

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	4	313.75	248.16
Right-of-use assets	7	648.40	226.01
Other intangible assets	5	0.02	0.06
Financial assets			
Investments	6	-	-
Other financial assets	8	72.33	62.97
Deferred tax assets (net)	9	243.67	229.32
		1,278.17	766.52
Total non-current assets			
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	11	746.20	675.63
Cash and cash equivalents	12	1,118.88	1,363.51
Loans	13	800.00	600.00
Other financial assets	8	82.51	107.11
Other current assets	14	72.32	65.37
		2,819.91	2,811.62
Total current assets		4,098.08	3,578.14
Total assets			
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	15	950.00	950.00
Other equity	16	817.90	888.87
		1,767.90	1,838.87
Total equity			
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	17	442.51	90.66
Provisions	18	591.85	713.40
		1,034.36	804.06
Total non-current liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	17	211.36	153.85
Trade payables			
a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		2.96	0.56
b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	19	176.58	69.32
Other current liabilities	20	605.37	561.77
Provisions	18	294.15	120.57
Current tax liabilities (net)	10	5.40	29.14
		1,295.82	935.21
Total current liabilities		2,330.18	1,739.27
Total liabilities		4,098.08	3,578.14
Total equity and liabilities			

Material accounting policies
See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. : 008072S

Ravi Seshadri

Ravi Seshadri
Partner
Membership No. : 220184



Place: Chennai
Date: 11 May 2026

S V Krishnan

S V Krishnan
Director
DIN : 07518349
Place: Chennai
Date: 11 May 2026

Srinivasa Babu Vellanki

Srinivasa Babu Vellanki
Chief Executive Officer
Place: Chennai
Date: 11 May 2026

V. Hari Shankar

Ravishankar V
Director
DIN: 11011286
Place: Chennai
Date: 11 May 2026

Jayaprakash P S

Jayaprakash P S
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Chennai
Date: 11 May 2026



Redserv Global Solutions Limited (CIN : U74999TN2022PLC149357)
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2026
All amounts in Lakhs of Indian Rupees (₹) except share data and as otherwise stated

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Revenue from operations	21	8,181.93	8,237.97
Other income	22	91.10	81.13
Total income		8,273.03	8,319.10
Employee benefits expense	23	6,364.98	6,384.32
Finance costs	24	67.99	51.19
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	25	347.71	422.63
Other expenses	26	512.22	433.13
Total expenses		7,292.90	7,291.27
Profit before tax		980.13	1,027.83
Tax Expense			
Current tax	10	280.30	335.34
Deferred tax	10	(30.73)	(63.47)
Total tax expense		249.57	271.87
Profit for the year (A)		730.56	755.96
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss :			
Remeasurements of defined benefit obligations		65.10	(41.50)
Income tax relating to the item above		(16.38)	10.45
Net other comprehensive income / (loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		48.72	(31.05)
Total other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year (B)		48.72	(31.05)
Total comprehensive income for the year (A + B)		779.28	724.91
Earnings per equity share : (Face value ₹ 10 each)			
Basic (in ₹)	27	7.69	7.96
Diluted (in ₹)	27	7.69	7.96
Material accounting policies	3		
See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements			

As per our report of even date attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. : 008072S

[Signature]

Ravi Seshadri
Partner
Membership No. : 220184



Place: Chennai
Date: 11 May 2026

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

[Signature]

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DIN : 07518349
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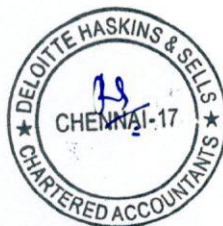
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
A. Cash flow from operating activities :		
Profit for the year before tax	980.13	1,027.83
Adjustments for:		
- Depreciation and amortisation expenses	347.71	422.63
- Finance costs	67.99	51.19
- Interest income from fixed deposits	(30.91)	(34.57)
- Interest income from loans given to Subsidiary / Fellow Subsidiary	(44.55)	(24.84)
- Profit on sale of short-term investments	(1.05)	-
- (Gain) / Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	(0.61)	0.85
- Gain on modification of leases	-	(8.00)
- Interest income on security deposits	(11.53)	(11.27)
Operating profit before working capital changes	1,307.18	1,423.82
(Increase) / Decrease in trade receivables	(70.58)	130.83
Decrease / (Increase) in other assets	24.03	(18.09)
Increase in trade payables	109.65	18.51
Increase in provisions	84.61	159.81
Increase in other liabilities	12.90	105.21
Cash generated from operations	1,467.79	1,820.09
Income taxes paid (net)	(304.04)	(310.43)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	1,163.75	1,509.66
B. Cash flow from investing activities :		
Payments towards acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(196.53)	(104.61)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	0.61	0.80
Security deposit paid	(4.20)	(4.04)
Interest received	75.46	59.41
Purchase of short-term investments	(2,075.00)	-
Sale of short-term investments	2,076.05	-
Repayment of Loan from related party	600.00	-
Loans given to related party	(800.00)	(600.00)
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(323.61)	(648.44)
C. Cash flow from financing activities :		
Dividends paid	(850.25)	(617.50)
Payment of lease liabilities	(234.52)	(232.76)
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	(1,084.77)	(850.26)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(244.63)	10.96
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year	1,363.51	1,352.55
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year	1,118.88	1,363.51
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year as per statement of cash flows	1,118.88	1,363.51
<i>Balance with Banks :</i>		
In Current accounts	168.06	133.19
In Deposit account (maturing within 3 months)	950.00	1,230.00
Cash on hand	0.82	0.32
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year as per balance sheet (Refer Note no. 12)	1,118.88	1,363.51

Material accounting policies (Refer note no. 3)
See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. : 0080725

Ravi Seshadri
Partner
Membership No. : 220184



Place: Chennai
Date: 11 May 2026

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

S V Krishnan

S V Krishnan
Director
DIN : 07518349
Place: Chennai
Date: 11 May 2026

V. Ravishankar

Ravishankar V
Director
DIN: 11011286
Place: Chennai
Date: 11 May 2026

Srinivasa Babu Vellanki

Srinivasa Babu Vellanki
Chief Executive Officer
Place: Chennai
Date: 11 May 2026

Jayaprakash P S

Jayaprakash P S
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Chennai
Date: 11 May 2026



Redserv Global Solutions Limited (CIN : U74999TN2022PLC149357)
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2026
All amounts in Lakhs of Indian Rupees (₹) except share data and as otherwise stated

Particulars	Other Equity			Total Other Equity	Total Equity
	Equity Share Capital	Reserves and Surplus	Items of Other Comprehensive Income		
		Surplus in the statement of profit and loss	Re-measurement of defined benefit liability		
Balance as at 01 April 2024	950.00	788.38	(6.92)	781.46	1,731.46
Add : Profit for the year	-	755.96	-	755.96	755.96
Less : Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(31.05)	(31.05)	(31.05)
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	755.96	(31.05)	724.91	724.91
Less : Dividends	-	(617.50)	-	(617.50)	(617.50)
Balance as at 31 March 2025	950.00	926.84	(37.97)	888.87	1,838.87
Balance as at 01 April 2025	950.00	926.84	(37.97)	888.87	1,838.87
Add : Profit for the year	-	730.56	-	730.56	730.56
Add : Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	48.72	48.72	48.72
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	730.56	48.72	779.28	779.28
Less : Dividends	-	(850.25)	-	(850.25)	(850.25)
Balance as at 31 March 2026	950.00	807.15	10.75	817.90	1,767.90

