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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of Findi India Limited (formerly known as Tata Communications Payment Solutions Limited)
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Findi India Limited (formerly known as Tata Communications Payment Solutions Limited) (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended on that date, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, its loss and other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

- The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Board's report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

- In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

- When we read the Board's Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance as required under SA 720 'The Auditor's responsibilities Relating to Other Information'.

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial 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 financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

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

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

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal financial controls 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.

Other Matters

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2025, were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on March 31, 2025.

Our opinion on the financial statements is not modified in respect of this matter.

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.

   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, except for not having access to books account prior to April 01, 2025 (refer note 35.1), not keeping backup on a daily basis of such books of account maintained in electronic mode in a server physically located in India (refer note 35.3) and not complying with the requirement of audit trail as stated in (j)(vi) below.

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

   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

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

   f) The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith, is as stated in paragraph (b) above.

   g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to 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 Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.

   h) 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.

i) 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:

j)

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements (refer note 31(i)).

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 (refer note 38(7)).

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

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

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

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

v. The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year and has not proposed final dividend for the year.

vi. The Company was using the erstwhile Tata Group's enterprise resource planning ("ERP") system for maintaining its books of account up to May 31, 2025. As the Company did not have administrative access to the said ERP system during this period, we were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to comment on compliance with the requirements of Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 for the period from April 1, 2025 to May 31, 2025.

Further, based on our examination, which included test checks, for the period from June 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the period for which audit trail was enabled and for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature having been tampered with for the period June 01, 2025 to March 31, 2026. Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention for the period June 01, 2025 to March 31, 2026.

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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 paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 015125N)

ROBIN JOSEPH

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Date: 2026.06.30 17:55:08 +05'30'

Robin Joseph
Partner
Membership No. 512029
(UDIN 26512029FCUFAN4276)

Place: Gurugram
Date: June 30, 2026

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph g under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements 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 financial statements of Findi India Limited (the "Company") as at March 31, 2026, in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company. 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 Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. 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 financial statements 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 with reference financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained, in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matters paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to 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 financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to 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, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to financial statements established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India".

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 015125N)

ROBIN JOSEPH
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Date: 2026.06.30 17:55:32 +05'30'

Robin Joseph
Partner
Membership No. 512029
(UDIN 26512029FCUFAN4276)

Place: Gurugram
Date: June 30, 2026

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Haskins & Sells

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 of even date)

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

(i) (a) A. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress, and relevant details of right of-use assets.

B. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(b) The Company has a program of verification of property, plant and equipment, (capital work- in-progress, and right-of-use assets) so to cover all the items once every 3 years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Since no physical verification of property, plant and equipment was due during the year the question of reporting on material discrepancies noted on verification does not arise.

(c) The Company does not have any immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreement are duly executed in favour of the lessee) and hence reporting under clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment (including right of use assets) and intangible assets during the year.

(e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2026, for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

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

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate, at points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the quarterly returns or statements comprising stock statements filed by the Company with such banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the unaudited books of account of the Company of the respective quarters.

(iii) The Company has not made any investments in firms and Limited Liability Partnerships nor provided loans or advances in the nature of loans or stood guarantee, or provided security to any companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year hence reporting under clause 3 (iii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) The Company has not granted any loans, made investments or provided guarantees or securities and hence reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable. The Company has given security deposits and advance to its parent Company (refer note 34).

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) Having regard to the nature of the Company's business / activities, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

(vii) According to the information and explanation given to us, in respect of statutory dues:

(a) Undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income tax, cess, and other material statutory dues applicable to the Company have been regularly deposited by it with the appropriate authorities in all cases during the year. We have been informed that the operations of the Company during the year did not give rise to any liability for Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise and Value Added Tax.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income tax, 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) Details of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2026 on account of disputes are given below:

Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Period to which the Amount Relates	Total (INR Million)	Forum where Dispute is pending
Goods and Service Tax, 2017	**GST Demand**	AY 2018-19	1.04	The Joint Commissioner (Appeals)
		AY 2019-20	39.87	
		AY 2017-18	10.80	
		AY 2017-18 to 2019-20	112.33	
		AY 2020-21	18.43	
		AY 2021-22	13.84	
Income Tax Act, 1961	**Income Tax**	AY 2016-17	0.19	The Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
	TDS	AY 2018-19	6.76	
		AY 2019-20	0.85	
		AY 2024-25	0.37	Intimation Received
Maharashtra Municipal Corporations	**Octroi Duty**	AY 2009-10	0.05	Octroi Authorities – Pune Municipal Corporation.
Value Added Tax/ST	**Commercial Tax/VAT**	AY 2016-17	32.53	Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Central Circle
	Sales Tax	AY 2009-10	0.17	High Court - Orissa
		AY 2009-10	0.15	Sales Tax Officer – Cochin
		AY 2010-11	0.14	Asst. Commissioner of Sales Tax-Noida
		AY 2010-11	0.11	Inteligence Inspector Sales Tax -Aluva
		AY 2011-12	0.12	Deputy. Commissioner - Appeal – Sales Tax - Ballabgargh Haryana
		AY 2011-12	0.10	Inteligence Squad – Squad VIII- Sales Tax -Walayar
		AY 2011-12	0.10	Sales Tax Oficer - Walayar

		AY 2012-13	1.32	Joint Commissioner Sales Tax - Vellor

*The Company has paid INR 8.75 Mn under protest towards demand raised under goods and services tax.

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

(ix) (a) In our opinion, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.

(b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any 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 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the funds raised on short-term basis aggregating INR 995.83 million (overdraft facility from CSB Bank Limited) have been used for long-term purposes (for providing security deposit to parent company) (refer note 12.3).

(e) The Company did not have any subsidiary or associate or joint venture during the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.

(f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries or joint ventures or associate companies.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

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

(xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) To the best of our knowledge, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.

(c) As represented to us by the management, there were no whistle blower complaints 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.

(xiii) In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) (a) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.

(b) We have considered, the internal audit reports issued to the Company during the year and covering the period up to March 31, 2026.

(xv) In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable 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, reporting under clauses 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) The Group does not have any CIC as part of the group and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

(xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses amounting to INR 91.17 million in the financial year covered by our audit but did not incur cash losses in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year, and we have taken into consideration the issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditors.

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

(xx) The Company was not having net worth of rupees five hundred crore or more, or turnover of rupees one thousand crore or more or a net profit of rupees five crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year and hence, provisions of Section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 015125N)

ROBIN JOSEPH
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Date: 2026.06.30 17:55:59 +05'30'

Robin Joseph
Partner
Membership No. 512029
(UDIN 26512029FCUFAN4276)

Place: Gurugram
Date: June 30, 2026

(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2026

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
I. Assets			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant & equipment	3.1	291.65	302.72
(b) Right of use assets	3.2	124.56	-
(c) Capital work-in-progress	3.3	35.48	13.81
(d) Intangible assets	3.4	38.33	0.72
(e) Financial assets			
(i) Other financial assets	4	1,547.03	4.94
(f) Other non-current assets	5	178.14	207.08
Total non-current assets		**2,215.19**	**529.25**
(2) Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	10	0.60	0.59
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	8	1,085.45	1,400.80
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	9	320.12	1,104.33
(iv) Other financial Assets	4	154.70	128.44
(b) Other assets	5	616.67	239.31
(c) Income tax assets (net)	7	3.43	6.06
Total current assets		**2,180.97**	**2,879.53**
Total assets		**4,396.16**	**3,408.78**
II. Equity and liabilities			
(1) Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	11(a)	12,570.92	12,370.92
(b) Other equity	11(b)	(11,699.59)	(11,314.69)
Total equity		**871.33**	**1,056.23**
(2) Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	13	74.87	-
(ii) Other financial liabilities	14	598.72	926.59
(b) Other non-current liabilities	15	21.39	-
(c) Provisions	16	17.76	20.66
Total non-current liabilities		**712.74**	**947.25**
(3) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	12	995.83	-
(ii) Lease liabilities	13	57.99	-
(iii) Trade payables			
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	17	78.52	17.98
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		253.83	397.15
(iv) Other financial liabilities	14	1,350.48	961.08
(b) Other current liabilities	15	34.26	28.09
(c) Provisions	16	41.18	1.00
Total current liabilities		**2,812.09**	**1,405.30**
Total equity and liabilities		**4,396.16**	**3,408.78**

Summary of significant accounting policies and notes to accounts 1 to 38
The accompanying notes referred to herein are an integral part of the financial statement.

