

Balasubramanian Veena
FCS No.: 10050; COP No.:12919
Peer Review No.: 2738/2022
UDIN : F010050H001025163

Place : Coimbatore
Date : August 5, 2026

ANNEXURE E – SHAREHOLDERS INFORMATION

I. Annual General Meeting of the Company
Date: September 25, 2026
Time: 10.00 am
Venue: VC/OAVM

II. Financial Year
The Financial Year of the Company was from April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026.

For the quarter ended June 30, 2025	August 14, 2025
For the quarter ended September 30, 2025	November 14, 2025
For the quarter ended December 31, 2025	February 12, 2026
For the quarter and Financial Year ended March 31, 2026	May 30, 2026

III. Stock Exchanges
The Company's equity shares are listed on following Stock Exchanges as on March 31, 2026:

Name of the Exchange and Stock Code	Address & Contact details
BSE Limited ("BSE") Stock Code: 512161	Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers, Dalal Street, Mumbai – 400 001, Maharashtra, India Tel: +91 22 22721233/34; Fax: +91 22 22721919
National Stock Exchange of India Limited ("NSE") Stock Code: SECURKLOUD	Exchange Plaza, C-1, Block G, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai – 400 051, Maharashtra, India Tel: +91 22 26598100-14; Fax: +91 22 26598120

The Company hereby confirms that it has duly paid the listing fees for the Financial Year 2025-26 to both BSE and NSE.

The Securities of the Company were not suspended from trading during the Financial Year 2025-26.

IV. Registrar and Share Transfer Agent
Adroit Corporate Services Private Limited
18 – 20, Jaferbhoy Industrial Estate, Makwana Road,
Marol Naka, Andheri (East), Mumbai 400 059
Tel: 022-42270440
Email: info@adroitCorporate.com
Website: www.adroitCorporate.com

V. Share Transfer System
The Company's shares are transferable through the depository system. Pursuant to the directives issued by SEBI, the share transfers, both physical and demat are handled by our RTA, Adroit Corporate Services Private Limited. Shares in physical mode which are lodged for transfer either with the Company or with the RTA are processed subject to the exercise of option under compulsory transfer cum demat procedure.

VI. Distribution of Shareholding
A. Distribution of shareholding as on March 31, 2026:

Sl. No.	Shareholding of nominal Value	Share Folios			Share Amount	
		Number	% to Total	No.of Shares	Amount Rs.	% to Total
1	Upto 5000	22,939	91.68	33,42,582	1,67,12,910	10.00
2	5001 - 10000	951	3.80	14,17,420	70,87,100	4.24
3	10001 – 20000	542	2.17	15,53,198	77,65,990	4.65
4	20001 – 30000	186	0.74	9,19,434	4597170	2.75
5	30001 – 40000	94	0.38	6,69,534	3347670	2.00
6	40001 - 50000	55	0.22	5,04,124	2520620	1.51
7	50001 – 100000	111	0.44	15,44,695	7723475	4.62
8	100001 & above	144	0.58	2,34,59,618	117298090	70.22
Total		**25,022**	**100.00**	**3,34,10,605**	**16,70,53,025**	**100.00**

B. Shareholding Pattern

Category of Shareholders	Total Shares	% of total shares
(A) Promoter and promoter group	1,45,39,703	43.52
(A) Sub-total	1,45,39,703	43.52
(B) Public shareholding		
Foreign portfolio investors	6,459	0.02
Directors and their relatives (excluding Independent Directors and nominee Directors)	0	0
Resident Individuals	1,51,29,154	45.28
NRI	20,61,667	6.17
Bodies Corporate	3,60,864	1.08
HUF	13,02,117	3.90
Investor Education and Protection Fund	9291	0.03
Brokers and clearing members	1350	0.00
(B) Sub-total	1,88,70,902	56.48
Total (A + B)	**3,34,10,605**	**100**

C. Details of Shares

99.998% of the Company's shares are in dematerialized form as on March 31, 2026, held with both the depositories, viz, the National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) and the Central Depository Services (India) Limited (CDSL) and the breakup is as follows:

Category of Shareholders	No. of shareholders	Total Shares	% of total shares
CDSL	15,106	1,84,13,252	55.11
NSDL	9,910	1,49,96,989	44.89
Physical	6	364	0.00
Total	**25,022**	**3,34,10,605**	**100**

VII. Outstanding Global Depository Receipts (GDR), American Depository Receipts (ADR) or warrants or any convertible instruments, conversion date and likely impact on equity.

None

VIII. Address for Correspondence

For any other general matters or in case of any difficulties / grievances	The Secretarial Department SecureKloud Technologies Limited Bascon Futura SV, 5th Floor, 10/1 Venkatanarayana Road, T Nagar, Chennai – 600 017.
Website Address	www.securekloud.com
E-mail ID of Investor Grivances Section	cs@securekloud.com
Name of the Compliance Officer	Mrs. Jayashree Vasudevan

IX. Credit Rating

The following is credit rating of the Company issued by Care Ratings Limited:

Facilities/ Instruments	Amount (₹ in crores)	Rating	Rating Action
Long-term Bank Facilities	15.42	CARE D;	Reaffirmed

Annexure IV - FORM AOC 1

(Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of subsidiaries/associate companies/joint ventures

Part-A

(₹ in Lakhs)

S. No	Name of the Subsidiary	Date of Acquisition	Reporting Period	Reporting Currency	Exchange Rate		Share Capital	Reserves & Surplus	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Investments	Turnover	Profit / (Loss) before taxation	Provision for taxation	Profit / (Loss) after taxation	% of share holding
					Closing	Average										
1	Healthcare Triangle Private Limited	January 17, 2020	31-Mar-26	₹	-	-	1.00	80.52	859.18	858.18	-	111.33	117.14	35.88	81.26	99.99
2	Blockedge Technologies Inc, USA	April 27, 2015	31-Mar-26	US Dollar	1 USD =93.8539	1 USD =88.3425	2.17	(3,194.12)	399.53	397.36	-	1,305.85	(793.66)	-	(793.66)	100.00
3	Mentor Minds Solutions and Services Inc, USA	September 2, 2010	31-Mar-26	US Dollar	1 USD =93.8539	1 USD =88.3425	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
4	SecureKloud Technologies Inc, USA	March 10, 2011	31-Mar-26	US Dollar	1 USD =93.8539	1 USD =88.3425	27.02	-	49.46	22.44	13.31	-	(1,286.17)	(0.62)	(1,285.55)	60.71
5	Nexage Technologies Inc	NA	31-Mar-26	US Dollar	1 USD =93.8539	1 USD =88.3425	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60.71
6	SecureKloud Technologies Inc, Canada	NA	31-Mar-26	Canadian Dollar	1 CAD = 67.3628	1 CAD = 63.9377	181.43	3.61	336.42	154.99	-	33.88	44.48	-	44.48	60.71

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Suresh Venkatachari
Chairman, Director &
Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 00365522

Venkateswaran Krishnamurthy
Whole-time Director
& Chief Revenue Officer
DIN: 10886686

Place : Chennai
Date: May 30, 2026

Ramachandran Soundararajan
Chief Financial Officer

Jayashree Vasudevan
Company Secretary

Annexure V – FORM AOC 2

(Pursuant to clause (h) of sub-section (3) of Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

1. **Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at arm's length basis –**
   There were no contracts or arrangements or transactions entered during the year ended March 31, 2026, which were not at arm's length basis.

2. **Details of material contracts or arrangement or transactions at arm's length basis for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2026 are as under:**

CIN/ PAN/ Registration Number	Name of the related party and nature of relationship	Nature of contracts/ arrangement/ agreement	Duration of contract/ arrangement/ agreement	Salient terms of the contract or arrangement or transactions including the value, if any:	Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any	Amount paid as advances
EIN: 84-3559776	Healthcare Triangle Inc – An entity in which Promoter has significant influence	Sale of services	On going	The transaction involves sale of services for business purposes of value not exceeding ₹ 3,000 Lakhs. The transaction value for the Financial Year 2025 – 26 was ₹ 757.91 Lakhs	Audit Committee (Omnibus approval) - March 28, 2025 Shareholder's Approval: September 29, 2025	Nil
U72900TN 2020PTC133821	Healthcare Triangle Private Limited – Wholly- owned Subsidiary	Sale of services/ advances	On going	The transaction involves sale of services/ advances/ reimbursement of expenses for business purposes of value not exceeding ₹ 1,500 Lakhs. The transaction value for the Financial Year 2025 – 26 was ₹ 252.41 Lakhs	Audit Committee / Board Approval – August 14, 2025 Shareholder's Approval: NA	₹ 336 Lakhs

For and on behalf of the Board,
SecureKloud Technologies Limited

	Suresh Venkatachari	Venkateswaran Krishnamurthy
	DIN: 00365522	DIN: 10886686
	Chairman, Director & Chief Executive Officer	Whole-time Director & Chief Revenue Officer
Place:	Kuala Lumpur	Chennai
Date:	August 10, 2026	August 10, 2026

Annexure VI

Management Discussion and Analysis

A detailed report on Management Discussions and Analysis is given below as required under Regulation 34 of the SEBI Listing Regulation, 2015:

(a) Industry Structure and Developments

The global technology industry continued to witness rapid transformation during FY2025-26 as Artificial Intelligence (AI), Cloud computing, intelligent automation, and data-driven operating models became central to enterprise strategy. Organizations across industries are moving beyond isolated digital initiatives toward enterprise-wide adoption of AI-powered platforms that combine automation, governance, cloud infrastructure, and data intelligence to improve productivity, resilience, and customer experience.

Artificial Intelligence has emerged as one of the fastest-growing segments within enterprise technology. According to industry estimates, the global AI automation market reached approximately US$169.5 billion in 2026 and is projected to exceed US$1.1 trillion by 2033, reflecting sustained enterprise investments in intelligent automation. Intelligent Process Automation (IPA) and document-centric AI workflows account for the largest share of AI automation deployments, highlighting the growing importance of AI-powered workflow orchestration across document-intensive industries.

Enterprise adoption has also expanded beyond Generative AI into AI-driven workflow automation and Agentic AI. Organizations are increasingly investing in AI platforms capable of understanding business context, validating information, automating decisions, and integrating seamlessly with enterprise applications.

Within the Banking, Financial Services and Insurance (BFSI) sector, AI adoption continues to accelerate across lending, customer onboarding, compliance, fraud detection, and intelligent credit operations. Banks, NBFCs, affordable housing finance companies, cooperative banks, and MSME lenders are increasingly investing in AI-powered platforms to automate Bank Statement Analysis (BSA), Financial Statement Analysis (FSA), KYC verification, Loan Against Property (LAP) processing, and other credit workflows. Growing regulatory emphasis on Responsible AI, explainability, auditability, and data privacy is further strengthening demand for enterprise-grade AI platforms that deliver secure, transparent, and compliant automation.

The logistics industry is undergoing a similar transformation as organizations modernize document-intensive supply chain operations through AI-powered Proof of Delivery (POD), trip sheet processing, warehouse documentation, freight invoice automation, and workflow orchestration.

Cloud computing continues to provide the underlying foundation for enterprise AI adoption. According to Gartner, worldwide end-user spending on public cloud services is expected to exceed US$723 billion in 2025, with global cloud spending projected to cross US$1 trillion during 2026. India continues to be among the fastest-growing cloud markets globally: Gartner forecasts public cloud spending in India to increase from US$13.7 billion in 2025 to US$17.5 billion in 2026, representing growth of 28.1%, with Infrastructure-as-a-Service (IaaS) expected to grow 40.0% and Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS) expected to grow 25.4%, as enterprises accelerate cloud modernization, AI deployment, and digital transformation initiatives.

These structural shifts have significantly expanded the addressable market for AI-native enterprise platforms. Against this backdrop, the Company has strengthened its strategic positioning through productization and verticalization of its platform portfolio. The Company continues to build differentiated AI-native platforms led by DocuGenie.AI™, its Intelligent Document Automation platform, and iCMS, its Intelligent Cloud Managed Services Platform-as-a-Service. Built on a common AI foundation, these proprietary platforms are designed to address industry-specific business challenges across Lending, Logistics, Healthcare, and Cloud Operations, positioning the Company to benefit from the growing adoption of AI-led enterprise transformation.

(b) Opportunities and Threats

The convergence of Artificial Intelligence, intelligent automation, and cloud computing continues to create significant opportunities for enterprise technology providers. Organizations across industries are increasingly prioritizing investments that improve productivity, automate complex workflows, reduce operational costs, and strengthen governance while accelerating digital transformation.

Within the financial services sector, rapid digitization across banks, NBFCs, affordable housing finance companies, cooperative banks, and MSME lenders presents a significant market opportunity for AI-powered lending solutions. Increasing loan volumes, evolving regulatory expectations, and the need for faster credit decisions continue to drive demand for intelligent credit automation across Bank Statement Analysis (BSA), Passbook Analysis, Loan Against

Property (LAP) Automation, Lending QC Automation, and related credit underwriting workflows.

The logistics industry also presents a substantial growth opportunity as enterprises modernize Proof of Delivery (POD), warehouse documentation, freight invoice processing, and supply chain operations through AI-powered workflow automation.

The cloud services market continues to evolve toward intelligent cloud operations powered by AI, automation, FinOps, predictive monitoring, and cloud governance.

Enterprises are increasingly adopting hybrid and multi-cloud environments while seeking managed service providers capable of delivering automation, operational intelligence, security, resilience, and cost optimization, supporting the Company's strategy of expanding its iCMS platform across domestic and international markets. The Company also sees increasing opportunities through strategic partnerships, cloud marketplaces, technology alliances, account aggregator ecosystems, and channel-led go-to-market models.

As enterprises accelerate their AI adoption journeys, many organizations face a fundamental strategic dilemma: whether to adopt a mature, enterprise-ready AI platform or to invest significant time and resources developing proprietary capabilities from the ground up. This evaluation has grown more complex as foundation models become more accessible, creating a perception that in-house development is within reach for a broader set of organizations. However, translating general-purpose AI models into secure, domain-specific, production-grade workflows requires deep industry expertise, continuous model governance, and sustained investment, requirements few organizations outside specialized technology providers are equipped to maintain at scale.

This dynamic is particularly pronounced within the NBFC and affordable housing finance ecosystem, where lending institutions must balance the urgency of AI adoption against limited internal AI engineering capacity, stringent regulatory expectations, and the operational risk of extended development timelines. This is precisely why the Company has focused its strategy on productizing and verticalizing DocuGenie.AI™ for NBFC-specific use cases, including

- Bank Statement Analysis
- Loan Against Property automation, and
- KYC QC automation

Offering these institutions a mature, ready-to-deploy alternative that shortens time-to-value while embedding the domain expertise, compliance readiness, and governance controls that an in-house build would take years to replicate. The Company believes this positions DocuGenie.AI™ to capture a meaningful share of NBFC demand as more institutions resolve this dilemma in favour of proven, enterprise-ready platforms.

At the same time, the technology industry continues to operate in a highly competitive and rapidly evolving environment. Large global technology providers, established enterprise software vendors, and specialized AI companies continue to invest significantly in AI capabilities, creating intense competitive pressure. Rapid advancements in foundation AI models, evolving regulatory frameworks, cybersecurity risks, increasing expectations around Responsible AI, and the appointment of Chief AI Officers across enterprises are reshaping AI governance requirements. The Company continues to mitigate these risks through continuous product innovation, investment in AI research and development, strong cloud partnerships, enterprise-grade security, and compliance with applicable regulatory requirements including DPDP.

(c) Product-wise Performance

DocuGenie.AI™

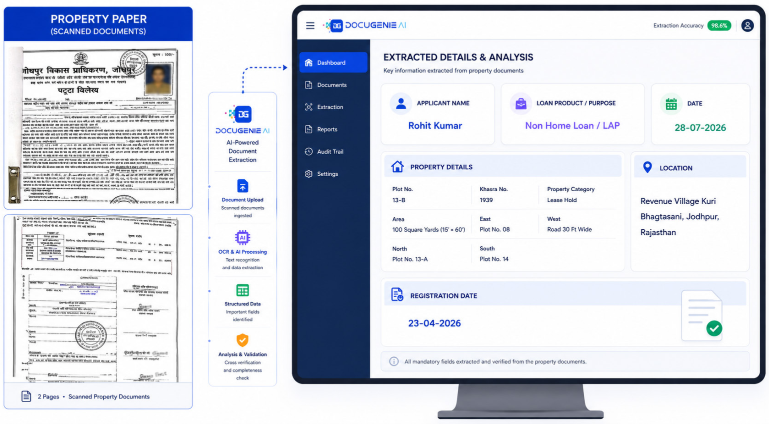
FY2025-26 marked an important year in the evolution of DocuGenie.AI™ as the Company successfully advanced its strategy of productization and verticalization. Built on a common AI core, the platform evolved beyond intelligent document processing into an enterprise AI platform delivering industry-specific solutions across Lending, and Logistics.

The Lending vertical continued to emerge as the strongest growth driver for the platform. During the year, DocuGenie.AI™ strengthened its position as a leading intelligent credit suite supporting Bank Statement Analysis (BSA), Financial Statement Analysis (FSA), KYC Quality Check Automation, Loan Against Property (LAP) automation, and related lending workflows. The platform gained increasing traction among NBFCs and affordable housing finance institutions, supported by a growing pipeline of more than 120 large NBFC opportunities and over 20 Proofs of Concept (POCs) under various stages of evaluation.

During the year, the Company secured a marquee engagement with Aadhar Housing Finance Limited (AHFL) for its Bank Statement Analysis solution, validating the platform's growing acceptance within India's lending ecosystem. The Company also strengthened partnerships with Account Aggregator ecosystem participants. MSME lending continues to represent an important future growth area within the Company's lending strategy.

Within the Logistics vertical, DocuGenie.AI™ continued to gain traction through AI-powered Proof of Delivery (POD) automation and related document workflows. The Company secured a marquee engagement with NTC Logistics for POD automation, reinforcing the platform's capabilities in logistics document intelligence.

DocuGenie.AI Demo Picture



During the year, the Company expanded the accessibility and market reach of DocuGenie.AI™ through several strategic initiatives. The platform was officially listed on the Google Cloud Marketplace following Google's validation process, enabling broader enterprise adoption through the Google Cloud ecosystem. The Company entered into a strategic collaboration with Redington Limited, a leading technology solutions provider with a strong global presence across IT distribution, cloud, and supply chain solutions, to accelerate the adoption of DocuGenie.AI™. Leveraging Redington's extensive distribution network and partner ecosystem, the collaboration is expected to expand the platform's reach across enterprises, industries, and geographies. As part of this collaboration, DocuGenie.AI™ was made available on the Redington AI Exchange, further strengthening the Company's channel-led go-to-market strategy and enhancing enterprise accessibility through a broader partner ecosystem.

The platform continued to strengthen its enterprise readiness through CERT-In empanelment, trademark registration and protection secured in 2025, and compliance with applicable Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) requirements, while progressing toward broader international compliance frameworks including GDPR.
Building on its established Lending and Logistics offerings, the Company is also expanding into dedicated Healthcare and Insurance industry solutions, expected to strengthen the platform's long-term growth opportunities.

(d) Outlook

The technology industry is entering a new phase where Artificial Intelligence, intelligent automation, cloud computing, and data-driven decision-making are becoming integral to enterprise operating models. Following the successful productization and verticalization of its platform portfolio, the Company’s strategic focus for FY2026-27 and beyond is centered on scale, accelerating enterprise adoption, expanding recurring platform revenues, and strengthening its presence across high-growth industry verticals.

For DocuGenie.AI™, the immediate priority is to deepen its leadership position within the Lending ecosystem by expanding deployments across

- Banks
- NBFCs
- Affordable housing finance companies
- Cooperative banks, and
- MSME lenders

The Logistics platform will continue expanding through Proof of Delivery (POD), warehouse documentation, and freight invoice processing, while the Company advances commercialization of its Healthcare offerings and continues product development for the Insurance sector. Looking further ahead, the Company's ambition for DocuGenie.AI™ extends beyond document automation: the platform is envisioned to scale into an AI-native digital workforce capability, performing knowledge-intensive tasks across enterprise functions for customers globally.

The Company expects iCMS to become an important long-term growth driver within its cloud business as enterprises increasingly transition from traditional managed services toward intelligent cloud operations powered by AI, automation, predictive analytics, FinOps, and cloud governance. The Company will continue strengthening its strategic partnerships with hyperscalers, technology providers, account aggregator ecosystems, channel partners, and cloud marketplaces to expand market reach.

Cloud infrastructure has become ubiquitous, and Artificial Intelligence remains at the centre of enterprise technology priorities worldwide. The Company believes its AI-led, platform-driven strategy, supported by differentiated intellectual property, strong domain expertise, and expanding partner ecosystems, positions the Company to capitalize on this convergence and on the growing global demand for intelligent enterprise transformation.

(e) Risks and Concerns

The Company operates in a dynamic technology environment characterized by rapid innovation, evolving customer expectations, increasing regulatory oversight, and intense competition. While these factors present significant growth opportunities, they also require continuous investment, disciplined execution, and proactive risk management.

The Artificial Intelligence landscape continues to evolve rapidly, with frequent advancements in foundation models, enterprise AI platforms, and intelligent automation technologies. The Company mitigates this risk through continuous product innovation, ongoing research and development, and an AI-native platform architecture that enables rapid enhancement of existing capabilities.

The growing accessibility of foundation AI models and open-source AI tooling also presents a risk to third-party platform adoption. As large enterprises, banks, and well-capitalized NBFCs continue to strengthen their internal AI and data engineering capabilities, some may choose to develop proprietary AI solutions internally rather than adopt third-party platforms, potentially impacting demand for enterprise AI providers, including the Company. The Company seeks to mitigate this risk by maintaining rapid product innovation, deepening domain-specific capabilities, and delivering faster time-to-value than in-house alternatives can practically achieve, reinforcing the Company's value proposition even as the broader AI toolchain becomes more accessible.

The technology industry also faces increasing expectations around Responsible AI, data privacy, cybersecurity, and regulatory compliance. The Company continues to strengthen its governance framework through compliance with applicable regulatory requirements, including India’s Digital Personal Data Protection (“DPDP”) Act, 2023, while progressing toward broader international compliance standards such as General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).

Competition within both cloud and AI markets continues to intensify as global technology companies, cloud hyperscalers, and specialized AI providers expand their product portfolios. The Company addresses this through continued AI-driven cloud infrastructure management, product differentiation, productization and verticalization, strategic partnerships, and investment in proprietary AI capabilities tailored for industry-specific workflows.
Talent acquisition and retention remain important priorities as demand for Artificial Intelligence, cloud engineering, cybersecurity, and data engineering professionals continues to grow. The Company continues investing in capability development and organizational excellence to build and retain a skilled workforce capable of supporting long-term business growth.

Macroeconomic conditions, geopolitical developments, changes in customer technology spending, and evolving regulatory requirements may continue to influence enterprise investment decisions and extend enterprise technology buying cycles across global markets. The Company continues to mitigate this risk by strengthening its partner ecosystem, expanding marketplace-led distribution, and increasing the share of recurring platform revenues across its high-growth industry segments.

Overall, the Company believes its disciplined governance framework, diversified platform portfolio, continuous innovation, and prudent risk management practices position it well to navigate evolving industry dynamics while creating sustainable long-term value for customers, shareholders, employees, and other stakeholders.

(f) Internal control system and their adequacy

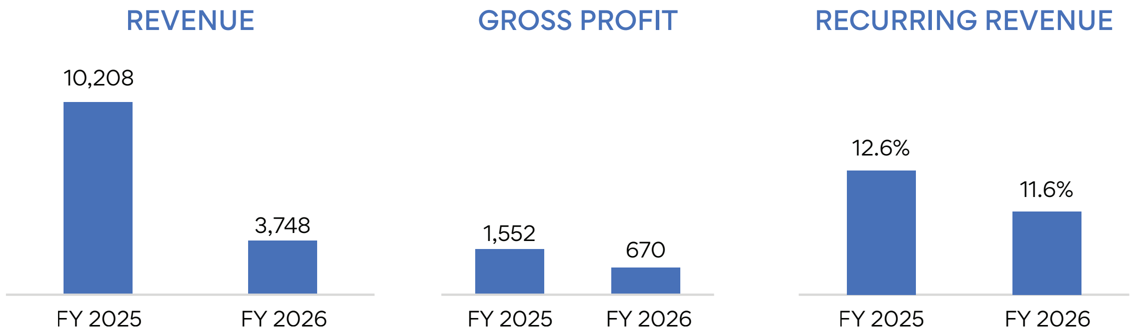
The Company has aligned its current systems of internal financial control with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 and ensured its effectiveness.

The Company’s internal controls are commensurate with its size and the nature of its operations. These have been designed to provide reasonable assurance with regards to recording and providing reliable financial and operational information, complying with applicable statutes, safeguarding assets from unauthorized use, executing transactions with proper authorization and ensuring compliance with corporate policies.

The Company’s management assessed the effectiveness of the company’s internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Regulation 17 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 as of March 31, 2026.

Financial performance

Overview



The following tables gives the consolidated results of the company

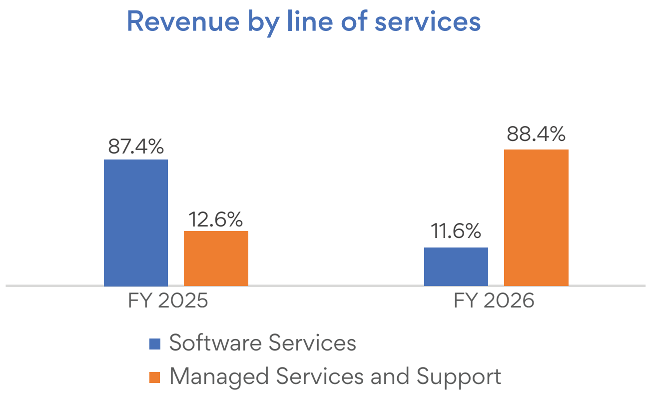
Financial Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	% of Revenue	For the year ended March 31, 2025	% of Revenue	Changes Amount
Revenue from operations	3,748	100.0%	10,208	100.0%	(6,460)
Cost of Revenue	3,078	82.1%	8,656	84.8%	(5,578)
Gross Profit	670	17.9%	1,552	15.2%	(882)
Research and Development	108	2.9%	150	1.5%	(42)
Selling, General and Administration expenses	1,062	28.3%	1,644	16.1%	(582)
Depreciation and Amortization	146	3.9%	790	7.7%	(644)
Other income	166	4.4%	178	1.7%	(12)
Finance expenses	658	17.6%	1,076	10.5%	(418)
Income tax expenses	54	1.4%	45	0.4%	9
Profit after tax	**(1,192)**	**(31.8%)**	**(1,975)**	**(19.3%)**	**783**

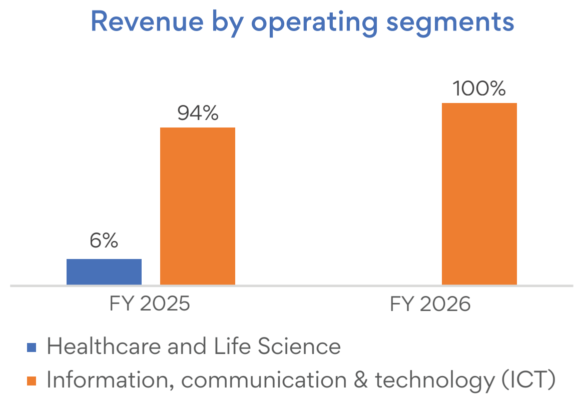
"We report our business under this line of services:

- Software services
- Managed services and support"

Software Services
The Company earns revenue primarily through the sale of software services that is generated from providing strategic advisory, implementation, and development services. The Company enters into Statement of Work (SOW) which provides for service obligations that need to be fulfilled as agreed with the customer. The majority of our software services arrangements are billed on a time and materials basis and revenues are recognized over time based on time incurred and contractually agreed upon rates. Certain software services revenues are billed on a fixed fee basis and revenues are typically recognized over time as the services are delivered based on time incurred and customer acceptance.

Managed Services and Support
Managed Services and Support include post implementation support and cloud hosting. Managed Services and Support are a distinct performance obligation. Revenue for Managed Services and Support is recognized rateably over the life of the contract.





The following table provides the revenue from operating segments:

Financial Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	% of Revenue	For the year ended March 31, 2025	% of Revenue	Changes
					Amount
Software Services	434	11.6%	8,921	87.4%	(8,487)
Managed Services and Support	3,314	88.4%	1,287	12.6%	2,027
Total revenue	**3,748**	**100.0%**	**10,208**	**100%**	**(6,461)**

Revenue decreased by ₹ 6,460 lakhs, amounting to ₹ 3,748 lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2026, as compared to ₹ 10,208 lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2025.

Revenue from Software Services decreased by ₹ 8,487 lakhs, to ₹ 434 lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2026, from ₹ 8,921 lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2025. Software Services are typically non-recurring, short-term engagements involving software consulting and development services.

Revenue from Managed Services and Support increased by ₹ 2,027 lakhs, to ₹ 3,314 lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2026, from ₹ 1,287 lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2025. Managed Services and Support, including IT cloud hosting and support services, are delivered on a continuous basis and help strengthen client relationships, creating opportunities for sustained and additional engagements.

Factors Affecting Revenues of Software Services, Managed Services and Support and Platform Services

Our long-term growth strategy continues to focus on expanding Managed Services, Support, and Platform Services across existing and new clients within our target markets. During the year, Managed Services and Support represented 88.4% of total revenue, compared with 12.6% in the previous year, reflecting a significant shift in the Company's revenue mix.

We continue to strengthen our focus on subscription and platform-based models to broaden our customer base and improve recurring revenue visibility. This approach is aimed at strengthening customer relationships and supporting sustained engagement over the long term.

Parallelly, Software Services continue to address customer requirements through consulting and development engagements. Our evolving mix of Managed Services, Support, Platform Services, and Software Services is aligned with our broader objective of building more scalable, predictable, and long-term client relationships.

The following table provides the revenue from operating segments:

Financial Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	% of Revenue	For the year ended March 31, 2025	% of Revenue	Changes
					Amount
Healthcare and Life Science	-	-	616	6.0%	(616)
Information, communication & technology (ICT)	3,748	100.0%	9,592	94.0%	(5,844)
Total revenue	**3,748**	**100.0%**	**10,208**	**100.0%**	**(6,461)**

Revenue from Healthcare and Life Science decreased by ₹ 616 lakhs to nil, while revenue from Information, Communication & Technology (ICT) decreased by ₹ 5,844 lakhs to ₹ 3,748 lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2026.

Total revenue amounted to ₹ 3,748 lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2026, as compared to ₹ 10,208 lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2025.

Financial Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	% of Revenue	For the year ended March 31, 2025	% of Revenue	Changes
					Amount
Revenue	3,748	100.0%	10,208	100.0%	(6,460)
Cost of Revenue (exclusive of depreciation / amortization)	3,078	82.1%	8,656	84.8%	(5,578)
Gross Profit	**670**	**17.9%**	**1,552**	**15.2%**	**(882)**

The gross profit decreased by ₹ 882 lakhs to ₹ 670 lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2026, as compared to ₹ 1,552 lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2025. Despite the decline in gross profit, gross margin improved to 17.9% for the year ended March 31, 2026, from 15.2% for the year ended March 31, 2025.

Research and Development

Financial Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	% of Revenue	For the year ended March 31, 2025	% of Revenue	Changes
					Amount
Research & Development	108	2.9%	150	1.5%	(42)

Research and Development (R&D) expenses primarily relate to employee costs associated with the development and enhancement of our platform applications, along with certain third-party cloud hosting expenses. For the year ended March 31, 2026, R&D expenses decreased by ₹ 42 lakhs to ₹ 108 lakhs, as compared to ₹ 150 lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2025. R&D expenses represented 2.9% of revenue during the year, compared to 1.5% in the previous year.

Selling, General and Administration expenses

Financial Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	% of Revenue	For the year ended March 31, 2025	% of Revenue	Changes
					Amount
Selling, General and Administration expenses	1.062	28.3%	1,644	16.1%	(582)

Selling, general, and administrative (SG&A) expenses primarily comprise employee-related costs for personnel engaged in sales and marketing, administration, human resources, finance, legal, and executive management. These expenses also include:

- Marketing and promotional costs, including research, trade shows, brand messaging, and public relations
- Occupancy costs, such as rent, utilities, and facilities maintenance
- Professional and consulting fees
- Insurance and travel-related expenses
- Transaction and integration costs, contingent consideration, and other administrative expenses

For the year ended March 31, 2026, SG&A expenses decreased by ₹ 582 lakhs to ₹ 1,062 lakhs, as compared to ₹ 1,644 lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2025. SG&A expenses represented 28.3% of revenue for the year ended March 31, 2026, compared to 16.1% in the previous year.