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

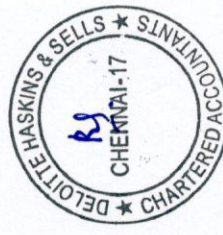
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. : 008072S

Ravi Seshadri

Ravi Seshadri

Partner

Membership No. : 220184



Place: Chennai
Date: 11 May 2026

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

S.V. Krishnan

S V Krishnan

Director

DIN : 07518349

Place: Chennai

Date: 11 May 2026

V. Hari Shankar

Ravishankar V

Director

DIN: 11011286

Place: Chennai

Date: 11 May 2026

WV

Srinivasa Babu Vellanki

Chief Executive Officer

Place: Chennai

Date: 11 May 2026

Jayaprakash P S

Jayaprakash P S

Chief Financial Officer

Place: Chennai

Date: 11 May 2026



1 Company overview

Redserv Global Solutions Limited ("the Company"), incorporated on January 21, 2022, is a wholly owned subsidiary of Redington Limited, under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and has its registered office at Block 3, Plathin, Redington Tower, Inner Ring Road, Saraswathy Nagar West, 4th Street, Puzhuthivakkam, Chennai 600091, Tamil Nadu, India. The Company is engaged in the business of providing "Business Process Outsourcing Services including Knowledge Process Outsourcing Services, IT Support Services and Other Outsourced Services".

2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

2.1 Statement of compliance

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

2.2 Functional currency and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in 'Indian Rupees' (₹), which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the functional currency).

All financial information has been rounded-off to the nearest Lakhs, unless otherwise indicated.

2.3 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis under the historical cost convention except for:

Items	Measurement basis
Certain financial assets and liabilities	Fair value
Defined Benefit Liability	Present value of defined benefit obligation

2.4 Current and Non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on the requirement under Schedule III to be classified as current or non-current.

An asset is classified as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.



2.5 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions considered in the reported amount of assets, liabilities (including contingent assets and contingent liabilities), the reported income and the expenses during the year.

The management believes that these estimates, judgements, and assumptions used in the preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable.

Future results could differ from these estimates and the differences between the actual results and the estimates are recognized in the periods in which the results are known/materialise.

Estimates, judgements, and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

Key sources of judgement and estimation uncertainties at the date of the financial statements, which may cause a material adjustment to income and expenditure or the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, are in respect of useful lives of property, plant and equipment, Impairment of financial assets and defined benefit plan have been listed below:

i. Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The cost of property, plant and equipment is depreciated over the estimated useful life, which is based on the technical evaluation made by the Company considering various factors including expected usage of the asset, expected physical wear and tear, the repair and maintenance program and technological obsolescence arising from changes and the residual value.

ii. Impairment of financial assets

The Company creates provision in respect of changes in expected credit losses at each reporting period to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the financial assets. The Company has adopted a model as permitted under Ind AS 109 for measuring lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables and other financial assets. Expected Credit Losses is determined as the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses based on the historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward looking information.

iii. Defined benefit plan

The calculation of defined benefit obligation is determined annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method as at each balance sheet date.

2.6 Recent accounting pronouncements

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to existing standards under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules from time to time. MCA has notified amendments to Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements (classification of liabilities as current or non current, including liabilities with covenants), Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes (International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules), Ind AS 21 – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (Lack of Exchangeability), and Ind AS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures (Supplier Finance Arrangements), effective from April 1, 2025. The Company has reviewed these amendments and based on its evaluation, has determined that they do not have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

3 Summary of Material accounting policies

3.1 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost net of accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and other directly attributable costs of bringing the assets to its working condition for the intended use. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other costs including repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the statement of profit and loss as and when incurred.



Gains or losses arising from the disposal of property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Depreciation of Property, plant and equipment

- i. Depreciable amount of Property, plant and equipment is the cost of an asset less its estimated residual value.
- ii. Property, plant and equipment is depreciated on the straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 or technical estimate made by the Company, and is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.
- iii. The estimated useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Asset	Management estimate of useful life (in years)
Plant and equipment	5
Furniture and fixtures	4
Office equipment (other than Mobile Phones)	5
Office equipment (Mobile Phones)	2
Computers	3
Vehicles	5

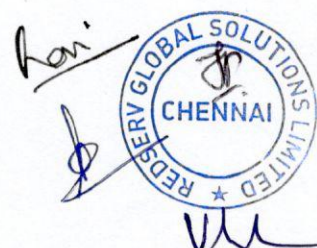
- iv. Depreciation on additions to assets is provided from the month of addition.
- v. Individual assets whose cost does not exceed ₹ 5,000/- are fully depreciated in the month of addition.
- vi. The depreciation method estimated useful life and residual value are reviewed at the end of each financial year.
- vii. Residual value is considered at 5% of the cost of the asset.

3.2 Other intangible assets

- i. Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. Such intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses if any.
- ii. The intangible assets, that are not yet ready for their intended use are carried at cost and are reflected under intangible assets under development. Direct costs associated in developing the intangible assets are capitalized when the following criteria are met, otherwise, it is recognised in statement of profit and loss as incurred :
 - it is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset so that it will be available for use;
 - management intends to complete the intangible asset and put it to use;
 - there is ability to use the intangible asset;
 - there is an identifiable asset that will generate expected future economic benefits; and
 - there is an ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.
- iii. Intangible assets are amortized on straight-line basis over the useful life as prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 or technical estimate made by the Company, whichever is lower. Following are the useful lives of intangible assets:

Asset	Management estimate of useful life (in years)
Software	3

- iv. The estimated useful life of the intangible assets is reviewed at the end of each financial year and the amortization method is revised to reflect the changed pattern if any.



v. Intangible assets are de-recognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Gains or losses arising from the de-recognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is de-recognised.

3.3 Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount is determined for the asset or the cash-generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs in case the assets do not generate independent cash flows.

Each CGU represents the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or CGU. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of the money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

If such asset or CGU is considered to be impaired, the impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. An impairment loss recognised in respect of a CGU is allocated to reduce the carrying amounts of the assets of the CGU on a pro-rata basis.

In respect of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets for which impairment loss has been recognised in prior periods, if any, the Company reviews at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation if no impairment loss had been recognised.

3.4 Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

As a lessee

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

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

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

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



When the lease liability is re-measured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in statement of profit and loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company presents right-of-use assets and lease liabilities separately on the face of the balance sheet.

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

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

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

Short-term leases

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

3.5 Investments

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted at cost less accumulated impairment loss, if any.