As per our report of even date attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 015125N)

ROBIN JOSEPH
Digitally signed by ROBIN JOSEPH
Date: 2026.06.30 17:56:18 +05'30'

Robin Joseph
Partner
Membership No.: 512029
Place: Gurugram
Date: June 30, 2026

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Findi India Limited (formerly known as Tata Communications Payment Solutions Limited)

DEEPAK VERMA
Digitally signed by DEEPAK VERMA
Date: 2026.06.30 17:35:42 +05'30'

Deepak Verma
Managing Director
DIN: 08546990

NICHOLAS JOHN SMEDLEY
Digitally signed by NICHOLAS JOHN SMEDLEY
Date: 2026.06.30 17:37:37 +05'30'

Nicholas John Smedley
Director
DIN: 09362851

Komal Charnalia
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Date: 2026.06.30 17:42:54 +05'30'

Komal Charnalia
Company Secretary
Membership No: A49396

ASHWANI SACHDEVA
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Date: 2026.06.30 17:39:49 +05'30'

Ashwani Sachdeva
Chief Financial Officer

FINDI INDIA LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS TATA COMMUNICATIONS PAYMENT SOLUTIONS LIMITED)
CIN: U72900MH2008PLC179551
(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
I. Revenue from operations	18	850.44	1,189.52
II. Other income	19	184.81	346.48
III. Total income (I +II)		**1,035.25**	**1,536.00**
IV. Expenses:			
Employee benefit expense	20	122.35	199.84
Finance costs	21	183.17	102.91
Depreciation and amortization expense	22	161.09	238.30
Operating and other expenses	23	953.72	977.59
Total expenses		**1,420.33**	**1,518.64**
V. Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax (III - IV)		(385.08)	17.36
VI. Exceptional items		-	-
VII. Profit/(loss) before tax (V+VI)		**(385.08)**	**17.36**
VIII. Tax expense			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax	24	-	-
IX. Profit/(loss) for the period (VII - VIII)		(385.08)	17.36
X. Other comprehensive income/(loss)			
Remeasurement (loss)/ gain on defined benefit plans		0.18	(0.77)
Income tax relating to above		-	-
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax		**0.18**	**(0.77)**
XI. Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax		(384.90)	16.59
Basic/diluted earnings per share (of INR 10 each)	27	(0.32)	0.01

Summary of significant accounting policies and notes to accounts 1 to 38
The accompanying notes referred to herein are an integral part of the financial statement.

As per our report of even date attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 015125N)

ROBIN JOSEPH Digitally signed by ROBIN JOSEPH Date: 2026.06.30 17:56:36 +05'30'

Robin Joseph
Partner
Membership No.: 512029
Place: Gurugram
Date: June 30, 2026

For and on behalf of the board of Directors
Findi India Limited (formerly known as Tata Communications Payment Solutions Limited)

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Deepak Verma
Managing Director
DIN: 08546990

NICHOLAS JOHN SMEDLEY Digitally signed by NICHOLAS JOHN SMEDLEY Date: 2026.06.30 17:37:55 +05'30'

Nicholas John Smedley
Director
DIN: 09362851

Komal Charnalia Digitally signed by Komal Charnalia Date: 2026.06.30 17:43:13 +05'30'

Komal Charnalia
Company Secretary
Membership No: A49396

ASHWANI SACHDEVA Digitally signed by ASHWANI SACHDEVA Date: 2026.06.30 17:41:25 +05'30'

Ashwani Sachdeva
Chief Financial Officer

(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Cash flows from operating activities		
(Loss)/profit before tax	(385.08)	17.36
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	161.09	238.30
Finance costs	183.17	102.91
Bad debt written off	0.00	112.21
Loss/(gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(3.38)	(2.76)
Write off of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	0.00	0.01
Provision written back	-	(2.76)
Gain on investments carried at fair value through profit or loss	-	(72.39)
Interest income on bank deposit	(19.46)	(42.78)
Interest income on income tax refund	(0.31)	-
Interest income from security deposit	(120.65)	-
Allowance for credit loss on financial assets	-	(13.24)
Allowance for doubtful advances	21.37	(16.11)
Gain on derecognition/modification of right to use assets	-	(56.02)
Interest income on fair valuation of franchisee deposits	(76.37)	(91.55)
Allowances for fixed assets	16.39	-
Lease Expense	133.01	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	**(90.23)**	**173.17**
Movements in working capital		
Adjustment for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:		
Trade receivable	(0.01)	(97.92)
Other financial assets	(1,469.08)	287.55
Other assets	(501.73)	0.46
Adjustment for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Provisions	37.44	(14.16)
Trade payables	(86.36)	(121.52)
Other financial liabilities	(5.53)	(106.55)
Other current liabilities	27.54	(41.08)
Cash generated by operations	**(2,087.96)**	**79.94**
Income tax paid (net of tax deducted at source and refund received)	2.95	0.28
Net cash used in operating activities (A)	**(2,085.01)**	**80.22**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment (including CWIP and capital advances)	(106.27)	(236.42)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	8.42	7.16
Investment in bank deposits	(300.00)	(2,102.02)
Proceeds from bank deposits	1,084.21	1,500.00
Investment in mutual funds	-	(1,555.74)
Proceeds from mutual funds	-	2,645.00
Interest received on bank deposits	19.46	42.78
Net cash from investing activities (B)	**705.80**	**300.76**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of share capital	200.00	-
Proceeds from current borrowings (net of repayments)	995.83	-
Payment of interest expense	(73.65)	(3.00)
Payment of processing fees on borrowing	(12.59)	
Repayment of lease liability	(45.70)	(18.19)
Net cash generated from financing activities (C)	**1,063.88**	**(21.19)**

(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(315.33)**	**359.77**
Cash and cash equivalents as at beginning of the year	1,400.80	1,041.01
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year	**1,085.47**	**1,400.78**
Cash and cash equivalents includes		
Balances with banks	200.52	717.13
Remittance in transit	29.66	20.09
Balances at Automated Teller Machine (ATM)	855.27	663.58
Total cash and cash equivalents	**1,085.45**	**1,400.80**

Supplementary information to the Statement of Cash Flows

1. Significant non-cash investing and financing activities

The following significant investing and financing activities did not involve cash flows and are therefore not reflected in the statement of cash flows:

1.1 During the year, the Company paid a refundable security deposit to its parent company with a contractual term of three years. In accordance with Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, the security deposit has been initially measured at its present value by discounting the contractual cash flows. The resulting non-cash adjustments have been excluded from the cash flow statement and are disclosed as non-cash investing and financing activities (refer note 4).

1.2 Franchise deposits have been accounted for in accordance with Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments. The non-cash adjustments arising on initial recognition and subsequent measurement have been excluded from the cash flow statement and are disclosed as non-cash adjustments to operating activities (refer note 14).

Summary of significant accounting policies and notes to accounts 1 to 38

The accompanying notes referred to herein are an integral part of the financial statement.

As per our report of even date attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
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ROBIN JOSEPH
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Date: 2026.06.30 17:56:52 +05'30'

Robin Joseph
Partner
Membership No.: 512029
Place: Gurugram
Date: June 30, 2026

For and on behalf of the board of Directors
Findi India Limited (formerly known as Tata Communications Payment Solutions Limited)

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Deepak Verma
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DIN: 08546990

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DIN: 09362851

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Company Secretary
Membership No: A49396

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Ashwani Sachdeva
Chief Financial Officer

FINDI INDIA LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS TATA COMMUNICATIONS PAYMENT SOLUTIONS LIMITED)
CIN: U72900MH2008PLC179551
(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

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

(a) Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Balance as at the beginning of the year	1,23,70,91,784	12,370.92	1,23,70,91,784	12,370.92
Issue of share capital during the year	2,00,00,000	200.00	-	-
Balance as at the end of the year	**1,25,70,91,784**	**12,570.92**	**1,23,70,91,784**	**12,370.92**

(b) Other equity

Particulars	Reserve and Surplus			Item of Other comprehensive income	Total
	Securities premium	Contribution from group company	Retained earnings	Remeasurement of the defined Benefit Plans	
As at 1 April 2024	**4,549.08**	**549.64**	**(16,429.36)**	**(0.64)**	**(11,331.28)**
Profit for the year	-	-	17.36	-	17.36
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(0.77)	(0.77)
Derecognition of contribution from parent company (refer note 26(iv))	-	(549.64)	549.64	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	**4,549.08**	**-**	**(15,862.36)**	**(1.41)**	**(11,314.69)**
Loss for the year	-	-	(385.08)	-	(385.08)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	0.18	0.18
As at 31 March 2026	**4,549.08**	**-**	**(16,247.44)**	**(1.23)**	**(11,699.59)**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 015125N)

ROBIN JOSEPH
Digitally signed by ROBIN JOSEPH
Date: 2026.06.30 17:57:09 +05'30'

Robin Joseph
Partner
Membership No.: 512029
Place: Gurugram
Date: June 30, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
FINDI INDIA LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS TATA COMMUNICATIONS PAYMENT SOLUTIONS LIMITED)

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Membership No: A49396

ASHWANI SACHDEVA
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Date: 2026.06.30 17:42:04 +05'30'

Ashwani Sachdeva
Chief Financial Officer

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

1 Corporate information

Findi India Limited (formerly known as Tata Communications Payment Solutions Limited (the 'Company') having CIN - U72900MH2008PLC179551 was incorporated in India on February 28, 2008 to engage in the business of providing infrastructure managed services and incidental activities to banking sector and has obtained license from Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') to set up, own and operate White Label Automated Teller Machine ('WLA') under the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007. The Company operates under the brand name 'Findi ATM' for its White Label ATM Business.