Finance expenses

Financial Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	% of Revenue	For the year ended March 31, 2025	% of Revenue	Changes	
					Amount	%
Finance expenses	658	17.6%	1,076	10.5%	(418)	(38.8%)

Finance expenses primarily comprise interest and other financing costs associated with the Company's borrowings and funding requirements.

For the year ended March 31, 2026, Finance expenses decreased by ₹ 418 lakhs to ₹ 658 lakhs, as compared to ₹ 1,076 lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2025.

Finance expenses represented 17.6% of revenue for the year ended March 31, 2026, compared to 10.5% in the previous year.

Risk Management

Restrictions on mobility and work visas related risks

While the customers have continued to place their confidence in us, there have been some challenges faced by the Company during this period like restrictions on mobility due to the pandemic or due to legislation that limits the availability of work visas. One of the biggest challenges is the increased number of US H-1B visa rejections. This immigration issue has directly impacted the Company in executing several projects, loss of opportunities, and increase in staff expenses due to hiring of more contractors and local employees, thereby contributing to less revenue and margin. However, this is being mitigated through effectively transferring the work to our facilities in Chennai but with a reduction in revenue.

Execution risk

While fixed-price contracts offer an opportunity to add better margins in the IP/non-linear execution model, they also expose us to execution risk in scenarios of any inability to adhere to delivery or quality SLA.

Employee related risk

Employee attrition and/or constraints in the availability of skilled human resources could pose a challenge for any services company, as major IT players are hiring aggressively. The Company has kept its human capital at the centre and has initiated multiple steps for the overall development of its employees. We encourage an entrepreneurship culture within the organization and offer new challenges and opportunities for our employees. We have made significant investments in our recruitment and training programs. To mitigate the risks of attrition, we have embarked on a strategy of onboarding interns and freshers in good numbers while actively looking for lateral talent hires, where required.

Exchange rate risk
Given that the Company's revenues are denominated in US dollars, fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates could have an impact on the Company's earnings.

Investment risk
The strength of the Company is the IP developed over the years of Research and Development (R&D). We expend costs that are unlikely to yield significant results in the future, in the year of accrual. We conduct regular impairment tests of all intangible assets created either by way of internal R&D and/or assets acquired through acquisitions.

Human Resources
The Company's Human Resources function once again continued to transform and strategically invest in people to deliver on the Company's business priorities. The Company maintained a focus on people practices that drove business results, increased employee engagement, improved operational excellence, and developed talent and leaders for the future. As of March 31, 2026, the Company had a staff strength of 158.

Talent Acquisition
Talent acquisition remained committed to leveraging diverse sourcing channels and networks while attracting the best talent to meet current and emerging business needs. The Company continuously invested in employer branding, interview practices, and competency-based assessment to improve quality and reduce time to fill key positions.

Induction & Onboarding
All new joiners go through a comprehensive induction and onboarding process that enables them to understand the Company's vision and mission, business strategy, organizational structure, policies, and operation while facilitating faster assimilation into their new roles and environments.

Work From Home Policy
We have continued to operate under our hybrid policy, which ensures that our employees have the freedom and flexibility of working from home while meeting our operational needs. We achieved this through effective collaboration tools that facilitated effective interactions and cooperation among employees at work and those at home. We also ensured that these employees adhered to the set policies and procedures while maintaining their overall satisfaction and productivity levels.

Learning & Development
Our learning and development efforts remained geared towards developing the future talent pipeline and supporting our employees' continuous learning needs. Our employee development investments were focused on technical, functional, behavioural, and leadership skills through in-house presentations and materials, certifications, e-learning, and other cross-skilling programs. Employees also actively pursued relevant and globally recognized certifications, including AWS, Microsoft Azure, IAM, Big data, Data Analytics, AI, Cybersecurity, and others. These employees hold valid and recognized international credentials in the above areas numbering more than 105 technical experts.

Employee Wellbeing & Medical Insurance
We continued to invest in strategies and programs that promoted our employees' general wellbeing while ensuring that our employees received quality medical services as we strived to provide a safe working environment. We offered Group Medical Insurance to employees and their legal dependants, including spouses, children, and parents, as well as Personal Accident cover for our employees. In addition, we invested more in our medical insurance policies, wellness programs, and campaigns in support of our wellbeing agenda.

Rewards & Recognition
The rewards and recognition program was implemented to acknowledge and celebrate individual and team excellence while encouraging and motivating employees to achieve the Company's goals and objectives while supporting the group's values proposition. The recognition programs included individual performance and spot award competitions, rewards, and appreciation events.

Performance Management
Performance management continued to be a cyclic and continuous process involving establishing performance expectations through goal setting and performance conversations, monitoring, and reviewing performance, providing feedback, and developing individual performance improvement plans. The process also involved engaging employees in performance dialogues, conducting mid-year and annual performance reviews, and discussing development and career planning to contribute to achieving the Company's goals and objectives.

Talent Development & Retention
Talent development was achieved through coaching, mentoring, and training, and providing employees with relevant job descriptions and roles, Individual Development Plans (IDPs), and succession planning for key leadership positions. It was also done through internal career development and progression, including internal job postings,

promotions, and employee rotations, as well as other leadership development initiatives. The Company also made deliberate efforts to invest in employee retention strategies while ensuring that the employees' voices were heard and considered in decision-making to maintain a motivated and empowered workforce.

Employee Engagement

Employee engagement initiatives were also undertaken through organizing and facilitating meetings, gatherings, celebrations, and meetings that promoted inclusivity, collaboration, and a sense of community spirit and belonging while encouraging employees to adhere to the Company's values. The initiatives included team-building events, sports, and cultural events. We also held regular forums for capturing employee feedback and promoting transparency and trust in communicating company-related matters.

Key financial ratios

The disclosure of significant changes in the ratios as required under Schedule V of SEBI (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 form part of the notes to the financial statements provided in this Annual Report.

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Standalone Financial Statements

Independent Auditor's Report

To The Members of SecureKloud Technologies Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of SecureKloud Technologies Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026 and its Loss and total Comprehensive Income, changes in Equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act ("SAs"). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone 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 independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made 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 we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were the most significant in our audit of the standalone financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2026. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined that there were no significant matters to be communicated in our report as key audit matters.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern:

We draw attention to Note 43 to the standalone financial statements, which indicates that the Company continues to face constraints in meeting its operational expenses and discharging its current liabilities. As at March 31, 2026, the Company's current liabilities exceeded its total assets by ₹ 1,567 lakhs. Further, the Company may be exposed to potential liabilities arising from legal and regulatory proceedings initiated by various statutory authorities.

These conditions, along with other matters set forth in the aforesaid note, indicate the existence of material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The management has represented that the promoters will provide the necessary financial support to enable the Company to meet its obligations as and when they fall due. Further, management has identified the ensuing three quarters of the Financial Year 2026-27 as the critical period to evaluate the Company's operational and financial turnaround and has represented that it will reassess the appropriateness of the going concern assumption, including the need to prepare the financial statements on a liquidation basis, if the expected improvements are not achieved. Based on the above factors and the management's assessment, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis by the company.

Our Opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Emphasis of Matters

a. We draw attention to Note 41 of the standalone financial statements, regarding the bankruptcy of the Company's overseas subsidiary, SecureKloud Technologies Inc., USA under Chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Laws of the United States of America and the consequential financial impact recognized in the financial results. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

b. We draw attention to Note 30 of the standalone financial statements, which describes the contingent liabilities relating to disputes pending before various appellate authorities under Goods and Services Tax and Income Tax laws. The outcome of these matters is dependent on the decisions of the respective authorities, and the timing and extent of any potential cash outflows are presently not ascertainable. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Management and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements:

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, the financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed 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 Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

A. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Standalone Ind AS 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.

B. Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls 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 the Standalone Financial Statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

D. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Standalone 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.

E. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements, including the disclosures and whether the Standalone Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Standalone Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Standalone 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 standalone Ind AS 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.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. (A) 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 Standalone Balance sheet, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity and the Standalone Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.

   d. In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act.

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

   f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial control over financial reporting of the company.

   (B) 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 Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements;

   ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts;

   iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the investor protection fund by the company during the year.

   iv. a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall:

- directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Company or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

b) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Par ties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall:

- directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoev- er ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Party or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

c) Based on such audit procedures as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under clause (iv) (a) and (iv) (b) contain any material mis-statement.

v. The Company has not declared/ paid dividends during the year and hence the provisions of section 123 of the Act are not applicable.

(C) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report as per section 197 (16) of the Act: In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

(D) Based on our examination carried out in accordance with the Implementation Guidance on Reporting on Audit Trail under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules,2014 (Revised 2024 Edition) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, which included test checks, we report that the company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of re cording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transac tions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Our examination of the audit trail was in the context of an audit of financial statements carried out in accordance with the Standard of Auditing and only to the extent required by Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules,2014. We have not carried out any audit or ex amination of the audit trail beyond the matters required by the aforesaid Rule 11(g) nor have we carried out any standalone audit or examination of the audit trail.

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in para- graphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For K Gopal Rao & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 000956S

CA Gopal Krishna Raju
Partner
Membership No. 205929
UDIN: 26205929CNZUWZ1013

Place : Chennai
Date: May 30, 2026

Annexure 'A' to the Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in Paragraph 1(f) of the section 'Report on Other Legal & Regulatory Requirements' in our Independent Auditor's Report to the members of the company on the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026.)

Report On The Internal Financial Controls Under Clause (I) Of Sub-Section 3 Of Section 143 Of The Companies Act, 2013 ("The Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to the Standalone Financial Statements of **SecureKloud Technologies Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

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

Auditor's Responsibility
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statement based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the 'Guidance Note' and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both 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 the Standalone Ind AS financial statement was 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 system with reference to the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statement and their operating effectiveness.

Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statement included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statement, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system with reference to the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statement.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting
A Company's internal financial controls with reference to the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statement is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Standalone Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial controls with reference to the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statement include 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 Ind AS financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the Standalone Ind AS financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to the Standalone Ind AS 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 the Standalone Financial Statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to the Standalone Financial Statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to the Standalone Financial Statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the internal control with reference to the Standalone 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 (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For K Gopal Rao & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 000956S

CA Gopal Krishna Raju
Partner
Membership No. 205929
UDIN: 26205929CNZUWZ1013

Place : Chennai
Date: May 30, 2026

Annexure 'B' to the Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of SecureKloud Technologies Limited of even date)

i. a. (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment with original cost and depreciation written off in respect of identifiable units of assets and where such information for identifiable units of assets is not available, the records show the cost and depreciation written off in respect thereof as a group or class.

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

b. The Company has a regular program for physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which its Property, Plant and Equipment are verified in a phased manner by the management and the Company's internal auditors. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its Property, Plant and Equipment. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification

c. The Company does not have any immovable properties and hence reporting under clause (i)(c) of the Order is not applicable. In respect of immovable properties of building that have been taken on lease and disclosed as right-of-use assets in the standalone financial statements, the lease agreements are in the name of the Company.

d. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including right-of-use assets) during the year.

e. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at 31st March 2026 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transaction (Prohibition) Act, 1988, as amended and rules made thereunder.

ii. a. The Company is in the business of providing software services and does not have any physical inventories. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

b. According to the information and the explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks on the basis of security of trade receivables and unbilled revenue. In our opinion, the quarterly returns or statements filed by the Company with such banks are in agreement with the books of accounts of the Company.

iii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the following guarantees are outstanding on the date of the balance sheet:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As on 31-03-2026	As on 31-03-2025
Aggregate amount of guarantee provided to the Company's step-down subsidiary (USD 5 million)	-	4,250
Balance outstanding as at the balance sheet date in respect of guarantee provided -Subsidiary -Step down subsidiary	-	1,142 662

Other than the guarantee mentioned above, the Company has not made any investments in, provided any guarantee or security, and granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year, and hence reporting under clause (iii)(b) to (e) of the Order is not applicable.

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of loans granted, investments made and guarantees and securities provided, as applicable.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits during the year and does not have any unclaimed deposits as at March 31, 2026 and therefore, the provisions of the clause 3 (v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

vi. The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Thus, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

vii. According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:

a. Undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Custom duty, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to the Company have generally been regularly deposited by it with the appropriate authorities.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Goods and Services Tax, Customs Duty, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

b. There are no dues in respect of Income tax, Customs Duty and Goods and Service Taxes, that have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute, except for the following:

Sr.No	Name of the Statute	Nature of dues	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
1	SGST and CGST	Tax, Interest and Penalty	24.04	FY 2017 - 18	Appellate Deputy Commissioner (State)
2	SGST and CGST	Tax, Interest and Penalty	84.30	FY 2018 - 19	Appellate Deputy Commissioner (State)
3	SGST and CGST	Tax, Interest and Penalty	7.49	FY 2019 - 20	Appellate Deputy Commissioner (State)
4	SGST and CGST	Tax, Interest and Penalty	18.24	FY 2021 - 22	Appellate Deputy Commissioner (State)
5	Income Tax	Tax & Interest	44.51	FY 2020 - 21	Assessing Officer
6	Income Tax	Tax & Interest	18.16	FY 2021 - 22	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal
7	Income Tax	Tax & Interest	249.92	FY 2022 - 23	Dispute Resolution Panel
		Total	**446.66**		

viii. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.

ix. a. The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to any bank or financial institution or government during the year. The Company did not have any outstanding debentures during the year.

b. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

c. The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no unutilised term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause (ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

d. According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.

e. According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries as defined under the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.

f. According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries as defined under the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

x. a. The Company has not raised any moneys by way of Initial public offer or further Public offer (Including debt instruments), during the year and hence reporting under Clause (x) (a) of Para 3 of the order is not applicable to the Company.

b. The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of share or fully convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year and accordingly provisions of clause (x) (b) of Para 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xi. a. Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, considering the principles of materiality outlined in Standards on Auditing, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

b. According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and up to the date of this report.

c. According to the information and explanations given to us, no whistle blower complaints were received by the Company during the year.

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

xiii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. a. Based on information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

b. We have considered the internal audit reports for the year under audit, issued to the company during the year and till date, in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

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

xvi. a. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, hence the provisions of paragraph 3 (xvi)(a) of the Order are not applicable.

b. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi) (b) of the order is not applicable.

c. The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the Regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India and accordingly the provisions of clause (xvi)(c) of Para 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

d. According to the information and explanation provided to us during the course of audit, the group does not have any CIC as a part of the group and accordingly reporting under clause (xvi)(d) of Para 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xvii. The Company has incurred cash loss amounting to ₹ 12,758.11 lakhs during the current year and ₹ 658.83 lakhs during the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation 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, we draw attention to Note 6 to the standalone financial statements and the section titled “Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern” in our report, which indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to meet 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. Accordingly, we are unable to state that no material uncertainty exists regarding the Company’s capability of meeting its liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. However, our reporting is based on the facts and circumstances existing up to the date of our 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 be discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

xx. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 pursuant to any project. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

xxi. Since the financial statements are standalone financial statements, the requirement to report qualifications or adverse remarks, if any, made by the respective auditors in their CARO reports does not arise.

For K Gopal Rao & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 000956S

CA Gopal Krishna Raju
Partner
Membership No. 205929
UDIN: 26205929CNZUWZ1013

Place : Chennai
Date: May 30, 2026

Standalone Balance Sheet

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
A	**ASSETS**			
I	**Non-current assets**			
	Property, plant and equipment	4	36.49	25.55
	Right-of-use assets	5	131.57	210.52
	Financial assets			
	Investments	6	1.00	10,113.20
	Other financial assets	7	51.19	48.42
	Non-current tax assets (net)	8	2.95	2.95
	Deferred tax assets (net)	9	46.40	51.92
	Total non-current assets		**269.60**	**10,452.56**
II	**Current assets**			
	Financial assets			
	Trade receivables	10	1,417.34	4,608.60
	Cash and cash equivalents	11	112.33	2.22
	Other financial assets	12	0.36	-
	Other current assets	13	93.69	68.82
	Current tax assets (net)	8	167.64	108.74
	Total current assets		**1,791.36**	**4,788.38**
	Total assets (I+II)		**2,060.96**	**15,240.94**
B	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**			
III	**Equity**			
	Equity share capital	14	1,670.53	1,670.53
	Other equity	15	(6,513.59)	5,351.55
	Total equity		**(4,843.06)**	**7,022.08**
IV	**Non-current liabilities**			
	Financial liabilities			
	Borrowings	16	3,151.75	3,324.84
	Lease liabilities	17	58.20	136.90
	Provisions	18	65.95	199.06
	Total non-current liabilities		**3,275.90**	**3,660.80**

Standalone Balance Sheet (Cont.)

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
V	**Current liabilities**			
	Financial liabilities			
	Borrowings	16	1,546.58	1,566.90
	Lease liabilities	17	78.71	69.51
	Trade payables	19		
	Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		225.21	8.06
	Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		67.49	51.68
	Other financial liabilities	20	697.26	571.35
	Other current liabilities	21	956.05	2,236.91
	Provisions	18	56.82	53.65
	Total current liabilities		**3,628.12**	**4,558.06**
	Total equity and liabilities (III+IV+V)		**2,060.96**	**15,240.94**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements

As per our report of even date.
For **K Gopal Rao & Co.,**
Chartered Accountants
FRN:000956S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

CA Gopal Krishna Raju
Partner
Membership No. 205929
UDIN: 26205929CNZUWZ1013

Suresh Venkatachari
Chairman, Director &
Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 00365522

Venkateswaran Krishnamurthy
Whole-time Director
& Chief Revenue Officer
DIN: 10886686

Place : Chennai
Date: May 30, 2026

Ramachandran Soundararajan
Chief Financial Officer

Jayashree Vasudevan
Company Secretary

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
I	Revenue from operations	22	2,244.63	4,683.01
II	Other income	23	126.75	169.85
III	**Total income (I+II)**		**2,371.38**	**4,852.86**
IV	**Expenses**			
	Employee benefits expense	24	1,450.48	3,420.13
	Finance costs	25	456.78	493.22
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	4 & 5	107.03	254.21
	Other expenses	26	436.26	502.96
	Total expenses		**2,450.55**	**4,670.52**
V	**Profit /(loss) before exceptional item and tax (III-IV)**		**(79.17)**	**182.34**
VI	Exceptional item	41	(12,862.37)	(1,080.73)
VII	**Profit/(loss) before tax (V-VI)**		**(12,941.54)**	**(898.39)**
VIII	**Tax expense**			
	Current tax	27	-	30.44
	Tax related to previous period		-	-
	Deferred tax	27	19.19	8.47
			19.19	**38.91**
IX	**Profit/ (loss) for the year (VII-VIII)**		**(12,960.73)**	**(937.30)**
X	Other comprehensive income/(loss)			
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
	Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	27	81.92	20.79
	Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		13.67	3.47
	Total other comprehensive income		**95.59**	**24.26**
XI	**Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year (IX+X)**		**(12,865.14)**	**(913.04)**
XII	Earnings per equity share (Face value of ₹ 5 each)			
	Basic (in ₹)	28	(38.79)	(2.81)
	Diluted (in ₹)	28	(38.79)	(2.81)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements

As per our report of even date.
For **K Gopal Rao & Co.,**
Chartered Accountants
FRN:000956S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

CA Gopal Krishna Raju
Partner
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DIN: 10886686

Place : Chennai
Date: May 30, 2026

Ramachandran Soundararajan
Chief Financial Officer

Jayashree Vasudevan
Company Secretary

Standalone Cash Flow Statement

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
I. Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit/(loss) for the year		(12,960.73)	(937.30)
Adjustments for:			
Tax expenses	27	19.19	38.91
Finance costs	25	456.78	493.22
Depreciation and amortisation expense	4 & 5	107.03	254.21
Exceptional Items		12,862.37	1,080.73
Income on deposits and loans	23	0.40	-
Fair value gain on financial instruments		(65.74)	(5.19)
Other income		(39.02)	(59.76)
Net unrealised exchange gain		905.49	(64.59)
Operating profit before working capital and other changes		**1,285.77**	**800.23**
Adjustments for (increase)/decrease in operating assets:			
Trade receivables	10	559.55	(1,204.50)
Other current financial assets	12	(0.36)	11.19
Other current assets	13	(24.87)	11.69
Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:			
Trade payables	19	232.96	(15.18)
Provisions (non-current)	18	(133.11)	(15.40)
Provisions (current)	18	122.71	17.13
Other current financial liabilities	20	125.91	-
Other current liabilities	21	(1,422.87)	845.78
Cash generated from / (used in) operations		**745.69**	**450.94**
Net income tax refunded / (paid) (including interest paid there on)		-	60.12
Net cash flow generated from operating activities (a)		**745.69**	**511.06**
II. Cash flow from investing activities			
Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment	4	(39.02)	-
Security Deposits	7	(2.77)	(52.78)
Net cash flow used in investing activities (b)		**(41.79)**	**(52.78)**

Standalone Cash Flow Statement (Cont.)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
III. Cash flow from financing activities			
Borrowings taken during the year	16	-	307.42
Payment of lease liabilities (net)	17	(91.41)	(56.95)
Borrowings repaid during the year	16	(186.00)	(238.14)
Finance costs paid	25	(316.38)	(474.74)
Net cash flow used in financing activities (c)		**(593.79)**	**(462.41)**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (a) + (b) + (c)		110.11	(4.13)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	11	2.22	6.35
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	11	112.33	2.22

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements

As per our report of even date.
For **K Gopal Rao & Co.,**
Chartered Accountants
FRN:000956S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

CA Gopal Krishna Raju
Partner
Membership No. 205929
UDIN: 26205929CNZUWZ1013

Suresh Venkatachari
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& Chief Revenue Officer
DIN: 10886686

Place : Chennai
Date: May 30, 2026

Ramachandran Soundararajan
Chief Financial Officer

Jayashree Vasudevan
Company Secretary

Statement of Changes in Equity

A. Equity Share Capital (refer note 14)

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	No. of Shares	Amount
Equity shares of ₹ 5 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
Balance as at April 01, 2025	3,34,10,605	1,670.53
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**3,34,10,605**	**1,670.53**

For the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	No. of Shares	Amount
Equity shares of ₹ 5 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
Balance as at April 01, 2024	3,34,10,605	1,670.53
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**3,34,10,605**	**1,670.53**

B. Other Equity (refer note 15)

For the year ended March 31, 2026

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Other Comprehensive Income	Total other equity
	Securities premium	General Reserve	Money received against warrants	Retained earnings		
Balance as at April 01, 2025	**8,868.03**	**210.03**	**401.75**	**(4,152.56)**	**24.30**	**5,351.55**
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	(12,960.73)	-	(12,960.73)
Opening balance adjustment of excess provision	-	-	-	1,000.00	-	1,000.00
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	-	-		-	95.59	95.59
Conversion of share warrants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Premium on shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(11,960.73)**	**95.59**	**(11,865.14)**
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**8,868.03**	**210.03**	**401.75**	**(16,113.29)**	**119.89**	**(6,513.59)**

Statement of Changes in Equity (Cont.)

For the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Other Comprehensive Income	Total other equity
	Securities premium	General Reserve	Money received against warrants	Retained earnings		
Balance as at April 01, 2024	**8,868.03**	**210.03**	**401.75**	**(3,215.26)**	**0.04**	**6,264.59**
Profit/ (loss) for the year	-	-		(937.30)	-	(937.30)
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	-	-		-	24.26	24.26
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(937.30)**	**24.26**	**(913.04)**
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**8,868.03**	**210.03**	**401.75**	**(4,152.56)**	**24.30**	**5,351.55**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements

As per our report of even date.
For **K Gopal Rao & Co.,**
Chartered Accountants
FRN:000956S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

CA Gopal Krishna Raju
Partner
Membership No. 205929
UDIN: 26205929CNZUWZ1013

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Whole-time Director
& Chief Revenue Officer
DIN: 10886686

Place : Chennai
Date: May 30, 2026

Ramachandran Soundararajan
Chief Financial Officer

Jayashree Vasudevan
Company Secretary

Notes

Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

1 Corporate Information

SecureKloud Technologies Limited ("SecureKloud" or "the Company") incorporated in the year 1985, a public limited company having its securities listed on BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited in India, is a Market Leader of Enterprise Cloud Transformation in the highly regulated industries with stringent Cloud Security & Compliance requirements. The Company helps its customers with a combination of products, frameworks and services, designed to solve problems around Blockchain, Cloud, Enterprise Security, Decision Engineering, Artificial Intelligence and Managed Services.

2 Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of Preparation and Presentation

The standalone financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable.

These standalone financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of standalone financial statements are consistent with those of previous years.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

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

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

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

2.2 Use of estimates

The preparation of the standalone financial statements requires the management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions in the reported amounts of assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) as of the date of the standalone financial statements and the reported income and expenses during the reporting period. Examples of such estimates include provision for doubtful debts/advances, provision for employee benefits, useful lives of fixed assets, provision for taxation, provision for contingencies etc. The management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of the standalone financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results may vary from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively in the year in which the estimate is revised and/or in future years, as applicable.

2.3 Cash and cash equivalents (for purposes of cash flow statement)

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand.

2.4 Cash flow statement

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 cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

2.5 (i) Property, Plant and Equipment ("PPE")

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss (if any). The cost of Property, Plant and Equipment comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates and includes taxes, duties, freight, incidental expenses related to the acquisition and installation of the assets concerned and is net of

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Goods and Service Tax (GST), wherever the credit is availed. Borrowing costs paid during the period of construction in respect of borrowed funds pertaining to construction / acquisition of qualifying property, plant and equipment is adjusted to the carrying cost of the underlying property, plant and equipment.

Any part or components of Property, Plant and Equipment which are separately identifiable and expected to have a useful life which is different from that of the main assets are capitalised separately, based on the technical assessment of the management.

Cost of modifications that enhance the operating performance or extend the useful life of Property, Plant and Equipment are also capitalised, where there is a certainty of deriving future economic benefits from the use of such assets.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date are disclosed as "Capital Advances" under Other Non Current Assets and cost of Property, Plant and Equipment not ready to use before such date are disclosed under "Capital Work- in- Progress".

Depreciation and Amortisation

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on the basis of the straight line method, pro-rata from the month of capitalization over the period of use of the assets and Intangible assets are amortized on straight line method over their respective individual estimated useful lives as determined by the management, assessed as below:

Asset category	Useful Lives
Furniture & Fixtures	10 Years
Computers & Accessories	3 Years
Office Equipment	5 Years
Motor Vehicles	8 Years
Computer Software	5 Years

Individual assets costing ₹ 15,000 or less are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition.

Derecognition of Property, Plant and Equipment:

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss on disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the standalone statement of profit and loss.

(ii) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately:

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination:

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination and recognised separately from goodwill are initially recognized at their fair value at the acquisition date (which is regarded as their cost). Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets acquired in a business combination are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

Derecognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Research and development

The Company continues to enhance its existing platform solutions through its continuous commitment to research and development and its ability to rapidly introduce new applications, technologies, features and functionality. The efforts of the the Company are focused on developing new solutions functionality, applications and core technologies and further enhancing the usability, functionality, reliability, performance and flexibility of existing solutions and applications. Expenditure on all research and development activities is recognized as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

2.6 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets or cash generating units to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, or whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the standalone statement of profit and loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the standalone statement of profit and loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

2.7 Revenue recognition

Revenue from operations primarily comprises of income from Information Technology Enabled Services which is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those services. Service income exclude Goods and Service Tax (GST) and are net of trade / volume discounts, where applicable.

Arrangements with customers for information technology enabled services are either on a fixed price, fixed time frame contracts or on a time and material basis.

Revenue on time and material contracts is recognized as the related services are performed and revenue from the end of the last invoicing to the reporting date is recognised as unbilled revenue. Revenue from fixed price, fixed-time frame contracts where performance obligations are satisfied over a period of time and where there is no uncertainty as to the measurement or collectability of consideration, is recognized as per the percentage of completion method. When there is uncertainty as to the measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such

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uncertainty is resolved. Efforts have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity.

In arrangements for Information Technology Enabled Services and maintenance services, the Company has applied the guidance in Ind-AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with customers, by applying the revenue recognition criteria for each distinct performance obligation. The arrangements with customers generally meet the criteria for considering Information Technology and related services as distinct performance obligations. For allocating the transaction price, the Company has measured the revenue in respect of each performance obligation of a contract at its relative standalone selling price.

Revenues in excess of invoicing are classified as unbilled revenue while invoicing in excess of revenues are classified a unearned revenues

Contract modifications are accounted when additions, deletions or changes are approved either to the contract scope or contract price. The accounting for modifications of contracts involves assessing whether the services added to an existing contract are distinct and whether the pricing is at the standalone selling price.

Dividend income:
Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive the payment has been established, provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

Interest income:
Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that 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.

2.8 Foreign currency transactions

Initial Recognition:
On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Subsequent Recognition:
As at the reporting date, 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.

Treatment of Exchange Differences:
All monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency are restated at the end of accounting period at the closing exchange rate and exchange differences on restatement of all monetary items are recognized in the standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.9 Government grants

Government grants are not recognized until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognizes as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Company should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognized as deferred revenue in the balance sheet and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Company with no future related costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable.

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2.10. Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

2.10.1 Financial instruments

(a) Recognition and initial measurement

The Company initially recognises loans and advances, deposits, debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities on the date on which they originate. All other financial instruments (including regular way purchases and sales of financial assets) are recognised on the trade date, which is the date on which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset or liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

(b) Classification of financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified to be measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or FVTPL.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated at FVTPL:

• The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets 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.

For the impairment policy in financial assets measured at amortised cost, refer Note 2.10.1 e.

A debt instrument is classified as FVTOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not recognized at FVTPL:

• The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; 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.

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss for FVTOCI debt instruments. For the purposes of recognising foreign exchange gains and losses, FVTOCI debt instruments are treated as financial assets measured at amortised cost. Thus, the exchange differences on the amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss and other changes in the fair value of FVTOCI financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of 'Reserve for debt instruments through other comprehensive income'. When the investment is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previous accumulated in this reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

(c) Effective interest method

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

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

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

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria or FVTOCI criteria (see above) are measured at FVTPL. In

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addition, debt instruments that meet the amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria but are designated as at FVTPL are measured at FVTPL.

A financial asset that meets the amortised cost criteria or debt instruments that meet the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases. The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'Other income' line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

(e) Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt instruments at FVTOCI, lease receivables, trade receivables, and other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset, and financial guarantees not designated as at FVTPL.

Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss 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 (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets). The Company estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) through the expected life of that financial instrument.

The Company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. 12-month expected credit losses are portion of the life-time expected credit losses and represent the lifetime cash shortfalls that will result if default occurs within the 12 months after the reporting date and thus, are not cash shortfalls that are predicted over the next 12 months.

If the Company measured loss allowance for a financial instrument at lifetime expected credit loss model in the previous period, but determines at the end of a reporting period that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition due to improvement in credit quality as compared to the previous period, the Company again measures the loss allowance based on 12-month expected credit losses.

When making the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. To make that assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Further, for the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information.

The impairment requirements for the recognition and measurement of a loss allowance are equally applied to debt instruments at FVTOCI except that the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and is not reduced from the carrying amount in the balance sheet.

(f) Derecognition of financial assets

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

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognizes on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognized in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

(g) Foreign exchange gains and losses

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period.

- For foreign currency denominated financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTPL, the exchange differences are recognised in standalone statement of profit and loss except for those which are designated as hedging instruments in a hedging relationship.
- For the purposes of recognising foreign exchange gains and losses, FVTOCI debt instruments are treated as financial assets measured at amortised cost. Thus, the exchange differences on the amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss and other changes in the fair value of FVTOCI financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income.

2.10.2 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

(a) Classification as debt or equity

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

(b) Equity instruments

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

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

(c) Financial Liabilities

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

However, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company, and commitments issued by the Company to provide a loan at below-market interest rate are measured in accordance with the specific

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accounting policies set out below.

(d) Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise;
- the financial liability forms part of a Company of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and Ind AS 109 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL in accordance with Ind AS 109.