3.6 Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of transaction. Exchange gain/loss on settlement of foreign currency transactions are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

All monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the end of the accounting period at the prevailing exchange rates as on the reporting date and the resulting exchange gain/loss is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are recognised in statement of Profit and Loss.

3.7 Revenue recognition

The company derives its revenues primarily from business process management services and back-office support services.

Revenue is recognised on a cost plus basis at an agreed margin based on the underlying contractual terms and conditions entered into with its customers.



The Company recognizes unbilled revenue or excess billed revenue, which is included as part of other financial assets/other financial liabilities as appropriate. These represent the resulting excess or short billings based on the billings already done as at each Balance Sheet date.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for discounts if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers.

3.8 Other income

Interest income is recognized based on accrual basis using the effective interest rate method, wherever applicable.

3.9 Employee benefits

i. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are determined as per Company's policy/scheme on an undiscounted basis and are recognized as expense as the related services are provided. Short-term employee benefit liabilities are recognized for the amount expected to be paid, if the Company has a present legal obligation to pay, as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

ii. Defined benefit plan

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined-contribution plan. The Company's obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods.

The Company's gratuity plan is unfunded, the defined benefit obligation of which is determined annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method as at each balance sheet date.

Re-measurement of defined benefit obligation, which comprises of actuarial gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. The Company determines the net interest expenses on the net defined benefit obligation, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments. Net interest expenses related to defined benefit plan are recognised in finance cost in the statement of profit and loss.

iii. Defined contribution plan

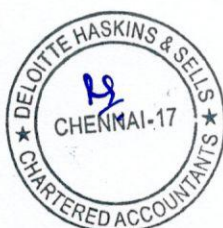
A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions to a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. The Company makes monthly contributions towards Government administered schemes such as the provident fund and employee state insurance scheme. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized as an employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss in the periods during which the related services are rendered by the employees.

iv. Long-term employee benefits

The Company's obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits other than post-employment benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. The obligation is measured on the basis of an annual independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method as at each balance sheet date.

3.10 Current and deferred tax

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Current and deferred taxes are recognized in the statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized 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.



- i. Current tax comprises of the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year. The amount of current tax for the year is determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates which reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using the tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date under the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.
- ii. Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purpose and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized 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 utilized.
- iii. Deferred tax is not recognized for temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that effects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction.
- iv. Deferred tax assets – unrecognized or recognized are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognized/reduced to the extent that it is probable/no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised.
- v. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which the temporary differences are expected to be received or settled.
- vi. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

3.11 Provision and contingent liabilities

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

Contingent liability is disclosed for all:

- i. possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company (or)
- ii. present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or a sufficiently reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made.

3.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises of cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risks of changes in value.

Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of operating cash receipts or payments and items of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the nature of transactions.



3.13 Earnings per share

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

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit after tax as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) 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 would 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 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 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.

3.14 Dividend to shareholders

Final dividend distributed to Equity shareholders is recognised in the period in which it is approved by the members of the Company in its Annual General Meeting. Interim dividend is recognised when approved by the Board of Directors at the Board Meeting. Both final dividend and interim dividend are recognised in the Statement of Changes in Equity.

3.15 Fair value measurement

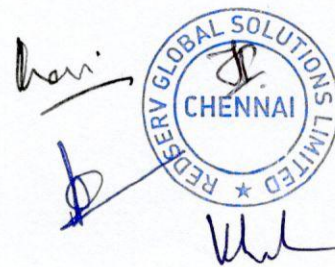
Some of the Company's accounting policies or disclosures require the measurement of fair value for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the time of measurement. When measuring fair value, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if the market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

The Company has an established framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques which are as follows:

- i. Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- ii. Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- iii. Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an assets or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.



3.16 Financial instruments

Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is 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. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financial component are measured at transaction price.

Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

i. On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at

- Amortised cost
- Fair value through profit and loss.

ii. A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL):

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual 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.

iii. All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

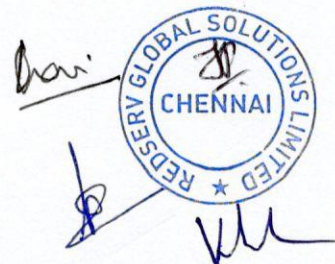
iv. Financial assets at FVTPL – These are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in statement of profit and loss.

v. Financial assets at amortised cost – These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment losses are recognized in statement of profit and loss.

vi. Financial assets are not re-classified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing its financial assets.

Financial liabilities

i. Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL.



ii. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in statement of profit and loss.

iii. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense, foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in statement of profit and loss. Any gain or loss on de-recognition is also recognized in statement of profit and loss.

De-recognition

Financial assets

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

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized on its balance sheet but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized as gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities

The Company de-recognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or gets expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability de-recognized and the sum of consideration paid and payable is recognized as gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company also de-recognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on modified terms is recognized at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognized in statement of profit and loss.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances for expected credit loss ("ECL") on financial assets measured at amortised cost. At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether such financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit – impaired. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

The Company measures loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses except for bank balances which are measured as 12 month expected credit losses for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.



Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

Measurement of expected credit losses:

Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses.

The impairment losses and reversals are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from gross carrying amount of the assets. The gross carrying amount of financial assets is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery.

3.17 Goods and Services Tax

Goods and Service Tax input credit is accounted for in the books in the period in which the underlying products and services received is accounted and when there is reasonable certainty in availing / utilising the credits.



4 Property, plant and equipment

Description	Computers	Office equipment	Plant and equipment	Vehicles	Furniture & Fixtures	Total
Cost (Gross Carrying Value)						
Balance as at 01 April 2024	587.24	33.60	4.97	31.51	8.61	665.93
Additions	46.88	4.70	0.03	28.29	24.71	104.61
Disposals	-	0.31	-	-	1.34	1.65
Balance as at 31 March 2025	634.12	37.99	5.00	59.80	31.98	768.89
Additions	128.06	21.92	1.58	17.49	27.48	196.53
Disposals	-	-	1.58	-	-	1.58
Balance as at 31 March 2026	762.18	59.91	5.00	77.29	59.46	963.84
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance as at 01 April 2024	281.43	10.20	2.72	10.25	6.03	310.63
Depreciation charge for the year	192.06	6.49	0.68	9.27	1.60	210.10
On disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	473.49	16.69	3.40	19.52	7.63	520.73
Depreciation charge for the year	96.89	7.40	2.24	14.41	10.00	130.94
On disposals	-	-	1.58	-	-	1.58
Balance as at 31 March 2026	570.38	24.09	4.06	33.93	17.63	650.09
Net Carrying Value						
As at 01 April 2024	305.81	23.40	2.25	21.26	2.58	355.30
As at 31 March 2025	160.63	21.30	1.60	40.28	24.35	248.16
As at 31 March 2026	191.80	35.82	0.94	43.36	41.83	313.75