On 28 February 2025, Tata Communications Limited ("TCL" or erstwhile Parent Company) entered into a Share Purchase Agreement with Transaction Solutions International (India) Private Limited ("TSI") for the sale of the Company. Pursuant to this transaction, TCL ceased to have control over the Company, and TSI became Parent Company with effect from February 28, 2025.

The Company is domiciled in India and its registered office is at Awfis, 14th Floor, INS Tower, G Block, Opposite Trident Hotel, BKC, Bankdra (East), Mumbai, Maharashtra - 400051, India.

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, as applicable to the financial statements. The financial statements are in compliance with the Ind AS and requirements of Division II to Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except certain financial assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount.
i) Certain financial assets and liabilities (derivative instruments) that are measured at fair value.
ii) Defined benefit plans and plan assets (if any) measured at fair value.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 116, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:
Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Unless otherwise stated, these financial statements are rounded to the nearest INR million, with Indian Rupees (INR) as the Company's functional currency.

The accounting policies adopted for preparation and presentation of financial statements have been consistently applied.

1.2 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. The application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgments and the use of assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed in note 2.19. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as the management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates and judgements are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:
- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period
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.

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

2.2 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the notes. Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements.

A disclosure of contingent liability is made when there is:
• a possible obligation arising from a past event, the existence of which will be confirmed by occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not within the control of the Company; or
• a present obligation arising from a past event which is not recognised as it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and related income are recognized in the period in which the change occurs.

2.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand (including cash in ATM and remittances in transit) and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.4 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost of acquisition less accumulated depreciation / amortization and impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the tax authorities), any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use and all incidental expenses incurred on making the asset ready for its intended use.

When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company derecognizes the replaced part, and recognizes the new part with its own associated useful life and it is depreciated accordingly only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with item will flow to the Company and cost can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in profit and loss account as incurred.

Capital work-in-progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation/under development as at the balance sheet date and are carried at cost, comprising direct cost and related incidental expenses.

The depreciable amount for property, plant and equipment is the cost of the property, plant and equipment or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value (wherever applicable). Depreciation on property, plant and equipment has been provided on the straight-line method as per the estimated useful lives. The asset's residual values, estimated useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and any change in estimate is accounted for on a prospective basis.

Following are the useful lives taken by the management while calculating the amount of depreciation during the period.

Property, plant and equipment	Estimated useful life of assets (in number of years)
ATM machines	10
Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS)	8
Very Small Aperture Terminal (V-SAT)	5
Batteries	5
Other plants & machineries	5 to 10
Leasehold improvements	3
Furniture and fixtures	5
Office equipments*	5
Computers	3
Servers	6

* On the above categories of assets, the depreciation has been provided as per useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

The Company, based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, depreciates certain items of plant and equipment over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Depreciation on property, plant & equipment has been provided on the straight-line method as per the estimated useful lives. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate. Capital work in progress is stated at cost.

Property, plant and equipment are eliminated from financial statement, either on disposal or when retired from active use. Losses arising in the case of retirement of property, plant and equipment and gains or losses arising from disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year of occurrence.

2.5 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in statement of profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets under development includes expenditure on software development eligible for capitalisation which are carried as Intangible assets under development where such assets are not yet ready for their intended use.

The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

Estimated useful lives of intangible assets are as follows:

Intangible asset	**Estimated Useful life of Assets (in number of years)**
Software	5 to 6

An intangible asset is de-recognized upon disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

2.6 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying values of assets / cash generating units ("CGU") at each balance sheet date are reviewed for impairment, if any indication of impairment exists. The following intangible assets are tested for impairment at the end of each financial year even if there is no indication that the asset is impaired:
i) an intangible asset that is not yet available for use and
ii) an intangible asset with indefinite useful lives.
If the carrying amount of the assets exceed the estimated recoverable amount, impairment is recognised for such excess amount. The impairment loss is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case any impairment loss of the revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease to the extent a revaluation reserve is available for that asset.
The recoverable amount is the greater of the net selling price and the value in use. Value in use is arrived at by discounting the future cash flows to their present value based on an appropriate discount factor.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are considered.

When there is indication that an impairment loss recognised for an asset (other than a revalued asset) in earlier accounting periods no longer exists or may have decreased, such reversal of impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, to the extent the amount was previously charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss. In case of revalued assets such reversal is not recognised.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for the Company as a CGU. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a significant period. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the significant period.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

2.7 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 of Use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for office. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. 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. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Certain lease arrangements include the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Refer to the accounting policies in note 2(h) Impairment of non-financial assets.

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

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet.

Lessor

Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

2.8 Retirement and other employee benefits

i.) Short term employee benefits

The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for services rendered by employees is recognised during the period when the employee renders the service. These benefits include compensated absences such as paid annual leave and performance incentives payable within twelve months.

ii). Post-employement benefits

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

In accordance with Indian law, the Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan (the “Gratuity Plan”) covering all employees. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees on retirement or on termination of employment for an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the years of employment with the Company.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method based on an actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary.

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

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

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:
- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income.

iii) Other long-term employment benefits

Compensated absences, which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services, are recognized as a liability at the present value of the defined benefit obligation as at the balance sheet date.

2.9 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or rendering of services to the customers for an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services in normal course of business. Revenue is measured at the negotiated/ regulated transaction value of the consideration received or receivable excluding taxes collected on behalf of the government and is reduced for estimated credit notes and other similar allowances.

The consideration due to the Company is based on number of transactions in the ATMs and interchange rate fixed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for White Label ATM (WLA) business and co-branding activities at white label ATMs are as per the contracts.

Accounting treatment of assets arising in course of sale of goods and services is set out below:

Principal vs. Agent Consideration
The Company assesses whether it acts as a principal or an agent in accordance with Ind AS 115 for each of its revenue streams.

In respect of interchange income earned from White Label ATM operations, the Company concludes that it acts as the principal as it controls the ATM services before they are transferred to the customer. The Company is the RBI-authorised White Label ATM operator, is responsible for providing ATM services, bears the primary responsibility for fulfilling the performance obligation, and is entitled to receive interchange income from the relevant settlement agencies. Franchisees engaged by the Company operate and

Trade Receivables

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

Other income

Interest income for all financial instruments measured at amortized cost is recorded on accrual basis. Interest income is included in other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.10 Income taxes

Current income taxes

Current income-tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India and tax laws prevailing in the respective tax jurisdictions where the Company operates. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

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

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet approach on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the Statement of Profit and Loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity) is recognized outside the Statement of Profit and Loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all timing differences. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if such items relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing tax laws and the Company has a legally enforceable right for such set off.

2.11 Foreign currencies

The Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are converted into Indian Rupees at rates of exchange approximating those prevailing at the transaction dates or at the average exchange rate for the month in which the transaction occurs. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are outstanding as at the balance sheet date are translated to Indian Rupees at the closing rates prevailing on the balance sheet date. Exchange differences on foreign currency transactions are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.12 Equity

i) Share capital and securities premium
Ordinary shares are classified as equity share capital. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new ordinary shares, share options and buyback are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

ii) Retained earnings
Retained earnings represent the amount of accumulated earnings of the Company.

iii) Other equity
This includes remeasurement of the defined benefits plans and time value adjustments in case of interest free loans given to director in the capacity of shareholders.

2.13 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.
Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (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 could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.14 Finance cost

Finance costs comprise interest on borrowings, interest on lease liabilities, interest on financial liability as per IND AS 109 and processing fees . Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to a qualifying asset are recognized in the statement of profit and loss using the effective interest method.

2.15 Financial instruments

A Financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and 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 measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability.

Financial assets

i) Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest rate (EIR) if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

ii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows that give rise on specified dates to solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding and by selling financial assets.

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

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are immediately recognized in profit or loss.

iv) Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e., removed from the Company's
a. The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
b.The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.
The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses impairment based on expected credit losses (ECL) model to the following:

a. Financial assets measured at amortised cost
b. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date).

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables or contract revenue receivables.

Under the simplified approach, the Company does not track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at reporting date.

The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivable and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

For assessing expected credit loss on a collective basis, financial assets have been grouped on the basis of shared risk characteristics and basis of estimation may change during the course of time due to change in risk characteristics.

2.16 Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period 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. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

2.17 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liability at FVTPL, loans and borrowings, payables, as appropriate.

All Financial Liability are recognized initially at fair value and, in case of loans and borrowings and payable, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

i) Subsequent measurement
The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

a. Loans and borrowings
After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost on accrual basis.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

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

ii) Offsetting of financial instruments
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

iii) Derivative financial instruments - Initial and subsequent measurement
The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts to hedge its foreign currency risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

2.18 Statement of cash flows

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the year is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated. The Company considers all highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash to be cash equivalents.

2.19 Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates, and assump tions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses, and the accompanying disclosures. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

i) Incremental Borrowing Rate (IBR) applied to lease
The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates.

ii) Useful life of property, plant and equipment
The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, usage, competition, internal assessment of user experience and other economic factors and the level of maintenance expenditure required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset. The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting date.