(e) Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities (including borrowings and trade and other payables) are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(f) Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified parties fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by an entity are initially measured at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount of loss allowance determined in accordance with impairment requirements of Ind AS 109; and
- the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 115.

(g) Foreign exchange gains and losses

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the instruments and are recognised in 'Other income'.

The fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period. For financial liabilities that are measured as at FVTPL, the foreign exchange component forms part of the fair value gains or losses and is recognised in profit or loss.

(h) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

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2.11 Employee Benefits

(a) Defined contribution plan

The Company makes contributions to Provident Fund, Employee State Insurance, National Pension System etc. for eligible employees, which is a defined contribution plan, and contribution paid or payable is recognized as an expense in the period in which it falls due.

(b) Defined benefit plan

The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan ('the Gratuity Plan') covering eligible employees. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment with the Company.

Liability for the Gratuity Plan is determined by actuarial valuation, performed by an independent actuary, at each Balance Sheet date using the projected unit credit method. As these liabilities are relatively long term in nature, the actuarial assumptions take in account the requirements of the relevant Ind AS coupled with a long term view of the underlying variables / trends, wherever required

Service cost and net interest cost on the defined benefit liabilities/assets are recognized in the standalone statement of profit and loss as employee benefit expense and finance costs respectively. Gains and losses on remeasurement of defined benefits liabilities/plan assets arising from changes in actuarial assumptions and experience adjustments are recognised in the other comprehensive income and are included in retained earnings in the balance sheet.

Long term employee benefits such as compensated absences and long service awards are charged to standalone statement of profit and loss on the basis of an actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary as at the year-end. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in full in the standalone statement of profit and loss during the year in which they occur.

(c) Other employee benefits

Short term employee benefits including performance incentives, are charged to standalone statement of profit and loss on an undiscounted, accrual basis during the period in which it falls due.

2.12 Leases

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

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

Right of use assets (ROU assets)

At the lease commencement date, the ROU asset is measured at cost. ROU assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of the ROU assets comprises of:

I. the initial lease liability
II. any prepaid lease payments less any incentives received
III. initial direct costs incurred in establishing the lease and
IV. an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling the underlying asset as required by the law

ROU assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets. If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The ROU assets are also subject to impairment.

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Lease liability

I. At the lease commencement date, the lease liability is measured at the present value of the minimum lease payments outstanding as at the date, plan payments under any options that the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise. Lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.
II. Lease term used to calculate the lease liability is determined based on an economic analysis of early termination, extension or other options included in the lease arrangement.
III. Lease payments are discounted using the rate implicit in the lease, if this can be clearly determined or incremental borrowing cost.
IV. The carrying amount of the lease liability is subsequently increased by the interest due on the lease liability and reduced by the lease payments.
V. Lease liability is disclosed under other financial liabilities.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.13 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax (including the post tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) 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 (including the post tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) 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.

2.14 Taxation

Current income tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the standalone statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the standalone financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

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

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

<u>MAT credit entitlement</u>
Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) credit is recognized as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. In the year in which the MAT Credit becomes eligible to be recognized as an asset, in accordance with the provisions contained in the Guidance Note issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), the said asset is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as MAT Credit Entitlement. The Company reviews the same at each balance sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT Credit Entitlement to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

<u>Current and deferred tax for the year</u>
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 recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

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

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of receivable can be measured reliably.

<u>Contingent Liability:</u>
Contingent liability is disclosed for (i) Possible obligations which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Company or (ii) Present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made.

Contingent assets are not recognized in the standalone financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realized.”

2.16 Segment reporting
Operating segments reflect the Company’s management structure and the way the financial information is regularly reviewed by the Company’s senior management. The Company 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 operating segments are the segments for which separate financial information is available and for which operating profit / (loss) amounts are evaluated regularly by the senior management in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance.

The accounting policies adopted for segment reporting are in line with the accounting policies of the Company. Segment revenue, segment expenses, segment assets and segment liabilities have been identified to segments on the basis of their relationship to the operating activities of the segment.

Inter-segment revenue, where applicable, is accounted on the basis of transactions which are primarily determined based on market / fair value factors. Revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities which relate to the Company as a whole and are not allocable to segments on reasonable basis have been included under “unallocated revenue / expenses /

Notes

Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

assets / liabilities".

2.17 Goods and services tax input credit

Goods and services tax input credit is accounted for in the books during the period when the underlying service received is accounted and when there is no uncertainty in availing / utilizing the credits.

2.18 Insurance claims

Insurance claims are accrued for on the basis of claims admitted / expected to be admitted and to the extent there is no uncertainty in receiving the claims.

2.19 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

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.

2.20 Operating cycle

Based on the nature of products / 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.

3 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the directors of the Company are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if revision affects both current and future periods.

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

- Useful lives of Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets
- Evaluation of Impairment indicators and assessment of recoverable value
- Provision for taxation
- Provision for disputed matters
- Provision for employee benefits
- Allowance for Expected Credit Loss
- Fair Valuation of Financial assets and liabilities
- Leases

<u>Determination of functional and presentation currency:</u>

Items included in the standalone financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (i.e. the "functional currency"). The standalone financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), the national currency of India, which is the functional currency of the Company. All the financial information have been presented in Indian Rupees except for share data and as otherwise stated.

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Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

4 Property, Plant and Equipment

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Computers & accessories	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipment	Vehicles	Leasehold Improvements	Total
I. Gross carrying value						
As at April 1, 2024	440.01	36.27	5.05	-	74.00	555.33
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**440.01**	**36.27**	**5.05**	**-**	**74.00**	**555.33**
As at April 1, 2025	440.01	36.27	5.05	-	74.00	555.33
Additions	2.64	-	-	36.38	-	39.02
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**442.65**	**36.27**	**5.05**	**36.38**	**74.00**	**594.35**
II. Accumulated depreciation and impairment						
As at April 1, 2024	340.75	7.67	4.68	-	42.22	395.32
Charge for the year	73.71	28.60	0.37	-	31.78	134.46
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**414.46**	**36.27**	**5.05**	**-**	**74.00**	**529.78**
As at April 1, 2025	414.46	36.27	5.05	-	74.00	529.78
Charge for the year	23.60	-	-	4.48	-	28.08
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**438.06**	**36.27**	**5.05**	**4.48**	**74.00**	**557.86**
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2026 (I-II)	**4.59**	**-**	**-**	**31.90**	**-**	**36.49**
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2025 (I-II)	**25.55**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**25.55**

Notes

Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

5 Right-of-use assets

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Amount
I. Gross carrying value	
As at April 1, 2024	617.91
Additions	236.84
Disposal	(154.06)
As at March 31, 2025	**700.69**
As at April 1, 2025	700.69
Additions	-
Disposal	-
As at March 31, 2026	**700.69**
II. Accumulated depreciation	
As at April 1, 2024	370.42
Charge for the year	119.75
Disposals	-
As at March 31, 2025	**490.17**
As at April 1, 2025	490.17
Charge for the year	78.95
Disposals	-
As at March 31, 2026	**569.12**
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2026 (I-II)	**131.57**
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2025 (I-II)	**210.52**

6 Investments

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Quantity (Nos.)	Amount	Quantity (Nos.)	Amount
Unquoted Investments (all fully paid)				
Investments in Equity Instruments of Subsidiaries				
(a) Blockedge Technologies Inc. USA (Face Value per share: USD 0.001)	26,00,000	1,014.91	26,00,000	1,014.91
(b) SecureKloud Technologies Inc. USA (Face Value per share: USD 0.001)	2,14,31,250	11,860.51	2,14,31,250	11,860.51
(c) Mentor Minds Solutions & Services Inc. - USA (Face Value per share: USD 0.001)	10,00,000	1,150.12	10,00,000	1,150.12
(d) Healthcare Triangle Pvt Ltd (Face Value per share: ₹ 10.00)	9,999	1.00	9,999	1.00
Total unquoted investments		**14,026.54**		**14,026.54**
Total investments		**14,026.54**		**14,026.54**
Aggregate Carrying value of unquoted investments		14,026.54		14,026.54
Value of Investments written off		(14,025.54)		(3,913.34)
Net investments		**1.00**		**10,113.20**

Notes

Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

7 Other financial assets

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
Other financial assets at amortised cost				
Security deposits				
- Secured, considered good	-	-	-	-
- Unsecured, considered good	-	51.19	-	48.42
Total	**-**	**51.19**	**-**	**48.42**

8 Current/Non-Current tax assets

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
Advance tax (net of provision for income taxes)	167.64	-	108.74	-
MAT credit entitlements	-	2.95	-	2.95
Total	**167.64**	**2.95**	**108.74**	**2.95**

9 Deferred tax Assets

The following is the analysis of the net deferred tax asset position as presented In the financial statements.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Deferred tax assets	46.40	51.92
less: Deferred tax liabilities	-	-
Deferred tax asset (net)	**46.40**	**51.92**

Movement in the deferred tax balance

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year 2025-2026			
	Opening balance	Recognised in profit and loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing balance
Property, plant and equipment	5.29	7.46	-	12.75
Employee benefit expenses	42.18	-	(8.67)	33.51
Amortised cost adjustments - financial assets	4.45	0.14	(4.45)	0.14
Deferred tax asset /(liabilities)	**51.92**	**7.60**	**(13.12)**	**46.40**

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Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year 2024-2025			
	Opening balance	Recognised in profit and loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing balance
Property, plant and equipment	14.92	(9.63)	-	5.29
Employee benefit expenses	47.64	-	(5.46)	42.18
Amortised cost adjustments - financial assets	(5.64)	10.09	-	4.45
Deferred tax asset /(liabilities)	**56.92**	**0.46**	**(5.46)**	**51.92**

10 Trade receivables

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Receivables considered good, Unsecured	3,669.18	4,612.51
Unbilled revenue*	368.10	7.86
Sub-total	**4,037.28**	**4,620.37**
Less: Bad debts written off	(2,619.94)	(11.77)
Total	**1,417.34**	**4,608.60**

No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person.

Trade receivables ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2026

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	505.28	211.56	1,239.93	2,068.25	-	12.26	4,037.28
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	(556.56)	(2,051.61)	-	(11.77)	(2,619.94)
Total	**505.28**	**211.56**	**683.37**	**16.64**	**-**	**0.49**	**1,417.34**

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	1,013.91	1,719.24	1,875.45	-	11.77	-	4,620.37
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	(11.77)	-	(11.77)
Total	**1,013.91**	**1,719.24**	**1,875.45**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,608.60**

10.1 The above includes amount receivable from related parties amounting to ₹ 3,790.79 lakhs as at March 31, 2025. (refer note 36)

10.2 Credit period and risk

All trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on credit terms upto 90 days.

Notes

Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

10.3 Expected credit loss allowance

The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected loss allowance for trade receivables based on provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account the historical credit loss experience and adjustments for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

The Company has not made any provisions as per the expected credit loss model prescribed by the requirements of Ind AS 109. This is largely owing to the fact that majority of the receivables are from group companies. Accordingly, the Company does not have any history of credit losses and hence there being no credit risk, no allowance has been made.

11 Cash and cash equivalents

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Cash in hand	0.06	0.53
Balances with Bank		
- In current accounts	102.27	1.69
- Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	10.00	-
Total	**112.33**	**2.22**

12 Other financial assets

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Interest income accrued but not due	0.36	-
Total	**0.36**	**-**

13 Other current assets

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Staff advances	-	2.50
Prepaid expenses	13.81	30.55
Balances with government authorities		
- Goods & Service tax receivables	79.88	35.77
Total	**93.69**	**68.82**

14 Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	(₹ in Lakhs)	No. of shares	(₹ in Lakhs)
Authorised:				
- Equity shares of ₹ 5/- each	6,00,00,000	3,000.00	6,00,00,000	3,000.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid:				
- Fully paid equity shares of ₹ 5/- each	3,34,10,605	1,670.53	33,410,605	1,670.53
Total	**3,34,10,605**	**1,670.53**	**33,410,605**	**1,670.53**

Notes

Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(i) Reconciliation of the number of shares

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	(₹ in Lakhs)	No. of shares	(₹ in Lakhs)
Equity shares				
Balance as at beginning of the year	3,34,10,605	1,670.53	3,34,10,605	1,670.53
Add: Issued during the year				
- By conversion of warrants	-	-	-	-
Balance as at end of the year	**3,34,10,605**	**1,670.53**	**3,34,10,605**	**1,670.53**

(ii) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 5/- per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed, if any, by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing 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.

(iii) Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

Name of Shareholder	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of Shares	Percentage	No. of Shares	Percentage
Mr Suresh Venkatachari	1,40,74,703	42.13%	1,40,74,703	42.13%

(iv) Issue of Bonus Shares during immediately preceding 5 years

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22
No. of bonus equity shares issued	-	-	-	-	-

(v) Details of Shares held by promoters

As at March 31, 2026

Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year
Mr Suresh Venkatachari	1,40,74,703	-	1,40,74,703	42.13%	-
Mr R S Ramani	4,65,000	-	4,65,000	1.39%	-

As at March 31, 2025

Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year
Mr Suresh Venkatachari	1,40,74,703	-	1,40,74,703	42.13%	-
Mr R S Ramani	4,65,000	-	4,65,000	1.39%	-

Notes

Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

15 Other equity

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Securities premium		
Opening balance	8,868.03	8,868.03
Add : Premium on shares issued during the year	-	-
Less : Issue of bonus shares during the period	-	-
Closing balance	**8,868.03**	**8,868.03**
(b) General reserve		
Opening balance	210.03	210.03
Add : Transferred from surplus in the statement of profit & loss	-	-
Add: Transferred from subsidy reserve	-	-
Closing balance	**210.03**	**210.03**
(c) Retained earnings		
Opening balance	(4,152.56)	(3,215.26)
Add : Total profit/ (loss) for the year	(12,960.73)	(937.30)
Add: Opening balance adjustment of excess provision	1,000.00	
Less : Apportionment for dividend	-	-
Less : Dividend distribution tax	-	-
Closing balance	**(16,113.29)**	**(4,152.56)**
(d) Other comprehensive income		
Opening balance	24.30	0.04
Add: Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	95.59	24.26
Closing balance	**119.89**	**24.30**
(e) Capital reserve		
Opening balance	401.75	401.75
Add: Transfer from money received against convertible share warrants due to forfeiture	-	-
Closing balance	**401.75**	**401.75**
Total Other Equity	**(6,513.59)**	**5,351.55**

Notes

Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(a) Securities Premium

Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilised only for limited purposes such as issuance of bonus shares in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

(b) General Reserve

Under the erstwhile Companies Act 1956, general reserve was created through an annual transfer of net income at a specified percentage in accordance with applicable regulations. The purpose of these transfers was to ensure that if a dividend distribution in a given year is more than 10% of the paid-up capital of the Company for that year, then the total dividend distribution is less than the total distributable results for that year. Consequent to introduction of Companies Act 2013, the requirement to mandatorily transfer a specified percentage of the net profit to general reserve has been withdrawn. However, the amount previously transferred to the general reserve can be utilised only in accordance with the specific requirements of Companies Act, 2013.

(c) Retained Earnings

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

(d) Money Received against Warrant convertible to equity shares

Ind AS 33 – Earnings per Share defines "Warrants" as " Financial Instruments which give the holder the right to acquire equity shares". Thus effectively, warrants are the amount which would ultimately form part of the Shareholders' funds. Since, shares are yet to be allotted against the same, these are not reflected as part of Share Capital but as a separate line item – 'Money received against share warrants'.

(e) Capital Reserve

The Company allotted 45,00,000 (Forty five Lakhs) convertible warrants of ₹ 100/- each to Mr Suresh Venkatachari, Promoter and CEO of the Company on March 17, 2021 on receipt of an upfront payment ₹ 11,25,00,000/- (Rupees Eleven Crores Twenty-Five Lakhs Only) equal to 25% of the total consideration as per the terms of preferential issue in compliance with Chapter V of SEBI (Issue of Capital & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 and Section 42 & 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder as amended from time to time. The Company has considered equivalent shares of 45,00,000 (Forty five Lakhs) for the purpose of diluted EPS up to the period ended June 30, 2022 and 28,93,000 shares (Twenty eight lakhs ninety three thousand) for the period ended December 31, 2022 as per IND AS 33. During the nine months ended December 31, 2022, the Company has allotted 12,25,000 equity shares to Mr Suresh Venkatachari, as partial conversion of warrants and had 16,07,000 convertible warrants outstanding as at September 16, 2022. As the outstanding warrants were not exercised on or before the September 16, 2022, the Company had forfeited the money received against such warrants amounting to ₹ 4,01,75,000 and credited the capital reserve in accordance to the provisions of the Companies Act 2013.

Notes

Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

16 Borrowings

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non-current:		
Secured borrowings:		
- Term loans from banks	0.14	38.23
Unsecured borrowings:		
- Loans from related parties	3,151.61	3,286.61
Total	**3,151.75**	**3,324.84**
Current:		
Secured borrowings:		
-Loans repayable on demand - banks	1,508.65	1,516.19
-Current maturities of long term borrowings	37.93	50.71
Total	**1,546.58**	**1,566.90**

16.1 Details of Term loan from banks / others

The details of tenor, interest rate, repayment terms of the same are given below:

I - Term Loans from Indian Bank (Refer Note (i) below) - Secured

(₹ in Lakhs)

S.No	Original Tenor	Interest Rate	No. of Instalments outstanding as at March 31, 2026	Repayment Terms	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
1	60 months	8.75%	7	Principal Monthly after 24 months, Interest Monthly	21.35	55.33
2	60 months	8.75%	11	Principal Monthly after 24 months, Interest Monthly	16.71	33.61
Total of borrowings from Banks					**38.07**	**88.94**
Less : Current maturities of long-term borrowings					37.93	50.71
Long-term borrowings from banks					**0.14**	**38.23**
II - Loans Repayable on Demand - Secured						
S.No	**Name of the bank**	**Interest rate**	**Security terms**	**Repayment terms**	**As at March 31, 2026**	**As at March 31, 2025**
1	Indian Bank	REPO + 2.65% = 9.15%	Refer Note 16.2 (i) below	Loans repayable on demand	1,508.65	1,516.19
				Total	**1,508.65**	**1,516.19**

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Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

16.2 Notes:

i. The details of Security provided against the Term Loans and loans repayable on demand are as follows:

   a. The Term Loan facility of ₹ 758 lakhs and Open Cash Credit (OCC) of ₹ 1,500 lakhs. These loans are secured against Hypothecation of book debts (Accounts receivable), fixed assets and personal guarantee of the CEO Mr Suresh Venkatachari

   b. The loan is also further secured by pledge of 16,50,000 shares of SecureKloud Technologies Limited held by CEO Mr Suresh Venkatachari and equitable mortgage of properties belonging to Mr Suresh Venkatachari and one Ms T P Saira.

II. As at March 31, 2026, the Company has unsecured loan of ₹ 3,137.61 lakhs from Mr R.S. Ramani, Promoter and ₹ 14.00 lakhs from Mr Suresh Venkatachari. These borrowings carry an interest rate of 8% per annum and nil respectively. The Company has obtained a declaration from the Directors that the loan has not been given out of funds borrowed or deposits accepted from others.

17 Lease liabilities

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening balance	206.41	288.26
Additions	-	228.97
Finance cost accrued during the year	21.91	25.71
Deletions	-	(199.39)
Payment of lease liabilities	(91.41)	(137.14)
Closing balance	**136.91**	**206.41**

The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current lease liabilities	78.71	69.51
Non - current lease liabilities	58.20	136.90

18 Provisions

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
Provision for employee benefits				
- Provision for gratuity	36.37	41.29	32.57	128.01
- Provision for compensated absences	20.45	24.66	21.08	71.05
Total	**56.82**	**65.95**	**53.65**	**199.06**

19 Trade payables

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Dues of Micro and small enterprises (MSME) (refer note 38)	225.21	8.06
(b) Others	67.49	51.68
Total	**292.70**	**59.74**

Notes

Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Trade payables ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2026

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	223.37	1.84	-	-	225.21
Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	52.94	1.27	1.25	12.03	67.49
Total	**276.31**	**3.11**	**1.25**	**12.03**	**292.70**

As at March 31, 2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	8.06	-	-	-	8.06
Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	37.93	1.25	-	12.93	52.11
Total	**45.99**	**1.25**	**-**	**12.93**	**60.17**

20 Other financial liabilities

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Interest accured and due on loans from related parties	314.26	188.35
Other Payables	383.00	383.00
Total	**697.26**	**571.35**

21 Other current liabilities

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Statutory payables	185.75	78.43
Salary payable	166.92	683.08
Provision related to statutory penalty	142.01	400.00
Others	124.16	1,074.97
Directors Sitting Fees Payable	1.22	0.43
Unearned revenue	335.99	-
Total	**956.05**	**2,236.91**

Notes

Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

22 Revenue from operations

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Revenue from information technology enabled services		
International	1,517.36	4,438.51
Domestic	727.27	244.50
Total	**2,244.63**	**4,683.01**

Notes: The nature of contract impacts the method of revenue recognition and the contracts are classified as Fixed-price contracts and Time and material contracts. The contracts with customers requiring monthly invoicing, being significantly in line with the efforts during that period, have been categorised as time and material contracts. The above revenue fall under time and material contracts.

Revenue by contract type

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Fixed-price (Domestic)	61.95	83.26
Fixed-price (International)	727.27	45.66
Time and materials (Domestic)	-	198.84
Time and materials (International)	1,455.41	4,355.25
Total	**2,244.63**	**4,683.01**

23 Other income

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Interest income on term deposits	0.40	-
Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	2.51	5.19
Interest Income on Income tax refund	-	3.38
Gains on foreign exchange fluctuations (net)	84.82	101.52
Miscellaneous Income	3.54	59.76
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (Leave benefit)	35.48	-
Total	**126.75**	**169.85**

24 Employee benefits expense

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Salaries and wages, including bonus	1,331.27	3,264.85
Gratuity expenses	24.73	31.99
Contribution to provident and other funds	33.01	58.58
Staff welfare expenses	61.47	64.71
Total	**1,450.48**	**3,420.13**

Notes

Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

25 Finance Costs

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Interest on bank overdrafts, open cash credits and loans (other than those from related parties)	183.86	216.50
Interest on loans from related parties	251.01	251.01
Interest on finance lease obligations	21.91	25.71
Total	**456.78**	**493.22**

26 Other expenses

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Professional and consultancy charges	250.86	200.75
Traveling and logistics expenses	15.62	53.96
Power and fuel	18.31	28.31
Rent	-	19.80
Repair and maintenance	17.19	40.39
Insurance expenses	3.63	4.37
Fees, rates and taxes	36.70	22.34
Sales and marketing expenses	14.88	14.44
Cloud hosting and communication charges	32.49	47.00
Payment to Auditors:		
Statutory audit	25.00	40.00
Other services	-	9.20
Tax audit fees	0.65	0.65
Bank charges	6.32	14.62
Directors' sitting fees (Refer Note 36)	2.60	3.48
Miscellaneous expenses	12.01	3.65
Total	**436.26**	**502.96**

27 Taxation

Income tax expense

Major components of the income tax expenses for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 are as follows:

27.1 Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Current Tax:		
In respect of the current year	-	30.44
Deferred Tax		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	19.19	8.47
Total income tax expense recognised in statement of profit and loss	**19.19**	**38.91**

Notes

Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

27.2 Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Deferred Tax		
Remeasurements of the defined benefit obligations	81.92	20.79
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	13.67	3.47
Total income tax recognised in other comprehensive income	**95.59**	**24.26**

27.3 Reconciliation of income tax

A reconciliation of income tax expense applicable to accounting profit / (loss) before tax at the statutory income tax rate to recognised income tax expense for the year indicated are as follows :

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Profit/ (loss) before tax	(12,941.54)	(898.39)
Effective income tax rate in India	26.00%	26.00%
Computed expected tax expense	**-**	**-**
Adjustments :		
- On account of temporary differences in accordance with Income Tax	19.19	8.47
Total income tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss	**19.19**	**8.47**

The actual tax rates under Indian Income Tax Act, for the tax years ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 are 26%.

28 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:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Profit after tax considered as numerator for calculating basic and diluted EPS (A)	(12,960.73)	(937.30)
Weighted average number of equity shares for the purpose of calculating Basic EPS (B)	3,34,10,605	3,34,10,605
Weighted average number of equity shares for the purpose of calculating Diluted EPS (C)	3,34,10,605	3,34,10,605
Nominal value of equity shares (in ₹)	5	5
Basic EPS (in ₹) (A/B)	(38.79)	(2.81)
Diluted EPS (in ₹) (A/C)	(38.79)	(2.81)

The Company allotted 45,00,000 (Forty five Lakhs) convertible warrants of ₹ 100/- each to Mr Suresh Venkatachari, Promoter and CEO of the Company on March 17, 2021 on receipt of an upfront payment ₹ 11,25,00,000/- (Rupees Eleven Crores Twenty-Five Lakhs Only) equal to 25% of the total consideration as per the terms of preferential issue in compliance with Chapter V of SEBI (Issue of Capital & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 and Section 42 & 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder as amended from time to time. The Company has considered equivalent shares of 45,00,000 (Forty five Lakhs) for the purpose of diluted EPS up to the period ended June 30, 2022 and 28,93,000 shares (Twenty eight lakhs ninety three thousand) for the period ended December 31, 2022 as per IND AS 33.During the nine months ended December 31, 2022, the Company has allotted 12,25,000 equity shares to Mr Suresh Venkatachari, as partial conversion of warrants and had 16,07,000 convertible warrants outstanding as at September 16, 2022. As the outstanding warrants were not exercised on or before the September 16, 2022, the Company had forfeited the money received against such warrants amounting to ₹ 4,01,75,000.

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Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

29 Lease Commitments

The Company has taken an office building on lease for a period of 3 years.

Maturity analysis of lease liabilities are as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Payable - Not later than one year	78.71	69.51
Payable - Later than one year but not later than five years	58.20	136.90
Payable - Later than five years	-	-
Total	**136.91**	**206.41**

The effective rate of interest considered for office building lease liability as on March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 is 12.50%.

Amounts recognized in profit and loss account are as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Depreciation on ROU Asset	78.95	119.75
Finance Cost on Lease Liabilities	21.91	25.71
Expense relating to short term leases	-	19.80
Total	**100.86**	**165.26**

The Company has total cash outflows for leases of ₹ 91.41 lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2026 (₹ 137.14 lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2025)

30 Commitments and Contingencies

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
A.	**Contingent Liabilities**		
	(a) Claims against the company not acknowledged as debts	-	-
	(b) Income tax / GST - Disputed	446.66	160.34
	Total	**446.66**	**160.34**
B.	**Commitments**		
	(a) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account & not provided for	-	-
	(b) Others	-	-
	Total	**-**	**-**

The contingent liabilities disclosed above relate to matters pending before various appellate authorities pertaining to various financial years. Based on an assessment of the merits of these cases, management is of the view that the ultimate outcome is unlikely to have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial position. The timing and extent of any potential cash outflows, if any, are presently not ascertainable and will depend upon the final decisions or judgments of the respective authorities.

The Company was in receipt of a SEBI adjudication order on September 14, 2022 alleging violation under SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 and was imposed a penalty of ₹ 25 lakhs. Consequently, the Company filed an appeal before Hon'ble Securities Appellate Tribunal and is awaiting further directives. The penalty amount of ₹ 25 lakhs had been provided on a prudent basis during the year ended March 31, 2023. The final order in the said matter was passed by the Hon'ble SAT on July 12, 2023, wherein the penalty was reduced to ₹ 10 lakhs and accordingly the excess provision was reversed during the financial year 2023-24.

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Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

The Company received final order from SEBI on December 16, 2022 on the alleged financial irregularities reported by Company's statutory auditor, viz. Deloitte Haskins and Sells in their audit report for FY 2018-19. SEBI's final order gave certain directives and has imposed penalty of ₹ 400 lakhs on the Company. The Company has filed an appeal before Hon'ble Securities Appellate Tribunal and is awaiting further directives. The penalty amount of ₹ 400 lakhs has been provided on a prudent basis during the year ended March 31, 2023.

The final hearing of the appeal was held before the SAT on February 2, 2026, and the final order was pronounced on March 6, 2026. Pursuant to the said order, the appeals filed by the promoters were dismissed, while the Company's appeal was partly allowed to the extent that the recovery of ₹ 383 Lakhs from Mr. Suresh V was set aside. Consequent to the SAT Order, the Company settled the balance demand along with the applicable interest in March 2026, and the matter stands fully settled.

31 Employee benefits

(I) Defined contribution plan

During the year, the Company has recognised ₹ 33.01 lakhs (March 31, 2025 - ₹ 58.58 lakhs) as contribution to provident fund and other funds in the Statement of Profit and Loss (included in Contribution to Provident and other funds in Note 24).

(II) Defined benefit plans:

(a) Gratuity plan

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service subject to a maximum of ₹ 20 lakhs. In case of death while in service, the gratuity is payable irrespective of vesting. The Company's obligation towards its gratuity liability is unfunded. Liabilities related to the gratuity plan are determined and accrued by actuarial valuation using projected unit credit method by an independent actuary as at the balance sheet date.

Risk exposures Provision of a defined benefit scheme poses certain risks, some of which are detailed hereunder, as company take on uncertain long term obligations to make future benefit payments

A) Interest rate risk: The plan exposes the Company to the risk of fall in interest rates. A fall in interest rates will result in an increase in the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit and will thus result in an increase in the value of the liability (as shown in standalone financial statements).

B) Salary escalation risk: The present value of the defined benefit plan is calculated with the assumption of salary increase rate of plan participants in future. Deviation in the rate of increase of salary in future for plan participants from the rate of increase in salary used to determine the present value of obligation will have a bearing on the plan's liability.

C) Demographic risk: The Company has used certain mortality and attrition assumptions in valuation of the liability. The Company is exposed to the risk of actual experience turning out to be worse compared to the assumption.

D) Liquidity risk: This is the risk that the Company is not able to meet the short-term gratuity payouts. This may arise due to non availability of enough cash and cash equivalent to meet the liabilities or holding of illiquid assets not being sold in time.

The following tables summarises the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss, the obligation amount recognised in the balance sheet towards the gratuity plan.

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Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss in respect of the defined benefit plan are as follows : (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Net employee benefit expense		
Current service cost	14.23	32.45
Net interest expense	10.50	11.63
Net employee benefit expense (recognized in employee benefit expenses)	**24.73**	**44.07**
Amount recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income		
Actuarial gains and loss arising form changes in financial assumptions	(11.56)	3.74
Actuarial gains and loss arising form experience adjustments	(62.22)	(31.04)
Actuarial gains and loss arising form changes in demographic assumptions	(8.14)	8.08
Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognized in other comprehensive income	**(81.92)**	**(19.22)**
Total defined benefit expene recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	**(57.19)**	**24.85**

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the Company's obligation in respect of defined benefit plan is as follows :

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
I. Net Asset/(Liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet		
Present value of defined benefit obligation	77.66	160.58
Surplus/(Deficit)	(77.66)	(160.58)
Current portion of the above	(36.37)	(32.57)
Non-current portion of the above	(41.29)	(128.00)

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Change in the obligation		
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	160.58	161.92
Expenses Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss:		
- Current Service Cost	-	-
- Interest Expense/ (Income)	14.23	32.45
Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income:	10.50	11.63
- Re-measurement on the net defined benefit liability - Actuarial Gain / (Loss) arising from:		
Demographic Assumptions	(8.14)	8.08
Financial Assumptions	(11.56)	3.74
Experience Adjustments	(62.22)	(31.04)
Benefit payments	(25.73)	(26.19)
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	**77.66**	**160.58**

Notes

Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity benefit obligations for the Company's plan are shown below:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Discount rate	6.80%	6.54%
Expected salary escalation	Year 1 - 10% Year 2 - 12% Year 3 - 12% Year 4 - 12% Years 5 and above - 12%	Year 1 to 5 - 15%
Expected employee turnover	Year 1 - 46% Year 2 - 20% Year 3 - 20% Year 4 - 20% Years 5 and above - 20%	Year 1 - 25% Year 2 - 25% Year 3 - 20% Year 4 - 20% Years 5 and above - 20%
Expected return on plan assets	NA	NA
Expected average remaining working life (in years)	25.54	26.60
Mortality	100% of IALM 2012-14*	100% of IALM 2012-14*

* Based on India's standard mortality table (100% of industry mortality table IALM 2012-14)

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Amount of Impact		
Discount Rate		
- 0.5% Increase	(1.16)	(3.43)
- 0.5% Decrease	1.21	3.61
Future salary increases		
- 1% Increase	2.21	5.67
- 1% Decrease	(2.08)	(5.42)
Attrition rate		
- 1% Increase	(1.02)	(3.10)
- 1% Decrease	1.09	3.35

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligations as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis the present value of defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet. There is no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from the prior years.