5 Other intangible assets

Description	Software	Total
Cost (Gross Carrying Value)		
Balance as at 01 April 2024	0.47	0.47
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	0.47	0.47
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2026	0.47	0.47
Accumulated amortisation		
Balance as at 01 April 2024	0.26	0.26
Amortization charge for the year	0.15	0.15
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	0.41	0.41
Amortization charge for the year	0.04	0.04
On disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2026	0.45	0.45
Net carrying value		
As at 01 April 2024	0.21	0.21
As at 31 March 2025	0.06	0.06
As at 31 March 2026	0.02	0.02



6 Investments

Unquoted investments in equity instruments (at cost)

Investment in Indian subsidiary

Name of the entity	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
1,00,000 (previous year: 1,00,000) Equity shares of ₹ 8.62/- each fully paid-up in Redserv Business Solutions Private Limited	8.62	8.62
Less: Provision for impairment in the value of Investment (Refer below note 6.1 & 6.2)	(8.62)	(8.62)
Total	-	-
Aggregate value of unquoted investment	8.62	8.62
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investment	8.62	8.62

6.1 Investment in Redserv Business Solutions Pvt Ltd ('RBS')

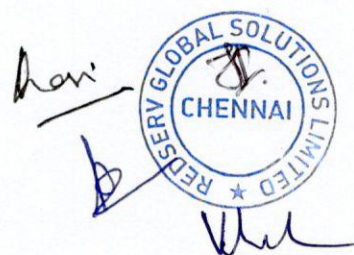
During the FY 2023-24, the Company had recognized a full impairment loss in respect of its investment in Redserv Business Solutions Pvt Ltd ('RBS') in accordance with Ind AS 36 – "Impairment of Assets" and the carrying amount of the investment was reduced to NIL.

During the FY 2025-26, Redserv Business Solutions Pvt Ltd ('RBS') is in the process of liquidation and necessary documents submitted with relevant statutory authorities for winding up the company.

Subsequent to the year-end, Redserv Business Solutions Pvt Ltd ('RBS') has filed an application for strike-off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 (Form STK-8), and the same is under process by the Registrar of Companies.

6.2 Movement in provision for impairment

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Opening balance	8.62	8.62
Add: Provision Created for Impairment of investments	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	8.62	8.62



7 Right-of-use assets

The Company leases assets in the nature of immovable property. The lease typically run for a period of 2 to 4 years, with an option to renew certain leases after that date.

The summary of the movement of right-of-use assets, is given below:

Particulars	Buildings	Total
Cost		
Balance as at 01 April 2024	896.73	896.73
Additions*	1.29	1.29
Modifications	(79.60)	(79.60)
Balance as at 31 March 2025	818.42	818.42
Additions*	639.12	639.12
Balance as at 31 March 2026	1,457.54	1,457.54
Accumulated Depreciation		
Balance as at 01 April 2024	380.03	380.03
Charge for the year	212.38	212.38
Balance as at 31 March 2025	592.41	592.41
Charge for the year	216.73	216.73
Balance as at 31 March 2026	809.14	809.14
Carrying Amount		
Balance as at 31 March 2026	648.40	648.40
Balance as at 31 March 2025	226.01	226.01

* Includes pre-payment portion of security deposit.

(Refer note no. 17 for movement in lease liabilities)

8 Other financial assets**Current**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Interest accrued not yet due		
From Bank	1.81	2.28
From Related parties (refer note: 34(d.))	3.99	3.79
Security deposits	76.71	101.04
Total	82.51	107.11

Non - Current

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Security deposits	72.33	62.97
Total	72.33	62.97



9 Deferred tax assets (net)

Recognized deferred tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Deferred Tax Assets		
Provision for employee benefits	222.99	209.89
Right-of-use assets and Lease liabilities (net)	1.38	4.66
Secutity Deposit	8.19	3.37
Property, Plant and Equipment and Other intangible assets	11.11	10.94
Preliminary Expenses	-	0.46
Total	243.67	229.32

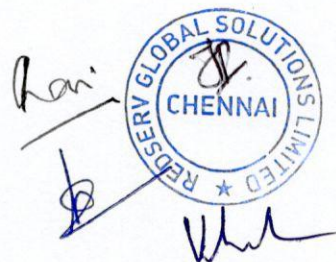
Movement in temporary differences

For the year ended 31 March 2026

Particulars	Balance as on 01 April 2025	Recognised in the statement of profit and loss	Recognised in the other comprehensive income	Balance as on 31 March 2026
Deferred tax assets (net)				
Provision for employee benefits	209.89	29.48	(16.38)	222.99
Right-of-use assets and Lease liabilities (net)	4.66	(3.28)	-	1.38
Secutity Deposit	3.37	4.82	-	8.19
Property, Plant and Equipment and Other intangible assets	10.94	0.17	-	11.11
Preliminary Expenses	0.46	(0.46)	-	-
Total	229.32	30.73	(16.38)	243.67

For the year ended 31 March 2025

Particulars	Balance as on 01 April 2024	Recognised in the statement of profit and loss	Recognised in the other comprehensive income	Balance as on 31 March 2025
Deferred tax assets (net)				
Provision for employee benefits	153.03	46.41	10.45	209.89
Right-of-use assets and Lease liabilities (net)	5.65	(0.99)	-	4.66
Secutity Deposit	5.89	(2.52)	-	3.37
Property, Plant and Equipment and Other intangible assets	(10.10)	21.04	-	10.94
Preliminary Expenses	0.93	(0.47)	-	0.46
Total	155.40	63.47	10.45	229.32



10 Current tax liabilities (net)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Current Tax liabilities	1,062.04	781.74
Income Tax assets	(1,056.64)	(752.60)
Total	5.40	29.14

Movement in income taxes assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Opening Balance	752.60	442.17
Add: Taxes Paid	304.04	310.43
Balance at the end of the year	1,056.64	752.60

Movement in current tax liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Opening Balance	781.74	445.55
Add: Provision Created for the year	280.30	336.19
Balance at the end of the year	1,062.04	781.74

Tax expense recognized during the year

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026		For the year ended 31 March 2025	
	Recognised in the statement of profit and loss	Recognised in the other comprehensive income	Recognised in the statement of profit and loss	Recognised in the other comprehensive income
Current tax	280.30	-	335.34	-
Deferred tax	(30.73)	16.38	(63.47)	(10.45)
Total tax expenses	249.57	16.38	271.87	(10.45)

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
	Effective tax rate	Effective tax rate	Tax expense	Tax expense
Profit before tax			980.13	1,027.83
Income tax expense	25.17%	25.17%	246.70	258.70
Effect of non-deductible expense	0.46%	0.31%	4.51	3.19
Effect of other items	-0.17%	0.97%	(1.64)	9.98
Income tax expense recognized in statement of profit and	25.46%	26.45%	249.57	271.87

The Company elected to exercise the option of reduced income-tax rates permitted under section 115BAA of the Income tax Act, 1961, as introduced by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019.