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(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

3.1 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	ATM machine	Computers	Plant and machinery	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Leasehold improvements	Total
Gross carrying value							
As at April 1, 2024	**2,322.63**	**56.76**	**851.94**	**2.09**	**0.18**	**191.20**	**3,424.80**
Additions	-	2.98	21.54	-	2.09	8.45	35.06
Disposals	-	8.45	309.70	0.28	(33.20)	199.65	484.88
As at March 31, 2025	**2,322.63**	**51.29**	**563.79**	**1.81**	**35.47**	**(0.00)**	**2,974.98**
Additions	39.32	3.21	15.16	0.74	21.00	46.36	**125.79**
Disposals	257.51		91.76		7.20	**-**	**356.47**
As at March 31, 2026	**2,104.45**	**54.49**	**487.19**	**2.55**	**49.27**	**46.36**	**2,744.30**
Depreciation							
As at April 1, 2024	**2,034.43**	**54.14**	**676.00**	**2.09**	**0.18**	**160.75**	**2,927.59**
Depreciation expense	135.80	2.34	67.15	-	5.59	14.30	225.18
Disposals	-	8.45	305.30	0.28	(8.58)	175.05	480.50
As at March 31, 2025	**2,170.23**	**48.03**	**437.85**	**1.82**	**14.35**	**0.00**	**2,672.28**
Depreciation expense	58.51	2.15	39.50	0.14	11.37	**3.75**	115.41
Disposals	253.76		90.47	-	7.20	**-**	351.43
Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.39
As at March 31, 2026	**1,974.98**	**50.18**	**386.88**	**1.95**	**18.52**	**3.75**	**2,452.64**
Net carrying value							
As at March 31, 2025	**152.40**	**3.26**	**125.94**	**(0.00)**	**21.12**	**(0.00)**	**302.71**
As at March 31, 2026	**129.47**	**4.31**	**100.31**	**0.60**	**30.75**	**42.61**	**291.65**

(i) For details regarding charge on property, plant and equipment- refer note 12.
(ii) For details regarding contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment- refer note 31.
(iii) Adjustment - Property, plant and equipment includes assets with a net carrying amount of INR 16.34 million which are deployed at franchisee operated non-transacting ATMs as at the reporting date. Considering the uncertainty associated with the recoverability of these assets, the Company has recognised a provision which is set off from net book value.

(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

3.2 Right of use assets

Particulars	Office lease	Total
Gross carrying value		
As at April 1, 2024	**283.53**	**283.53**
Additions	104.42	104.42
Disposals	387.95	387.95
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**
Additions	167.49	167.49
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**167.49**	**167.49**
Accumulated amortization		
As at April 1, 2024	**168.57**	**168.57**
Amortisation expense	13.08	13.08
Disposals	181.65	181.65
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**
Amortisation expense	42.93	42.93
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**42.93**	**42.93**
Net carrying value		
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**
As at March 31, 2026	**124.56**	**124.56**

Note:
(i) The aggregate depreciation expense on Rignt to use assets is included under depreciation and amortization expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss (refer note 22).
(ii) All lease deeds are held in the name of the Company.
(iii) The Company has considered Incremental Borrowing Rate (IBR) of 9% per annum which is based on the existing borrowing rate of the Company.
(iv) The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is presented at note 29.

3.3 Capital work-in-progress

Particulars	Capital work-in- progress
Gross carrying value	
As at April 1, 2024	**11.50**
Purchase	2.31
Transfers to property, plant and equipment	-
As at March 31, 2025	**13.81**
Additions	142.48
Transfers to property, plant and equipment	(120.81)
As at March 31, 2026	**35.48**

Capital work-in-progress (CWIP) ageing schedule:

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at March 31, 2026	13.81	-	-	-	**13.81**
As at March 31, 2025	35.48	-	-	-	**35.48**

i) There are no projects as on each reporting period end where activity has been suspended.
ii) As on the date of the balance sheet, there are no capital work-in-progress projects whose completion is overdue or has exceeded the cost compared to its original plan.

iii) For details regarding charge on property, plant and equipment- refer note 12.

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(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

3.4 Intangible assets

Particulars	Software	Total
Gross carrying value		
As at April 1, 2024	**14.44**	**14.44**
Additions	0.65	0.65
Disposals	0.57	0.57
As at March 31, 2025	**14.52**	**14.52**
Additions	40.36	40.36
Disposals		
As at March 31, 2026	**54.88**	**54.88**
Accumulated amortization		
As at April 1, 2024	**14.33**	**14.33**
Amortisation expense	0.04	0.04
Disposals	0.57	0.57
As at March 31, 2025	**13.80**	**13.80**
Amortisation expense	2.75	2.75
Disposals		
As at March 31, 2026	**16.55**	**16.55**
Net carrying value		
As at March 31, 2025	**0.72**	**0.72**
As at March 31, 2026	**38.33**	**38.33**

i) For details regarding charge on property, plant and equipment- refer note 12.

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(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

4 Other financial assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
A. Non-current		
Unsecured security deposits		
Considered good (refer note (i))	1,547.03	4.94
Considered doubtful	-	1.11
	1,547.03	**6.05**
Less: Allowance for doubtful security deposits	-	(1.11)
Total (A)	**1,547.03**	**4.94**
B. Current		
Unsecured advance to vendor and contractors		
Considered good	154.70	128.44
Considered doubtful (refer note (ii))	65.55	35.71
	220.25	**164.15**
Less: Allowance for doubtful advances	(65.55)	(35.71)
Total (B)	**154.70**	**128.44**
Total (A+B)	**1,701.73**	**133.38**

(i) Break-up of unsecured security deposits

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Unsecured security deposits-other than related parties	20.83	6.05
Unsecured security deposits- related parties (refer note 34)	1,526.20	-
	1,547.03	**6.05**

(ii) Advances include INR 65.5 (March 31, 2025 INR 35.71) paid to franchisees without any corresponding deposits. A corresponding provision has been recognised against such advances.

5 Other assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
A. Non-current		
Capital advances	6.51	200.91
Others		
Prepaid expenses	162.88	-
Amount paid under protest	8.75	6.17
Total (A)	**178.14**	**207.08**
B. Current		
Advances other than capital advances		
Payment to vendors for supply of goods and services	66.45	2.48
Others		
Prepaid expenses	195.41	50.05
Advances to employees	0.33	0.21
Taxes recoverable		
Considered good	259.42	186.45
Doubtful advances	-	7.31
	521.61	**246.50**
Less : Provision for doubtful advances - taxes	-	(7.31)
Other receivables - related parties (refer note 34)	95.07	0.12
Total (B)	**616.67**	**239.31**
Total (A+B)	**794.81**	**446.39**

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(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

7 Income tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Tax deducted at source	3.43	6.06
Total	**3.43**	**6.06**

8 Cash and bank balances

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance with banks in current accounts	200.52	717.13
Remittance in transit	29.66	20.09
Balances at Automated Teller Machine (ATM) (refer note (i) below)	855.27	663.58
Total	**1,085.45**	**1,400.80**

(i) Balances at ATM includes INR 233.73 (March 31, 2025: 157.04) representing cash held in franchisee operated ATMs which are non-transacting as at the reporting date. The Company holdes security deposits against the same and hence the balance are not impaired (refer note 14).

9 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents above

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Other bank balances		
Deposits with original maturity less than three months (refer note (i) below)	4.97	4.33
Deposits with original maturity over three months less 12 month (refer note (ii) below)	315.15	1,100.00
Total	**320.12**	**1,104.33**

(i) Bank deposits of INR 4.97 (March 31, 2025: INR 4.33) as deposits withheld towards legal matters.
(ii) Bank deposits of INR 315.15 (March 31, 2025: INR Nil) as deposits with bank under lien.

10 Trade receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Unsecured		
Considered good	0.60	0.59
Credit impaired	0.43	8.88
	1.03	**9.47**
Less: loss allowances	(0.43)	(8.88)
Total	**0.60**	**0.59**

Trade Receivables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Unbilled	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
		Not due	Less than 6 Months	6 months- 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	-	-	0.40	0.20	-	-	-	**0.60**
Undisputed trade receivables – considered doubtful	-	-	-	0.02	0.02	0.21	0.18	**0.43**
Disputed trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Disputed trade receivables – considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**

Trade Receivables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Unbilled	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
		Not due	Less than 6 Months	6 months- 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	0.57	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	**0.59**
Undisputed trade receivables – considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	0.21	0.87	7.80	**8.88**
Disputed trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Disputed trade receivables – considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**

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(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

11(a) Equity Share Capital

	Particulars	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
		Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
(1)	**Authorised share capital:**				
	Equity Shares of INR 10 each	1,50,00,00,000	15,000.00	1,50,00,00,000	15,000.00
	12% convertible preference shares of face value INR 10 each	1,10,00,00,000	11,000.00	1,10,00,00,000	11,000.00
	Total	**2,60,00,00,000**	**26,000.00**	**2,60,00,00,000**	**26,000.00**
(2)	**Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up:**				
	Equity shares of INR 10 each	1,25,70,91,784	12,570.92	1,23,70,91,784	12,370.92
	Total	**1,25,70,91,784**	**12,570.92**	**1,23,70,91,784**	**12,370.92**

(3) **Rights, preferences and restrictions attaching to each class of shares:**

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of INR 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is eligible for one vote per share held. Each holder of equity shares has a right to receive per share dividend declared by the Company. 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 of their shareholding.