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Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(b) Long term compensated absences

The Company's obligation towards long term compensated absences is unfunded. Liabilities related to the compensated absences are determined and accrued by actuarial valuation using projected unit credit method by an independent actuary as at the balance sheet date. The assumptions used for valuation are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Discount rate	6.80%	6.54%
Expected salary escalation	Year 1 - 10% Year 2 - 12% Year 3 - 12% Year 4 - 12% Years 5 and above - 12%	Year 1 to 5 - 15%
Expected employee turnover	Year 1 - 46% Year 2 - 20% Year 3 - 20% Year 4 - 20% Years 5 and above - 20%	Year 1 - 25% Year 2 - 25% Year 3 - 20% Year 4 - 20% Years 5 and above - 20%
Mortality	100% of IALM 2012-14*	100% of IALM 2012-14*

* Based on India's standard mortality table (100% of industry mortality table IALM 2012-14)

32 Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company.

The Company's capital management is intended to maximise the return to shareholders for meeting the long term and short-term goals of the Company through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. The Company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual and long-term operating plans and strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through equity and long-term/short-term borrowings. The Company ensures that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising its returns to its shareholders by managing its capital by optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The Company monitors the capital structure on the basis of net debt to equity ratio and maturity profile of the overall debt portfolio of the Company.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Debt (includes Borrowings, Lease liabilties and interest accrued and due/not due on borrowings)	5,149.50	5,286.50
Cash and Bank Balances (includes Cash and Cash equivalents and Other Bank Balances)	112.33	2.22
Net Debt	**5,037.16**	**5,284.28**
Total Equity	(4,843.06)	7,022.08
Net Debt to equity ratio	**(1.04)**	**0.75**

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

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Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

33 Fair value measurement

The fair value of the financial assets and labilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The management assessed that the cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, bank overdrafts and other payables approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 are as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
(a) Financial assets		
Measured at amortised cost		
- Investment in subsidiaries	1.00	10,113.20
- Cash and Bank balances	112.33	2.22
- Trade receivables	1,417.34	4,608.60
- Other financial assets - non-current	51.19	48.42
- Other current assets	93.69	68.82
- Other financial assets - current	0.36	-
Total assets	**1,675.90**	**14,841.26**
(b) Financial Liabilities :		
Measured at amortised cost		
- Borrowings	4,835.24	5,098.15
- Trade Payables	292.70	60.17
- Other financial liabilities	1,653.31	2,807.83
Total liabilities	**6,781.25**	**7,966.15**

34. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprise term loans, bank overdraft and trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to raise finance for the Company's operations. The Company has various financial assets such as trade receivables and other receivables, security deposits, investments and cash and bank balances, which arise directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk (including currency, interest rate and other market related risks), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's primary risk management focus is to minimize potential adverse effects of these financial risks on its financial performance. The Company's risk management assessment and policies and processes are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and compliance with the same. Risk assessment and management policies and processes are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Board of Directors oversees and reviews the management of each of these risks, which are summarised below.

(a) Liquidity Risk Management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risk to the Company's reputation. The Company believes that the working capital and its cash and cash equivalent are sufficient to meet its short and medium term requirements.

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to pay.

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Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Liquidity exposure as at:

Maturity table of financial liabilities

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Within 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 years and above	Total
March 31, 2026				
Non-derivative financial liabilities:				
Variable Interest rate instruments:				
Borrowings from bank	1,508.65	-	-	1,508.65
Fixed Interest rate instruments:				
Borrowings from bank	37.93	0.14	-	38.07
Borrowings from related parties	-	3,151.61	-	3,151.61
Lease Liability	78.71	58.20	-	136.91
Non-Interest bearing:				
Trade payables	277.23	16.39	-	293.62
Other financial liabilities	1,420.31	233.00	-	1,653.31
Total	**3,321.91**	**3,459.34**	**-**	**6,781.25**
March 31, 2025				
Non-derivative financial liabilities:				
Variable Interest rate instruments:				
Borrowings from bank	1,516.19	-	-	1,516.19
Fixed Interest rate instruments:				
Borrowings from bank	50.71	38.23		88.94
Borrowings from related parties	-	3,286.61	-	3,286.61
Lease Liability	69.51	136.90	-	206.41
Non-Interest bearing:				
Trade payables	45.99	14.18	-	60.17
Other financial liabilities	2,024.83	783.00	-	2,807.83
Total	**3,707.23**	**4,258.92**	**-**	**7,966.15**

(b) 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 and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

Trade receivables: The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The demographics of the customer, including the default risk of the industry and country in which the customer operates, also has an influence on credit risk assessment. The Company uses financial information and past experience to evaluate credit quality of majority of its customers and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding receivables and the credit worthiness of its counter parties are periodically monitored and taken up on case-to-case basis.

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalent is limited as the Company generally transacts with banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by international and domestic credit rating agencies.

(c) Market Risk

"Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk.

Financial instruments affected by market risk include all market risk-sensitive financial instruments, term loans, short term debts and trade receivables. The Company is exposed to market risk primarily related to foreign exchange currency risk and interest rate risk. Thus, the Company's exposure to market risk is a function of investing and borrowing activities and revenue generating and operating activities in foreign currencies.

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Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

i. Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's debt obligations with floating interest rates. Other than overdraft facilities and term loans maintained with Indian Bank, the Company do not have any credit facilities from any banks or financial institutions with floating interest rates. As a result, changes in interest rates are not likely to substantially affect its business or results of operations.

ii. Foreign exchange rate risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an expenses/ income will fluctuate because of change in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expenses is denominated in a foreign currency) and the Company's net investment in foreign subsidiary.

A significant portion of the Company's revenues is in USD, while a significant portion of its costs are in Indian rupees. As a result, if the value of the Indian rupee appreciates relative to this foreign currency, the Company's revenues measured in Indian rupees may decrease and vice versa. The exchange rate between the Indian rupee and US Dollar has not been subjected to significant changes in recent periods. The Company has a forex policy in place whose objective is to reduce foreign exchange risk by maintaining reasonable open exposures within approved parameters depending on the future outlook on currencies. The Company does not enter into or trade financial instruments including derivative financial instruments for speculative purpose.

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of each reporting period are as follows :

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Currency	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
		Amount in Foreign Currency (In Lakhs)	Reporting Currency (₹ in Lakhs)	Amount in Foreign Currency (In Lakhs)	Reporting Currency (₹ in Lakhs)
Trade Receivables	USD	8.89	834.74	53.70	4,589.31

Out of the above foreign currency exposures, none of the monetary assets and liabilities are hedged by derivative instruments or otherwise.

Foreign Currency sensitivity analysis

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to 5% change in USD exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit / decrease in loss and increase in equity where the ₹ strengthens 5% against the relevant currency. For a 5% weakening of the ₹ against the relevant currency, there would be a comparable impact on the profit or loss and equity and balance below would be negative.

(i) Impact on Statement of the Profit and loss for the year

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2025-26		2024-25	
Profit/(loss) for the year	**Increase by 5%**	**Decrease by 5%**	**Increase by 5%**	**Decrease by 5%**
USD	41.74	(41.74)	229.47	(229.47)

(ii) Impact on total equity as at the end of the reporting period

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2025-26		2024-25	
USD	41.74	(41.74)	229.47	(229.47)

Note:

This is mainly attributable to the exposure of receivable outstanding in the above mentioned currencies to the Company at the end of the reporting period.

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Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

35 Additional Regulatory Information

i) Analytical Ratios

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Current Period	Previous Period	% Variance	Reason for Variance
Current ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.49	1.05	(53.00%)	Refer Note 1
Debt-Equity ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	(1.06)	0.75	(241.23%)	Refer Note 2
Debt Service Coverage ratio	Earnings for debt service = Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses	"Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments"	(20.88)	(0.25)	8,364.85%	Refer Note 3
Return on Equity (ROE)	Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend	Average Shareholder's Equity	(1,189.59%)	(12.53%)	(1,177.05%)	Refer Note 4
Inventory Turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average Inventory	NA	NA	NA	Refer Note 5
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Net credit sales = Gross credit sales - sales return	Average Accounts Receivable	0.74	1.18	(36.90%)	Refer Note 6
Trade payables turnover ratio	Net credit purchases = Gross credit purchases - purchase return	Average Trade Payables	0.35	0.57	(38.87%)	Refer Note 7
Net capital turnover ratio	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	Working capital = Current assets – Current liabilities	(1.22)	20.33	(106.01%)	Refer Note 8
Net profit ratio	Net Profit	Net credit sales = Gross credit sales - sales return	(577.41%)	(20.01%)	2,784.90%	Refer Note 9
Return on capital employed (ROCE)	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	(123.22%)	(5.49%)	2,145.13%	Refer Note 10
Return on investment	Interest (Finance Income)	Investment	NA	NA	NA	Refer Note 11

Notes

Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Notes:

1.Current ratio:
The current ratio indicates a company's overall liquidity position. It is widely used by banks in making decisions regarding the advancing of working capital credit to their clients.
Current Ratio = Current Assets / Current Liabilities
Decrease is due to reduction in trade receivables in the current year on account of write off due to bankruptcy of the overseas subsidiary.

2.Debt – Equity Ratio
Debt-to-equity ratio compares a Company's total debt to shareholders equity. Both of these numbers can be found in a Company's balance sheet.
Debt – Equity Ratio = Total Debt / Shareholder's
Equity erosion has led to fall in ratio

3.Debt Service Coverage Ratio
Debt Service Coverage Ratio = Earnings available for debt service / Debt Service
Reduction in turnover and write off of receivables.

4. Return on Equity (ROE):
It measures the profitability of equity funds invested in the Company. The ratio reveals how profitability of the equity-holders' funds have been utilized by the Company. It also measures the percentage return generated to equity-holders. The ratio is computed as:
ROE = Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend (if any) / Average Shareholder's Equity
Reduction in turnover and write off of receivables.

5.Inventory Turnover Ratio
This ratio also known as stock turnover establishes the relationship between the cost of goods sold during the period or sales during the period and average inventory held during the period. It measures the efficiency with which a Company utilizes or manages its inventory.
Inventory Turnover ratio = Cost of goods sold or sales / Average Inventory
The Company is in the business of providing software services and does not have any physical inventories. Hence, inventory turnover ratio is not applicable to the Company.

6. Trade receivables turnover ratio
It measures the efficiency at which the firm is managing the receivables.
Trade receivables turnover ratio = Net Credit Sales / Avg. Accounts Receivable
Reduction in turnover and write off of receivables.

7. Trade payables turnover ratio
It indicates the number of times sundry creditors have been paid during a period. It is calculated to judge the requirements of cash for paying sundry creditors. It is calculated by dividing the net credit purchases by average creditors.
Trade payables turnover ratio = Net Credit Purchases / Average Trade Payables
Trade payable has been reduced due to wirte off and expenses remain constant

8. Net capital turnover ratio
It indicates a company's effectiveness in using its working capital. The working capital turnover ratio is calculated as follows: net sales divided by the average amount of working capital during the same period.
Net capital turnover ratio = Net Sales / Working Capital
Current liabilities have exceeded the Current assets more than twice

9. Net profit ratio
It measures the relationship between net profit and sales of the business.
Net Profit Ratio = Net Profit / Net Sales
Exceptional items contribute to net loss (refer note 41)

Notes

Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

10. Return on capital employed (ROCE)
Return on capital employed indicates the ability of a company's management to generate returns for both the debt holders and the equity holders. Higher the ratio, more efficiently is the capital being employed by the company to generate returns.
ROCE = Earning before interest and taxes / Capital Employed
Erosion of Networth

11. Return on investment
Return on investment (ROI) is a financial ratio used to calculate the benefit an investor will receive in relation to their investment cost. The higher the ratio, the greater the benefit earned.

i) The Company has invested in its overseas subsidairies for business expansion, therby fueling further growth in new geographies. Hence, return on investment is not applicable for our Company.

ii) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Group for holding any Benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

iii) The Company do not have do not have any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

iv) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

v) The Company has not traded or invested in cryptocurrency transactions or virtual currency during the financial year

vi) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies) including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall :

a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) orcompany (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

b. provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

36 Related Party Disclosures

a.Names of Related Parties and Nature of Relationship

Nature of Relationship*	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Subsidiaries (Including Step-down Subsidairies)	SecureKloud Technologies Inc	SecureKloud Technologies Inc
	SecureKloud Technologies Inc., Canada	SecureKloud Technologies Inc Canada
	Blockedge Technologies Inc	Blockedge Technologies Inc
	Mentor Minds Solutions & Services Inc.	Mentor Minds Solutions & Services Inc.
	NexAge Technologies USA Inc.	NexAge Technologies USA Inc.
	Healthcare Triangle Private Limited	Healthcare Triangle Private Limited
Close member of the family of a Key Managerial Personnel	None	None

Notes

Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Entity which is controlled or jointly controlled by Key Managerial Personnel or his close member of the family	-	Master Minds Advisory Private Limited (until January 2, 2025)
	-	Flexiprops Tech Private Limited (until January 2, 2025)
Body corporate whose Board of Directors, managing director or manager is accustomed to act in accordance with the advice, directions or instructions of a director or manager	Netsavy Solutions Pte. Ltd, Singapore	Netsavy Solutions Pte. Ltd, Singapore
	Mentor Minds Solutions & Services Pte.Ltd, Singapore	Mentor Minds Solutions & Services Pte.Ltd, Singapore
	YesPanchi Tech Services Private Limited (Until December 31, 2025)	YesPanchi Tech Services Private Limited
	Msubbu Academy Private Limited (Until December 31, 2025)	Msubbu Academy Private Limited
	Varthali Media Works Private Limited	Varthali Media Works Private Limited
	Talluri Law Consultancy (OPC) Private Limited	Talluri Law Consultancy (OPC) Private Limited (w.e.f January 02, 2025)
	Talluri's Kitchen Temple Private Limited	Talluri's Kitchen Temple Private Limited (w.e.f January 02, 2025)
	Soltrium Power Private Limited (w.e.f August 14, 2025)	X-Serv Corporate Consulting Private Limited (Until January 02, 2025)
	Navisync Freight Private Limited (w.e.f August 14, 2025)	Fortune Training Services Private Limited (Until January 02, 2025)
	Ekathva Strategic Consultants Private Limited (w.e.f August 14, 2025)	-
	Healthcare Triangle Inc., USA	-
	QuantumNexis Inc., USA	-
	Quantum Nexis Sdn Bhd, Malaysia	-
	Quantum Nexis FZE, Dubai	-
	Teyame 360 SL	-
	Datono Mediacion SL	-

* Related Party relationships are as identified by the management.

b. Key Management Personnel

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025
Key Management Personnel of the Company and the Holding Company	Suresh Venkatachari, Chairman, Director & Chief Executive Officer	Suresh Venkatachari, Chairman, Director & Chief Executive Officer
	Venkateswaran Krishnamurthy, Whole-time Director and Chief Revenue Office	Venkateswaran Krishnamurthy, Whole-time Director and Chief Revenue Officer (w.e.f. January 02, 2025)
	Ramachandran Soundararajan, Chief Financial Officer	Ramachandran S, Chief Financial Officer
	Jayashree Vasudevan, Company Secretary	Jayashree Vasudevan, Company Secretary, (w.e.f.May 13, 2024)
	Jayanthi Talluri, Director	V V Sampathkumar, Director
	Vijayakumar Mayakesavan, Director	Vijayakumar Mayakesavan, Director
	Venkatesh Rajaratnam, Director (w.e.f August 14, 2025)	Panchi Samuthirakani, Director
	Duraiswamy Basuvaiah, Director (w.e.f February 12, 2026)	Jayanthi Talluri, Director (w.e.f.January 02, 2025)
	A.V.N Srimathi, Director (w.e.f February 12, 2026)	Srinivas Mahankali, Whole-time Director and Chief Business Officer (Until January 02, 2025)
	Panchi Samuthirakani, Director (Until December 31, 2025)	Biju Chandran, Director (until January 02, 2025)
	V V Sampathkumar, Director (Until August 13, 2025)	Roshini Selvakumar, Company Secretary (Until May 09, 2024)

Notes

Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

c. Particulars of material transactions and balances with related parties:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Transaction during the year	Related Party	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Revenue from operations	SecureKloud Technologies Inc	-	2,650.02
	Blockedge Technologies Inc	369.01	891.98
	Healthcare Triangle Inc	757.91	788.60
	Healthcare Triangle Private Limited	252.41	-
Interest on loans	R S Ramani	251.01	251.01
Reimbursement of expenses incurred on behalf of the company	Srinivas Mahankali	-	0.17
Loan taken (Refer Note 15)	Suresh Venkatachari	7.00	307.00
Loan Repaid	Suresh Venkatachari	142.00	158.00

Compensation of key management personnel

(₹ in Lakhs)

Transaction during the year	Related Party	For the Year Ended March 31, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025
Short-term employee benefits			
Remuneration	Ramachandran Soundararajan	45.72	45.72
	Venkateswaran Krishnamurthy	77.86	19.46
	Jayashree Vasudevan	20.31	13.16
	Srinvas Mahankali	-	28.79
	Roshini Selvakumar	-	4.19
Others			
Directors' sitting fees	V V Sampathkumar	0.18	0.95
	Vijayakumar Mayakesavan	0.35	0.50
	Panchi Samuthirakani	0.38	0.93
	Jayanthi Talluri	1.10	0.33
	A V N Srimathi	0.08	-
	Duraisamy Basuvaiah	0.13	-
	Venkatesh Rajaratnam	0.40	-
	Balasubramanian V	-	0.05
	Biju Chandran	-	0.73

Guarantees outstanding as on March 31, 2026

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As on 31-03-2026*	As on 31-03-2025
Aggregate amount of guarantee provided to the Company's step-down subsidiary (USD 5 million)	-	4,250
Balance outstanding as at the balance sheet date in respect of guarantee provided -Subsidiary -Step down subsidiary	-	 1,142 662

* The liabilities towards the lenders have been taken over by the CEO, Mr. Suresh Venkatachari. Accordingly, the corporate guarantee provided by the Company in respect of such liabilities is no longer in force.

Notes

Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Balances at the year end (refer note (v) below)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Investment in Subsidiary (Refer Note 6)	SecureKloud Technologies Inc	-	11,860.51
	Blockedge Technologies Inc	-	1,014.91
	Mentor Minds Solutions & Services Inc.	-	1,150.12
	Heathcare Triangle Private Limited	1.00	1.00
Trade Receivable	SecureKloud Technologies Inc	-	3,790.79
Other liabilities as at the Year End (Net)	R S Ramani	314.26	188.35
	Srinivas Mahankali	-	0.17
	V V Sampathkumar	0.02	-
	Vijayakumar Mayakesavan	0.14	-
	A V N Srimathi	0.07	-
	Duraisamy Basuvaiah	0.11	-
	Jayanthi Talluri	0.52	-
	Venkatesh Rajaratnam	0.36	-
Advanced received towards sale of services	Heathcare Triangle Private Limited	335.99	-
Loans (Refer Note 16)	R S Ramani	3,137.61	3,137.61
	Suresh Venkatachari	14.00	149.00

Notes:

(i) The Company accounts for costs incurred by / on behalf of the Related Parties based on the actual invoices / debit notes raised and accruals as confirmed by such related parties. The Related Parties have confirmed to the Management that as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, there are no further amounts payable to / receivable from them, other than as disclosed above. The Company incurs certain costs on behalf of other companies in the group. These costs have been allocated/recovered from the group companies on a basis mutually agreed to with the group companies.

(ii) Excludes gratuity and compensated absences which cannot be separately identifiable from the composite amount advised by the actuary.

(iii) The remuneration payable to key management personnel is determined by the nomination and remuneration committee having regard to the performance of individuals and market trends.

(iv) The amounts outstanding are unsecured and will be settled in moneys. There have been no instances of amounts due to or due from related parties that have been written back or written off or otherwise provided for during the year.

37 Segment Reporting

The Company is engaged in Information and Technology Services. Based on the management approach as defined in Ind-AS 108 - Operating Segments, the senior management evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by the overall business / operating segment.

As the allocation of resources and profitability of the business is evaluated by the senior management on an overall basis, with evaluation into individual categories to understand the reasons for variations, no separate segments have been identified. Accordingly, the amounts appearing in these standalone financial statements relate to this operating segment.

Geographical Information:

The Company has operations within India as well as in other countries. The operations in United States of America constitute a major part of its operations. Management has reviewed the geographical areas vis-à-vis the risks and returns that encompass them. While arriving at this, management has reviewed the similarity of the economic and political conditions, relationships between operations in these geographical areas, proximity of operations, and special risks if any associated with operations in these areas.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Revenue from operations	
	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
United States of America	1,517.36	4,438.51
India	727.27	244.50
Total	**2,244.63**	**4,683.01**

Fixed assets used in the Company's business have not been identified to any of the reportable segments, as the fixed assets and services are used interchangeably between segments. The Company believes that it is currently not practicable to provide segment disclosures relating to assets, liabilities and capital expenditure.

Notes

Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

38 Additional Information to the Financial Statements

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), which has been relied upon by the Auditors, the relevant particulars are furnished below.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Principal amount due to suppliers under MSMED Act	225.21	8.06
Interest accrued and due to suppliers under MSMED Act, on the above amount	-	-
The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the MSME suppliers beyond the appointed day	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the year (without adding the interest under MSME Act)	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at the Balance sheet date	-	-

Note: Dues to Micro,Small and Medium Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

39 Corporate Social Responsibility

As the Company has not met the applicability threshold as prescribed under 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the need to spend at least 2% of its average net profit at immediately preceeding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities does not arise.

40 The previous year figures have been reclassified/ regrouped to conform to the presentation of the current year. These reclassifications have no effect on the previously reported net loss/profit.

41 On June 14, 2025, the Company's overseas subsidiary, SecureKloud Technologies, Inc., USA, filed for bankruptcy protection under Chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Laws of the United States of America and had been declared bankrupt vide order dated January 14, 2026. Consequent to the said filing, the Company recognized the following one-time exceptional items:

i. Impairment loss of ₹ 10,112 lakhs on its investment in SecureKloud Technologies, Inc., in accordance with Ind AS 36 – Impairment of Assets.

ii. Unrecoverable trade receivables amounting to ₹ 2,608 lakhs, in accordance with Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments.

These adjustments have been presented as exceptional items in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026.

Exceptional items comprise the following (₹ in lakhs):

Particulars	Year ended	
	31-03-26	31-03-25
Interest on Penalty and Recovery costs payable to SEBI	142.01*	-
Amount Receivable from SecureKloud Technologies, Inc written off	2,608.17	-
Investments in SecureKloud Technologies, Inc written off	10,112.19	1,080.73
Total	**12,862.37**	**1,080.73**

* Refer Note 42

Notes

Notes Forming Part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

42 In accordance with the directions of the Hon'ble Securities Appellate Tribunal (SAT), the Company remitted a sum of ₹200 lakhs on March 27, 2026 towards penalty, pursuant to the SEBI order bearing reference WTM/AB/CFID_3/22165/22-23 dated 16th December 2022, read with Recovery Proceedings No. 8711 of 2025. Further, pursuant to attachment proceedings initiated by SEBI vide Ref. No. 15222 of 2026 dated March 10, 2026, the Company recognized a provision amounting to ₹142.01 lakhs towards interest and recovery costs during the current year. The said amount was subsequently discharged on May 07, 2026.

43 The Company continues to face constraints in meeting its operational expenses and discharging its current liabilities. As of March 31, 2026 the Company's current liabilities exceeded its total assets by ₹ 1,567 lakhs. Further the Company may be exposed to liabilities arising from legal and regulatory proceedings imitated by various statutory authorities including Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), The Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) and the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC). These conditions individually and collectively indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. However, the promoters have undertaken to provide the necessary financial support to enable the Company to meet its obligations as and when they fall due.

Further, the management has identified the ensuing three quarters of the financial year 2026–27 as the critical assessment period to evaluate the Company's operational and financial turnaround. In the event that the Company does not achieve the expected improvement during this period, the management will reassess the appropriateness of the going concern assumption, including the need to prepare the financial statements on a liquidation basis.

Considering the above factors, the continued financial support from the promoters, and the expected improvement in the operational performance, the management believes that the Company will be able to generate adequate cash flows to discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. Accordingly, the accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a going-concern basis, which the management considers appropriate.

44 Approval of Standalone Financial Statements

In connection with the preparation of the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026, the Board of Directors have confirmed the propriety of the contracts / agreements entered into by / on behalf of the Company and the resultant revenue earned / expenses incurred arising out of the same after reviewing the levels of authorisation and the available documentary evidences and the overall control environment. Further, the Board of Directors have also 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 standalone financial statements. In addition, the Board has also confirmed the carrying value of the non-current assets in the standalone financial statements. The Board, duly taking into account all the relevant disclosures made, has approved these standalone financial statements in its meeting held on May 30, 2026 in accordance with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013.

As per our report of even date.
For **K Gopal Rao & Co.,**
Chartered Accountants
FRN:000956S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

CA Gopal Krishna Raju
Partner
Membership No. 205929
UDIN: 26205929CNZUWZ1013

Suresh Venkatachari
Chairman, Director &
Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 00365522

Venkateswaran Krishnamurthy
Whole-time Director
& Chief Revenue Officer
DIN: 10886686

Place : Chennai
Date: May 30, 2026

Ramachandran Soundararajan
Chief Financial Officer

Jayashree Vasudevan
Company Secretary

Consolidated Financial Statements

Independent Auditor's Report

To The Members of SecureKloud Technologies Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of SecureKloud Technologies Limited ("the Company") and its subsidiaries (the Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026 , the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements, give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at March 31, 2026 and their consolidated loss, their consolidated total comprehensive income, their consolidated changes in equity and their consolidated cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ("SA"s) 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 Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group 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 consolidated financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made 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 we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were the most significant in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2026. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined that there were no significant matters to be communicated in our report as key audit matters.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern:

We draw attention to Note 42 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, which indicates that the Company incurred a cash loss of ₹ 1,004 lakhs during the year ended March 31, 2026 and, as at that date, the Company's current liabilities exceeded its total assets by ₹ 4,402 lakhs. Further, the Company is exposed to potential liabilities arising from legal and regulatory proceedings initiated by various statutory authorities.

These conditions, along with other matters set forth in the aforesaid note, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The management has represented that the promoters will provide the necessary financial support to enable the Company to meet its obligations as and when they fall due. Further, management has identified the ensuing three quarters of the Financial Year 2026-27 as the critical period to assess the Company's operational and financial turnaround and has represented that it will reassess the appropriateness of the going concern assumption, including the need to prepare the financial statements on a liquidation basis, if the expected improvements are not achieved. Based on the above factors and the management's assessment, the Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis by the Company.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Emphasis of Matters

1. We draw attention to Note 40 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, regarding the bankruptcy of the Company's overseas subsidiary, SecureKloud Technologies Inc. (USA), under Chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Laws of the United States of America and the consequential financial impact recognized in the Consolidated Financial Statements. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.
2. We draw attention to Note 29 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, which describes the contingent liabilities relating to disputes pending before various appellate authorities under the Goods and Services Tax and Income Tax laws. The outcome of these matters is dependent on the decisions of the respective authorities, and the timing and extent of any potential cash outflows are presently not ascertainable. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.
3. On account of the bankruptcy proceeding of SecureKloud Technologies Inc., under the US laws, the said company ceased to exercise control over Healthcare Triangle Inc, which has accordingly ceased to be a step-down subsidiary. Accordingly, the financial statements of Healthcare Triangle Inc. and its subsidiaries have not been consolidated in the Consolidated Financial Statements for the relevant period. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the consolidated financial statements, standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibilities for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) with respect to the preparation of these Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, the financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Holding Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Holding 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 Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements, the respective management of the Holding Company are responsible for assessing the ability of each Company to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the respective management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the Holding Company are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of each Company.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

A. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Consolidated Ind AS 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.

B. Obtain an understanding of internal controls 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 the internal financial controls with reference to the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

D. Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the appropriateness of this assumption. 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 Consolidated Ind AS 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 Holding Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

E. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements, including the disclosures and whether the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

F. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Consolidated Ind AS 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 Consolidated Ind AS 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.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:
   a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements.
   b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
   c. The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.
   d. In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Ind AS Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.
   e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Company as on March 31, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Company and the reports of the statutory auditors of its subsidiary companies incorporated in India, none of the directors of the Group companies incorporated in India is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
   f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A" which is based on the auditor's reports of the Company and its subsidiary companies incorporated in India. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial control over financial reporting of those companies.
   g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.
   h. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
      i. The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group as detailed in note 29 to the consolidated financial statements
      ii. The Group did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at March 31, 2026.
      iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2026.
      iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Holding Company or its subsidiary companies incorporated in India to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understand ing, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall:
         - directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Holding Company or its subsidiary companies incorporated in India ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or
         - provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

         (b) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Holding Company or its subsidiary companies incorporated in India from any per sons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether re corded in writing or otherwise, that the Holding Company or its subsidiary companies incorporated in India shall:
         - directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or
         - provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

         (c) Based on such audit procedures as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub clause (iv)(a) and (iv)(b) contain any material mis-statement.
      v. The Company has not declared/ paid dividends during the year and hence the provisions of section 123 of the Act are not applicable.
      vi. The Company has adhered to the audit trail (edit log) requirement as mandated under Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014

2. With respect to the matters specified in clause (xxi) of paragraph 3 and paragraph 4 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, according to the information and explanations given to us, and based on the CARO reports issued by us and the auditors of respective companies included in the consolidated financial statements to which reporting under CARO is applicable, we report that there are no qualifications or adverse remarks in the CARO reports of the said companies included in the consolidated financial statements.
3. The Group has incurred cash loss amounting to ₹ 1,004 lakhs during the year ended March 31, 2026 (₹ 1,261 lakhs during the year ended March 31, 2025). Our opinion is not modified in this matter.

For K Gopal Rao & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 000956S

CA Gopal Krishna Raju
Partner
Membership No. 205929
UDIN: 26205929DSBUDD6395

Place : Chennai
Date: May 30, 2026

Annexure 'A' to the Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of SecureKloud Technologies Limited of even date)

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

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2026, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of SecureKloud Technologies Limited (hereinafter referred to as "Company") and its subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls
The Board of Directors of the Company and its subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the respective Companies 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 ("the 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 respective 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 internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and its subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, 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") issued by the ICAI and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 internal financial controls system over financial reporting of the Company and its subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India.