11 Trade receivables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Unsecured	746.20	675.63
Considered good*	746.20	675.63
Total		

*Refer note 34(d.) for the balance receivable from related parties.

Major customers

Trade receivable from customers that individually constituted more than 10% of the Company's trade receivable is as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Customer A	457.20	381.03
Customer B	266.29	288.48
Total	723.49	669.51

Ageing of Trade receivables

The ageing has been derived from the due date of the Payment.

As at 31 March 2026

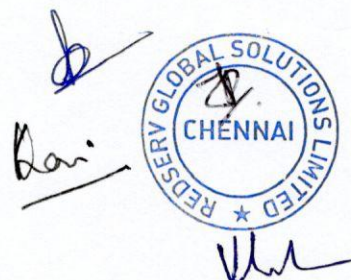
Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed	746.20	-	-	-	-	-	746.20
Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Having significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Having significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	746.20	-	-	-	-	-	746.20

As at 31 March 2025

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed	675.58	0.03	0.02	-	-	-	675.63
Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Having significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Having significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	675.58	0.03	0.02	-	-	-	675.63

12 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Cash on hand	0.82	0.32
Bank Balance in Current Account	168.06	133.19
Bank deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months	950.00	1,230.00
Cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet	1,118.88	1,363.51
Cash and cash equivalents as per the statement of cash flows	1,118.88	1,363.51



13 Loans

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Measured at amortised cost		
Loan to related parties		
(a) Unsecured, considered good	800.00	600.00
Proconnect Supply Chain Solutions Limited*		
(b) Credit impaired	-	14.00
Redserv Business Solutions Privated Limited#		(14.00)
Less: Provision created for Impairment of loan (Refer note 13.1 below)	800.00	600.00
Total		

*Refer note 34(d.)

The above loans were given for working capital purposes.

Type of Borrower	Amount of loan or advance outstanding	Percentage to the total loans and advances in the nature of loans
Related parties	800.00	100%
Fellow Subsidiary	-	0%
Subsidiary	800.00	100%
Total		

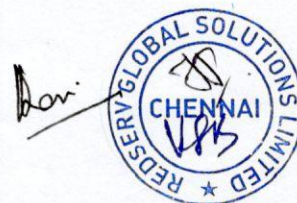
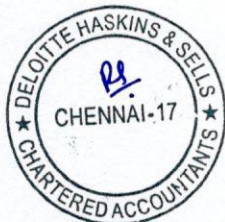
13.1 Movement in provision for impairment

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Opening provision	14.00	14.00
Provision created for Impairment of loan	-	-
Less: utilization (Refer note 26)	(14.00)	-
Balance at the end of the year	-	14.00

During the year, the board of directors at its meeting held on October 31, 2025 had approved the write-off of the loan. Consequently, the Company has written-off through utilization of provision on impairment of loan. Also Refer note 6.1 & 34(d.)

14 Other current assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Unsecured, considered good	0.46	1.22
Advance to employees	71.61	63.90
Prepaid Expenses	0.25	0.25
Others	72.32	65.37
Total		



15 Equity share capital

The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of ₹10/-.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Authorised capital		
1,00,00,000 (previous year: 1,00,00,000) Equity Shares of ₹10/- each	1,000.00	1,000.00
Issued, Subscribed and fully paid-up		
95,00,000 (previous year: 95,00,000) Equity Shares of ₹10/- each fully paid up	950.00	950.00

Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding and amount of share capital at the beginning of the year and at the end of the year

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
At the beginning of the year	95,00,000	950.00	95,00,000	950.00
Add: Allotment of shares during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	95,00,000	950.00	95,00,000	950.00

Terms/rights attached to equity share

Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees.

Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5 % of the paid-up equity capital

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	No. of shares held	% of shareholding	No. of shares held	% of shareholding
Redington Limited	95,00,000	100	95,00,000	100

Statement showing shares held by promoters

Promotor name	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	No. of shares	% of	No. of shares held*	% of
Redington Limited	95,00,000	100	95,00,000	100

* Including 60 shares held by Individuals on behalf of Redington Limited (beneficiary)

Bonus shares / buy back / shares for consideration other than cash issued during the period of five years immediately preceding year ended March 31, 2026

- The company has not issued any shares without payment being received in cash.
- The company has not issued any bonus shares.
- The company has not bought back any equity shares.



16 Other equity

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss	807.15	926.84
Re-measurement of defined benefit liability	10.75	(37.97)
Total	817.90	888.87

Surplus in the statement of profit and loss:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Opening balance	926.84	788.38
Add: Profit for the year	730.56	755.96
Less: Divident Paid	850.25	617.50
Balance at the end of the year	807.15	926.84

Remeasurements of defined benefit liability :

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Opening balance	(37.97)	(6.92)
Add: Movement during the year (net)	48.72	(31.05)
Balance at the end of the year	10.75	(37.97)

Re-measurement of defined benefit liability represents accumulated balances of actuarial gains/(losses), arising out of employee defined benefit obligations and will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. This reserve is not a distributable reserve.



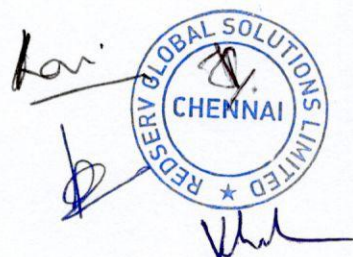
17 Lease liabilities

The company recognized lease liabilities measured at the present value of remaining lease payments.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Current	211.36	153.85
Non- Current	442.51	90.66
Total	653.87	244.51

Movement in lease liability

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Opening Balance	244.51	539.15
Additions during the year	608.43	-
Modifications to Lease liabilities	-	(87.61)
Finance cost	35.45	25.73
Paid during the year	(234.52)	(232.76)
Closing Balance	653.87	244.51



18 Provisions

Particulars	Non current		Current	
	As at	As at	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Provision for employee benefits				
Gratuity	356.83	470.81	151.06	38.71
Compensated absences	235.02	242.59	143.09	81.86
Total	591.85	713.40	294.15	120.57

Gratuity (included as part of employee benefits expense in note 23)

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, or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment with the Company. The Company's obligation towards Gratuity is a defined benefit plan and the details of actuarial valuation as at the year-end are given below:

Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligation

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	509.52	379.72
Current service cost	89.74	90.24
Interest cost	32.54	24.61
Actuarial (gain) / loss recognised in other comprehensive income	(65.10)	41.50
Benefits paid	(45.16)	(18.35)
Transfer In/(Out)	(13.65)	(8.20)
Defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	507.89	509.52
Current	151.06	38.71
Non- Current	356.83	470.81

Expenses recognised in Statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income

The current service cost and the interest cost for the year are included in the 'Employee benefits expense' and 'finance cost' respectively, in the statement of profit and loss.

