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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Metasofttech Solutions LLC

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Metasofttech Solutions LLC ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2026, and statement of profit and loss, statement of changes in member's equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information 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 gives a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, and profit, changes in member's equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Basis of Accounting and Restriction on Distribution and Use

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2(a) to the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statements have been prepared for management use and for the group auditors (Walker Chandiok & Co LLP) of Mastek Limited (ultimate holding company) for the consolidation of the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2026. As a result, the financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose.

Our report is intended solely for the information and use of Metasofttech Solutions, LLC and group auditors of the ultimate holding company in relation to the audit of the financial statements of the ultimate holding company, and accordingly, should not be distributed to or referred to or used by any other parties other than these specified parties. BDO India Services Private Limited shall not be liable to the Company or to any other concerned for any claims, liabilities or expenses relating to this assignment. Accordingly, we do not accept or assume any liability or any duty of care for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come without our prior consent in writing.
Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) 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.

We give in "Annexure A" a detailed description of Auditor's responsibilities for Audit of the financial statements.

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Place: Mumbai
Date: April 16, 2026

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF METASOFTTECH SOLUTIONS LLC

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

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

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

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

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

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

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Place: Mumbai
Date: April 16, 2026

METASOFTTECH SOLUTIONS LLC
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2026

(USD in '000)

	Note	As at	
		March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment, net	3(a)	6	46
Capital work in progress		3	-
Right-of-use assets	3(b)	41	543
Deferred tax assets (net)	22(b)	112	206
Income tax assets (net)		-	2
Total non-current assets		162	797
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Loans and advance	4	19,008	12,993
Trade receivables (net)	5	5,803	6,922
Cash and cash equivalents	6	2,758	1,496
Other financial assets	7	15	15
Contract assets (net)	8	1,861	3,963
Other current assets	9	7	131
Total current assets		29,452	25,520
Total Assets		**29,614**	**26,317**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Member's contribution	10	18,137	18,137
Other equity	11	(1,273)	(3,805)
Total equity		**16,864**	**14,332**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	12	-	48
Other financial liabilities	14	34	34
Total non-current liabilities		**34**	**82**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	12	48	562
Trade and other payables	13	10,697	9,707
Other financial liabilities	14	945	1,368
Other current liabilities	15	248	266
Current tax liabilities (net)		778	-
Total current liabilities		**12,716**	**11,903**
Total Liabilities		**12,750**	**11,985**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**29,614**	**26,317**

Summary of material accounting policies 2

The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Metasofttech Solutions LLC

Mayur Gajendragadkar
Authorised Signatory
Date: April 16, 2026

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

	Note	For the year ended	
		March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	16	28,881	36,255
Other income	17	1,254	1,700
Total Income (1)		**30,135**	**37,955**
EXPENSES			
Employee benefits expenses	18	10,507	17,726
Finance costs	19	21	47
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	20	542	580
Other expenses	21	15,666	18,619
Total expenses (2)		**26,736**	**36,972**
Profit before exceptional items & tax (3 =1-2)		**3,399**	**983**
Exceptional items - gain (net) (4)			
Expected credit loss		-	35
Profit before tax (3 = 1-2)		**3,399**	**948**
Tax expense/ (credit)			
Current tax	22(a)	773	-
Deferred tax	22(b)	94	17
Total tax expense/(credit) (net) (4)		**867**	**17**
Net Profit for the year (5 = 3-4)		**2,532**	**931**
Summary of material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Metasofttech Sol

Mayur Gajendragadkar
Authorised Signatory
Date: April 16, 2026

METASOFTTECH SOLUTIONS LLC
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net profit before tax for the period	3,399	948
Adjustments:		
Interest income	(790)	(592)
Employee stock compensation	56	89
Finance cost	21	47
Rental income	(413)	(402)
Provision for Doubtful debt	50	(705)
Depreciation and amortisation	542	580
	2,865	**(35)**
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
(Increase)/Decrease in trade and other receivables	1,069	1
Increase in other assets	124	10
Increase in other financial assets & contract assets	2,102	(1,658)
Increase/(Decrease) in other financial liabilities	(423)	898
Increase in trade and other payables, other liabilities and provisions	913	2,478
Cash generated in operating activities before taxes	6,650	1,694
Income taxes paid, net	7	(3)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**6,657**	**1,691**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Rental income	413	402
Net cash generated from investing activities	**413**	**402**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Loan given to related party	(5,750)	(5,025)
Repayment of loan by related party	500	1,955
Payment of lease liabilities	(577)	(577)
Interest Income	25	-
Finance costs	(6)	(6)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(5,808)**	**(3,653)**
Net Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the year	1,262	(1,560)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,496	3,056
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**2,758**	**1,496**

The above Statement of Cash Flow has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Ind AS - 7 on Statement of Cash Flows

This is the Statement of Cash Flow referred to in our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Metasofttech Solutions LLC