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company, its subsidiary companies, which are incorporated in India, have maintained in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated financial statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the criteria for internal control over financial reporting established by the respective companies considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

For K Gopal Rao & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 000956S

CA Gopal Krishna Raju
Partner
Membership No. 205929
UDIN: 26205929DSBUDD6395

Place : Chennai
Date: May 30, 2026

Consolidated Balance Sheet

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
A	**ASSETS**			
I	**Non-current assets**			
	Property, plant and equipment	4	36.48	27.71
	Right-of-use assets	5	131.58	210.52
	Goodwill	7	-	8,686.33
	Other intangible assets	6	-	1,121.08
	Financial assets			
	Other financial assets	8	51.19	7,580.99
	Deferred tax assets (net)	18	93.09	51.92
	Non-current tax assets	9	2.95	2.95
	Total non-current assets		**315.29**	**17,681.50**
II	**Current Assets**			
	Financial assets			
	Trade receivables	10	962.34	525.92
	Cash and cash equivalents	12	347.82	148.36
	Other financial assets	8	40.59	8.73
	Current tax assets (net)	9	39.03	108.74
	Other current assets	11	127.67	245.52
	Total current assets		**1,517.45**	**1,037.27**
	Total assets (I+II)		**1,832.74**	**18,718.77**
B	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**			
III	**Equity**			
	Equity share capital	13	1,670.53	1,670.53
	Other equity	14	(6,819.66)	4,623.69
	Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company		**(5,149.13)**	**6,294.22**
	Non Controlling Interest	14	(2,651.47)	(2,163.86)
	Total equity		**(7,800.60)**	**4,130.36**
IV	**Non-current liabilities**			
	Financial liabilities			
	Borrowings	15	3,151.61	3,719.11
	Lease liabilities	16	58.20	136.89
	Provisions	17	201.14	199.06
	Total non-current liabilities		**3,410.95**	**4,055.06**
V	**Current liabilities**			
	Financial liabilities			
	Borrowings	15	2,383.47	6,062.27
	Lease liabilities	16	78.70	69.51
	Trade payables			

Consolidated Balance Sheet (Cont)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars		Note No.	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	20	14.80	8.94
	(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		54.62	1,577.28
	Other financial liabilities	21	3,396.40	2,256.48
	Other current liabilities	19	240.75	505.22
	Provisions	17	53.65	53.65
	Total current liabilities		**6,222.39**	**10,533.35**
	Total equity and liabilities (III+IV+V)		**1,832.74**	**18,718.77**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

As per our report of even date.
For **K Gopal Rao & Co.,**
Chartered Accountants
FRN:000956S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

CA Gopal Krishna Raju
Partner
Membership No. 205929
UDIN: 26205929DSBUDD6395

Suresh Venkatachari
Chairman, Director &
Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 00365522

Venkateswaran Kirshnamurthy
Whole-time Director &
Chief Revenue Officer
DIN: 10886686

Place : Chennai
Date: May 30, 2026

Ramachandran Soundararajan
Chief Financial Officer

Jayashree Vasudevan
Company Secretary

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
I	Revenue from operations	22	3,747.78	10,208.41
II	Other income	23	166.42	177.53
III	**Total income (I+II)**		**3,914.20**	**10,385.94**
IV	**Expenses**			
	Employee benefits expense	24	3,186.71	8,806.11
	Finance costs	25	658.19	1,075.76
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	4-6	146.03	790.33
	Other expenses	26	1,061.58	1,643.78
	Total expenses		**5,052.51**	**12,315.98**
V	**Profit before exceptional item and tax (III-IV)**		**(1,138.31)**	**(1,930.04)**
VI	Exceptional item	40	(12,862.37)	-
VII	**Profit before tax (V-VI)**		**(14,000.68)**	**(1,930.04)**
VIII	**Income tax expense**			
	(a) Current tax		81.94	36.18
	(b) Deferred tax		(27.49)	8.47
IX	**Profit for the year (VII-VIII)**		**(14,055.13)**	**(1,974.69)**
X	**Other comprehensive income / (loss)**			
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
	(a) Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	37	81.92	20.79
	(b) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		13.67	3.47
	Total other comprehensive income		**95.59**	**24.26**
XI	**Total comprehensive income for the year (IX+X)**		**(13,959.54)**	**(1,950.43)**
	Profit attributable to:			
	Owners of the company		(13,567.52)	(1,028.19)
	Non controlling Interest		(487.61)	(946.50)

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (Cont.)

(₹ in Lakhs)
(₹ in Lakhs)

	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
	Other comprehensive income attributable to:			
	Owners of the company		95.59	24.26
	Non controlling Interest		-	-
	Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
	Owners of the company		(13,376.32)	(979.67)
	Non controlling Interest		(487.61)	(946.50)
XII	**Earnings per equity share [Face value of Rs. 5 each]**			
	(a) Basic		(40.04)	(2.93)
	(b) Diluted		(40.04)	(2.93)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

As per our report of even date.
For **K Gopal Rao & Co.,**
Chartered Accountants
FRN:000956S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

CA Gopal Krishna Raju
Partner
Membership No. 205929
UDIN: 26205929DSBUDD6395

Suresh Venkatachari
Chairman, Director &
Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 00365522

Venkateswaran Kirshnamurthy
Whole-time Director &
Chief Revenue Officer
DIN: 10886686

Place : Chennai
Date: May 30, 2026

Ramachandran Soundararajan
Chief Financial Officer

Jayashree Vasudevan
Company Secretary

Consolidated Cashflow Statement

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
I. Cash flow from operating activities			
(Loss)/ Profit for the year		(14,055.13)	(1,974.69)
Adjustments for:			
Income tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss		54.45	44.65
Finance cost recognised in statement of profit and loss	25	658.19	1,075.76
Loss on impairment of goodwill and intangible assets		9,807.41	-
Depreciation and amortisation expense	4-6	146.03	790.33
Impairment of Investment	26	7,529.80	-
Net unrealised exchange (gain)/ loss	26	1,817.80	893.94
Provision for expenses no longer required		156.70	-
Operating (loss)/ profit before working capital and other changes		**6,115.25**	**829.99**
Adjustments for (increase)/decrease in operating assets:			
Trade receivables	10	(436.42)	1,120.58
Other non current financial assets	8	-	(85.40)
Other current financial assets	8	(31.86)	53.06
Other current assets	11	117.85	(122.68)
Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:			
Trade Payables	20	(1,517.80)	(672.47)
Non current provisions	17	2.08	(30.54)
Current provisions	17	-	11.49
Other current financial liabilities	21	1,139.92	(56.14)
Other current liabilities	19	(264.47)	158.35
Cash generated from operations		**5,124.55**	**1,206.24**
Net Income Tax paid (including interest paid there on)		(11.83)	(121.32)
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)		**5,112.72**	**1,084.92**
II. Cash flow from investing activities			
Capital expenditure on Property, plant and equipment	4	(8.77)	-
Net cash flow used in investing activities (B)		**(8.77)**	**-**

Consolidated Cashflow Statement (Cont.)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
III. Cash flow from financing activities			
Borrowings taken during the year	15	-	121.55
Borrowings (including lease liabilities) repaid during the year		(4,246.30)	(81.86)
Finance Costs	25	(658.19)	(1,075.76)
Net cash flow from financing activities (C)		**(4,904.49)**	**(1,036.07)**
Effect of foreign currency translation adjustment (D)		**-**	**-**
Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A) + (B) + (C) + (D)		**199.46**	**48.85**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		148.36	99.51
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**347.82**	**148.36**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

As per our report of even date.
For **K Gopal Rao & Co.,**
Chartered Accountants
FRN:000956S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

CA Gopal Krishna Raju
Partner
Membership No. 205929
UDIN: 26205929DSBUDD6395

Suresh Venkatachari
Chairman, Director &
Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 00365522

Venkateswaran Kirshnamurthy
Whole-time Director &
Chief Revenue Officer
DIN: 10886686

Place : Chennai
Date: May 30, 2026

Ramachandran Soundararajan
Chief Financial Officer

Jayashree Vasudevan
Company Secretary

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended March 31, 2026

A. Equity Share Capital (Refer Note 13)

For the year ended March 31, 2026

Particulars	No. of Shares	₹ in lakhs
Equity shares of ₹ 5 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
Balance as at April 1, 2025	3,34,10,605	1,670.53
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance as at April 1, 2025	3,34,10,605	1,670.53
Issue of share capital (by conversion of Warrants - note 14)	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**3,34,10,605**	**1,670.53**

For the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	No. of Shares	₹ in lakhs
Equity shares of ₹ 5 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
Balance as at April 1, 2024	3,34,10,605	1,670.53
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	**-**	**-**
Restated balance as at April 1, 2024	3,34,10,605	1,670.53
Issue of share capital	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**3,34,10,605**	**1,670.53**

B. Other Equity (Refer Note 14)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus					Other Comprehensive Income		Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company	Non controlling interest	Total other equity
	Securities premium	General reserve	Retained earnings	Money received against warrants	Capital Reserve	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Other componenets of Comprehensive Income			
For the year ended March 31, 2026										
Balance as at April 1, 2025	**8,868.03**	**210.03**	**(5,887.65)**	**-**	**401.75**	**995.00**	**36.53**	**4,623.69**	**(2,163.86)**	**2,459.83**
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	(13,567.52)	-	-	-	-	(13,567.52)	(487.61)	(14,055.13)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	95.59	95.59	-	95.59
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	1,028.57	-	1,028.57	-	1,028.57
Profits attributable to controlling interest on change of shareholding at subsidiary	-	-	1,000.00	-	-	-	-	1,000.00	-	1,000.00
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**-**	**-**	**(12,567.52)**	**-**	**-**	**1,028.57**	**95.59**	**(11,443.36)**	**(487.61)**	**(11,930.97)**
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**8,868.03**	**210.03**	**(18,455.16)**	**-**	**401.75**	**2,023.57**	**132.12**	**(6,819.67)**	**(2,651.47)**	**(9,471.14)**

Statement of Changes in Equity (Cont.)

for the year ended March 31, 2026

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus					Other Comprehensive Income		Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company	Non controlling interest	Total other equity
	Securities premium	General reserve	Retained earnings	Money received against warrants	Capital Reserve	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Other componenets of Comprehensive Income			
For the year ended March 31, 2025										
Balance as at April 1, 2024	**8,868.03**	**210.03**	**(4,859.46)**	**-**	**401.75**	**995.00**	**12.27**	**5,627.62**	**(1,217.36)**	**4,410.26**
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	(1,028.19)	-	-	-	-	(1,028.19)	(946.50)	(1,974.69)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.26	24.26	-	24.26
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**-**	**-**	**(1,028.19)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**24.26**	**(1,003.93)**	**(946.50)**	**(1,950.43)**
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**8,868.03**	**210.03**	**(5,887.65)**	**-**	**401.75**	**995.00**	**36.53**	**4,623.69**	**(2,163.86)**	**2,459.83**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

As per our report of even date.
For **K Gopal Rao & Co.,**
Chartered Accountants
FRN:000956S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

CA Gopal Krishna Raju
Partner
Membership No. 205929
UDIN: 26205929DSBUDD6395

Suresh Venkatachari
Chairman, Director &
Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 00365522

Venkateswaran Krishnamurthy
Whole-time Director &
Chief Revenure Officer
DIN: 01886686

Place : Chennai
Date: May 30, 2026

Ramachandran Soundararajan
Chief Financial Officer

Jayashree Vasudevan
Company Secretary

Notes

Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

1. Corporate information

SecureKloud Technologies Limited ("SecureKloud" or "the Company") was incorporated in the year 1985 in the name and style as 8k Miles Software Services Limited and was subsequently renamed as SecureKloud Technologies Limited in January 2021. The Company is a public limited company having its securities listed in BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited in India. The Company, together with its subsidiaries is hereinafter referred to as "the Group".

The Group is a Market Leader of Enterprise Cloud Transformation in the Highly Regulated Industries with stringent Cloud Security and Compliance requirements. The Group helps companies with a combination of products, frameworks and services, designed to solve problems around Blockchain, Cloud, Enterprise Security, Decision Engineering and Managed Services.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation and presentation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of consolidated financial statements are consistent with those of previous year.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

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

(ii) Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

(iii) Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

2.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group as at March 31, 2026. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights results in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

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- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights
- The size of the Group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of the holdings of the other voting rights holders

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are consolidated on a line-by-line basis. All transactions and balances between group companies are eliminated on consolidation, including unrealised gains and losses on transactions between group companies. Where unrealised losses on intra-group asset sales are reversed on consolidation, the underlying asset is also tested for impairment from a group perspective. Amounts reported in the financial statements of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the accounting policies adopted by the Group.

S No	Name of the subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Relationship	Effective ownership as at March 31, 2026	Effective ownership as at March 31, 2025
1	SecureKloud Technologies Inc.	USA	Subsidiary	60.71%	60.71%
2.	Blockedge Technologies Inc.	USA	Subsidiary	100%	100%
3.	Mentor Minds Solutions & Services Inc.	USA	Subsidiary	100%	100%
4.	Healthcare Triangle Private Limited	India	Subsidiary	99.99%	99.99%
5.	SecureKloud Technologies Inc	Canada	Step down Subsidiary	100% Subsidiary of SecureKloud Technologies Inc., USA	100% Subsidiary of SecureKloud Technologies Inc., USA
6.	Nexage Technologies Inc	USA	Step down Subsidiary	100% Subsidiary of SecureKloud Technologies Inc., USA	100% Subsidiary of SecureKloud Technologies Inc., USA

2.3 Use of estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires the Management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions considered in the reported amounts of assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) as of the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported income and expenses during the reporting period. Examples of such estimates include provision for doubtful debts/advances, provision for employee benefits, useful lives of fixed assets, provision for taxation, provision for contingencies etc. Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results may vary from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively in the year in which the estimate is revised and/or in future years, as applicable.

2.4 Cash and cash equivalents (for purposes of cash flow statement)

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

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2.5 Cash flow statement

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 cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Group are segregated based on the available information.

2.6 (i) Property, plant and equipment ("PPE")

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss (if any). The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates and includes taxes, duties, freight, incidental expenses related to the acquisition and installation of the assets concerned and is net of Goods and Services Tax (GST), wherever the credit is availed. Borrowing costs paid during the period of construction in respect of borrowed funds pertaining to construction/acquisition of qualifying property, plant and equipment is adjusted to the carrying cost of the underlying property, plant and equipment.

Any part or components of property, plant and equipment which are separately identifiable and expected to have a useful life which is different from that of the main assets are capitalised separately, based on the technical assessment of the Group's management.

Cost of modifications that enhance the operating performance or extend the useful life of property, plant and equipment are also capitalised, where there is a certainty of deriving future economic benefits from the use of such assets.
Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date are disclosed as "Capital advances" under other non current assets and cost of property, plant and equipment not ready to use before such date are disclosed under "Capital Work- in- Progress".

Derecognition of property, plant and equipment

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss on disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.6 (ii) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination and recognised separately from goodwill are initially recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date (which is regarded as their cost). Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets acquired in a business combination are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

Derecognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Research and development

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The Group continues to enhance its existing platform solutions through continuous commitment to research and development and its ability to rapidly introduce new applications, technologies, features and functionality. The Group focuses its efforts on developing new solutions functionality, applications and core technologies and further enhancing the usability, functionality, reliability, performance and flexibility of existing solutions and applications. Expenditure on all research and development activities is recognized as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

2.6 (iii) Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation on PPE is provided using straight line method, from the month of capitalization over the period of use of the assets and Intangible assets are amortized using straight line method over their respective individual estimated useful lives as determined by the Group's management, assessed as below:

Asset category	Useful life
Furniture and fixtures	10 Years
Computers and accessories	3 Years
Office equipment	5 Years
Motor vehicles	8 Years
Computer software	5 Years
Tradename	10 Years
Non-compete agreement	5 Years
Customers relationships	10 Years

Individual assets costing ₹ 15,000 or less are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition.

Refer note 2.14 for accounting policy relating to depreciation of ROU assets.

2.7 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets or cash generating units to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, or whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of profit and loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of profit and loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

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2.8 Revenue recognition

Revenue from operations primarily comprises of income from Information Technology Enabled Services which is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Group expects to receive in exchange for those services. Service income exclude Goods and Service Tax (GST) and are net of trade/volume discounts, where applicable.

Arrangements with customers for information technology enabled services are either on a fixed price, fixed-time contracts or on a time and material basis.

Revenue on time and material contracts is recognized as the related services are performed and revenue from the end of the last invoicing to the reporting date is recognized as unbilled revenue. Revenue from fixed price, fixed-time contracts where performance obligations are satisfied over a period of time and where there is no uncertainty as to the measurement or collectability of consideration, is recognized as per the percentage of completion method. When there is uncertainty as to the measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved. Efforts have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity.

In arrangements for Information Technology Enabled Services and maintenance services, the Group has applied the guidance in Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with customers, by applying the revenue recognition criteria for each distinct performance obligation. The arrangements with customers generally meet the criteria for considering Information Technology and related services as distinct performance obligations. For allocating the transaction price, the Group has measured the revenue in respect of each performance obligation of a contract at its relative standalone selling price.

Revenues in excess of invoicing are classified as unbilled revenue while invoicing in excess of revenues are classified as unearned revenue. A receivable represents the Group's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

Contract modifications are accounted when additions, deletions or changes are approved either to the contract scope or contract price. The accounting for modifications of contracts involves assessing whether the services added to an existing contract are distinct and whether the pricing is at the standalone selling price.

<u>Dividends</u>

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive the payment has been established, provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

<u>Interest income</u>

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Group 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.

2.9 Foreign currency transactions

The Group's financial statements are presented in ₹, which is also the parent company's functional currency. For each entity the Group determines the functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

<u>Initial recognition:</u>

On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

<u>Subsequent recognition:</u>

As at the reporting date, 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.

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Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

<u>Treatment of exchange differences:</u>
All monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency are restated at the end of accounting period at the closing exchange rate and exchange differences on restatement of all monetary items are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.10 Government grants

Government grants are not recognized until there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attached to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Group recognizes as expenses, the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Group should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognized as deferred revenue in the balance sheet and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Group with no future related costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable.

2.11 Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when an entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss (FVTPL)) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are recognised immediately in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.11.1 Financial assets

(i) Recognition and initial measurement

The Group initially recognises loans and advances, deposits, debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities on the date on which they originate. All other financial instruments (including regular way purchases and sales of financial assets) are recognised on the trade date, which is the date on which the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset or liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

(ii) Classification of financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified to be measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or FVTPL.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated at FVTPL:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets 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.

For the impairment policy in financial assets measured at amortised cost, refer note 2.11.1 (v)

A debt instrument is classified as FVTOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not recognized at FVTPL:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; 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.

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Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss for FVTOCI debt instruments. For the purposes of recognising foreign exchange gains and losses, FVTOCI debt instruments are treated as financial assets measured at amortised cost. Thus, the exchange differences on the amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss and other changes in the fair value of FVTOCI financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of 'Reserve for debt instruments through other comprehensive income'. When the investment is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previous accumulated in this reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

For the impairment policy in financial assets measured at amortised cost, refer note 2.11.1 (v).
All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

(iii) Effective interest method

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

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

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

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria or FVTOCI criteria (see above) are measured at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet the amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria but are designated as at FVTPL are measured at FVTPL.

A financial asset that meets the amortised cost criteria or debt instruments that meet the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases. The Group has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'Other income' line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when the Group's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

(v) Impairment of financial assets

The Group applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt instruments at FVTOCI, lease receivables, trade receivables, and other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset, and financial guarantees not designated as at FVTPL.

Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets). The Group estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) through the expected life of that financial instrument.

The Group measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. 12-month expected credit losses are portion of the life-time expected credit losses and represent the lifetime cash shortfalls that will result if default occurs within the 12 months after the reporting date and thus, are not cash shortfalls that are predicted over the next 12 months.

If the Group measured loss allowance for a financial instrument at lifetime expected credit loss model in the previous period, but determines at the end of a reporting period that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition due to improvement in credit quality as compared to the previous period, the Group again measures the loss allowance based on 12-month expected credit losses.

When making the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Group uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. To make that assessment, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115, the Group always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Further, for the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables, the Group has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information.

The impairment requirements for the recognition and measurement of a loss allowance are equally applied to debt instruments at FVTOCI except that the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and is not reduced from the carrying amount in the balance sheet

(vi) Derecognition of financial assets

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

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Group retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Group allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

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(vii) Foreign exchange gains and losses

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period.

- For foreign currency denominated financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTPL, the exchange differences are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss except for those which are designated as hedging instruments in a hedging relationship.
- For the purposes of recognising foreign exchange gains and losses, FVTOCI debt instruments are treated as financial assets measured at amortised cost. Thus, the exchange differences on the amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss and other changes in the fair value of FVTOCI financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income.

2.11.2 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

(i) Classification as debt or equity

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

(ii) Equity instruments

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

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

(iii) Financial liabilities

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

However, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts issued by the Group, and commitments issued by the Group to provide a loan at below-market interest rate are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies set out below.

(iv) Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise;
- the financial liability forms part of a Group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Group's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and Ind AS 109 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL in accordance with Ind AS 109.

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Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'Other income' line item. The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

However, for non-held-for-trading financial liabilities that are designated as at FVTPL, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognised in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss, in which case these effects of changes in credit risk are recognised in profit or loss. The remaining amount of change in the fair value of liability is always recognised in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk that are recognised in other comprehensive income are reflected immediately in retained earnings and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

Gains or losses on financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments issued by the Group that are designated by the Group as at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss.

(v) Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities (including borrowings and trade and other payables) are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(vi) Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified parties fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by an entity are initially measured at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount of loss allowance determined in accordance with impairment requirements of Ind AS 109; and
- the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 115.

(vii)Foreign exchange gains and losses

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the instruments and are recognised in 'Other income'.

The fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period. For financial liabilities that are measured as at FVTPL, the foreign exchange component forms part of the fair value gains or losses and is recognised in profit or loss.

(viii) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

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2.12 Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plan

a. The Company in India makes contributions to Provident Fund, Employee State Insurance, National Pension System etc. for eligible employees, which is a defined contribution plan, and contribution paid or payable is recognized as an expense in the period in which it falls due.

b. Social Security Plan: The Group has no further obligations beyond its contributions. Employer Contributions made to a social security plan, e.g., Provident Fund and Pension Funds, which is a defined contribution scheme, are charged to the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which the services are rendered by the employees.

(ii) Defined benefit plan

The Company in India provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan ('the Gratuity Plan') covering eligible employees. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment with the Company.

Liability for the Gratuity Plan is determined by actuarial valuation, performed by an independent actuary, at each Balance Sheet date using the projected unit credit method. As these liabilities are relatively long term in nature, the actuarial assumptions take in account the requirements of the relevant Ind AS coupled with a long term view of the underlying variables/trends, wherever required.

Service cost and net interest cost on the defined benefit liabilities/assets are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit and loss as employee benefit expense and finance costs respectively. Gains and losses on remeasurement of defined benefits liabilities/plan assets arising from changes in actuarial assumptions and experience adjustments are recognised in the other comprehensive income and are included in retained earnings in the balance sheet.

Long term employee benefits such as compensated absences and long service awards are charged to consolidated statement of profit and loss on the basis of an actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary as at the year-end. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in full in the statement of profit and loss during the year in which they occur.

(iii)Other employee benefits

Short term employee benefits including performance incentives, are charged to consolidated statement of profit and loss on an undiscounted, accrual basis in the period in which it falls due.

2.13 Share based payments

Employees of the Group receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (equity-settled transactions).

The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model. That cost is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in share-based payment (SBP) reserves in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled in employee benefits expense. The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The expense or credit in the consolidated statement of profit and loss for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognised in employee benefits expense.

2.14 Leases

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

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

Notes

Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Right of use assets (ROU assets)

At the lease commencement date, the ROU asset is measured at cost. ROU assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of the ROU assets comprises of:

i. the initial lease liability
ii. any prepaid lease payments less any incentives received
iii. initial direct costs incurred in establishing the lease and
iv. an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling the underlying asset as required by the law.

ROU assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets. If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The ROU assets are also subject to impairment.

Lease liability

i. At the lease commencement date, the lease liability is measured at the present value of the minimum lease payments outstanding as at the date, plan payments under any options that the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise. Lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.
ii. Lease term used to calculate the lease liability is determined based on an economic analysis of early termination, extension or other options included in the lease arrangement.
iii. lease payments are discounted using the rate implicit in the lease, if this can be clearly determined or incremental borrowing cost.
iv. The carrying amount of the lease liability is subsequently increased by the interest due on the lease liability and reduced by the lease payments.
v. Lease liability is disclosed under financial liabilities.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease Termination

On lease termination before the end of the lease term, the Company derecognises the right-of-use asset and the corresponding lease liability. Any resulting gain or loss, including payments made to or received from the lessor, is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.15 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit/(loss) after tax (including the post tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit/(loss) after tax (including the post tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) 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.

Notes

Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

2.16 Taxation

Current income tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the consolidated statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

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

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

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

MAT Credit Entitlement

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) credit is recognized as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. In the year in which the MAT Credit becomes eligible to be recognized as an asset, in accordance with the provisions contained in the Guidance Note issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), the said asset is created by way of credit to the consolidated statement of profit and loss and shown as MAT Credit Entitlement. The Company reviews the same at each Balance Sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT Credit Entitlement to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

Current and deferred tax for the year

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.

2.17 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal/constructive) as a result of past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of receivable can be measured reliably.

Contingent liability

Contingent liability is disclosed for (i) Possible obligations which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Group or (ii) Present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made.

Contingent assets are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realized.

Notes

Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

2.18 Segment reporting

Operating segments reflect the Group's management structure and the way the financial information is regularly reviewed by the Group's senior management. The Group 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 operating segments are the segments for which separate financial information is available and for which operating profit/(loss) amounts are evaluated regularly by the Senior Management in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance.

The accounting policies adopted for segment reporting are in line with the accounting policies of the Group. Segment revenue, segment expenses, segment assets and segment liabilities have been identified to segments on the basis of their relationship to the operating activities of the segment.

Inter-segment revenue, where applicable, is accounted on the basis of transactions which are primarily determined based on market/fair value factors.

Revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities which relate to the Group as a whole and are not allocable to segments on reasonable basis have been included under "unallocated revenue/expenses/assets/liabilities".

2.19 Business combinations

The Group accounts for its business combinations under acquisition method of accounting. Acquisition related costs are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss as incurred. The acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities that meet the condition for recognition are recognised at their fair values at the acquisition date.

Purchase consideration paid in excess of the fair value of net assets acquired is recognised as good will. Where the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities exceed the cost of acquisition, after reassessing the fair values of the net assets and contingent liabilities, the excess is recognised as capital reserve. The interest of non-controlling shareholders is initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis. Subsequent to acquisition, the carrying amount of non-controlling interests is the amount of those interests at initial recognition plus the non-controlling interests' share of subsequent changes in equity of subsidiaries.

Business combinations arising from transfers of interests in entities that are under common control are accounted at historical cost. The difference between any consideration given and the aggregate historical carrying amounts of assets and liabilities of the acquired entity is recorded in shareholders' equity.

2.20 Goods and services tax input credit

Goods and services tax input credit is accounted for in the books during the period when the underlying service received is accounted and when there is no uncertainty in availing/utilizing the credits.

2.21 Insurance claims

Insurance claims are accrued for on the basis of claims admitted/expected to be admitted and to the extent there is no uncertainty in receiving the claims.

2.22 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

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.

2.23 Operating cycle

Based on the nature of services of the Group, the Group has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

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Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

3. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the directors of the Group are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if revision affects both current and future periods.

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

- Useful lives of Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets
- Evaluation of Impairment indicators and assessment of recoverable value
- Provision for taxation
- Provision for disputed matters
- Provision for employee benefits
- Allowance for Expected Credit Loss
- Fair Valuation of financial assets and liabilities
- Leases

Determination of functional and presentation currency:

Items included in the consolidated financial statements of the Group are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates (i.e. the "functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), the national currency of India, which is the functional currency of the Group. All the financial information have been presented in Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated.

Notes

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

4 Property, Plant And Equipment

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Computers and accessories	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipment	Vehicles	Leasehold Improvements	Total
I. Gross carrying value						
As at April 1, 2024	938.59	1,645.54	291.83	-	74.00	2,949.96
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effect of foreign currency exchange difference	12.67	40.90	7.29			60.85
As at March 31, 2025	**951.26**	**1,686.44**	**299.11**	**-**	**74.00**	**3,010.81**
As at April 1, 2025	951.26	1,686.44	299.11	-	74.00	3,010.81
Additions	2.64	-	-	36.38	-	39.02
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effect of foreign currency exchange difference	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**953.90**	**1,686.44**	**299.11**	**36.38**	**74.00**	**3,049.83**
II. Accumulated depreciation and impairment						
As at April 1, 2024	837.10	1,613.43	291.46	-	42.22	2,784.20
Charge for the year	74.53	31.46	0.37	-	31.78	138.14
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effect of foreign currency exchange difference	12.62	40.84	7.29	-	-	60.75
As at March 31, 2025	**924.26**	**1,685.72**	**299.11**	**-**	**74.00**	**2,983.11**
As at April 1, 2025	924.26	1,685.72	299.11	-	74.00	2,983.09
Charge for the year	25.79	-	-	4.48	-	30.27
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effect of foreign currency exchange difference	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**950.04**	**1,685.72**	**299.11**	**4.48**	**74.00**	**3,013.35**
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2026 (I-II)	**3.86**	**0.72**	**-**	**31.90**	**-**	**36.48**
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2025 (I-II)	**27.00**	**0.72**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**27.71**

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Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

5 Right-of-Use assets

The changes in the carrying value of right-of-use assets for the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2026 are as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Vehicles	Building lease	Total
I. Gross carrying value			
As at April 1, 2024	49.08	568.83	617.91
Additions	-	236.84	236.84
Disposals during the year	-	(154.06)	(154.06)
As at March 31, 2025	**49.08**	**651.61**	**700.69**
As at April 1, 2025	49.08	651.61	700.69
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**49.08**	**651.61**	**700.69**
II. Accumulated depreciation			
As at April 1, 2024	38.60	331.82	370.42
Charge for the year	10.48	109.27	119.75
Disposals during the year	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**49.08**	**441.09**	**490.17**
As at April 1, 2025	49.08	441.09	490.17
Charge for the year	-	78.95	78.95
Disposals during the year	**-**	**-**	**-**
As at March 31, 2026	**49.08**	**520.03**	**569.11**
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2026 (I-II)	**-**	**131.58**	**131.58**
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2025 (I-II)	**-**	**210.52**	**210.52**

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Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

6 Other intangible assets

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Software	Patents	Tradename	Non-Compete Agreement	Customers Relationships	Total
I. Gross carrying value						
As at April 1, 2024	**-**	576.41	960.53	466.93	4,287.27	6,291.15
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effect of foreign currency exchange difference	-	23.12	24.41	11.87	108.55	167.94
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**599.53**	**984.94**	**478.80**	**4,395.82**	**6,459.09**
As at April 1, 2025	-	599.53	984.94	478.80	4,395.82	6,459.09
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-		-	-
Effect of foreign currency exchange difference						-
As at March 31, 2026	**-**	**599.53**	**984.94**	**478.80**	**4,395.82**	**6,459.09**
II. Accumulated depreciation and impairment						
As at April 1, 2024	**-**	576.41	664.37	466.93	2,965.45	4,673.17
Charge for the year	-	-	97.45	-	434.48	531.93
Disposals / Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effect of foreign currency exchange difference	-	23.12	17.92	11.87	80.00	132.91
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**599.53**	**779.75**	**478.80**	**3,479.93**	**5,338.01**
As at April 1, 2025	**-**	599.53	779.75	478.80	3,479.93	5,338.01
Charge for the year						-
Disposals / Adjustments during the year	-		205.20	-	915.89	1,121.08
Effect of foreign currency exchange difference	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**-**	**599.53**	**984.94**	**478.80**	**4,395.82**	**6,459.09**
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2026 (I-II)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2025 (I-II)	**-**	**-**	**205.20**	**-**	**915.89**	**1,121.08**

Notes

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

7 Goodwill

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Amount
I. Gross carrying value	
As at April 1, 2024	8,686.33
Additions	-
Disposal	-
Loss on impairment of Goodwill	-
As at March 31, 2025	**8,686.33**
As at April 1, 2025	8,686.33
Additions	-
Disposal	(8,686.33)
Loss on impairment of Goodwill	-
As at March 31, 2026	**-**
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2026 (I-II)	**-**
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2025 (I-II)	**8,686.33**

8 Other financial assets

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
Security deposits, Unsecured, considered good	-	51.19	-	7,580.99
Unbilled Revenue*	39.61	-	7.86	-
Advance recoverable in cash or in kind	0.98	-	0.87	-
	40.59	**51.19**	**8.73**	**7,580.99**

* Classified as financial assets as right to consideration is unconditional and is due only after passage of time

9 Current / Non-current tax assets

The following is the analysis of the net deferred tax asset position as presented in the financial statements

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
Advance tax (Net of Provision for Income Taxes)	39.03	-	108.74	-
MAT Credit Entitlements	-	2.95	-	2.95
Total	**39.03**	**2.95**	**108.74**	**2.95**

10 Trade receivables

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
Trade receivables				
Unsecured, considered good (refer note 34)	962.34	-	525.92	-
Unsecured, considered doutful	2,619.94	-	11.77	-
Total	**3,582.28**	**-**	**537.69**	**-**
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(2,619.94)	-	(11.77)	-
Total	**962.34**	**-**	**525.92**	**-**

Notes

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Trade receivables ageing schedule
As at March 31, 2026

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	505.28	211.56	228.37	16.64	-	12.26	974.11
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	(11.77)	(11.77)
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses							-
	505.28	**211.56**	**228.37**	**16.64**	**-**	**0.49**	**962.34**

As at March 31, 2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	189.35	204.21	83.50	10.87	11.77	37.99	537.69
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	(11.77)	-	(11.77)
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	189.35	**204.21**	**83.50**	**10.87**	**-**	**37.99**	**525.92**

No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person.