Particulars	For the year ended	For the year ended
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Cost of the defined plan for the year:		
Current service cost	89.74	90.24
Interest on obligation	32.54	24.61
Net cost recognized in the statement of profit and loss	122.28	114.85
Net actuarial (gain) / loss recognized in other comprehensive income	(65.10)	41.50

Principal actuarial assumptions for gratuity

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31st March 2025
Discount rate	6.55%	6.63%
Salary escalation rate	10.00%	10.00%
Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation	2.81 Years	6.74 Years
Demographic assumptions – Mortality	IALM 2012-2014 Ultimate	IALM 2012-2014 Ultimate



a. Sensitivity analysis

The Company applies 1% as the sensitivity rate while ascertaining the impact of change in one of the actuarial assumptions, keeping other assumptions constant, on the defined benefit obligation.

Following is the effect on defined benefit obligation:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Increase in %	Decrease in %	Increase in %	Decrease in %
Discount rate (1% movement)	(12.04)	12.71	(35.60)	40.43
Salary escalation rate (1% movement)	14.54	(14.04)	37.79	(33.92)

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated. There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior years **other than attrition rate does not have a significant impact on the Liability , hence are not considered a significant actuarial assumption for the purpose of Sensitivity analysis.**

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the 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.

b. Interest rate risk management

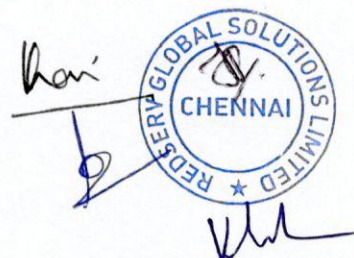
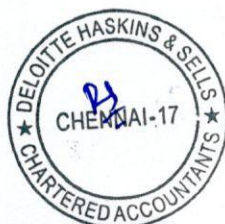
Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Company borrow funds to meet its short-term requirements which are at fixed interest rates and the Company's borrowings are minimal. Hence there is no exposure to any significant interest rate risk.

c. Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty will not meet its obligations under the customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its sale to customers on credit. The carrying value of financial assets represents the maximum amount of credit risk.

The Company mitigates credit risk by strict receivable management, procedures, and policies. The Company has a dedicated independent team to review credit and monitor collection of receivables. Credit insurance is resorted to for most of the receivables and in such cases the credit risk is restricted to the receivable value which is not covered.



19 Trade payables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	2.96	0.56
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	83.17	20.69
i. Trade payables towards related parties (Refer note 34(d.))	93.41	48.63
ii. Trade payables towards others	179.54	69.88
Total		

Dues of small enterprises and micro enterprises

The disclosure pursuant to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, (MSMED Act) for dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 is as under:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
a) Dues remaining unpaid	2.96	0.56
- Principal	-	-
- Interest on the above	-	-
b) Interest paid in terms of section 16 of the Act along with the amount of payment made to the supplier beyond appointed day during the year	-	-
- Principal paid beyond the appointed date	-	-
- Interest paid in terms of section 16 of the Act	-	-
c) Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay on payments made beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
d) Further interest due and payable even in succeeding years, until such date when the interest due as above are actually paid to small enterprises for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Act	-	-
e) Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at end of accounting year	-	-

Ageing of Trade Payables

As at 31 March 2026

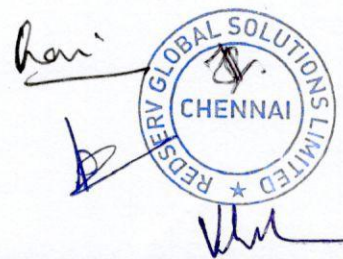
Particulars	Not Due	Amount outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1 - 2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed dues						
(i) MSME	2.96	-	-	-	-	2.96
(ii) Others	100.36	76.22	-	-	-	176.58
Disputed dues						
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	103.32	76.22	-	-	-	179.54

As at 31 March 2025

Particulars	Not Due	Amount outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1 - 2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed dues						
(i) MSME	0.56	-	-	-	-	0.56
(ii) Others	69.32	-	-	-	-	69.32
Disputed dues						
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	69.88	-	-	-	-	69.88

20 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Statutory liabilities	134.44	124.33
Employee payables	400.46	369.13
Other liabilities	70.47	68.31
Total	605.37	561.77



21 Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Revenue from rendering of services*	8,181.93	8,237.97
Total	8,181.93	8,237.97

* Refer Note 31 for disaggregation of revenue geographical segment wise

a. Major Customers

Revenue from customers that individually constituted more than 10% of the Company's revenue are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Customer A	5,280.60	4,916.39
Customer B	2,749.63	2,953.21
Total	8,030.23	7,869.60

b. Timing of revenue recognition

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Revenue by timing of revenue	-	-
Services transferred over a period of time	8,181.93	8,237.97
Services transferred at a point in time	8,181.93	8,237.97
Total	8,181.93	8,237.97

22 Other income

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Interest income from fixed deposits	30.91	34.57
Interest income from loans given to Subsidiary / Fellow Subsidiary	44.55	24.84
Interest on security deposit at amortised cost	11.53	11.27
Income from short term investments	1.05	-
Profit on sale of fixed assets (net)	0.61	-
Miscellaneous income	2.45	10.45
Total	91.10	81.13

23 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Salaries and bonus	5,484.84	5,543.46
Contribution to provident funds	311.79	299.18
Contribution to other funds	161.79	179.66
Gratuity (refer note 18)	89.74	90.24
Staff welfare expenses	316.82	271.78
Total	6,364.98	6,384.32



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24 Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Interest on defined benefit liability	32.54	24.61
Interest on lease liabilities	35.45	25.73
Interest on Income tax	-	0.85
Total	67.99	51.19

25 Depreciation and amortisation expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 4)	130.94	210.10
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (refer note 7)	216.73	212.38
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 5)	0.04	0.15
Total	347.71	422.63

26 Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Lease rent (refer note 32)	43.61	41.39
Building maintenance	26.69	35.25
Rates and taxes	9.66	1.91
Repairs and maintenance	8.67	5.55
Housekeeping expenses	43.24	40.66
Security charges	35.96	30.80
Software subscription	34.57	-
Electricity and water	73.42	79.70
Insurance	14.99	2.95
Communication expense	20.98	36.32
Printing and stationary	0.85	1.23
Travel and conveyance	53.07	42.94
Bank charges	1.64	2.97
Auditors' remuneration (refer details below)	9.17	9.20
Exchange loss (net)	6.05	12.75
Consultancy expense	28.25	23.70
Director remuneration	8.20	6.50
Training expenses	40.91	10.26
Loss on sale of asset	-	0.85
Write-off of loan given to subsidiary	14.00	-
Less: utilized against the Impairment provision for loan (Refer note 13.1)	(14.00)	-
CSR Expenses (Refer note 35)	14.11	10.77
Outsourcing cost	22.75	25.66
Miscellaneous expenses	15.43	11.77
Total	512.22	433.13

a. Auditor's Remuneration

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
As auditor	8.00	8.00
Statutory audit	1.00	1.00
Tax audit	0.17	0.20
Out of pocket expenses	9.17	9.20
Total remuneration		