(4) **Reconciliation of the equity shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:**

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	Number of shares	Number of shares
Equity shares issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
At the beginning of the year	1,23,70,91,784	1,23,70,91,784
Add: issued during the year	2,00,00,000	-
At the end of the year	**1,25,70,91,784**	**1,23,70,91,784**

(5) **Details of equity shares held by the promoters*:**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares of INR 10 each				
Transaction Solutions International (India) Private Limited	1,25,70,91,784	100%	1,23,70,91,784	100%
Total	**1,25,70,91,784**	**100%**	**1,23,70,91,784**	**100%**

* Promoters for the purpose of this disclosure means promoters as defined under Section 2(69) of Companies Act, 2013.

(6) **Details of equity shares held by the holding company:**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Number of shares	In %	Number of shares	In %
Equity shares of INR 10 each				
Transaction Solutions International (India) Private Limited	1,25,70,91,784	100%	1,23,70,91,784	100%
Total	**1,25,70,91,784**	**100%**	**1,23,70,91,784**	**100%**

(7) **Details of equity shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% equity shares in the company:**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Number of shares	In %	Number of shares	In %
Equity shares of INR 10 each				
Transaction Solutions International (India) Private Limited	1,25,70,91,784	100%	1,23,70,91,784	100%
Total	**1,25,70,91,784**	**100%**	**1,23,70,91,784**	**100%**

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(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

11(b) Other equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Securities premium		
Balance at the beginning of the year	4,549.08	4,549.08
Add: Securities premium received during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year (A)	**4,549.08**	**4,549.08**
Capital contribution from holding company		
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	549.64
Add: Derecognition of contribution from parent company	-	(549.64)
Balance at the end of the year (B)	**-**	**-**
Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(15,862.36)	(16,429.36)
Add: (loss)/profit during the period	(385.08)	17.36
Add: Transfer from contribution from parent company	-	549.64
Balance at the end of the year (C)	**(16,247.44)**	**(15,862.36)**
Re-measurement (loss) / gain on defined benefit plans		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(1.41)	(0.64)
Add: Other comprehensive income	0.18	(0.77)
Balance at the end of the year (D)	**(1.23)**	**(1.41)**
Total other equity (A+B+C+D)	**(11,699.59)**	**(11,314.69)**

Nature and purpose of reserves

(i) Securities premium

Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. This reserve will be utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

(ii) Retained earnings

Retained earnings are the profits/(loss) that the Company has earned/incurred till date.
Retained earnings is a free reserve available to the Company and eligible for distribution to shareholders, in case where it is having positive balance representing net earnings till date.

(iii) Re-measurement (loss) / gain on defined benefit plans

Re-measurement (loss) / gain on defined benefit plans represents other comprehensive income which will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent year.

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(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

12 Borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current		
Loans repayable on demand from bank (secured)	995.83	-
Total	**995.83**	**-**

12.1 The Company had obtained following overdraft loans from banks:-

Particulars	Month of loan disbursement	Loan amount	Interest
Overdraft facility with CSB Bank Limited	May 31, 2025	490.00	Rate of interest - 9.20% p.a linked to 1M MCLR (Current 1 M MCLR is 9.10%)
Overdraft facility with CSB Bank Limited	June 27, 2025	510.00	

12.2 The following are security and collateral of the Company's borrowings:

Bank Name	Charge on	Cash Margin
CSB Bank Limited	Exclusive charge on current assets and movable fixed assets {excluding assets exclusively charged to other lenders, if any.) This shall include minimum 1.1x cover by way of cash in ATMs & receivables under NPCI settlement.	30% cash margin in the form of lien marked Fixed deposits.

12.3 Covenants:

The Company is required to comply with various financial and non-financial covenants as part of its borrowing agreements with its lender. These covenants are monitored on a monthly, quarterly, or periodic basis and includes:

• All the cash flows shall be directly routed through the account maintained with CSB Bank on a one-bounce basis till the time CSB is a lender bank. However, once CSB becomes the Sponsor Bank, the entire cash flow shall be directly routed (i.e., without one bounce).

• Borrower shall direct the existing Sponsor Bank (i.e., Axis Bank) to set up standing instructions for transfer of cash flows in T+1 days to the account maintained with CSB Bank.

• In the case of merger of TSIPL and TCSPL in future, cash flows of all WLAs (White Label ATMs) of TCSPL shall be routed through the CSB Bank account (directly in case CSB is the Sponsor Bank or indirectly as mentioned in the above conditions).

• Borrower shall provide a CA certificate on an annual basis certifying the end use of OD limits.

• Borrower shall replace Axis Bank (or any other Sponsor Bank) with CSB Bank as Sponsor Bank within 90 days and shall close the current account with other banks within this timeline.

• CSB Bank's funds shall not be disbursed into current accounts of other lenders.

• CSB Bank limit can be used for the security deposit to be given to TSI as per the agreement between TSI and Findi India Limited. CSB Bank's limit shall remain valid during the tenure of this agreement and shall be terminated upon termination of the agreement. Borrower shall inform Bank in case of any termination instance of the agreement. Borrower shall initiate process of renewal of agreement 1 month before the expiry term of the agreement.

• Variations between provisional and audited accounts shall not be more than 10%.

During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company was not in compliance with certain non-financial covenants applicable to the overdraft facility availed from CSB Bank Limited. These breaches constitute an event of default as per the terms of the sanction letter. Consequently, upon the occurrence and continuance of such an event of default, the bank reserves the right to cancel the extended facility.

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(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

13 Lease liabilities^

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
A. Non-current		
Lease liability	74.87	-
Total (A)	**74.87**	**-**
B. Current		
Lease liability	57.99	-
Total (B)	**57.99**	**-**
Total (A+B)	**132.86**	**-**

^ Refer note 30 for detailed disclosure of lease

14 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
A. Non-Current		
Franchisee deposit	557.79	866.15
Contract liability	40.93	60.44
Total (A)	**598.72**	**926.59**
B. Current		
Franchisee deposit	1,213.59	869.80
Contract liability	62.49	83.85
Payable towards payment of purchase of capital goods		
Related party	49.04	
Others	25.35	7.25
Other payables	0.01	0.18
Total (B)	**1,350.48**	**961.08**
Total (A+B)	**1,949.20**	**1,887.67**

15 Other liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
A. Non-current		
Deferred income ^	21.39	
Total (A)	**21.39**	**-**
B. Current		
Employee benefit expenses payable	0.17	18.08
Advance from customer	-	0.02
Statutory dues		
Tax deducted at source payable	3.02	8.81
Goods and services tax payable	14.32	0.02
Other statutory dues	1.05	1.18
Deferred income ^	15.70	-
Total (B)	**34.26**	**28.11**
Total (A+B)	**55.65**	**28.11**

^ Deferred income is related to the non-refundable income received from the franchisee which is deferred over the period of franchisee agreement.

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(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

16 Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
A. Non-current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (refer note 26)	17.41	20.68
Compensatory absences (refer note 26)	0.35	-
Total (A)	**17.76**	**20.68**
B. Current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (refer note 26)	0.17	-
Compensatory absences (refer note 26)	0.01	-
Provision for litigation matter	1.00	1.00
Provision for others	40.00	-
Total (B)	**41.18**	**1.00**
Total (A+B)	**58.94**	**21.68**

17 Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade payable	-	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 34 for details of dues to micro and small	78.52	17.98
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises*	253.83	397.15
Total	**332.35**	**415.13**

* Includes dues to related party of INR Nil (previous year INR 19.00)

Trade payable ageing schedule as on March 31, 2026

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME	38.53	19.58	0.01	0.44	2.37	**60.93**
Others	129.49	68.34	12.92	8.64	20.16	**239.55**
Disputed dues - MSME	-	0.83	-	0.00	16.76	**17.59**
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	6.85	**6.85**

Trade payable ageing schedule as on March 31, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME	-	-	-	0.39	17.59	**17.98**
Others	229.04	142.95	3.02	2.57	12.70	**390.28**
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	6.86	-	**6.86**
						-

Note:
Trade Payables generally have a cerdit period of 30 to 60 days.

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(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

18 Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Revenue from operations		
Service fees*	850.44	1,189.52
Total	**850.44**	**1,189.52**

* Revenue is recognised at the point of time.