10.1 Credit period and risk

The average credit period for the services rendered:

(a) Trade receivables (India) are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of upto 90 days

(b) Trade receivables (International) are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of upto 5 months

10.2 Expected credit loss allowance

The Group has used a practical expedient by computing the expected loss allowance for trade receivables based on provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account the historical credit loss experience and adjustments for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed. The Group reviews trade receivables on periodic basis and makes provision for expected credit loss if collection is doubtful. The Group has made any provisions as per the expected credit loss model prescribed by the requirements of Ind AS 109.

10.3 Movement in the allowance for expected credit loss:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance at beginning of the year	-	-
Add: Allowance towards Expected credit loss provided / (written back) during the year	2,619.94	11.77
Less: Allowances written off during the year	-	-
Balance at end of the year	**2,619.94**	**11.77**

Notes

Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

11 Other current assets

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
Prepaid expenses	20.80	-	210.10	-
Balances with government authorities	60.08	-	38.91	-
Other Current Assets - Others	46.54		(3.49)	-
Staff Advances	0.25	-	-	
	127.67	**-**	**245.52**	**-**

12 Cash and cash equivalents

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Cash in hand	0.06	0.53
(b) Balances with Bank		
(i) In Current Accounts	303.46	147.83
(ii) Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	10.00	-
(iii) In Earmarked Accounts	34.30	-
	347.82	**148.36**

13 Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of Shares	**(₹ in lakhs)**	No. of Shares	(₹ in lakhs)
Authorised:				
Fully paid equity shares of ₹ 5/- each	6,00,00,000	3,000.00	6,00,00,000	3,000.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid:				
Fully paid equity shares of ₹ 5/- each	3,34,10,605	1,670.53	3,34,10,605	1,670.53
Total	**3,34,10,605**	**1670.53**	**3,34,10,605**	**1,670.53**

(i) Reconciliation of number of shares

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of Shares	**(₹ in lakhs)**	**No. of Shares**	**(₹ in lakhs)**
Equity shares				
Balance as at beginning of the year				
Add: Issued during the year	3,34,10,605	1,670.53	3,34,10,605	1,670.53
Upon Conversion of Warrants	-	-	-	-
Upon Split of Face Value of Share	-	-	-	-
Upon Bonus issue of Shares	-	-	-	-
Balance as at end of the year	**3,34,10,605**	**1,670.53**	**3,34,10,605**	**1,670.53**

(ii) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 5/- per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed if any, by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing 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.

Notes

Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(iii) Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

Name of Shareholder	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of Shares	Percentage	No. of Shares	Percentage
Mr Suresh Venkatachari	1,40,74,703	42.13%	1,40,74,703	42.13%

(iv) Issue of Bonus Shares during immediately preceding 5 years

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22
No. of bonus equity shares issued	-	-	-	-	-

(v) Details of Shares held by promoters

As at March 31, 2026

Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year
Mr Suresh Venkatachari	1,40,74,703	-	1,40,74,703	42.13%	-
Mr R S Ramani	4,65,000	-	4,65,000	1.39%	-

As at March 31, 2025

Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year
Mr Suresh Venkatachari	14,074,703	-	14,074,703	42.13%	-
Mr R S Ramani	465,000	-	465,000	1.39%	-

14 Other equity

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Securities Premium		
Opening balance	8,868.03	8,868.03
Add : Premium on shares issued during the year	-	-
Less : Issue of Bonus shares during the year	-	-
Closing balance	**8,868.03**	**8,868.03**
(b) General Reserve		
Opening balance	210.03	210.03
Add : Transferred from Surplus in the statement of Profit & Loss	-	-
Add: Transferred from Subsidy reserve	-	-
Closing balance	**210.03**	**210.03**
(c) Retained Earnings		
Opening balance	(5,887.65)	(4,859.46)
Add: Profits attributable to controlling interest on change of shareholding at subsidiary	1,000.00	-
Add : Total profit/ (loss) for the year	(13,567.52)	(1,028.19)
Closing balance	**(18,455.16)**	**(5,887.65)**
(d) Capital reserve		
Opening balance	401.75	401.75
Add/Less: Movement during the year	-	-
Closing balance	**401.75**	**401.75**

Notes

Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(e) Money Received against Warrant convertible to equity shares		
Opening balance	-	-
Less: Transfer to Capital Reserve	-	-
Less: Allotment of shares on conversion of warrants	-	-
Closing balance	**-**	**-**
Total Reserves and Surplus	**(8,975.35)**	**3,592.16**
(f) Foreign currency translation reserve		
Opening balance	995.00	995.00
Add: Movement during the year	1,028.57	-
Less: Share of Non-Controlling Interest	-	-
Closing balance	**2,023.57**	**995.00**
(g) Other components of comprehensive income		
Opening balance	36.53	12.27
Add: Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	95.60	24.26
Closing balance	**132.13**	**36.53**
Total Other comprehensive income	**2,155.70**	**1,031.53**
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company	**(6,819.66)**	**4,623.69**
Non-controlling interest		
Opening balance	(2,163.86)	(1,217.36)
Add: Total Comprehensive Income for the period	(487.61)	(946.50)
Add: Movement during the year	-	-
Total of Non-controlling interest	**(2,651.47)**	**(2,163.86)**
Total other equity	**(9,471.13)**	**2,459.83**

Nature and purpose of reserves

(a) Securities Premium

Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilised only for limited purposes such as issuance of bonus shares in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

(b) General Reserve

Under the erstwhile Companies Act 1956, general reserve was created through an annual transfer of net income at a specified percentage in accordance with applicable regulations. The purpose of these transfers was to ensure that if a dividend distribution in a given year is more than 10% of the paid-up capital of the Company for that year, then the total dividend distribution is less than the total distributable results for that year. Consequent to introduction of Companies Act 2013, the requirement to mandatorily transfer a specified percentage of the net profit to general reserve has been withdrawn. However, the amount previously transferred to the general reserve can be utilised only in accordance with the specific requirements of Companies Act, 2013.

(c) Retained Earnings

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

(d) Capital reserve

The difference between the cost of investment in the subsidiaries, over the net assets at the time of acquisition of shares in the subsidiaries is recognized in the financial statements as Goodwill or Capital Reserve, as the case maybe.

Notes

Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(e) Money received against warrant convertible to equity shares

Ind AS 33 – Earnings per Share defines "Warrants" as " Financial Instruments which give the holder the right to acquire equity shares". Thus effectively, warrants are the amount which would ultimately form part of the Shareholders' funds. Since, share are yet to be allotted against the same, these are not reflected as part of Share Capital but as a separate line item – 'Money received against share warrants'.

(f) Foreign currency translation reserve

Exchange differences arising on translation of the foreign operations are recognised in other comprehensive income as described in accounting policy and accumulated in a separate reserve within equity. The cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss when the net investment is disposed-off.

(g) Non-controlling interest

Non-controlling interests represents part of the net profit or loss and net assets of subsidiaries that are not, directly or indirectly, owned or controlled by the Company

15 Borrowings

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non-Current		
Borrowings measured at amortized cost		
Secured borrowings		
(a) Term Loans from Banks	-	432.50
Unsecured borrowings		
(a) Loans from Related Parties	3,151.61	3,286.61
Total	**3,151.61**	**3,719.11**
Current		
Secured Borrowings		
(a) Loans Repayable on Demand - From Banks	2,345.40	2,645.50
(b) Convertible note	-	-
(c) Current maturities of long term borrowings	38.07	50.71
Unsecured borrowings		
(a) Working capital loan from others	-	3,366.06
(b) Current maturities of long term borrowings	-	**-**
Total	**2,383.47**	**6,062.27**

15.1 Details of Term Loan from Banks / Others

The details of tenor, interest rate, repayment terms of the same are given below:

I - Term Loans from banks

(₹ in Lakhs)

S.No	Original Tenor	Interest Rate	No. of Instalments outstanding as at March 31, 2026	Repayment Terms	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Term Loans from Indian Bank - refer note 15.2 (i) below						
1	60 months	8.75%	7	Principal monthly after 24 months, interest monthly	21.35	55.33
2	60 months	8.75%	11	Principal monthly after 24 months, interest monthly	16.71	33.61
Term loans from other bank - refer note 15.2 (iv) below						
3	360 months	3.75%		Principal monthly after 24 months, interest monthly	-	394.27
Total of borrowings from banks					**38.07**	**483.21**
Less : Current maturities of long-term borrowings					38.07	50.71
Long-term borrowings from banks					**-**	**432.50**

Notes

Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

II - Loans repayable on demand - secured

(₹ in Lakhs)

S.No	Name of the bank	Interest Rate	Security Terms	Repayment Terms	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
1	Indian Bank	REPO + 2.55% = 9.15%	Refer Note 15.2 (i) below	Loans Repayable on Demand	1,508.65	1,516.19
2	Columbia Bank	4.75%	Refer Note 15.2 (iii) below	Loans Repayable on Demand	836.75	1,129.31
Total					**2,345.40**	**2,645.50**

15.2 Notes:

(i) The details of Security provided against the Term Loans and loans repayable on demand are as follows:

a) A Term Loan facility of ₹ 758 lakhs and Open Cash Credit (OCC) of ₹ 1,500 lakhs granted by the bankers are secured against Hypothecation of book debts (Accounts receivable), fixed assets and personal guarantee of the CEO Mr Suresh Venkatachari

(b) The loan is also further secured by pledge of 16,50,000 shares of SecureKloud Technologies Limited held by CEO Mr Suresh Venkatachari and equitable mortgage of properties belonging to Mr Suresh Venkatachari and one Ms T P Saira.

(ii) As at March 31, 2026, the Company has unsecured loan of ₹ 3,137.61 lakhs from Mr R.S. Ramani, Promoter and ₹ 14.00 lakhs from Mr Suresh Venkatachari. These borrowings carry an interest rate of 8% per annum and nil respectively. The Company has obtained a declaration from the Directors that the loan has not been given out of funds borrowed or deposits accepted from others.

16 Lease Liabilities

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening Balance	206.41	288.26
Additions	-	228.97
Finance cost accrued during the year	21.91	25.72
Deletions	-	(199.39)
Payment of lease liabilities	(91.41)	(137.14)
Closing Balance	**136.91**	**206.41**

The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current Lease Liabilities	78.70	69.51
Non - Current Lease Liabilities	58.20	136.89

17 Provisions

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
Provision for employee benefits				
- Provision for gratuity	32.57	156.53	32.57	128.01
- Provision for compensated absences	21.08	44.61	21.08	71.05
Total	**53.65**	**201.14**	**53.65**	**199.06**

Notes

Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

18 Deferred Tax Balances

The following is the analysis of the net deferred tax asset position as presented in the financial statements

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	Current	Current
Deferred tax assets	93.09	51.92
Less: Deferred tax liabilities	-	-
Deferred tax asset/ liability (net)	**93.09**	**51.92**

Movement in the deferred tax balance :

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year 2025-2026			
	Opening Balance	Recognised in Profit or Loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
Property, Plant and Equipment	5.29	7.46	-	12.75
Employee Benefit Expenses	42.18	-	38.02	80.20
Amortised Cost adjustments - Financial Assets	4.45	0.14	(4.45)	0.14
Deferred Tax Asset /(Liabilities)	**51.92**	**7.60**	**33.57**	**93.09**

Movement in the deferred tax balance :

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year 2024-2025			
	Opening Balance	Recognised in Profit or Loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
Property, Plant and Equipment	14.92	(9.63)	-	5.29
Employee Benefit Expenses	47.64	-	(5.46)	42.18
Amortised Cost adjustments - Financial Assets	(5.64)	10.09	-	4.45
Deferred Tax Asset /(Liabilities)	**56.92**	**0.46**	**(5.46)**	**51.92**

19 Other current liabilities

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
Statutory Payables	240.75	-	505.22	-
Advances from Customers	-	-	-	-
Total	**240.75**	**-**	**505.22**	**-**

20 Trade payables

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Dues of Micro and small enterprises (MSME) (refer note 36)	14.80	8.94
Others	54.62	1,577.28
Total	**69.42**	**1,586.22**

Trade payables ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2026

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	225.21	-	-	-	225.21
Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	(228.49)	37.82	34.89	-	(155.79)
Total	**(3.28)**	**37.82**	**34.89**	**-**	**69.42**

Notes

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As at March 31, 2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	8.94	-	-	-	8.94
Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,379.80	164.03	33.27	0.58	1,577.68
Total	**1,388.74**	**164.03**	**33.27**	**0.58**	**1,586.62**

There are no unbilled" and "Not due" trade payables, hence the same are not disclosed in the ageing schedule.

21 Other financial liabilities

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
Interest accured and due on loans from related Parties (refer note 34)	314.66	-	188.35	-
Contingent Consideration due on Acquisition	-	-	841.24	-
Other payables	3,081.74	-	1,226.89	-
Total	**3,396.40**	**-**	**2,256.48**	**-**

22 Revenue from operations

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Revenue from Information Technology Services		
International	3,020.51	9,963.91
Domestic	727.27	244.50
Total	**3,747.78**	**10,208.41**

Notes:

The nature of contract impacts the method of revenue recognition and the contracts are classified as fixed-price contracts and time and material contracts. The contracts with customers requiring monthly invoicing, being significantly in line with the efforts during that period, have been categorised as time and material contracts.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Time and materials (Domestic)	727.27	244.50
Time and materials (International)	3,020.51	9,963.91
Total	**3,747.78**	**10,208.41**

Applying the practical expedient as given in IND AS - 115, the Company has not disclosed information about remaining performance obligations in contracts where the original contract duration is one year or less or where the entity has the right to consideration that corresponds directly with the value of entity's performance completed to date.

23 Other income

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Interest income	0.40	3.38
Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	2.51	5.19
Gains on foreign exchange fluctuations (net)	107.41	89.57
Miscellaneous income	56.10	79.39
Total	**166.42**	**177.53**

Notes

Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

24 Employee benefits expense

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Salaries and wages, including bonus	2,939.40	8,650.83
Gratuity Expenses (refer note 30)	136.32	31.99
Contribution to Provident Fund (refer note 30)	43.54	58.58
Staff welfare expenses	67.45	64.71
Total	**3,186.71**	**8,806.11**

25 Finance costs

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Interest on bank overdrafts, cash credits and loans (other than those from related parties)	384.93	790.10
Interest on loans from related parties	251.01	251.01
Interest on finance lease obligations (refer note 28)	21.91	25.71
Interest others	0.34	8.94
Total	**658.19**	**1,075.76**

26 Other expenses

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Professional and Consultancy Charges	534.49	292.27
Travelling and conveyance	46.63	93.28
Power and Fuel	18.31	28.31
Rent	30.55	217.20
Repairs and maintenance	17.19	40.39
Insurance expenses	12.58	65.39
Fees, Rates and taxes	39.08	24.32
Sales and Marketing Expenses	74.15	67.60
Cloud Hosting and Communication Charges	35.52	351.84
Payments to auditors	26.15	48.70
Bank Charges	9.54	322.07
Directors' Sitting Fees	2.60	3.48
Miscellaneous expenses	214.79	88.93
Total	**1,061.58**	**1,643.78**

27 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:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Profit after tax considered as numerator for calculating basic and diluted EPS (A)	(13,376.32)	(979.67)
Weighted average number of equity shares for the purpose of calculating Basic EPS (B)	3,34,10,605	3,34,10,605
Weighted average number of equity shares for the purpose of calculating Diluted EPS (C)	3,34,10,605	3,34,10,605
Nominal value of equity shares (in ₹)	5	5
Basic EPS (in ₹) (A/B)	(40.04)	(2.93)
Diluted EPS (in ₹) (A/C)	(40.04)	(2.93)

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28 Lease Commitments

The group has taken an office building on lease for a period of 3 years.

Maturity analysis of lease liabilities are as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Payable - Not later than one year	78.71	69.51
Payable - Later than one year but not later than five years	58.20	136.89
Payable - Later than five years	-	-
Total	**136.91**	**206.40**

The effective rate of interest considered for office building lease liability as on March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 is 12.50%.

Amounts recognized in profit and loss account are as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Depreciation on ROU Asset	78.95	119.75
Finance Cost on Lease Liabilities	21.91	25.71
Expense relating to short term leases	-	19.80
Total	**100.86**	**165.26**

The Company has total cash outflows for leases of ₹ 91.41 lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2026 (₹ 137.14 lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2025)

29 Commitments and Contingencies

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
A. Contingent Liabilities		
(a) Claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts	-	-
(b) Income tax / GST- Disputed	446.66	160.34
Total	**446.66**	**160.34**
B. Commitments		
(a) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account & not provided for	-	-
(b) Others	-	-
Total	-	-

The contingent liabilities disclosed above relate to matters pending before various appellate authorities pertaining to various financial years. Based on an assessment of the merits of these cases, management is of the view that the ultimate outcome is unlikely to have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial position. The timing and extent of any potential cash outflows, if any, are presently not ascertainable and will depend upon the final decisions or judgments of the respective authorities.

The Company was in receipt of a SEBI adjudication order on September 14, 2022 alleging violation under SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 and was imposed a penalty of ₹ 25 lakhs. Consequently, the Company filed an appeal before Hon'ble Securities Appellate Tribunal and is awaiting further directives. The penalty amount of ₹ 25 lakhs had been provided on a prudent basis during the year ended March 31, 2023. The final order in the said matter was passed by the Hon'ble SAT on July 12, 2023, wherein the penalty was reduced to ₹ 10 lakhs and accordingly the excess provision was reversed during the financial year 2023-24.

The Company received final order from SEBI on December 16, 2022 on the alleged financial irregularities reported by Company's statutory auditor, viz. Deloitte Haskins and Sells in their audit report for FY 2018-19. SEBI's final order gave certain directives and has imposed penalty of ₹ 400 lakhs on the Company. The Company has filed an appeal before Hon'ble Securities Appellate Tribunal and is awaiting further directives. The penalty amount of ₹ 400 lakhs has been provided on a prudent basis during the year ended March 31, 2023.

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The final hearing of the appeal was held before the SAT on February 2, 2026, and the final order was pronounced on March 6, 2026. Pursuant to the said order, the appeals filed by the promoters were dismissed, while the Company's appeal was partly allowed to the extent that the recovery of ₹ 383 Lakhs from Mr. Suresh V was set aside. Consequent to the SAT Order, the Company settled the balance demand along with the applicable interest in March 2026, and the matter stands fully settled.

30 Employee benefits

(I) Defined Contribution Plan

During the year, the Company has recognised ₹ 33.01 lakhs (March 31, 2025 ₹ 58.58 lakhs) as contribution to provident fund and other funds in the Statement of Profit and Loss (included in Contribution to Provident and other funds in Note 24).

(II) Defined Benefit Plans

Gratuity Plan

The Company in India has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service subject to a maximum of ₹ 20 lakhs. In case of death while in service, the gratuity is payable irrespective of vesting. The Company in India's obligation towards its gratuity liability is unfunded. Liabilities related to the gratuity plan are determined and accrued by actuarial valuation using projected unit credit method by an independent actuary as at the balance sheet date.

Risk Exposures

Provision of a defined benefit scheme poses certain risks, some of which are detailed hereunder, as Company in India take on uncertain long term obligations to make future benefit payments

A) Interest Rate risk: The plan exposes the Company in India to the risk of fall in interest rates. A fall in interest rates will result in an increase in the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit and will thus result in an increase in the value of the liability (as shown in consolidated financial statements).

B) Salary Escalation Risk: The present value of the defined benefit plan is calculated with the assumption of salary increase rate of plan participants in future. Deviation in the rate of increase of salary in future for plan participants from the rate of increase in salary used to determine the present value of obligation will have a bearing on the plan's liability.

C) Demographic Risk: The Company in India has used certain mortality and attrition assumptions in valuation of the liability. The Company in India is exposed to the risk of actual experience turning out to be worse compared to the assumption.

D) Liquidity Risk: This is the risk that the Company in India is not able to meet the short-term gratuity payouts. This may arise due to non availability of enough cash and cash equivalent to meet the liabilities or holding of illiquid assets not being sold in time.

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The following tables summarises the components of net benefit expense recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss, the obligation amount recognised in the balance sheet towards the gratuity plan.

Amount recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss in respect of the defined benefit plan are as follows :

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Net employee benefit expense		
Current service cost	14.23	32.45
Net interest expense	10.50	11.63
Net employee benefit expense (recognized in employee benefit expenses)	**24.73**	**44.07**
Amount recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income		
Re-measurement on the net defined benefit liability	-	-
Actuarial gains and loss arising form changes in financial assumptions	(11.56)	3.74
Actuarial gains and loss arising form experience adjustments	(62.22)	(31.04)
Actuarial gains and loss arising form changes in demographic assumptions	(8.14)	8.08
Actuarial (gains) / losses recognized in other comprehensive income	**(81.92)**	**(19.22)**
Total defined benefit expene recognised in consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	**(57.19)**	**24.85**

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the Company's obligation in respect of defined benefit plan are as follows :

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Net asset / (liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet		
Present value of defined benefit obligation	77.66	160.58
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Surplus/ (deficit)	(77.66)	(160.58)
Current portion of the above	(36.37)	(32.57)
Non current portion of the above	(41.29)	(128.00)

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Change in the obligation		
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	160.58	161.92
Expenses recognised in the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss:		
- Current service cost	14.23	32.45
- Interest expense/ (income)	10.50	11.63
Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income:		
- Re-measurement on the net defined benefit liability - actuarial gain/ (loss) arising from:		
i. Demographic Assumptions	(8.14)	8.08
ii. Financial Assumptions	(11.56)	3.74
iii. Experience Adjustments	(62.22)	(31.04)
Benefit payments	(25.73)	(26.19)
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	**77.66**	**160.58**

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The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity benefit obligations for the Company's plan are shown below:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Discount rate	6.80%	6.54%
Expected salary escalation	Year 1 - 10% Year 2 - 12% Year 3 - 12% Year 4 - 12% Years 5 and above - 12%	Year 1 to 5 - 15%
Expected employee turnover	Year 1 - 46% Year 2 - 20% Year 3 - 20% Year 4 - 20% Years 5 and above - 20%	Year 1 - 25% Year 2 - 25% Year 3 - 20% Year 4 - 20% Years 5 and above - 20%
Expected return on plan assets	NA	NA
Expected average remaining working life (in years)	25.54	26.60
Mortality	100% of IALM 2012-14*	100% of IALM 2012-14*

* Based on India's standard mortality table (100% of industry mortality table IALM 2012-14)

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Amount of Impact		
Discount Rate		
- 0.5% Increase	(1.16)	(3.43)
- 0.5% Decrease	1.21	3.61
Future salary increases		
- 1% Increase	2.21	5.67
- 1% Decrease	(2.08)	(5.42)
Attrition rate		
- 1% Increase	(1.02)	(3.10)
- 1% Decrease	1.09	3.35

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligations as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis the present value of defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet. There is no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from the prior years.

(b) Long term compensated absences

The Company in India's obligation towards long term compensated absences is unfunded. Liabilities related to the compensated absences are determined and accrued by actuarial valuation using projected unit credit method by an independent actuary as at the balance sheet date. The assumptions used for valuation are as follows:

Notes

Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Discount rate	6.80%	6.54%
Expected salary escalation	"Year 1 - 10% Year 2 - 12% Year 3 - 12% Year 4 - 12% Years 5 and above - 12%"	Year 1 to 5 - 15%
Expected employee turnover	"Year 1 - 46% Year 2 - 20% Year 3 - 20% Year 4 - 20% Years 5 and above - 20%"	"Year 1 - 25% Year 2 - 25% Year 3 - 20% Year 4 - 20% Years 5 and above - 20%"
Mortality	100% of IALM 2012-14*	100% of IALM 2012-14*

* Based on India's standard mortality table (100% of industry mortality table IALM 2012-14)

31 Capital management

For the purpose of the group's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the group.

The group's capital management is intended to maximise the return to shareholders for meeting the long- term and short-term goals of the group through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. The group determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual and long-term operating plans and strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through equity and long-term/short-term borrowings. The group ensures that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising its returns to its shareholders by managing its capital by optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The group monitors the capital structure on the basis of net debt to equity ratio and maturity profile of the overall debt portfolio of the group.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Debt (includes borrowings, interest accrued and due/not due on borrowings and lease liabilities)	5,986.64	9,987.78
Cash and bank balances (includes cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances)	347.82	148.36
Net debt	**5,638.82**	**9,839.42**
Total equity	(7,800.60)	4,130.36
Net debt to equity ratio	**(0.72)**	**2.38**

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

Notes

Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

32 Fair Value Measurement

The fair value of the financial assets and labilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.The management assessed that the cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, bank overdrafts and other payables approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 are as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Financial Assets		
Measured at amortised cost		
- Cash and Cash Equivalents	347.82	148.36
- Trade receivables	962.34	525.92
- Other non current financial assets	51.19	7,580.99
- Other current assets	127.67	245.52
Total assets	**1,489.02**	**8,500.79**
(b) Financial Liabilities :		
Measured at amortised cost		
- Borrowings	5,671.98	9,987.78
- Trade Payables	69.42	1,586.22
- Other financial liabilities	3,396.40	2,256.48
- Other current liabilities	240.75	505.22
Total liabilities	**9,378.55**	**14,335.70**

33 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The group's principal financial liabilities, comprise term loans, bank overdraft and trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to raise finance for the group's operations. The group has various financial assets such as trade receivables and other receivables, security deposits, investments and cash and bank balances, which arise directly from its operations.

The group's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The group's primary risk management focus is to minimize potential adverse effects of these financial risks on its financial performance. The group's risk management assessment and policies and processes are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and compliance with the same. Risk assessment and management policies and processes are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the group's activities. The Board of Directors oversees and reviews the management of each of these risks, which are summarised below.

(a) Liquidity Risk Management :

Liquidity risk is the risk that the group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The group manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risk to the group's reputation. The group believes that the working capital and its cash and cash equivalent are sufficient to meet its short and medium term requirements.

The following tables detail the group's remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the group may be required to pay.

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Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Within 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 years and above	Total
March 31, 2026				
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Variable Interest rate instruments				
Borrowings from bank	1,508.65	-	-	1,508.65
Fixed Interest rate instruments				
Borrowings from bank	874.82	-	-	874.82
Borrowings from related parties	-	3,151.61	-	3,151.61
Borrowings from others	-	-	-	-
Non-Interest bearing				
Borrowings from others	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	69.42	-	-	69.42
Other financial liabilities	3,396.40	-	-	3,396.40
Total	**5,849.29**	**3,151.61**	**-**	**9,000.90**
March 31, 2025				
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Variable Interest rate instruments				
Borrowings from bank	1,516.19	-	-	1,516.19
Fixed Interest rate instruments				
Borrowings from bank	1,180.02	432.50	-	1,612.52
Borrowings from related parties	-	3,286.61	-	3,286.61
Borrowings from others	-	-	-	-
Non-Interest bearing				
Borrowings from others	3,366.06	-	-	3,366.06
Trade payables	1,586.22	-	-	1,586.22
Other financial liabilities	2,256.48	-	-	2,256.48
Total	**9,904.97**	**3,719.11**	**-**	**13,624.08**

(b) Credit Risk :

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Group grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

Trade receivables: The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The demographics of the customer, including the default risk of the industry and country in which the customer operates, also has an influence on credit risk assessment. The Group uses financial information and past experience to evaluate credit quality of majority of its customers and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding receivables and the credit worthiness of its counter parties are periodically monitored and taken up on case to case basis.

Credit risk on current investments, cash and cash equivalent and derivatives is limited as the Group generally transacts with banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by international and domestic credit rating agencies.

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Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(c) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss of any future earnings, in realizable fair values or in future cash flows that may result from adverse changes in market rates and prices (such as interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates) or in the price of market risk-sensitive instruments as a result of such adverse changes in market rates and prices. Market risk is attributable to all market risk-sensitive financial instruments, all foreign currency receivables and payables and all short-term debt. The Group is exposed to market risk primarily related to foreign exchange currency risk and interest rate risk. Thus, the Group's exposure to market risk is a function of investing and borrowing activities and revenue generating and operating activities in foreign currencies.

i. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Group manages this by considering only short-term borrowings.

ii. Foreign exchange rate risk

The Group's foreign currency risk arises from its foreign currency revenues and expenses, (primarily in USD). A significant portion of the Group's revenues is in USD, while a significant portion of its costs are in Indian rupees. As a result, if the value of the Indian rupee appreciates relative to this foreign currency, the Group's revenues measured in Indian rupees may decrease and vice versa. The exchange rate between the Indian rupee and US Dollar has not been subjected to significant changes in recent periods. The Group has a forex policy in place whose objective is to reduce foreign exchange risk by maintaining reasonable open exposures within approved parameters depending on the future outlook on currencies.

The Group does not enter into or trade financial instruments including derivative financial instruments for speculative purpose.

The Group undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies and consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arises. Exchange rate exposures are managed within approved policy parameters utilising forward foreign exchange contracts.

The carrying amounts of the Group's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of each reporting period are as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Currency	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
		Amount in Foreign Currency (In Lakhs)	Reporting Currency ₹. In Lakhs	Amount in Foreign Currency (In Lakhs)	Reporting Currency ₹. In Lakhs
Trade Payables	USD	21.85	2,051.00	17.68	1,510.72
	CAD	0.23	15.76	0.26	15.76
Borrowings	USD	8.92	837	57.22	4,889.63
Foreign Currency in hand and In bank	USD	2.14	201.26	1.71	145.97
	CAD	0.00	0.17	0.03	0.17
Trade Receivables	USD	2.80	263.03	1.79	152.93
	CAD	0.10	7.02	0.06	3.37

Out of the above foreign currency exposures, none of the monetary assets and liabilities are hedged by derivative instruments or otherwise.

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Foreign Currency sensitivity analysis:

The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a 5% increase and decrease in ₹ against the relevant foreign currencies. 5% is the rate used in order to determine the sensitivity analysis considering the past trends and expectation of the management for changes in the foreign currency exchange rate. The sensitivity analysis includes the outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 5% change in foreign currency rates. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit / decrease in loss and increase in equity where the ₹ strengthens 5% against the relevant currency. For a 5% weakening of the ₹ against the relevant currency, there would be a comparable impact on the profit or loss and equity and balance below would be negative.

The Group is mainly exposed to the following foreign currencies.

(i) Impact on Statement of the profit and loss for the year

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2025-26		2024-25	
	Increase by 5%	Decrease by 5%	Increase by 5%	Decrease by 5%
USD	121.17	(121.17)	305.07	(305.07)
CAD	0.43	(0.43)	0.61	(0.61)

(ii) Impact on total equity as at the end of the reporting period

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2025-26		2024-25	
	Increase by 5%	Decrease by 5%	Increase by 5%	Decrease by 5%
USD	121.17	(121.17)	305.07	(305.07)
CAD	0.43	(0.43)	0.61	(0.61)

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34 Related Party Disclosures

a. Names of Related Parties and Nature of Relationship

Nature of Relationship*	For the Year Ended March 31, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025
Subsidiaries (Including Step-down Subsidairies)	SecureKloud Technologies Inc	SecureKloud Technologies Inc
	SecureKloud Technologies Inc., Canada	SecureKloud Technologies Inc., Canada
	Blockedge Technologies Inc	Blockedge Technologies Inc
	Mentor Minds Solutions & Services Inc.	Mentor Minds Solutions & Services Inc.
	NexAge Technologies USA Inc.	NexAge Technologies USA Inc.
	Healthcare Triangle Private Limited	Healthcare Triangle Private Limited
Close member of the family of a Key Managerial Personnel	None	None
Entity which is controlled or jointly controlled by Key Managerial Personnel or his close member of the family	-	Master Minds Advisory Private Limited (until January 2, 2025)
	-	Flexiprops Tech Private Limited (until January 2, 2025)
Body corporate whose Board of Directors, managing director or manager is accustomed to act in accordance with the advice, directions or instructions of a director or manager	Netsavy Solutions Pte. Ltd, Singapore	Netsavy Solutions Pte. Ltd, Singapore
	Mentor Minds Solutions & Services Pte. Ltd, Singapore	Mentor Minds Solutions & Services Pte.Ltd, Singapore
	YesPanchi Tech Services Private Limited (Until December 31, 2025)	YesPanchi Tech Services Private Limited
	Msubbu Academy Private Limited (Until December 31, 2025)	Msubbu Academy Private Limited
	Varthali Media Works Private Limited	Varthali Media Works Private Limited
	Talluri Law Consultancy (OPC) Private Limited	Talluri Law Consultancy (OPC) Private Limited (W.e.f January 02, 2025)
	Talluri's Kitchen Temple Private Limited	Talluri's Kitchen Temple Private Limited (w.e.f January 02, 2025)
	Soltrium Power Private Limited (w.e.f August 14, 2025)	X-Serv Corporate Consulting Private Limited (Until January 02, 2025)
	Navisync Freight Private Limited (w.e.f August 14, 2025)	Fortune Training Services Private Limited (Until January 02, 2025)
	Ekathva Strategic Consultants Private Limited (w.e.f August 14, 2025)	-
	Healthcare Triangle Inc., USA	-
	QuantumNexis Inc., USA	-
	Quantum Nexis Sdn Bhd, Malaysia	-
	Quantum Nexis FZE, Dubai	-
	Teyame 360 SL	-
	Datono Mediacion SL	-

* Related Party relationships are as identified by the Management.