Signature

27 Earnings per equity share

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Profit after tax (₹ in Lakhs)	730.56	755.96
Weighted average number of equity shares	95,00,000	95,00,000
Earnings per share- Basic ₹	7.69	7.96
Weighted average number of equity shares	95,00,000	95,00,000
Earnings per share- Diluted ₹	7.69	7.96
Face value per share in ₹	10	10

28 Lease expenses

The details of expenses are summarized below:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Interest on lease liabilities (Included as part of finance cost)	35.45	25.73
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (Included as part of depreciation and amortisation expenses)	216.73	212.38
Expenses relating to short-term leases and termination of leases (Included as part of other expenses)	43.61	41.39
Gain on modification of leases (Included as part of other income)	-	8.00

(Also refer note no. 7 & 17)

Amounts recognised in statement of cash flows

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Total cash outflow for leases	234.52	232.76



29 Financial instruments

Accounting classification and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities:

As at 31 March 2026

Particulars	Note	Amortised cost	FVTPL- Others	Total carrying amount
<i>Financial assets not measured at fair value</i>				
Trade receivables	11	746.20	-	746.20
Cash and cash equivalents	12	1,118.88	-	1,118.88
Loans	13	800.00	-	800.00
Other financial assets	8	154.84	-	154.84
Total		2,819.92	-	2,819.92

Investment in subsidiaries (refer note 6) is accounted at cost less impairment.

As at 31 March 2026

Particulars	Note	Amortised cost	FVTPL- Others	Total carrying amount
<i>Financial liabilities not measured at fair value</i>				
Trade payables	19	179.54	-	179.54
Lease liabilities	17	653.87	-	653.87
Total		833.41	-	833.41

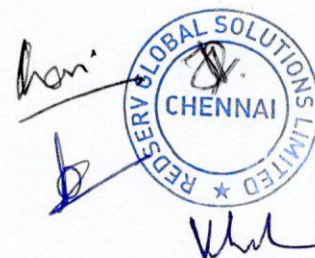
As at 31 March 2025

Particulars	Note	Amortised cost	FVTPL- Others	Total carrying amount
<i>Financial assets not measured at fair value</i>				
Trade receivables	11	675.63	-	675.63
Cash and cash equivalents	12	1,363.51	-	1,363.51
Loans	13	600.00	-	600.00
Other financial assets	8	170.08	-	170.08
Total		2,809.22	-	2,809.22

Investment in subsidiaries (refer note 6) is accounted at cost less impairment.

As at 31 March 2025

Particulars	Note	Amortised cost	FVTPL- Others	Total carrying amount
<i>Financial liabilities not measured at fair value</i>				
Trade payables	19	69.88	-	69.88
Lease liabilities	17	244.51	-	244.51
Total		314.39	-	314.39



30 Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to financial risks such as liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The senior management is supported by a financial risk committee that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The financial risk committee provides assurance to the Company's senior management that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured, and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates is primary on account of receipt in foreign exchange for rendering services.

Details of derivative exposures are as under:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	USD	INR	USD	INR
Trade receivables :				
Foreign currency exposure - unhedged	4.87	458.15	4.46	382.22
Trade payable :				
Foreign currency exposure - unhedged	0.02	1.99	0.00	0.18

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

The Company has built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for its short, medium, and long-term funding and liquidity requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and un-availed borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial liabilities.

The following table details the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities:

31 March 2026							
Particulars	Carrying Amount	Cash outflow					Total
		< 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 5 years	> 5 years	
Non derivative financial liabilities							
Lease liabilities	653.87	126.22	127.54	166.99	325.80	-	746.55
Trade payables	103.32	103.32	-	-	-	-	103.32
Total	757.19	229.54	127.54	166.99	325.80	-	849.87

31 March 2025							
Particulars	Carrying Amount	Cash outflow					Total
		< 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 5 years	> 5 years	
Non derivative financial liabilities							
Lease liabilities	244.51	95.36	70.33	94.22	-	-	259.91
Trade payables	69.88	69.88	-	-	-	-	69.88
Total	314.39	165.24	70.33	94.22	-	-	329.79

31 Segment Reporting

- a) The company has a single operating segment is outsourced manpower costs which is the information reported to the chief operating decision maker (CODM) for the purposes of resources allocation of assessment of performance focus on this operative segment. The geographical segments considered for disclosure are India and Overseas. Accordingly, the amount appearing in this financial statement relate to this operative segment. The Company's operations are entirely domiciled in India and as such all its assets are located in India.



- b) The Details in respect of the key geographical area in which the company has operations are given below:

Revenue from Operations by Geographical Market

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
India	2,633.68	2,980.48
Overseas	5,548.25	5,257.49
Total	8,181.93	8,237.97

Non-Current asset by Geographical Market *

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
India	962.17	474.23
Overseas	-	-
Total	962.17	474.23

*Non current asset exclude financial instrument & deferred tax asset.

32 Operating leases

Leases as lessee

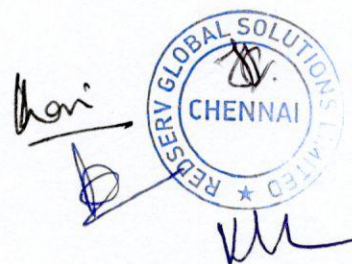
The Company has taken on lease of office under cancelable operating leases. The leases are for various periods, which are renewable at the option of the Company. Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss as lease rent of ₹43.61 Lakhs (previous year : ₹41.39 Lakhs).

33 Financial Ratios

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025	Variance %	Reason for Variance
a. Current Ratio	2.18	3.01	-27.62%	Current liabilities increased by ₹ 3.60 Crores due to increase in provisions and trade payables
b. Debt-Equity Ratio	NA	NA	NA	
c. Debt Service Coverage Ratio	NA	NA	NA	
d. Inventory turnover ratio	NA	NA	NA	
e. Trade Receivables turnover ratio	11.51	11.12	3.53%	
f. Trade payables turnover ratio	4.11	7.14	-42.51%	Closing Trade payables increased by ₹ 1.10 Crores
g. Net capital turnover ratio	13.96	12.11	15.28%	
h. Net profit %	8.93%	9.18%	-2.70%	
i. Return on equity %	40.51%	42.35%	-4.34%	
Return on Capital employed (Net of cash) %	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
j. Return on capital employed %	58.12%	60.44%	-3.85%	
k. Return on investment %	40.51%	42.35%	-4.34%	

Formulas for above ratios:

- Current ratio = Current assets/ current liabilities
- Debt equity ratio = (Total Debt - Cash and cash equivalents) / (Total equity - Investments in subsidiaries)
- Debt service coverage ratio = (Profit before tax + Finance cost) / (Finance cost + Repayment of long-term loans during the year)
- Inventory turnover ratio = Revenue from operations / Average inventories
- Trade receivables turnover ratio = Revenue from operations/ Average trade receivables
- Trade payables turnover ratio = Other expenses / Average trade payables
- Net capital turnover ratio = Revenue from operations / (Average inventories + Average trade receivables - Average trade payables)
- Net profit % = Net profit (Profit after Tax) / Revenue from operations
- Return on equity % = Profit after tax / (Average equity - Investments in subsidiaries)
- Return on capital employed (Net of cash) % = (Profit before tax + Finance cost) / (Closing capital employed - cash and cash equivalents) where Capital
- Return on capital employed % = (Profit before tax + Finance cost) / Average capital employed
- Return on investment % = Net operating profit after tax / Average capital employed