18.1 Trade and other receivables

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Trade receivables (refer note 10)	0.60	0.59
Total	**0.60**	**0.59**

19 Other income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Interest income on:		
Financial assets measured at amortised cost:		
Bank deposits	19.46	42.41
Security deposit	120.65	-
Income tax refund	0.31	0.37
Other non operating income:		
Provisions/ liabilities no longer required - written back	-	2.76
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	3.38	2.76
Other non - operating income	41.01	169.78
Net gain on sale of current investments	-	72.39
Gain on termination of right to use assets	-	56.02
Total	**184.81**	**346.48**

20 Employee benefit expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Salaries and wages	109.03	180.73
Gratuity expense (refer note 26)	4.16	4.07
Compensatory absences expense (refer note 26)	0.06	-
Contributions to provident and other funds	6.74	10.93
Staff welfare	2.36	4.11
Total	**122.35**	**199.84**

21 Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Interest costs		
Interest on working capital loans	73.65	3.00
Interest on lease liability	11.08	6.20
Interest on unwinding of franchise deposits	76.37	91.99
Interest on MSME	3.58	-
Other finance costs		
Amortisation of processing fees	18.49	1.72
Total	**183.17**	**102.91**

(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

22 Depreciation

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 3.1)	115.41	225.18
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 3.4)	2.75	0.04
Depreciation of right of use asset (refer note 3.2)	42.93	13.08
Total	**161.09**	**238.30**

23 Operating and other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Franchise commission^	292.21	450.50
Annual maintenance charges	136.67	167.13
ATM and site repair charges	75.75	78.69
Network cost	42.45	37.50
Site and warehouse rent expenses	30.26	(14.93)
Freight and cartage	33.02	67.52
Services rendered by agencies	46.39	74.80
Commission to agency	3.92	5.42
Rates and taxes	5.51	2.95
Insurance	7.06	2.50
Travelling expenses	12.21	10.32
Legal and professional charges	19.71	16.50
Payment to auditors (refer note 23.1)	3.13	2.94
Amortisation of prepaid expenses	133.01	-
Allowances for doubtful advances	21.37	(16.11)
Allowances for fixed assets	16.39	-
Office rent	15.65	30.38
Cash management fee	16.34	22.80
Consumables	0.63	0.89
Write off or sale of property , plant and equipment and intangible assets	0.00	0.01
Bad debt written off	0.00	112.21
Electricity expenses	-	(25.70)
Cash in transit (CIT) and first line management (FLM) cash replenishment agency (CRA) charges	-	(36.54)
Cash handling losses	-	(6.76)
Caretaker charges	-	(2.47)
Advertising and business promotion	-	0.13
Allowance for credit loss on financial assets	-	(13.24)
Other Expenses	42.04	10.17
Total (A+B)	**953.72**	**977.59**

^ Adjustment on account of amortization of time value benefit on long term deposits received from the franchise deposits amounting (INR 76.37) (March 31, 2025: (INR 91.55)).

23.1 Payment to auditors

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
For audit	3.00	2.58
For other services	0.13	0.33
For reimbursement of expenses	-	0.03
Total	**3.13**	**2.94**

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(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

24 Deferred taxes

The Company has restricted recognition of deferred tax assets resulting from the carry forward tax losses and other timing differences to the extent of deferred tax liabilities, as the Company has accumulated tax losses and the deferred tax recognition conditions prescribed by Ind AS are not met.

25 Unrecognised deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits for which no deferred tax assets have been recognised are attributable to the following:		
a. Business loss	-	-
b. Unabsorbed depreciation	7,361.20	7,340.02
Total	**7,361.20**	**7,340.02**

The carried forward losses will expire as below:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
a. Business losses	-	-
b. Unabsorbed depreciation	Unlimited	Unlimited

26 Employee Benefits

(i) Defined contribution plan (provident fund)

The Company makes contribution towards provident fund under a defined contribution retirement benefit plan for employees. The provident fund is administered by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner. Under this scheme, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll cost to fund the benefits.

Provident fund contributions March 31, 2026: INR 5.39 (March 31, 2025: INR 10.93) have been charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss under contributions to provident and other funds.

(ii) Defined benefit plan (gratuity)

The plan provides for lump sum payments to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment of an amount equivalent to 15 days salary for each completed year of service or part thereof in excess of six months. Vesting occurs upon completion of five years of service. The cost of providing benefits for defined benefit schemes is determined using the Projected Unit Credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each Balance Sheet date.

These plans typically expose the Company to actuarial risk such as interest rate risk and salary risk.

Interest rate risk	The defined benefit obligation calculated uses a discount rate based on government bonds. If bond yields fall, the defined benefit obligation will tend to increase.
Salary risk	Higher than expected increases in salary will increase the defined benefit obligation.

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Principal actuarial assumptions		
Discount rate	7.25%	6.75%
Salary escalation rate	7.00%	7.00%
Withdrawal rate		
Less than 5 years	15.00%	15.00%
5 years and more	8.00%	8.00%

The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Government of India securities as at the Balance Sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations.
The estimates of future compensation cost considered in the actuarial valuation take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.

Amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in respect of these defined benefit plans are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Expenses recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current service cost	1.85	2.35
Interest cost	1.40	1.72
Past service cost	0.91	-
Components of defined benefit costs recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**4.16**	**4.07**
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability		
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from defined benefit obligation assumption changes	(1.78)	(3.67)
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from the changes in experience adjustments	1.16	(5.24)
Components of defined benefit costs recognized in other comprehensive income	**(0.62)**	**(8.91)**

The details in respect of the unfunded amounts recognized in the balance sheet for these defined benefit schemes are as under:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
l. Amount recognized in the balance sheet		
Non-current liability	17.41	20.68
Current liability	0.17	-
Net liability in the balance sheet	**17.58**	**20.68**
ll. Change in the defined benefit obligation		
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	(20.68)	(25.52)
Current service cost	(1.85)	(2.35)
Interest cost	(1.40)	(1.72)
Past service cost	(0.91)	-
Amount recognized in other comprehensive income	0.62	5.24
Benefits paid	6.63	3.67
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	**(17.58)**	**(20.68)**

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

On November 21, 2025, the Government of India notified provisions of 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, ('Labour Codes') which consolidate twenty-nine existing labour laws into a unified framework governing employee benefits during employment and post-employment. The Company evaluated the impact of the notified Labour Codes on its employee compensation structure and employee benefit obligations. The Company has considered restructured compensation of its employees with effect from April 1, 2026, and assessed the impact of the changes, consistent with the Labour Codes, draft rules and FAQs. Owing to the Company's employee strength, the overall financial impact of these changes is not significant. Consequently, during the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company recognized a one-time past service cost of ₹0.91 million towards gratuity and compensated absences arising from the reassessment of employee benefit obligations. The amount has been included under Employee Benefits Expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company continues to monitor the notification of rules and other regulatory clarifications relating to the Labour Codes and will assess the impact of any future developments, if any, in subsequent reporting periods.

iii. Leave plan and compensated absences
During the financial year ended March 31, 2026, the Company adopted a new leave encashment policy for its employees. Pursuant to the adoption of the policy, the Company recognized a provision for leave encashment amounting to INR 0.35 based on an actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary in accordance with the requirements of IND AS 19 - Employee Benefits. The corresponding expense of INR 0.49 has been recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026.
In the previous financial year March 31, 2025, the Company revised its leave policy, resulting in the reversal of previously recognized liabilities pertaining to the leave plan and compensated absences. Consequently, an amount of INR 5.72 Mn has been derecognized from the employee benefit obligations, with a corresponding impact reflected in the statement of profit and loss under "employee benefits expense".
Financial year 2024-25, the Company revised its leave policy, resulting in the reversal of previously recognized liabilities pertaining to the Leave Plan and compensated absences. Consequently, an amount of 5.72 INR Mn has been derecognized from the employee benefit obligations, with a corresponding impact reflected in the Statement of Profit and Loss under "employee benefits expense"

iv. Share based payment
In the previous financial year, the Company transferred INR Mn 549.64 from the Share-Based Payment Reserve (Group Company) to Retained Earnings. This transfer was made following a change in the holding company structure, resulting in the derecognition of the reserve related to equity-settled share-based payments granted by the former previous holding company.

27 Earnings per share (EPS)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Net (loss)/ profit after tax attributable to the equity shareholders (A)	(385.08)	17.36
Number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year	1,25,70,91,784	1,23,70,91,784
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year (B)	1,20,40,20,776	1,23,70,91,784
Basic and diluted earnings per share (equity share of `INR 10 each)	(0.32)	0.01

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025. For the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, the Company has no dilutive securities.

28 Segment reporting
The Board of Directors of the Company has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") in accordance with Ind AS 108 - Operating Segments. The CODM reviews the Company's financial information as a single operating segment, being the deployment and operation of White Label ATMs under a franchise model and the provision of related services, for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of performance. Accordingly, the Company has a single reportable segment as defined under Ind AS 108. The Company operates only in India and, therefore, no geographical segment disclosures are required.

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(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

29 Financial instruments disclosure

a)

Particulars	Fair-value hierarchy	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Financial assets			
- Cash and cash equivalents	Level - 2	1,085.45	1,400.80
- Other bank balances	Level - 2	320.12	1,104.33
- Trade receivables	Level - 2	0.60	0.59
- Other financial assets	Level - 2	1,701.73	133.38
Total financial assets (fair value)		**3,107.90**	**2,639.10**
Financial liabilities			
- Borrowings	Level - 2	995.83	-
- Lease liabilities	Level - 2	132.86	-
- Other financial liabilities	Level - 2	1,949.20	1,887.67
- Trade payables	Level - 2	332.35	415.13
Total financial liabilities (fair value)		**3,410.24**	**2,302.80**

Note: Fiancial assets and liabilities of company are measured at amortised cost.

b) The following methods / assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

i) The carrying value of bank deposits, trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, trade payables, short-term borrowings, lease liabilities (current), security deposits and franchise deposits (current) measured at amortised cost approximate their fair value due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.
ii) The fair value of non-current financial assets (security deposits) and financial liabilities (franchise deposits (non-current)) measured are determined by discounting future cash flows using current rates of instruments with similar terms and credit risk.
iii) During the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfer into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements.

Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and maintain an optimal capital structure.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the following gearing ratio:
Borrowings divided by total equity (as shown in the balance sheet). The gearing ratios were as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Net borrowings	995.83	-
Total equity	871.33	1,056.23
Net debt to equity ratio	1.14	-

Financial risk management objectives and policies
The Company's management monitors and manages key financial risk relating to the operations of the Company by analysing exposures by degree & magnitude of risk. The risks include credit risk and liquidity risk.
The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

i) Credit risk management
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 resulting in a financial loss to the Company. Credit risk arises principally from trade receivables, loans, security deposits, cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks.
Credit risk management considers available reasonable and supportive forward-looking information including indicators like external credit rating (as far as available), macroeconomic information (such as regulatory changes, government directives, market interest rate).
Trade receivables
Trade receivables are typically unsecured and arise from revenue from White Label ATM business.
There is limited credit risk exposure as the Company's customer base consists of banks, however, settlement is through National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI).
Cash and cash equivalents
The Company maintains its cash and cash equivalents with reputed banks. The credit risk on these instruments is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies.
Security deposits
The Company monitors the credit rating of the counterparties on regular basis. These instruments carry very minimal credit risk based on the financial position of parties and Company's historical experience of dealing with the parties.

(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

ii) Liquidity risk management

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’s approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company’s reputation.

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

Maturities of financial liabilities

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company’s financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments: The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to pay.

Contractual undiscounted future cash flows of financial liabilities

Particulars	1 year or less	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
March 31, 2026				
- Borrowings*	995.83	-	-	995.83
- Lease liabilities	57.99	89.73	-	147.72
- Other financial liabilities	1,350.48	598.72		1,949.20
- Trade payables	332.35	-	-	332.35
	2,736.65	**688.45**	**-**	**3,425.10**
March 31, 2025				
- Other financial liabilities	961.08	926.59		1,887.67
- Trade payables	415.13	-	-	415.13
	1,376.21	**926.59**	**-**	**2,302.80**

* The Company expects to repay this within next 12 months.

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30 Leases

The Company has lease arrangements for office premises. The lease term for office are up to 3-4 years, with renewal option available, subject to mutual agreement between the parties.
For accounting purposes under Ind AS 116 - Leases, the lease term considered is the shorter of:
(a) The end date of the lease agreement, or
(b) The termination date of the related revenue-generating contract,
whichever is earlier, reflecting the Company's practical expectation of lease usage aligned with underlying business operations.

(i) The following is the movement in lease liabilities:

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at April 1, 2024	**169.89**
Additions	-
Finance cost accrued during the year	-
Payment of lease liabilities	-
Liabilities settled against leased assets terminated	(169.89)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	-
Additions	**167.49**
Finance cost accrued during the year	11.08
Payment of lease liabilities	(45.71)
Liabilities settled against leased assets terminated	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**132.86**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Depreciation on right-to-use assets	42.93	13.08
Interest on lease liabilities	11.08	6.20
	54.01	**19.28**

31 Contingent liabilities and commitments

(i) Contingent liabilities

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
a. Claims for taxes on income* (refer note i)	8.17	6.52
b. Claims for other taxes* (refer note ii)	231.12	150.76
c. Other claims (reference iii)	16.69	7.35

* If the above cases are against the Company, then the Company may be liable for interest exposure of INR 104.12 included in above figures on final settlement of the claims.
The Company has contested the claims with the relevant authorities and has preferred appeals which are pending. The Company believes these claims are not probable and would not result in outflow:
i. The Company has received Order u/s 201/201(A) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 on account of alleged non-deduction of taxes on year-end provisions.
ii. The Company has various claims from authorities for entry tax, value added tax and sales taxes related to various states on account of movement of ATM machines and related equipment's from one state to another.
iii. Other claims of INR 16.69 (March 31, 2025: INR 7.35) mainly pertain to routine suits for commercial disputes and claims from suppliers.

(ii) Capital commitments
Capital commitments as on March 31, 2026 are INR Mn 55.81 (March 31, 2025: INR 7.56)

32 Amounts due to micro and small enterprises under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 based on the information available with the Company:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
a) The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year.	40.27	17.98
b) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2016 (MSMED Act, 2016) along with the amounts of the payment made to supplier beyond the appointed day during the year.	-	-
c) The amount of interest due and payable for the year of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act, 2006.	1.49	-
d) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting year.	1.49	-
e) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23.	-	-

(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

33 Analytical ratios

S.No.	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2026			March 31, 2025			% Variance	Reason for Variance +/-25%
				Numerator	Denominator	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Ratio		
1	Net profit margin (%)	Net profit after tax	Revenue from operations	(385.08)	850.44	(45%)	17.36	1189.52	1.46%	(3,203%)	Refer note a
2	Debt equity ratio (in times)	Total debt	Shareholder's equity	995.83	871.33	114.29%	NA	NA	-	100%	Increase due to borrowings obtained during the year.
3	Debt service coverage ratio (in times)	Earnings available for debt service	Debt service	(40.82)	73.65	(55%)	NA	NA	-	100%	Increase due to borrowings obtained during the year.
4	Current ratio (in times)	Current assets	Current liabilities	2,180.97	2,812.09	0.78	2,879.53	1,405.30	2.05	(62%)	Refer note b
5	Inventory turnover ratio (in times)	Not Applicable (refer note b below)									
6	Trade receivables turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	850.44	0.60	1429.31	1,189.52	1.13	1057.14	35%	Increase due to reduction in average trade receivable.
7	Return on equity ratio (in %)	Porift/(Loss) for the year	Average equity	(385.08)	963.78	(40%)	17.36	1,047.93	1.66%	(2,512%)	Decrease due to decrease in profit for the year.
8	Trade payable turnover ratio (in times)	Other expenses	Average trade payable	915.96	373.74	2.45	894.74	684.83	1.31	88%	Refer note c
9	Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Working capital	850.44	(631.12)	(1.35)	1,189.52	1,474.22	0.81	(267%)	Decrease due to decline in revenue from operations and negative working capital.
10	Return on capital employed (in %)	Earning before interest and taxes (EBIT)	Capital employed (net worth + total debt)	(201.91)	1,584.07	(0.13)	120.27	2,003.47	0.06	(312%)	Decrease due to lower operating profitability, resulting in a negative EBIT, along with a decrease in capital employed.
11	Return on investment (in %)	Not Applicable (refer note c below)									

Notes:

a. The net profit margin turned negative during the year primarily due to a decline in revenue, increase in finance costs arising from borrowings obtained during the year, and increased provisions contractual liability, franchisee advances and fixed assets.

b. The current ratio declined during the year primarily due to the Company funding long term security deposit to TSI, working capital demand loan obtained during the year, redemption of fixed deposits, and utilisation of bank balances, resulting in a reduction in liquid current assets and an increase in current liabilities.

c. The trade payables turnover ratio increased during the year primarily due to an increase in operating and other expenses and a reduction in the average trade payables balance.

d. Inventory turnover ratio is not applicable as the Company does not have any inventory.

e. Return on investment is not applicable as the Company only has made short term investment in bank deposits to utilise the surplus funds.

(This space has been left intentionally blank)

(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

34 Related party disclosures

The Company's related parties primarily consists of its subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and other entities which includes the enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel and / or their Relatives. The Group routinely enters into transactions with these related parties in the ordinary course of business at market rates and terms. Transactions and balances between the Company, its subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries are eliminated on consolidation.
Disclosure as required by Ind AS 24 - "Related Party Disclosures" are as follows:

Names of the related parties and description of relationship:

Relationship	Name of related party
Ultimate holding company	Findi Limited (w.e.f. February 28, 2025)
	Tata Sons Private Limited (Upto February 28, 2025)
Controlling entity	Panatone Finvest Limited (Upto February 28, 2025)
Holding company	Transaction Solutions International (India) Private Limited (w.e.f. February 28, 2025)
	Tata Communications Limited (Upto February 28, 2025)
Fellow Subsidiaries*	Tata Communications Transformation Services Limited (Upto February 28, 2025)
	Tata Communications (Canada) Limited (Upto February 28, 2025)
	Tata Communications (Middle East) FZ-LLC (Upto February 28, 2025)
	BankIT Service Private Limited (w.e.f April 02, 2026)
Associate of Holding Company	STT Global Data Centers India Private Limited (Upto February 28, 2025)
Subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures of ultimate holding company/ controlling entity and their subsidiaries* ("Affiliates")	TRIL Infopark Limited (Upto February 28, 2025)
	Tata Consultancy Services Limited (Upto February 28, 2025)
	Tata Teleservices Limited (Upto February 28, 2025)
	Titan Company Limited (Upto February 28, 2025)
	Tata Teleservices (Maharashtra) Limited (Upto February 28, 2025)
	Nelco Limited (Upto February 28, 2025)
	Nelco Network Products Limited (Upto February 28, 2025)
	The Tata Power Company Limited (Upto February 28, 2025)
	The Motors Limited (Upto February 28, 2025)
	Tata AIA Life Insurance Company Limited (Upto February 28, 2025)
	Tata AIG General Insurance Company Limited (Upto February 28, 2025)
	Tata Communications Employee's' Gratuity Fund Trust (Upto February 28, 2025)
	Tata Communications Transformation Services Limited (Upto February 28, 2025)
	Employees Gratuity Trust (Upto February 28, 2025)
Others	Peoplestrong Technologies Private Limited (Upto February 28, 2025)
	Hemant Sahai Associates (Upto February 28, 2025)**
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	
Director	Sanjiv Patel (Upto February 28, 2025)
Director	Abhay Lahothy (Upto February 28, 2025)
Company Secretary	Ridhi Sanjiv Sood (Upto February 28, 2025)
Company Secretary	Mrunal Brahmabhatt (Upto February 28, 2025)
Director	Nicholas John Smedley (w.e.f February 28, 2025)
Managing Director	Deepak Verma (w.e.f February 28, 2025)
Company Secretary	Komal Charnalia (w.e.f February 16, 2026)
Company Secretary	Pooja Agarwal (Upto February 13, 2026)
Director	Pragya Ohri (w.e.f February 28, 2025)

*Where transactions have taken place / there are balances

(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Transactions with KMP and related parties:

Nature of transactions	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
i Revenue from operations		
Titan Company Limited	-	0.11
ii Other Income		
Business support services		
Tata Communications Limited	-	11.20
Bankit Service Private limited	5.49	-
iii Operating and other expenses		
Network cost		
Tata Communications Limited	-	4.37
Novamesh Limited	-	1.29
STT Global Data Centres India Private Limited	-	8.10
Tata Teleservices Limited	-	-
Tata Teleservices (Maharashtra) Limited	-	-
Nelco Limited	-	7.53
Nelco Network Products Limited	-	(0.13)
Rent on hired building		
Tata Communications Limited	-	21.61
Transaction Solutions International (India) Private Limited	15.80	7.90
Interest on lease liabilities		
Tata Communications Limited	-	3.98
Services rendered by agencies		
Tata Communications Limited	-	17.93
Tata Communications Transformation Services Limited	-	0.98
Warehouse / Site rent charges		
Tata Consultancy Services Limited	-	(0.01)
Transaction Solutions International (India) Private Limited	19.40	-
Telephone expenses		
Tata Teleservices Limited	-	0.05
Tata Teleservices (Maharashtra) Limited	-	0.30
AMCs and Repairs & Maintenance		
Nelco Limited	-	-0.88
Nelco Network Products Limited	-	7.59
Tata Communications (America) Inc	-	0.33
Transaction Solutions International (India) Private Limited	6.10	9.41
Brand Equity Promotion Expenses		
Tata Sons Private Limited	-	2.79
Other expenses		
Tata AIA Life Insurance Company Limited	-	0.30
Tata AIG General Insurance Co Limited	-	0.63
Transaction Solutions International (India) Private Limited	25.54	-
Capital Contribution		
Transaction Solutions International (India) Private Limited	200.00	-
Assets - transfer in / (out)		
Nelco Network Products Limited	-	15.57
Transaction Solutions International (India) Private Limited	2.27	-
Security deposit paid		
Transaction Solutions International (India) Private Limited	1,844.00	-

(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Nature of transactions	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Security deposit received		
Bankit Service Private Limited	5.60	-
Payment made by us on behalf of group Company		
Transaction Solution India Private Limited	180.00	-
Remuneration paid to KMP		
Remuneration paid to KMP	1.80	-

Outstanding balances with related parties:

Nature of transactions	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
(i) Trade and other payables		
Transaction Solutions International (India) Private Limited	-	19.00
Tata Communications Limited	-	30.45
STT Global Data Centres India Private Limited	-	0.01
Novamesh Limited	-	0.50
Tata Communications (Middle East) FZ-LLC	-	0.00
Tata Communications (America) Inc	-	0.34
Tata Consultancy Services Limited	-	0.14
Tata Teleservices Limited	-	0.10
Tata Teleservices (Maharashtra) Limited	-	0.08
Nelco Limited	-	2.71
Nelco Network Products Limited	-	8.32
Tata Communications Employee's' Gratuity Fund Trust	-	3.15
TCTSL Employees Gratuity Trust	-	0.29
Tata Sons Private Limited	-	2.79
Tata AIA Life Insurance Company	-	0.06
(ii) **Other financials liabilities**		
Nelco Limited	-	0.02
Nelco Network Products Limited	-	2.39
BankIT Service Private Limited	5.60	-
Transaction Solutions International (India) Private Limited	49.04	-
(iii) Other financial Asset		
Transaction Solutions International (India) Private Limited	1,526.20	
(iv) Trade Receivables		
Titan Company Limited	-	0.08
(v) Other assets		
Tata Communications Limited	-	0.34
Novamesh Limited	-	0.12
STT Global Data Centres India Private Limited	-	0.94
Nelco Limited	-	0.69
Nelco Network Products Limited	-	0.41
Tata Consultancy Services Limited *	-	0.00
Tata AIA Life Insurance Company Limited	-	0.05
Tata AIG General Insurance Company Limited	-	0.37
Transaction Solutions International (India) Private Limited	398.58	
Bankit Service Private Limited	2.07	

* '0 respresents amount is below the rounding off norm adopted by the company.

(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

35 Non compliance of maintenance of books of accounts:

35.1 **Non availability of books of accounts:**
The Company was using the erstwhile Tata Group's enterprise resource planning ("ERP") system for maintaining its books of account up to May 31, 2025. The Company migrated to an accounting software from June 1, 2025. For the purpose closing the financial statements for year ending March 31, 2026, the company was able to create accounting records for the period April 01, 2025 to May 31, 2025. However the company does not have access to books of accounts prior to April 01, 2025.

35.2 **Non maintenance of audit trail:**
Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) vide its notification number G.S.R. 206(E) dated March 24, 2021 (amended from time to time) in reference to the proviso to Rule 3 (1) of the Companies (Accounts) Amendment Rules, 2021, introduced the requirement of only using such accounting software w.e.f April 01, 2023 which has a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in the books of account along with the date when such changes were made and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled. The Institute of Chartered Accounts of India (“ICAI”) issued an “Implementation guide on reporting on audit trail under rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (Revised 2024 edition)” in February 2024 relating to feature of recording audit trail.
The company did not maintain audit trail for books of accounts prior to June 01, 2025 and unable to comment if audit trail tempered with prior to June 01, 2025.

35.3 **Non maintenance of backups:**
As per MCA notification dated 05 August 2022, the central government has notified the Companies (Accounts) Fourth Amendment Rules, 2022. As per the amended rules, the Companies are required to maintain back-up of the books of account and other relevant books and paper in electronic mode that should be accessible in India at all the time. Also, the companies are required to create backup of accounts on servers physically located in India on a daily basis. The management has maintained proper books of account and the backup is kept on a daily basis of such of books of accounts maintained in electronic mode in a server physically located in India from June 01, 2025, prior to which backup is not available.

36 Subsequent events:
There are no subsequent events between the year ended March 31, 2026 and signing of financial statements as on June 30, 2026 which have material impact on the financials of the company.

37 Other Statutory Information:
1) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property under the Benami Transaction (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
2) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies (ROC) beyond the statutory period.
3) The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.
4) 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,
b) provide any guarantee, security, or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.
5) 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,
b) provide any guarantee, security, or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.
6) The Company does not have any such transaction which are not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.The company does not have any previous unrecorded income.
7) 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.
8) The Company have transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

Name of struck off Company	Nature of transaction with struck- off Company	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Robopay Technology Private Limited	Advance Receivable (net)	1.08	1.08

9) There has been no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
10) The Company is not declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

38 Previous year's figures have been reclassified/regrouped, wherever considered necessary, to conform to the current year's presentation.

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Findi India Limited (formerly known as Tata Communications Payment Solutions Limited)

DEEPAK VERMA Digitally signed by DEEPAK VERMA Date: 2026.06.30 17:37:05 +05'30'

Deepak Verma
Managing Director
DIN: 08546990

NICHOLAS JOHN SMEDLEY Digitally signed by NICHOLAS JOHN SMEDLEY Date: 2026.06.30 17:38:51 +05'30'

Nicholas John Smedley
Director
DIN: 09362851

Komal Charnalia Digitally signed by Komal Charnalia Date: 2026.06.30 17:43:59 +05'30'

Komal Charnalia
Company Secretary
Membership No: A49396

ASHWANI SACHDEVA Digitally signed by ASHWANI SACHDEVA Date: 2026.06.30 17:42:20 +05'30'

Ashwani Sachdeva
Chief Financial Officer