Notes

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b. Key Management Personnel

Nature of Relationship*	For the Year Ended March 31, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025
Key Management Personnel of the Company and the Holding Company	Suresh Venkatachari, Chairman, Director & Chief Executive Officer	Suresh Venkatachari, Chairman, Director & Chief Executive Officer
	Venkateswaran Krishnamurthy, Whole-time Director and Chief Revenue Office	Venkateswaran Krishnamurthy, Whole-time Director and Chief Revenue Officer (w.e.f. January 02, 2025)
	Ramachandran S, Chief Financial Officer	Ramachandran S, Chief Financial Officer
	Jayashree Vasudevan, Company Secretary	Jayashree Vasudevan, Company Secretary, (w.e.f.May 13, 2024)
	Jayanthi Talluri, Director	V V Sampathkumar, Director
	Vijayakumar Mayakesavan, Director	Vijayakumar Mayakesavan, Director
	Venkatesh Rajaratnam, Director (w.e.f August 14, 2025)	Panchi Samuthirakani, Director
	Duraiswamy Basuvaiah, Director (w.e.f February 12, 2026)	Jayanthi Talluri, Director (w.e.f.January 02, 2025)
	A.V.N Srimathi, Director (w.e.f February 12, 2026)	Srinivas Mahankali, Whole-time Director and Chief Business Officer (Until January 02, 2025)
	Panchi Samuthirakani, Director (Until December 31, 2025)	Biju Chandran, Director (until January 02, 2025)
	V V Sampathkumar, Director (Until August 13, 2025)	Roshini Selvakumar, Company Secretary (Until May 09, 2024)

c. Particulars of material transactions and balances with related parties:

₹ in Lakhs)

Transaction during the year	Related Party	For the Year Ended March 31, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025
Interest on loans	R S Ramani	251.01	251.01
Reimbursement of expenses incurred on behalf of the company	Srinivas Mahankali	-	0.17
Loan taken (Refer Note 15)	Suresh Venkatachari	7.00	307.00
Loan Repaid	Suresh Venkatachari	142.00	158.00

Guarantees outstanding as on March 31, 2026

Particulars	As on 31-03-2026*	As on 31-03-2025
Aggregate amount of guarantee provided to the Company's step-down subsidiary (USD 5 million)	-	4,250
Balance outstanding as at the balance sheet date in respect of guarantee provided -Subsidiary -Step down subsidiary	-	1,142 662

* The liabilities towards the lenders have been taken over by the CEO, Mr. Suresh Venkatachari. Accordingly, the corporate guarantee provided by the Company in respect of such liabilities is no longer in force.

Compensation of key management personnel

₹ in Lakhs)

Transaction during the year	Related Party	For the Year Ended March 31, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025
Short-term employee benefits			
Remuneration	Ramachandran Soundararajan	45.72	45.72
	Venkateswaran Krishnamurthy	77.86	19.46
	Jayashree Vasudevan	20.31	13.16
	Srinvas Mahankali	-	28.79
	Roshini Selvakumar	-	4.19

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Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

₹ in Lakhs)

Transaction during the year	Related Party	For the Year Ended March 31, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025
Others			
Directors' sitting fees	V V Sampathkumar	0.18	0.95
	Vijayakumar Mayakesavan	0.35	0.50
	Panchi Samuthirakani	0.38	0.93
	Jayanthi Talluri	1.10	0.33
	A V N Srimathi	0.08	-
	Duraisamy Basuvaiah	0.13	-
	Venkatesh Rajaratnam	0.40	-
	Balasubramanian V	-	0.05
	Biju Chandran	-	0.73
Balances at the Year End (Refer Note (iv) below)			
Other liabilities as at the Year End (Net)	R S Ramani	314.26	188.35
	Srinivas Mahankali	-	0.17
	V V Sampathkumar	0.02	-
	Vijayakumar Mayakesavan	0.14	-
	A V N Srimathi	0.07	-
	Basuvaiah Duraisamy	0.11	-
	Jayanthi Talluri	0.52	-
	Venkatesh Rajaratnam	0.36	-
Advance received towards Sale of services	Heathcare Triangle Private Limited	335.99	-
Loans (Refer Note 15)	R S Ramani	3,137.61	3,137.61
	Suresh Venkatachari	14.00	149.00

Note:

i. The Company accounts for costs incurred by / on behalf of the Related Parties based on the actual invoices / debit notes raised and accruals as confirmed by such related parties. The Related Parties have confirmed to the Management that as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, there are no further amounts payable to / receivable from them, other than as disclosed above. The Company incurs certain costs on behalf of other companies in the group. These costs have been allocated/recovered from the group companies on a basis mutually agreed to with the group companies.

ii. Excludes gratuity and compensated absences which cannot be separately identifiable from the composite amount advised by the actuary.

iii. The remuneration payable to key management personnel is determined by the nomination and remuneration committee having regard to the performance of individuals and market trends.

iv. The amounts outstanding are unsecured and will be settled moneys. There have been no instances of amounts due to or due from related parties that have been written back or written off or otherwise provided for during the year.

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Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

35 Segment Reporting

The Group is engaged in Information and Technology Services. Based on the management approach as defined in Ind-AS 108 - Operating Segments, the senior management evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by the overall business/ operating segment.

As the allocation of resources and profitability of the business is evaluated by the senior management on an overall basis, with evaluation into individual categories to understand the reasons for variations, no separate segments have been identified. Accordingly, the amounts appearing in these consolidated financial statements relate to this operating segment.

Geographical Information

The Group has operations within India as well as in other countries. The operations in United States of America constitute a major part of the operations. Management has reviewed the geographical areas vis-à-vis the risks and returns that encompass them. While arriving at this, management has reviewed the similarity of the economic and political conditions, relationships between operations in these geographical areas, proximity of operations, and special risks if any associated with operations in these areas.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Revenue from operations	
	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
United States of America	1,305.85	9,016.27
Canada	33.88	51.15
India	2,408.05	1,140.99
Total	**3,747.78**	**10,208.41**

Fixed assets used in the group's business have not been identified to any of the reportable segments, as the fixed assets and services are used interchangeably between segments. The group believes that it is currently not practicable to provide segment disclosures relating to assets, liabilities and capital expenditure.

36 Additional Information to the Consolidated Financial Statements

36.1 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 group from the suppliers during the year regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act), which has been relied upon by the auditors, the relevant particulars are furnished below.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Principal amount remaining unpaid to MSME suppliers	14.80	8.94
Interest due on unpaid principal amount to MSME suppliers	-	-
The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the MSME suppliers beyond the appointed day	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the year (without adding the interest under MSMED Act)	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at the Balance sheet date	-	-

Note:

Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

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Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

37 Taxation

Income tax expense

Major components of the income tax expenses for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 are as follows:

Recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Current Tax:		
In respect of the current year	81.94	36.18
Deferred Tax		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(27.49)	8.47
Total income tax expense recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss	**54.45**	**44.65**

Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Remeasurements of the defined benefit obligations	81.92	20.79
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	13.67	3.47
Total income tax recognised in other comprehensive income	**95.59**	**24.26**

Reconciliation of income tax

A reconciliation of income tax expense applicable to accounting profit/ (loss) before tax at the statutory income tax rate to recognised income tax expense for the year indicated are as follows :

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Profit before tax	(14,000.68)	(1,930.04)
Enacted income tax rate in India	26.00%	26.00%
Adjustments :		
- On account of income tax paid by/ refund received by overseas subsidiaries	81.94	36.18
- On account of temporary differences in accordance with Income Tax	(27.49)	8.47
Total income tax expense recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss	**54.45**	**44.65**

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Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

38 Additional Regulatory Information

i) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Group for holding any Benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

ii)The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

iii) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

iv) The Company has not traded or invested in cryptocurrency transactions or virtual currency during the financial year.

v) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies) including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall:

a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

b. provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

39 The previous year figures have been reclassified/ regrouped to conform to the presentation of the current year. These reclassifications have no effect on the previously reported net loss/profit.

40 On June 14, 2025, the Company's overseas subsidiary, SecureKloud Technologies, Inc., USA, filed for bankruptcy protection under Chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Laws of the United States of America. Consequent to the said filing, the Company recognized the following one-time exceptional items:

i. Impairment loss of ₹ 10,112 lakhs on its investment in SecureKloud Technologies, Inc., in accordance with Ind AS 36 – Impairment of Assets.

ii. Unrecoverable trade receivables amounting to ₹ 2,608 lakhs, in accordance with Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments.

These adjustments have been presented as exceptional items in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026.

Exceptional items comprise the following (₹ in lakhs):

Particulars	Year ended	
	31-03-26	31-03-25
Interest on Penalty and Recovery costs payable to SEBI	142.01*	-
Amount Receivable from SecureKloud Technologies, Inc written off	2,608.17	-
Investments in SecureKloud Technologies, Inc written off	10,112.19	1,080.73
Total	**12,862.37**	**1,080.73**

* Refer Note 42

41 In accordance with the directions of the Hon'ble Securities Appellate Tribunal (SAT), the Company remitted a sum of ₹200 lakhs on March 27, 2026 towards penalty, pursuant to the SEBI order bearing reference WTM/AB/CFID_3/22165/22-23 dated 16th December 2022, read with Recovery Proceedings No. 8711 of 2025. Further, pursuant to attachment proceedings initiated by SEBI vide Ref. No. 15222 of 2026 dated March 10, 2026, the Company recognized a provision amounting to ₹142.01 lakhs towards interest and recovery costs during the current year. The said amount was subsequently discharged on May 07, 2026.

Notes

Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

42 The Company faces severe financial distress due to negative operating cash flows and has incurred cash losses of ₹ 1,004 lakhs and ₹ 1,261 lakhs during the years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 respectively. The Company continues to experience constraints in meeting its operational expenses and discharging its current liabilities. As of March 31, 2026, the current liabilities exceeded its total assets by ₹ 4,402 lakhs. Further, the Company may be exposed to liabilities arising from legal and regulatory proceedings initiated by various statutory authorities including Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) and the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC). These conditions, individually and collectively indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. However, the promoters have undertaken to provide the necessary financial support to enable the Company to meet its obligations as and when they fall due.

Further, the management has identified the ensuing three quarters of the financial year 2026–27 as the critical assessment period to evaluate the Company's operational and financial turnaround. In the event that the Company does not achieve the expected improvement during this period, the management will reassess the appropriateness of the going concern assumption, including the need to prepare the financial statements on a liquidation basis.

Considering the above factors, the continued financial support from the promoters, and the expected improvement in the operational performance, the management believes that the Company will be able to generate adequate cash flows to discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. Accordingly, the accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a going-concern basis, which the management considers appropriate.

43 SecureKloud Technologies Inc., a subsidiary of the Company, experienced dilution in its shareholding in Healthcare Triangle Inc. and underwent bankruptcy proceedings under the United States bankruptcy laws, as referred to in Note 40. Consequently, SecureKloud Technologies Inc. has ceased to exercise control over Healthcare Triangle Inc., and accordingly, Healthcare Triangle Inc. has ceased to be a step-down subsidiary of the Company. In view of the above, the financial statements of Healthcare Triangle Inc. and its subsidiaries have not been consolidated in the Consolidated Financial Results for the relevant quarter.

44 Approval of Consolidated Financial Statements

In connection with the preparation of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026, the Board of Directors have confirmed the propriety of the contracts/agreements entered into by/on behalf of the Company and the resultant revenue earned/expenses incurred arising out of the same after reviewing the levels of authorisation and the available documentary evidences and the overall control environment. Further, the Board of Directors have also 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 consolidated financial statements. In addition, the Board has also confirmed the carrying value of the non-current assets in the consolidated financial statements. The Board, duly taking into account all the relevant disclosures made, has approved these consolidated financial statements in its meeting held on May 30, 2026 in accordance with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013.

In terms of our report attached.
For **K Gopal Rao & Co.,**
Chartered Accountants
FRN:000956S

CA Gopal Krishna Raju
Partner
Membership No. 205929
UDIN: 26205929DSBUDD6395

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Suresh Venkatachari
Chairman, Director &
Chief Executive
Officer
DIN: 00365522

Venkateswaran Kirshnamurthy
Whole-time Director &
Chief Revenue Officer
DIN: 10886686

Ramachandran Soundararajan
Chief Financial Officer

Jayashree Vasudevan
Company Secretary

Place : Chennai
Date: May 30, 2026

41st

Annual General Meeting

Friday, September 25, 2026

10.00 A.M. Indian Standard Time (IST)

Mode: Video Conferencing (VC) or
Other Audio-Visual means (OAVM)

Commencement of remote E-Voting:
9.00 A.M. (IST) Tuesday, September 22, 2026

End of remote E-Voting:
5.00 P.M. (IST) Thursday, September 24, 2026

Cut-off date for determining the eligibility to vote at the AGM:
Friday, September 18, 2026

SECUREKLOUD TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

(CIN : L72300TN1993PLC101852)
Registered Office : Bascon Futura, SV, 5th Floor, 10/1, Venkatanarayana Road, T. Nagar, Chennai – 600 017.
Website : www.securekloud.com E-mail : cs@securekloud.com Phone: 044 6602 8000

NOTICE is hereby given that the fourty first (41st) Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the members of SECUREKLOUD TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED will be held as scheduled below:

DATE: SEPTEMBER 25, 2026
DAY: FRIDAY
TIME: 10.00 A.M
MODE: VC/OAVM

To transact the following business:

ORDINARY BUSINESS:

1. To receive, consider and adopt:
    a. To receive, consider and adopt the Audited Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2026, together with the Reports of the Board of Directors and of the Auditors thereon; and

    b. To receive, consider and adopt the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2026, together with the Reports of the Board of Directors and of the Auditors thereon.

Item no. 2: To appoint a Director in place of Mr. Vijaykumar Mayakesavan (DIN:01896931) who retires by rotation and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment

SPECIAL BUSINESS:

Item No. 3: Ratification of Securities Exchange Agreement entered into by the Company with Healthcare Triangle Inc., USA

To consider and if thought fit, to pass the following resolution as an ORDINARY RESOLUTION:

RESOLVED THAT based on the recommendation of Audit committee and board and pursuant to the provisions of Regulation 2(1)(zc), 23(4) and all other applicable regulations of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended, and the Company's policy on related party transaction(s), and Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 15 of the Companies (Meeting of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014, other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 along with the rules framed thereunder, and other applicable statutory provisions and regulations, if any (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment(s) thereof, for the time being in force), the approval of the members be and is hereby accorded to ratify, confirm and approve the Securities Exchange Agreement for issuance of shares of Healthcare Triangle Inc. ("HCTI"), in favour of Blockedge Technologies Inc., USA, a wholly-owned Subsidiary of the Company, pursuant to the said agreement entered into between the Company and HCTI for an aggregate value not exceeding ₹ 2,700 Lakhs (Rupees Two Thousand Seven Hundred Lakhs only).

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board of Directors and / or key managerial personnel of the Company be and are hereby authorised to do all such acts, deeds, matters as may be necessary to give effect to this resolution.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT all actions taken by the Board of Directors/Audit Committee in connection with matters referred to or contemplated in the foregoing resolutions, be and are hereby approved, ratified and confirmed in all respects.

Item No. 4 – Approval of material related party transaction between Healthcare Triangle Private Limited and Healthcare Triangle Inc., USA for the Financial Year 2026-27

To consider and if thought fit, to pass the following resolution as an ORDINARY RESOLUTION:

RESOLVED THAT pursuant to provisions of Regulation 2(1)(zc), 23(4) and all other applicable regulations of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended and the Company's policy on related party transaction(s) and Section 188 of Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 15 of the Companies (Meeting of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014, other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 along with the rules framed thereunder, (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment(s) thereof, for the time being in force), other applicable statutory provisions and regulations, if any, (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment (s) thereof, for the time being in force), the approval of the members be and is hereby accorded for the material related party contract(s)/arrangement(s)/ transaction(s), entered into or proposed to be entered into (whether by way of an individual transaction or transactions taken together or series of transactions or otherwise), carried out in the ordinary course of business and at arm's length price; as mentioned in the explanatory statement, between Healthcare Triangle Private Limited (Subsidiary of the Company) and Healthcare Triangle Inc. (Related Party of the Company), on such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed, for an aggregate value not exceeding ₹ 2,500 lakhs (Rupees Two Thousand Five Hundred Lakhs only) during Financial Year 2026-27.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board of Directors and / or key managerial personnel of the Company be and are hereby authorised to do all such acts, deeds, matters and things including but not limited to authorising signatories, deciding on the timing, manner and extent of carrying out the aforesaid activities and to negotiate, finalise and execute agreement(s), arrangement(s), contract(s) and such other document(s), and to settle any questions or difficulties that may arise in this regard and incidental thereto, without being required to seek any further consent or approval of the members and to delegate all or any of the powers or authorities herein conferred to any director(s) or other officer(s) of the Company, or to engage any advisor, consultant, agent or intermediary, as may be deemed necessary.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT all actions taken by the Board of Directors/Audit Committee in connection with matters referred to or contemplated in the foregoing resolutions, be and are hereby approved, ratified and confirmed in all respects.

By the Order of the Board
For SecureKloud Technologies Limited

Jayashree Vasudevan
Company Secretary and Compliance Officer

Date: August 10, 2026
Place : Chennai

NOTES

1. Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") vide its General Circular No. 03/2025 dated September 22, 2025, read with circulars issued earlier on the subject ("MCA Circulars"), have permitted to conduct the Annual General Meeting ("AGM") virtually, without physical presence of Members at a common venue. In compliance with the MCA Circulars, the provisions of the Act and the SEBI Listing Regulations, the 41st AGM is being held through Video Conferencing / Other Audio-Visual Means (VC/OAVM). The registered office of the Company shall be deemed to be the venue for the AGM.

2. An Explanatory Statement pursuant to Section 102 of the Companies Act, 2013, ("the Act") with respect to the Special Business to be transacted at the 41st Annual General Meeting ("Meeting/AGM") is annexed hereto.

3. The relevant details, pursuant to Regulation 36(3) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("SEBI Regulations") and Secretarial Standard on General Meetings issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India, in respect of Director seeking appointment and re-appointment at this AGM is annexed.

4. As per Section 105 of the Companies Act, 2013, a Member entitled to attend and vote at the AGM is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote on their behalf. Since the 41st AGM is being held through VC as per the MCA Circulars, physical attendance of Members has been dispensed with. Accordingly, the facility for appointment of proxies by the Members will not be available for the 41st AGM and hence the Proxy Form and Attendance Slip are not annexed to this Notice. However, in pursuance of Section 112 and Section 113 of the Companies Act, 2013, representatives of the Members such as the President of India or the Governor of a State or body corporate can attend the AGM through VC/ OAVM and cast their votes through e-voting.

5. The attendance of the Members attending the AGM through VC/OAVM will be counted for the purpose of ascertaining the quorum under Section 103 of the Companies Act, 2013.

6. Since the AGM will be held through VC/OAVM, the route map is not annexed in this Notice.

7. The Company has appointed Mr. Jayanth Viswanathan, Practicing Company Secretary representing M/s. RBJV & Associates, Chennai, bearing Membership No. F7968 and COP No. 14642, as Scrutinizer to scrutinize the e-voting process in fair and transparent manner.

8. Institutional / Corporate Shareholders (i.e., other than individuals / HUF, NRI, etc.) are required to send a scanned copy (PDF/JPG Format) of its Board or governing body Resolution/Authorization etc., authorizing its representative to attend the AGM in-person or through VC / OAVM on its behalf and to vote by show of hands or through remote e-voting. The said Resolution/Authorization shall be sent to the Scrutinizer by email at their registered email address to jayanth.v@akshayamcorporate.com with a copy marked to cs@securekloud.com.

9. The Register of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel and their shareholding, maintained under Section 170 of the Act, the Register of Contracts or Arrangements in which the Directors are interested, maintained under Section 189 of the Act will be available electronically for inspection by the Members during the AGM. All documents referred to in the Notice will be available for electronic inspection without any fee by the Members from the date of circulation of this Notice up to the date of AGM i.e., Friday, September 25, 2026. Members seeking to inspect such documents may send an email to cs@securekloud.com.

10. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 108 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 20 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 (as amended) and Regulation 44 of SEBI (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015 (as amended), and in terms of SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/ CFD/ CMD/ CIR/P/2020/242 dated December 9, 2020, the Company is providing facility of remote e-voting to its Members in respect of the business to be transacted at the AGM. For this purpose, the Company has entered into an agreement with Central Depository Services (India) Limited (CDSL) for facilitating voting through electronic means, as the authorized e-Voting's agency. The facility of casting votes by a member using remote e-voting as well as the e-voting system on the date of the AGM will be provided by CDSL.

11. Members holding shares either in physical or dematerialized mode, as on cut-off date, i.e. **Friday, September 18, 2026**, may cast their votes electronically. The e-voting period commences on **Tuesday, September 22, 2026 (9:00 a.m. IST)** and ends on **Thursday, September 24, 2026 (5:00 p.m. IST)**. The e-voting module will be disabled by CDSL thereafter. Members will not be allowed to vote again on any resolution on which vote has already been cast. The

voting rights of members shall be proportionate to their share of the paid-up equity share capital of the Company as on the cut-off date, i.e. September 18, 2026. The members who have already casted there vote through remote e-voting may participate in the meeting but will not be allowed to vote again.

12. The facility for voting during the AGM will also be made available. Members present in the AGM through VC and who have not cast their vote on the resolutions through remote e-voting and are otherwise not barred from doing so, shall be eligible to vote through the e-voting system during the AGM.

13. Any person who is a Member as on the Cut-off date, i.e. September 18, 2026, shall be eligible to attend and vote on resolutions proposed at the AGM. Any person who is not a Member as on the Cut-off date shall treat this Notice for informational purpose only. All Members may refer to the Notice of the AGM uploaded on the Company's website and the website of the recognized Stock Exchanges i.e. www.nseindia.com and www.bseindia.com for e-voting instructions.

14. Any person holding shares in physical mode or a person, who acquires shares and becomes a member of the Company after the Notice is sent and holding shares as on the cut-off date, i.e. September 18, 2026, may obtain the login ID and password by sending a request to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com. However, if he / she is already registered with CDSL for remote e-voting, then he / she can use his / her existing user ID and password for casting the vote.

15. The Members can join the AGM in the VC/OAVM mode 15 minutes before and after the scheduled time of the commencement of the Meeting by following the procedure mentioned in the Notice. The facility of participation at the AGM through VC/OAVM will be made available to atleast 1000 members on first come first served basis. This will not include large Shareholders (Shareholders holding 2% or more shareholding), Promoters, Institutional Investors, Directors, Key Managerial Personnel, the Chairpersons of the Audit Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee and Stakeholders Relationship Committee, Auditors etc. who are allowed to attend the AGM without restriction on account of first come first served basis.

16. In compliance with the Circulars, the Annual Report for 2025-26, the Notice of the 41st AGM, and instructions for e-voting are being sent through electronic mode to those members whose email addresses are registered with the Company / depository participant(s) (DP), unless any member has requested a physical copy of the same. The Notice calling the AGM and the Annual Report has been uploaded on the website of the Company at www.securekloud.com. The Notice is also accessible from the websites of the Stock Exchanges i.e. BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited at www.bseindia.com and www.nseindia.com respectively. A letter providing the web-link for accessing the Annual Report, including the exact path, will be sent to those Members who have not registered their email address with the Company.

17. Members holding shares in demat mode, who have not registered their email addresses, are requested to register their email addresses with their respective DP, and members holding shares in physical mode are requested register the email address by writing to the Company's Registrar and Share Transfer Agent, Adroit Corporate Services Pvt. Ltd. 17-20, Jafferbhoy Ind. Estate, 1st Floor, Makhwana Road, Marol Naka, Andheri (E) Mumbai 400 059., along with the duly filled in Form ISR-1 and related proofs, available at https://www.adroitcorporate.com/RandTServices.aspx

18. In the event of transfer of shares and the unclaimed dividends to IEPF, Members are entitled to claim the same from the IEPF authority by submitting an online application in the prescribed Form IEPF-5 available at http://www.iepf.gov.in/ and sending a physical copy of the same duly signed to the Company along with the requisite documents enumerated in Form IEPF-5.

19. SEBI vide its Circular dated January 25, 2022 has mandated that all requests for transfer of securities including transmission and transposition requests shall be processed only in dematerialized form. In view of the above, members holding shares in physical form are advised to dematerialize the shares with their Depository Participant.

20. The Scrutinizer shall after the conclusion of e-voting at the AGM, first download the votes cast at the AGM and thereafter unblock the votes cast through remote e-voting and shall make a consolidated scrutinizer's report of the total votes cast in favour or against, if any, to the Chairman or a person authorised by him in writing, who shall countersign the same.

21. As per Regulation 44 of the SEBI Listing Regulations, the results of the e-voting are to be submitted to the Stock Exchanges within two working days of the conclusion of the AGM. The result declared along with the Scrutinizer's report shall be communicated to the Stock Exchanges, CDSL and RTA, and will also be displayed on the Company's website www.securekloud.com.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT
(PURSUANT TO SECTION 102 OF COMPANIES ACT, 2013)

Item No 3 – Ratification of Securities Exchange Agreement entered with Healthcare Triangle Inc.

The shareholders of the Company approved the sale or disposal of assets in Securekloud Technologies Inc, USA (SK Inc), a material subsidiary of the Company to prospective buyer by way of slump sale or business transfer agreement through postal ballot dated June 16, 2024. Thereupon SK Inc entered into Asset transfer agreement with Healthcare Triangle Inc (HCTI), a related party of the Company dated October 1, 2024 for a consideration aggregating to $7.20 million by issuing 1,600,000 shares of Series B Preferred Stock at $4.50 per share. The Series B Preferred Stock was convertible into 16,000,000 shares of HCTI Common Stock, at a conversion ratio of 10 Common Shares for every one Series B Preferred Share

HCTI undertook two reverse stock splits , the number of HCTI Common Shares underlying the Series B Preferred Stock was significantly diminished. Consequently, this restructuring substantially reduced the economic value attributable to SK Inc's investment.

Thereupon SK Inc, the material subsidiary of the Company was declared bankrupt. The Company undertook discussion with the Board of HCTI and it was agreed to compensate for the economic dilution resulting from the reverse stock splits.

Further, as a gesture of accommodation and in recognition of the economic dilution Healthcare Triangle, Inc. ("HCTI") entered into a Securities Exchange Agreement with the Company on June 24, 2026 and HCTI agreed to issue an aggregate of 2,828,167 shares of HCTI Common Stock to the shareholders of SK Inc. As the Company held 60.71% in SK Inc, 17,16,700 shares representing the said percentage were issued to Blockedge Technologies Inc, a Wholly- owned subsidiary of the Company.

The Audit Committee at its meeting held on August 10, 2026 ratified and approved the securities exchange agreement between the Company and HCTI exceeding 10% of the annual consolidated turnover subject to the approval of the shareholders. Consequently, based on the recommendation and approval of the Audit Committee, the resolution no. 3 has been put forth before shareholders to seek their approval for material related party transaction between the Company and HCTI.

Except for Mr. Suresh Venkatachari, none of the Directors and Key Managerial Personnel of the Company and their relatives, are concerned or interested, financially or otherwise, in the passing of this resolution.

The Board of Directors, based on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, is of the view that the proposed transaction between the Company and HCTI. is in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders, and accordingly recommends the resolution set out at Item No. 3 of this Notice for approval by the shareholders as an Ordinary Resolution.

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Disclosure with respect to Industry Standards on "Minimum information to be provided to the Audit Committee and Shareholders for approval of Related Party Transactions" is provided below:

PART-A

Minimum information of the proposed RPT

S.No.	Details			
I	**Basic details of the related party**			
1.	Name of the related party	Healthcare Triangle Inc. ("HCTI")		
2.	Country of incorporation of the related party	USA		
3.	Nature of business of the related party	HCTI is engaged in providing cloud and digital transformation, managed services and data analytics platform for Healthcare and Life Sciences industry.		
II	**Relationship and ownership of the related party**			
1.	Relationship between the listed entity/subsidiary (in case of transaction involving the subsidiary) and the related party – including nature of its concern (financial or otherwise) and the following:	Healthcare Triangle Inc is an entity in which the promoter of the Company exercises significant influence.		
a.	Shareholding of the listed entity/ subsidiary (in case of transaction involving the subsidiary), whether direct or indirect, in the related party.	Not Applicable		
b.	Where the related party is a partnership firm or a sole proprietorship concern or a body corporate without share capital, then capital contribution, if any, made by the listed entity/ subsidiary (in case of transaction involving the subsidiary).	Not Applicable		
c.	Shareholding of the related party, whether direct or indirect, in the listed entity/ subsidiary (in case of transaction involving the subsidiary).	Not Applicable		
III	**Details of previous transactions with the related party**			
	Sale of service			
1.	Total amount of all the transactions undertaken by the listed entity or subsidiary with the related party during the last financial year.	S.no	Nature of Transaction	FY 2025-26
		1	Sale of Service	₹ 757.91 Lakhs
2.	Total amount of all the transactions undertaken by the listed entity or subsidiary with the related party in the current financial year up to the quarter immediately preceding the quarter in which the approval is sought.	NIL (For this FY - upto July 31, 2026)		
3.	Any default, if any, made by a related party concerning any obligation undertaken by it under a transaction or arrangement entered into with the listed entity or its subsidiary during the last financial year.	No		
IV	**Amount of the proposed transaction(s)**			
1.	Amount of the proposed transactions being placed for approval in the meeting of the Audit Committee/ shareholders.	₹ 2,700 Lakhs		
2.	Whether the proposed transactions taken together with the transactions undertaken with the related party during the current financial year would render the proposed transaction a material RPT?	Yes		
3.	Value of the proposed transactions as a percentage of the listed entity's annual consolidated turnover for the immediately preceding financial year (March 31, 2026)	72%		
4.	Value of the proposed transactions as a percentage of subsidiary's annual standalone turnover for the immediately preceding financial year (in case of a transaction involving the subsidiary and where the listed entity is not a party to the transaction) (March 31, 2026)	Not Applicable		

5.	Value of the proposed transactions as a percentage of the related party's annual consolidated turnover (if consolidated turnover is not available, calculation to be made on standalone turnover of related party) for the immediately preceding financial year (March 31, 2026)	14.73%
6.	Financial performance of the related party for the immediately preceding financial year (March 31, 2026)	• Turnover: ₹ 11,922.30 Lakhs • Profit/(Loss) After Tax: ₹ 10,983.90 Lakhs • Net worth: ₹ 57,663.61 Lakhs
V	**Basic details of the proposed transaction**	
1.	Specific type of the proposed transaction (e.g. sale of goods/services, purchase of goods/services, giving loan, borrowing etc.)	Issuance of common shares of HCTI to Blockedge Technologies Inc., a wholly-owned Subsidiary of the Company
2.	Details of each type of the proposed transaction	Healthcare Triangle, Inc. ("HCTI") entered into a Securities Exchange Agreement with the Company on June 24, 2026, HCTI agreed to issue an aggregate of 2,828,167 shares of HCTI Common Stock to Blockedge Technologies Inc , Wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.
3.	Tenure of the proposed transaction (tenure in number of years or months to be specified)	Until the Completion of the transaction
4.	Whether omnibus approval is being sought?	No
5.	Value of the proposed transaction during a financial year. If the proposed transaction will be executed over more than one financial year, provide estimated break-up financial year-wise.	₹ 2,700 Lakhs
6.	Justification as to why the RPTs proposed to be entered into are in the interest of the listed entity	As explained above
7.	Details of the promoter(s)/ director(s) / key managerial personnel of the listed entity who have interest in the transaction, whether directly or indirectly. a. Name of the director / KMP b. Shareholding of the director / KMP, whether direct or indirect, in the related party	Mr. Suresh Venkatachari, Chairman, Director and Chief Executive officer of the Company holds 20,000 series A preferred stock with 1,000 voting rights in HCTI.
8.	A copy of the valuation or other external party report, if any, shall be placed before the Audit Committee.	No
9.	Other information relevant for decision making.	All important information setting out material facts, pursuant to applicable provisions are forming part of this Notice

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PART-B

Additional details for proposed transactions relating to transactions relating to sale, lease or disposal of assets of subsidiary or of unit, division or undertaking of the listed entity or disposal of shares of subsidiary or associate

<table>
<tr><th>S.No.</th><th>Description</th><th colspan="4">Details</th></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td>Bidding or other process, if any, applied for choosing a party for sale, lease or disposal of assets of subsidiary or of unit, division or undertaking of the listed entity</td><td colspan="4">Business transfer agreement with a related party</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.</td><td>Basis of determination of price.</td><td colspan="4">Market price on the date of transfer</td></tr>
<tr><td>3.</td><td>Reasons for sale, lease or disposal of assets of subsidiary or of unit, division or undertaking of the listed entity or disposal of shares of subsidiary or associate.</td><td colspan="4">The proposal for sale or disposal of assets of SecureKloud Technologies Inc, by way of slump sale through a business transfer agreement, is a part of strategic restructuring in order to manage the future cash flows situations, growth requirements of the Company.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">4.</td><td rowspan="5">Financial track record of the subsidiary / undertaking that is being sold (in case of sale of undertaking, segment level data to be provided) during the last three financial years:</td><td colspan="4">₹ in Lakhs</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>FY 2024-25</td><td>FY 2023-24</td><td>FY 2022-23</td></tr>
<tr><td>Turnover</td><td>8,370</td><td>12,818</td><td>22,293</td></tr>
<tr><td>Net Worth</td><td>5,877</td><td>14,174</td><td>8,567</td></tr>
<tr><td>Net Profit</td><td>(8,657)</td><td>7,88</td><td>2,072</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.</td><td>Expected financial impact on the consolidated turnover, net worth and net profits of the listed entity or its subsidiary due to sale of the subsidiary / undertaking.</td><td colspan="4"></td></tr>
<tr><td>a.</td><td>Expected impact on turnover</td><td colspan="4">Nil</td></tr>
<tr><td>b.</td><td>Expected impact on net worth</td><td colspan="4">As on date, there is no direct impact on the Networth of the Company.</td></tr>
<tr><td>c.</td><td>Expected impact on net profits</td><td colspan="4">Nil</td></tr>
</table>

PART-C

Disclosure only in case of transactions relating to sale, lease or disposal of assets of subsidiary or of unit, division or undertaking of the listed entity or disposal of shares of subsidiary or associate

S.No.	Description	Details
1.	Details of earlier sale, lease or disposal of assets of the same subsidiary or of the unit, division or undertaking of the listed entity or disposal of shares of the same subsidiary or associate to any related party during the preceding twelve months.	Not Applicable
2.	Whether the transaction would result in issue of securities or consideration in kind to a related party? If yes, please share the relevant details.	Issuance of Common stock of HCTI to Blockedge Technologies Inc (Wholly owned subsidiary of the Company) which would hold on behalf of the Company.
3.	Would the transaction result in eliminating a segment reporting by the listed entity or any of its subsidiary?	Not Applicable
4.	Does it involve transfer of key intangible assets or key customers which are critical for continued business of the listed entity or any of its subsidiary?	Not Applicable
5.	Are there any other major non-financial reasons for going ahead with the proposed transaction?	Not Applicable

Item No 4 – Approval for material related party transaction between Healthcare Triangle Private Limited and Healthcare Triangle Inc for the Financial Year 2026-27

The Audit Committee at its meeting held on August 10, 2026 approved the material related party transaction between Healthcare Triangle Private Limited (Wholly-owned Subsidiary of the Company) and Healthcare Triangle Inc (Related Party of the Company), exceeding 10% of the annual consolidated turnover subject to the approval of the shareholders. Consequently, based on the recommendation and approval of the Audit Committee, the resolution no. 4 has been put forth before shareholders to seek their approval for material related party transaction between Healthcare Triangle Private Limited and Healthcare Triangle Inc for the Financial Year 2026-27.