34 Related party disclosures (As per Ind AS 24 "Related party disclosures")

a. Key Management Personnel ("KMP")

Mr. Deepak Puligadda, Chief Executive Officer (Up to 28th Feb 2025)
Mr. Srinivasa Babu Vellanki, Chief Executive Officer (From 01st Aug 2025)
Mr. Jayaprakash P S, Chief Financial Officer

b. Remuneration to Key managerial personnel

Nature of transactions	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Salaries and bonus	220.62	254.90
Contribution to provident fund	8.29	10.51
Total remuneration	228.91	265.41

Provision for gratuity and compensated absences are based on an actuarial valuation performed on an overall Company basis and hence excluded above.

c. Name of the related parties

Holding company	Redington Limited
Subsidiary	Redserv Business Solutions Private Limited
Fellow Subsidiary	Redington Gulf FZE
Fellow Subsidiary	Proconnect Supply Chain Solutions Limited
Fellow Subsidiary	Redington Distribution PTE Limited
Fellow Subsidiary	Redington Turkey Teknoloji A S
Fellow Subsidiary	Citrus Consulting Services FZ-LLC (ceased w.e.f 16-Jul-2024)

d. Nature of Transactions and outstanding balances

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Redington Limited	Holding Company	Holding Company
Service Income	2,749.63	2,953.21
Rental expenses	0.90	0.66
Support services - Expenses	3.01	4.81
Reimbursement - Expenses	73.37	50.73
Support services - Income	2.45	6.67
Dividend paid	850.25	617.50
Amount payable at year end	81.18	20.24
Amount receivable at year end	266.29	288.48
Redserv Business Solutions Private Limited	Subsidiary	Subsidiary
Loan (Refer note 13.1)	-	14.00
Interest income	0.49	0.99
Interest accrued not yet due	-	0.22
Redington Gulf FZE	Fellow Subsidiary	Fellow Subsidiary
Service income	5,280.60	4916.39
Support services - Expenses	2.11	0.56
Reimbursements - Expenses	1.42	9.02
Reimbursements - Income	0.54	-
Amount payable at year end	1.99	0.18
Amount receivable at year end	457.20	381.03
Proconnect Supply Chain Solutions Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Fellow Subsidiary
Loan	800.00	600.00
Interest on Loan	44.06	23.85
Interest accrued not yet due	3.98	3.57



Redington Distribution PTE Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Fellow Subsidiary
Service income	135.31	120.15
Amount receivable at year end	-	-
Redington Turkey Teknoloji A S	Fellow Subsidiary	Fellow Subsidiary
Service income	16.39	14.23
Amount receivable at year end	0.95	1.19
Citrus Consulting Services FZ-LLC	Fellow Subsidiary	Fellow Subsidiary
Service income	-	95.63
Amount receivable at year end	-	-

35 Corporate social responsibility

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a company, meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. The CSR funds were primarily utilized throughout the year on activities which are specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 through the 'Foundation for CSR @ Redington' trust formed to carry out the Company's CSR activities.

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
(a) Amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	14.11	10.77
(b) Amount of expenditure incurred^	14.11	10.77
(c) Shortfall at the end of the year	-	-
(d) Total of previous years' shortfall	-	-
(e) Reason for shortfall	-	-
(f) Nature of CSR activities	Promoting education and employment	Promoting education and employment
(g) Where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering a contractual arrangement.	-	-

^The contribution made by the Company to 'Foundation for CSR @ Redington' trust formed for the purpose of carrying out these CSR activities is ₹14.11 Lakhs (previous year: ₹10.77 Lakhs).

36 Additional regulatory information

- The Company does not have any benami property held in its name. No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.
- The Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender or government or any government authority.
- The Company has complied with the requirement with respect to number of layers as prescribed under section 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on number of layers) Rules, 2017.
- 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. The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall: (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.
- No funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), 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 whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the year.



- vii. The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction of charges which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.
- viii. The Company does not have transactions with the companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956.
- ix. The Company neither has any immovable property nor any title deeds of Immovable Property not held in the name of the Company.
- x. During the year, the Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment, Right of Use Asset, and Intangible Assets.

37 On November 21, 2025, the Government of India notified four Labour Codes – the Code on Wages, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Code on Social Security, 2020, and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020, collectively referred to as the 'New Labour Codes', consolidating 29 existing labour laws. The Ministry of Labour & Employment published draft Central Rules and FAQs on December 30, 2025, to facilitate assessment of the financial impact arising from these regulatory changes.

Based on the Company's assessment, the impact of the notification is not material and has been appropriately accounted for in the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026. The Company will continue to monitor the finalisation of State Rules and government clarifications to recognise any financial impact as appropriate.

38 The Company has the Audit trail feature enabled and the same has been operating effectively during the financial year. The Company has established and maintained adequate internal control over its financial reporting. The audit trail that was enabled and operated for the year ended 31 March 2025 has been preserved as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

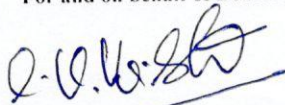
39 Exemption from preparation of consolidated financial statements:

The Company has investments in a subsidiary. The Holding company, Redington Limited, having its registered office at Block 3, Plathin, Redington Tower, Inner Ring Road, Saraswathy Nagar West, 4th Street, Puzhuthivakkam, Chennai 600091, Tamil Nadu, India shall present the consolidated financial statements. The Company has therefore availed the exemption under paragraph 4(a) of Ind AS 110 and has satisfied the conditions for exemption from preparing consolidation financial statements as per Companies (Accounts) Amendments Rules, 2016 and thereby does not present consolidated financial statements.

Consequently, the accounting policies mentioned herein relate to the standalone financial statements of the Company.

- 40 The Board, at its meeting held on 11 May 2026, has recommended dividend of ₹ 7.69 per equity share (76.9%) of Rs 10/- each for the year ended 31 March 2026, subject to the approval of shareholders of the company at the ensuing Annual General Meeting ('AGM').
- 41 There are no subsequent events from the reporting date till the date of signing of financial statements.
- 42 These financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 11 May 2026.

For and on behalf of Board of Directors



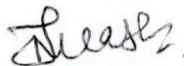
S V Krishnan
Director
DIN : 07518349
Place: Chennai
Date: 11 May 2026



Ravishankar V
Director
DIN: 11011286
Place: Chennai
Date: 11 May 2026



Srinivasa Babu Vellanki
Chief Executive Officer
Place: Chennai
Date: 11 May 2026



Jayaprakash P S
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Chennai
Date: 11 May 2026