Except for Mr. Suresh Venkatachari, Mr. Venkateswaran Krishnamurthy, Mr. Ramachandran Soundararajan and Mr. Venkatesh Rajaratnam (proposed appointee in the board of Healthcare Triangle Private Limited), none of the other Directors and Key Managerial Personnel of the Company and their relatives, are concerned or interested, financially or otherwise, in the passing of this resolution.

The Board of Directors, based on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, is of the view that the proposed transaction between the Healthcare Triangle Private and Healthcare Triangle, Inc. is in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders, and accordingly recommends the resolution set out at Item No. 4 of this Notice for approval by the shareholders as an Ordinary Resolution.

Disclosure with respect to Industry Standards on "Minimum information to be provided to the Audit Committee and Shareholders for approval of Related Party Transactions" is provided below:

PART-A

Minimum information of the proposed RPT

S.No.	Particulars	Details	
I	**Basic details of the related party**		
1.	Name of the related party	Healthcare Triangle Private Limited ("HTPL")	Healthcare Triangle Inc. ("HCTI")
2.	Country of incorporation of the related party	India	USA
3.	Nature of business of the related party	HTPL is engaged in providing IT enabled services and consulting for healthcare industry	HCTI is engaged in providing cloud and digital transformation, managed services and data analytics platform for Healthcare and Life Sciences industry.
II	**Relationship and ownership of the related party**		
1.	Relationship between the listed entity/ subsidiary (in case of transaction involving the subsidiary) and the related party – including nature of its concern (financial or otherwise) and the following:	HTPL is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.	HCTI is an entity in which the promoter/director has significant influence. None of the subsidiaries of the Company hold any shareholding in HCTI.

<table>
<tr><th>S.No.</th><th>Particulars</th><th colspan="3">Details</th></tr>
<tr><td>a.</td><td>Shareholding of the listed entity/ subsidiary (in case of transaction involving the subsidiary), whether direct or indirect, in the related party.</td><td colspan="2">The Company holds 100% of the shares of HTPL along with its nominee.

HTPL does not hold any shares in HCTI</td><td>HCTI is an entity in which the promoter/director has significant influence.

HCTI does not hold any shares in HTPL.</td></tr>
<tr><td>b.</td><td>Where the related party is a partnership firm or a sole proprietorship concern or a body corporate without share capital, then capital contribution, if any, made by the listed entity/ subsidiary (in case of transaction involving the subsidiary).</td><td colspan="2">NA</td><td>NA</td></tr>
<tr><td>c.</td><td>Shareholding of the related party, whether direct or indirect, in the listed entity/ subsidiary (in case of transaction involving the subsidiary).</td><td colspan="2">NA</td><td>NA</td></tr>
<tr><td>III</td><td colspan="4">Details of previous transactions with the related party</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="4">Sale of service</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">1.</td><td rowspan="2">Total amount of all the transactions undertaken by the listed entity or subsidiary with the related party during the last financial year.</td><td>S.no.</td><td>Nature of Transaction</td><td>FY 2025-26</td></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td>Sale of Service</td><td>₹ 1113.32 Lakhs</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.</td><td>Total amount of all the transactions undertaken by the listed entity or subsidiary with the related party in the current financial year up to the quarter immediately preceding the quarter in which the approval is sought.</td><td colspan="3">₹ 684.57 Lakhs (For this FY - upto July 31, 2026)</td></tr>
<tr><td>3.</td><td>Any default, if any, made by a related party concerning any obligation undertaken by it under a transaction or arrangement entered into with the listed entity or its subsidiary during the last financial year.</td><td colspan="3">No</td></tr>
<tr><td>IV</td><td colspan="4">Amount of the proposed transaction(s)</td></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td>Amount of the proposed transactions being placed for approval in the meeting of the Audit Committee/ shareholders.</td><td colspan="3">₹ 2,500 Lakhs</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.</td><td>Whether the proposed transactions taken together with the transactions undertaken with the related party during the current financial year would render the proposed transaction a material RPT?</td><td colspan="3">Yes</td></tr>
<tr><td>3.</td><td>Value of the proposed transactions as a percentage of the listed entity's annual consolidated turnover for the immediately preceding financial year (March 31, 2026)</td><td colspan="3">66.71%</td></tr>
<tr><td>4.</td><td>Value of the proposed transactions as a percentage of subsidiary's annual standalone turnover for the immediately preceding financial year (in case of a transaction involving the subsidiary and where the listed entity is not a party to the transaction) (March 31, 2026)</td><td colspan="3">224.55%</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.</td><td>Value of the proposed transactions as a percentage of the related party's annual consolidated turnover (if consolidated turnover is not available, calculation to be made on standalone turnover of related party) for the immediately preceding financial year (March 31, 2026)</td><td colspan="3">13.64%</td></tr>
</table>

6.	Financial performance of the related party for the immediately preceding financial year (March 31, 2026)	(₹ in Lakhs)		
			HTPL	HCTI
		Turnover	1,113.32	11,922.30
		Profit/(Loss) After Tax	81.26	10,983.90
		Net worth	81.52	57,663.61
V	**Basic details of the proposed transaction**			
1.	Specific type of the proposed transaction (e.g. sale of goods/services, purchase of goods/ services, giving loan, borrowing etc.)	The transaction involves sale of services and other transactions for business purposes between the Healthcare Triangle Private Limited and Healthcare Triangle Inc		
2.	Details of each type of the proposed transaction	Sale of service: ₹ 2,500 Lakhs		
3.	Tenure of the proposed transaction (tenure in number of years or months to be specified)	One Year		
4.	Whether omnibus approval is being sought?	Yes		
5.	Value of the proposed transaction during a financial year. If the proposed transaction will be executed over more than one financial year, provide estimated break-up financial year-wise.	₹ 2,500 Lakhs		
6.	Justification as to why the RPTs proposed to be entered into are in the interest of the listed entity	HCTI, a related party of the Company, is engaged in providing cloud and digital transformation, managed services and data analytics platform for healthcare and life sciences industry. HTPL works closely with HCTI to achieve the group's business objectives, resulting into various operational transactions, as related party transactions. In order to reap the benefit of the synergies in businesses and to help carry out the operations in seamless manner, the Company has entered into an arrangement for sale of services.		
7.	Details of the promoter(s)/ director(s) / key managerial personnel of the listed entity who have interest in the transaction, whether directly or indirectly. a. Name of the director / KMP b. Shareholding of the director / KMP, whether direct or indirect, in the related party	i. Mr. Suresh Venkatachari, Chairman, Director and Chief Executive officer of the Company holds 20,000 series A preferred stock with 1,000 voting rights in HCTI. ii. Mr. Venkateswaran Krishnamurthy, Whole-time Director/Chief Revenue Officer of the Company and Director of HTPL – No shares held iii. Mr. Ramachandran Soundararajan, Chief Financial Officer of the Company and Director of HTPL – No shares held iv. Mr. Venkatesh Rajaratnam, Independent Director, is proposed to be appointed on the Board of Healthcare Triangle Private Limited. – and holds no shares		
8.	A copy of the valuation or other external party report, if any, shall be placed before the Audit Committee.	Not applicable as the transaction is in the ordinary course of business and at arm's length pricing		
9.	Other information relevant for decision making.	All important information setting out material facts, pursuant to applicable provisions are forming part of this Notice		

Disclosure only in case of transactions relating to sale, purchase or supply of goods or services or any other similar business transaction and trade advances

S.No.	Particulars	Details
1.	Bidding or other process, if any, applied for choosing a party for sale, purchase or supply of goods or services.	NA
2.	Basis of determination of price.	At arm's length price
3.	In case of Trade advance (of upto 365 days or such period for which such advances are extended as per normal trade practice), if any, proposed to be extended to the related party in relation to the transaction, specify the following:	NA

Annexure – Details pursuant to regulation 36 (3) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and Secretarial Standards 2 on general meetings

Name of director	Vijaykumar Mayakesavan
DIN	01896931
Date of birth and Age	07/04/1970 – 56 years
Nationality	Indian
Date of first appointment on the Board	August 8, 2022
Qualifications	Master of Arts from University of Madras
Brief resume	Mr. Vijaykumar Mayakesavan is an entrepreneur having over twenty-five years of leadership experience in managing digital media businesses from creation to sales and managing the profit and loss of the business. Prior to founding his own business, he has worked as a content producer for various satellite channels.
Experience/ expertise in specific functional area	Sales & Digital Media Business
Terms and Conditions of Appointment or Reappointment along with details of Remuneration sought to be paid and the Remuneration last drawn	Director liable to retire by rotation proposed to be reappointed. Remuneration Sought to be paid & last drawn remuneration: NIL Entitled to sitting as per Nomination & remuneration Policy
No. of shares held in the Company, including shareholding as a beneficial owner	Nil
List of Directorships held in other companies including listed entities	Nil
Chairmanships/Directorship of Committees of other Public Companies i. Audit Committee ii. Stake holders Relationship Committee iii. Nomination and Remuneration Committee	Nil
Name of listed entities from which the person has resigned in the past three years	Nil
No. of board meetings conducted during the year	7
No. of board meetings entitled to attend during the year	7
No. of board meetings attended during the year	7
Relationship between director inter-se and other key managerial personnel of the Company	Nil

THE INTRUCTIONS OF SHAREHOLDERS FOR E-VOTING AND JOINING VIRTUAL MEETINGS ARE AS UNDER:

Step 1 : Access through Depositories CDSL/NSDL e-Voting system in case of individual shareholders holding shares in demat mode.

Step 2 : Access through CDSL e-Voting system in case of shareholders holding shares in physical mode and non-individual shareholders in demat mode.

i. The voting period begins on Tuesday, September 22, 2026 at 9:00 a.m. (IST) and ends on Thursday, September 24, 2026 at 5.00 p.m. (IST). During this period shareholders' of the Company, holding shares either in physical form or in dematerialized form, as on the cut-off date (record date) of Friday, September 18, 2026 may cast their vote electronically. The e-voting module shall be disabled by CDSL for voting thereafter.

ii. Shareholders who have already voted prior to the meeting date would not be entitled to vote at the meeting venue.

iii. Pursuant to SEBI Circular No. **SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD/CIR/P/2020/242 dated 09.12.2020**, under Regulation 44 of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, listed entities are required to provide remote e-voting facility to its shareholders, in respect of all shareholders' resolutions. However, it has been observed that the participation by the public non-institutional shareholders/retail shareholders is at a negligible level.

Currently, there are multiple e-voting service providers (ESPs) providing e-voting facility to listed entities in India. This necessitates registration on various ESPs and maintenance of multiple user IDs and passwords by the shareholders.

In order to increase the efficiency of the voting process, pursuant to a public consultation, it has been decided to enable e-voting to **all the demat account holders, by way of a single login credential, through their demat accounts/ websites of Depositories/ Depository Participants.** Demat account holders would be able to cast their vote without having to register again with the ESPs, thereby, not only facilitating seamless authentication but also enhancing ease and convenience of participating in e-voting process.

Step 1 : Access through Depositories CDSL/NSDL e-Voting system in case of individual shareholders holding shares in demat mode.

iv. In terms of **SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD/CIR/P/2020/242** dated December 9, 2020 on e-Voting facility provided by Listed Companies, Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode are allowed to vote through their demat account maintained with Depositories and Depository Participants. Shareholders are advised to update their mobile number and email Id in their demat accounts in order to access e-Voting facility.

Pursuant to abovesaid SEBI Circular, Login method for e-Voting and joining virtual meetings **for Individual shareholders holding securities in Demat mode CDSL/NSDL** is given below:

Type of shareholders	Login Method
Individual Shareholders holding securities in Demat mode with **CDSL Depository**	**1.** Users who have opted for CDSL Easi / Easiest facility, can login through their existing user id and password. Option will be made available to reach e-Voting page without any further authentication. The users to login to Easi / Easiest are requested to visit cdsl website www.cdslindia.com and click on login icon & My Easi New (Token) Tab. **2.** After successful login the Easi / Easiest user will be able to see the e-Voting option for eligible companies where the evoting is in progress as per the information provided by company. On clicking the evoting option, the user will be able to see e-Voting page of the e-Voting service provider for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting. Additionally, there is also links provided to access the system of all e-Voting Service Providers, so that the user can visit the e-Voting service providers' website directly. **3.** If the user is not registered for Easi/Easiest, option to register is available at cdsl website www.cdslindia.com and click on login & My Easi New (Token) Tab and then click on registration option. **4.** Alternatively, the user can directly access e-Voting page by providing Demat Account Number and PAN No. from a e-Voting link available on www.cdslindia.com home page. The system will authenticate the user by sending OTP on registered Mobile & Email as recorded in the Demat Account. After successful authentication, user will be able to see the e-Voting option where the evoting is in progress and also able to directly access the system of all e-Voting Service Providers.
Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with **NSDL Depository**	**1.** If you are already registered for NSDL IDeAS facility, please visit the e-Services website of NSDL. Open web browser by typing the following URL: https://eservices.nsdl.com either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile. Once the home page of e-Services is launched, click on the "Beneficial Owner" icon under "Login" which is available under 'IDeAS' section. A new screen will open. You will have to enter your User ID and Password. After successful authentication, you will be able to see e-Voting services. Click on "Access to e-Voting" under e-Voting services and you will be able to see e-Voting page. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider name and you will be re-directed to e-Voting service provider website for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting. **2.** If the user is not registered for IDeAS e-Services, option to register is available at https://eservices.nsdl.com. Select "Register Online for IDeAS "Portal or click at https://eservices.nsdl.com/SecureWeb/IdeasDirectReg.jsp

Type of shareholders	Login Method
Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with **NSDL Depository**	**3.** Visit the e-Voting website of NSDL. Open web browser by typing the following URL: https://www.evoting.nsdl.com/ either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile. Once the home page of e-Voting system is launched, click on the icon "Login" which is available under 'Shareholder/Member' section. A new screen will open. You will have to enter your User ID (i.e. your sixteen digit demat account number hold with NSDL), Password/OTP and a Verification Code as shown on the screen. After successful authentication, you will be redirected to NSDL Depository site wherein you can see e-Voting page. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider name and you will be redirected to e-Voting service provider website for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting **4.** For OTP based login you can click on https://eservices.nsdl.com/SecureWeb/evoting/evotinglogin.jsp. You will have to enter your 8-digit DP ID,8-digit Client Id, PAN No., Verification code and generate OTP. Enter the OTP received on registered email id/mobile number and click on login. After successful authentication, you will be redirected to NSDL Depository site wherein you can see e-Voting page. Click on **company name or e-Voting service provider name** and you will be re-directed to **e-Voting service provider website** for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting.
Individual Shareholders (holding securities in demat mode) login through their **Depository Participants (DP)**	You can also login using the login credentials of your demat account through your Depository Participant registered with NSDL/CDSL for e-Voting facility. After Successful login, you will be able to see e-Voting option. Once you click on e-Voting option, you will be redirected to NSDL/CDSL Depository site after successful authentication, wherein you can see e-Voting feature. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider name and you will be redirected to e-Voting service provider website for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting.

Important note: Members who are unable to retrieve User ID/ Password are advised to use Forget User ID and Forget Password option available at abovementioned website.

Helpdesk for Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode for any technical issues related to login through Depository i.e. CDSL and NSDL

Login type	Helpdesk details
Individual Shareholders holding securities in Demat mode with **CDSL**	Members facing any technical issue in login can contact CDSL helpdesk by sending a request at helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or contact at toll free no. 1800 21 09911
Individual Shareholders holding securities in Demat mode with **NSDL**	Members facing any technical issue in login can contact NSDL helpdesk by sending a request at evoting@nsdl.co.in or call at : 022 - 4886 7000 and 022 - 2499 7000

Step 2 : Access through CDSL e-Voting system in case of shareholders holding shares in physical mode and non-individual shareholders in demat mode.

v. Login method for e-Voting and joining virtual meetings for Physical shareholders and shareholders other than individual holding in Demat form.

1. The shareholders should log on to the e-voting website www.evotingindia.com.
2. Click on "Shareholders" module.
3. Now enter your User ID
   a. For CDSL: 16 digits beneficiary ID,
   b. For NSDL: 8 Character DP ID followed by 8 Digits Client ID,
   c. Shareholders holding shares in Physical Form should enter Folio Number registered with the Company.
4. Next enter the Image Verification as displayed and Click on Login.

5. If you are holding shares in demat form and had logged on to www.evotingindia.com and voted on an earlier e-voting of any company, then your existing password is to be used.
6. If you are a first-time user follow the steps given below:

For Physical shareholders and other than individual shareholders holding shares in Demat.	
PAN	Enter your 10 digit alpha-numeric *PAN issued by Income Tax Department (Applicable for both demat shareholders as well as physical shareholders)
Dividend Bank Details **OR** Date of Birth (DOB)	Enter the Dividend Bank Details or Date of Birth (in dd/mm/yyyy format) as recorded in your demat account or in the company records in order to login. • If both the details are not recorded with the depository or company, please enter the member id / folio number in the Dividend Bank details field.

vi. After entering these details appropriately, click on "SUBMIT" tab.

vii. Shareholders holding shares in physical form will then directly reach the Company selection screen. However, shareholders holding shares in demat form will now reach 'Password Creation' menu wherein they are required to mandatorily enter their login password in the new password field. Kindly note that this password is to be also used by the demat holders for voting for resolutions of any other company on which they are eligible to vote, provided that company opts for e-voting through CDSL platform. It is strongly recommended not to share your password with any other person and take utmost care to keep your password confidential.

viii. For shareholders holding shares in physical form, the details can be used only for e-voting on the resolutions contained in this Notice.

ix. Click on the EVSN for the relevant Company Name: Securekloud Technologies Limited on which you choose to vote.

x. On the voting page, you will see "RESOLUTION DESCRIPTION" and against the same the option "YES/NO" for voting. Select the option YES or NO as desired. The option YES implies that you assent to the Resolution and option NO implies that you dissent to the Resolution.

xi. Click on the "RESOLUTIONS FILE LINK" if you wish to view the entire Resolution details.

xii. After selecting the resolution, you have decided to vote on, click on "SUBMIT". A confirmation box will be displayed. If you wish to confirm your vote, click on "OK", else to change your vote, click on "CANCEL" and accordingly modify your vote.

xiii. Once you "CONFIRM" your vote on the resolution, you will not be allowed to modify your vote.

xiv. You can also take a print of the votes cast by clicking on "Click here to print" option on the Voting page.

xv. If a demat account holder has forgotten the login password then Enter the User ID and the image verification code and click on Forgot Password & enter the details as prompted by the system.

xvi. There is also an optional provision to upload BR/POA if any uploaded, which will be made available to scrutinizer for verification.

xvii. Additional Facility for Non – Individual Shareholders and Custodians –For Remote Voting only.

- Non-Individual shareholders (i.e. other than Individuals, HUF, NRI etc.) and Custodians are required to log on to www.evotingindia.com and register themselves in the "Corporates" module.
- A scanned copy of the Registration Form bearing the stamp and sign of the entity should be emailed to helpdesk. evoting@cdslindia.com.
- After receiving the login details a Compliance User should be created using the admin login and password. The Compliance User would be able to link the account(s) for which they wish to vote on.
- The list of accounts linked in the login will be mapped automatically & can be delink in case of any wrong mapping.
- It is Mandatory that, a scanned copy of the Board Resolution and Power of Attorney (POA) which they have issued in favour of the Custodian, if any, should be uploaded in PDF format in the system for the scrutinizer to verify the same.
- Alternatively Non Individual shareholders are required mandatory to send the relevant Board Resolution/ Authority letter etc. together with attested specimen signature of the duly authorized signatory who are authorized to vote, to the Scrutinizer and to the Company at the email address viz; jayanth.v@akshayamcorporate.com (designated email address by company), if they have voted from individual tab & not uploaded same in the CDSL e-voting system for the scrutinizer to verify the same.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SHAREHOLDERS ATTENDING THE AGM/EGM THROUGH VC/OAVM & E-VOTING DURING MEETING ARE AS UNDER:

1. The procedure for attending meeting & e-Voting on the day of the AGM/ EGM is same as the instructions mentioned above for e-voting.
2. The link for VC/OAVM to attend meeting will be available where the EVSN of Company will be displayed after successful login as per the instructions mentioned above for e-voting.
3. Shareholders who have voted through Remote e-Voting will be eligible to attend the meeting. However, they will not be eligible to vote at the AGM/EGM.
4. Shareholders are encouraged to join the Meeting through Laptops / IPads for better experience.
5. Further shareholders will be required to allow Camera and use Internet with a good speed to avoid any disturbance during the meeting.
6. Please note that Participants Connecting from Mobile Devices or Tablets or through Laptop connecting via Mobile Hotspot may experience Audio/Video loss due to Fluctuation in their respective network. It is therefore recommended to use Stable Wi-Fi or LAN Connection to mitigate any kind of aforesaid glitches.
7. Shareholders who would like to express their views/ask questions during the AGM may register themselves as a speaker by sending their request mentioning their name, demat account number/folio number, email id, mobile number at cs@securekloud.com. The registration shall be accepted from September 22, 2026 – 9 a.m (IST) to September 24, 2026 – 5.00 p.m. (IST). The shareholders who do not wish to speak during the AGM but have queries may send their queries in advance between September 22, 2026 – 9.00 a.m (IST) to September 24, 2026 – 5.00 p.m (IST) by mentioning their name, demat account number/folio number, email id, mobile number at cs@securekloud.com. These queries will be replied to by the company suitably by email.
8. Those shareholders who have registered themselves as a speaker will only be allowed to express their views/ask questions during the meeting.
9. Only those shareholders, who are present in the AGM/EGM through VC/OAVM facility and have not casted their vote on the Resolutions through remote e-Voting and are otherwise not barred from doing so, shall be eligible to vote through e-Voting system available during the EGM/AGM.
10. If any Votes are cast by the shareholders through the e-voting available during the EGM/AGM and if the same shareholders have not participated in the meeting through VC/OAVM facility, then the votes cast by such shareholders may be considered invalid as the facility of e-voting during the meeting is available only to the shareholders attending the meeting.

PROCESS FOR THOSE SHAREHOLDERS WHOSE EMAIL/MOBILE NO. ARE NOT REGISTERED WITH THE COMPANY/ DEPOSITORIES.

1. **For Physical shareholders** - please provide necessary details like Folio No., Name of shareholder, scanned copy of the share certificate (front and back), PAN (self attested scanned copy of PAN card), AADHAR (self attested scanned copy of Aadhar Card) by email to Company at cs@securekloud.com RTA email id at info@adroitcorporate.com.
2. **For Demat shareholders** - Please update your email id & mobile no. with your respective Depository Participant (DP).
3. **For Individual Demat shareholders** – Please update your email id & mobile no. with your respective Depository Participant (DP) which is mandatory while e-Voting & joining virtual meetings through Depository.
4. If you have any queries or issues regarding attending AGM & e-Voting from the CDSL e-Voting System, you can write an email to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or contact at toll free no. 1800 21 09911.
5. All grievances connected with the facility for voting by electronic means may be addressed to Mr. Rakesh Dalvi, Sr. Manager, (CDSL) Central Depository Services (India) Limited, A Wing, 25th Floor, Marathon Futurex, Mafatlal Mill Compounds, N M Joshi Marg, Lower Parel (East), Mumbai - 400013 or send an email to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or call toll free no. 1800 21 09911.

Corporate Information

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Mr. Suresh Venkatachari, Chairman, Director & Chief Executive Officer
Mr. Venkateswaran Krishnamurthy, Whole-time Director & Chief Revenue Officer
Mr. Vijaykumar Mayakesavan, Non-Executive Director
Mr. V.V Sampath Kumar, Independent Director
(Resigned w.e.f. August 13, 2025)
Mrs. Panchi Samuthirakani, Independent Director
(Resigned w.e.f. December 31, 2025)
Mrs. Jayanthi Talluri, Independent Director
Mr. Venkatesh Rajaratnam, Independent Director
(Appointed w.e.f August 14, 2025)
Mr. Duraiswamy Basuvaiah, Independent Director
(Appointed w.e.f. February 12, 2026)
Mrs. A.V.N. Srimathi, Independent Director
(Appointed w.e.f. February 12, 2026)

AUDIT COMMITTEE
Mrs. Jayanthi Talluri, Chairperson
Mrs. Panchi Samuthirakani, Member
(Resigned w.e.f. December 31, 2025)
Mr. Venkatesh Rajaratnam, Member
(Appointed w.e.f August 14, 2025)
Mr. V.V Sampath Kumar, Member
(Resigned w.e.f. August 13, 2025)
Mr. Duraiswamy Basuvaiah, Member
(Appointed w.e.f. February 12, 2026)

NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE
Mr. Venkatesh Rajaratnam, Chairperson
(Appointed w.e.f August 14, 2025)
Mrs. Panchi Samuthirakani, Member
(Resigned w.e.f. December 31, 2025)
Mrs. Jayanthi Talluri, Member
Mr. V.V Sampath Kumar, Member
(Resigned w.e.f. August 13, 2025)
Mrs. A.V.N. Srimathi, Member
(Appointed w.e.f. February 12, 2026)

STAKEHOLDERS RELATIONSHIP COMMITTEE
Mr. Duraiswamy Basuvaiah, Chairperson
(Appointed w.e.f. February 12, 2026)
Mrs. Panchi Samuthirakani, Chairperson
(Resigned w.e.f. December 31, 2025)
Mrs. Jayanthi Talluri, Member
Mr. Venkatesh Rajaratnam, Member
(Appointed w.e.f August 14, 2025)
Mr. V.V Sampath Kumar, Member
(Resigned w.e.f. August 13, 2025)

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Mr. Ramachandran Soundararajan

COMPANY SECRETARY & COMPLIANCE OFFICER

Mrs. Jayashree Vasudevan

STATUTORY AUDITORS
M/s. K. Gopal Rao & Co,
New No.21, Old No.9/1, Moosa Street,
T. Nagar, Chennai – 600017.

INTERNAL AUDITORS
M/s. K.V Sudhakar & Co,
Chartered Accountants,
Room 19, 2nd Floor,
Corporation Shopping Complex
Old No. 77, New No. 36, CP Ramaswamy Road,
Chennai – 600018.

SECRETARIAL AUDITORS
Veena & Co.
Practising Company Secretaries
281, 4E, Third Floor, Grand Brenton,
Avinashi Road, Coimbatore – 641004.

BANKERS
Indian Bank
Porur Branch,
225, Trunk Road,
Porur, Chennai 600 116.

REGISTRAR AND SHARE TRANSFER AGENT
Adroit Corporate Services Pvt. Ltd.
17-20, Jafferbhoy Ind. Estate,
1st Floor, Makhwana Road,
Marol Naka, Andheri (E)
Mumbai 400 059.
Ph: +91 – 22- 4227-0400

REGISTERED OFFICE
Secretarial Department
Bascon Futura SV, 5th Floor, 10/1
Venkatanarayana Road, T. Nagar
Chennai 600 017.
Email ID: cs@securekloud.com

WEBSITE
www.securekloud.com

CORPORATE IDENTITY NUMBER

L72300TN1993PLC101852

INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (ISIN)

INE650K01021

SHARES LISTED AT
BSE Limited (Stock Code: 512161)
National Stock Exchange of India Limited (Stock Code: SECURKLOUD)

SECUREKLOUD

Delivering AI & Cloud Excellence With Trust

Building the Future of Enterprise Intelligence

At SecureKloud, we help enterprises unlock intelligence across data, documents, applications, and Cloud environments. By bringing together AI, automation, and Cloud technologies, we enable secure, scalable, and intelligent operations that drive measurable business outcomes.

ENTERPRISE AI

Building intelligent solutions that turn enterprise data into actionable intelligence.

CLOUD EXCELLENCE

Modernizing, migrating, and managing Cloud environments with confidence.

SECURITY & TRUST

Embedding security, governance, and trust across digital operations.

BUSINESS IMPACT

Turning technology investments into measurable business outcomes.

DOCUGENIE.AI™

Your AI-Powered Document Assistant

Google Cloud Marketplace

certin CERT-In Empanelled

ISO 27001 CERTIFIED

SecureKloud Technologies Limited

Registered Office:

No.10/1, Bascon Futura SV, 5th Floor,
Venkatanarayana Road, T. Nagar, Chennai,
Tamil Nadu - 600017

www.securekloud.com

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