Mayur Gajendragadkar
Authorised Signatory
Date: April 16, 2026

METASOFTTECH SOLUTIONS LLC
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN MEMBER'S EQUITY AT MARCH 31, 2026

(USD in lakhs)

Particulars	Member's Contribution	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance as at April 1, 2025	**18,137**	**(3,805)**	**14,332**
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	**2,532**	2,532
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**18,137**	**(1,273)**	**16,864**
Balance as at April 1, 2024	**18,137**	**(4,736)**	**13,401**
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	931	931
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**18,137**	**(3,805)**	**14,332**

The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Metasofttech Solutions LLC

Mayur Gajendragadkar
Authorised Signatory
Date: April 16, 2026

1 **Company Overview**

Metasofttech Solutions LLC ("the Company") is domiciled in United State of America. Its registered office is situated at 2195 W Chandler Blvd #100 Chandler, AZ 85224. The Company is the provider of vertically-focused enterprise technology solutions in North American region.

2 **Basis of preparation and presentation**

a. Basis of Preparation & Statement of Compliance

These Financial Statements below have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind As) notified under Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015(as amended from time to time). The Financial statements are prepared under the assumption that the Company operates on a going concern basis.

These financial statements have been prepared for the management use and for the group auditors (Walker Chandiok & Co. LLP) of Mastek Limited (ultimate holding company) for the consolidation of the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2026.

These financial statements correspond to the classification provisions contained in Ind As 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements". Accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements except where a remission to an existing accounting standard required a change in the accounting policy hereto in use. The financial statements comprise the Balance Sheet as of March 31, 2026; the Statement of Profit and loss; the Statement of Changes in Member's Equity; and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2026.

All amounts included in the financial statements are reported by rounding off to the nearest one thousand US dollar (in USD '000) for the purpose of group reporting and "0" denotes amount less than five hundred US dollar.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and on a historical cost convention., except for the following material items that have been measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind As:
i. Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value

b. Use of estimate and judgement

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind As requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a periodic basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

i) *Revenue Recognition:* The Company applies the percentage of completion method in accounting for its fixed price contracts. Use of the percentage of completion method requires the Company to estimate the efforts or costs expended to date as a proportion of the total efforts or costs to be expended. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected contract estimates at the reporting date.

ii) *Income taxes:* Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including the amount expected to be paid or recovered in connection with uncertain tax positions.

iii) *Property, plant and equipment:* Property, plant and equipment represent the asset base of the Company. The change in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an assets expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of the Company's assets are determined by the management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology.

iv) *Expected credit losses on financial assets* : The impairment provisions of financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected timing of collection. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history of collections, customer's credit-worthiness, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

v) *Deferred taxes:* Deferred tax is recorded on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts, at the rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable profits during the periods in which those temporary differences and tax loss carry forwards become deductible. The Company considers the expected reversal of deferred tax liabilities and projected future taxable income in making this assessment. The amount of the deferred tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry-forward period are reduced.

vi) *Provisions:* Provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event 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. Provisions (excluding compensated expenses) are not discounted to their present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

(vii) *Leases:* Ind As 116 requires the lessee to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.
The Company has a lease contract for office building that include extension and termination options. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased asset).

When it is reasonably certain to exercise extension option and not to exercise termination option, the Company includes such extended term and ignore termination option in determination of lease term.
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 Company has taken indicative rates from its bankers and used them for Ind As 116 calculation purposes.

c. Summary of material accounting policies

(i) Functional and Presentation Currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which these entity operate (i.e. the “functional currency”). The financial statements are presented in USD dollar, which is the functional currency of the Company.

(ii) Financial instruments

A. Initial Recognition and Measurement

The Company recognises financial assets and liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognised at fair value on initial recognition, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and liabilities that are not at fair value through profit or loss are added to the fair value on initial recognition. Regular purchase and sale of financial assets are recognised on the trade date.

B. Subsequent Measurement

a. Financial Assets Carried at Amortised Cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset 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. Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less impairment losses, if any.

b. Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
There are no financial assets categorised at FVOCI for the current and previous years.

c. Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through profit or loss.

d. Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recognised in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

C. Derecognition of Financial Instruments

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual right to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset.
A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires.
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 recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(iii) Current versus non-current classification

1. An asset is considered as current when it is:
a. Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle, or
b. Held primarily for the purpose of trading, or
c. Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
d. Cash or cash equivalents unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

2. All other assets are classified as non-current.

3. Liability is considered as current when it is:
a. Expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle, or
b. Held primarily for the purpose of trading, or
c. Due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
d. There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

4. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

5. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

6. All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's operating cycle. Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

(iv) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. Costs directly attributable to acquisition are capitalized until the property, plant and equipment are ready for use, as intended by management.
An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised, is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is included in the Statement of Profit or Loss when the asset is derecognised.

The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives of assets are as follows:

Category	Useful Life
Computers	3 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years
Office Equipment	5 years
Leasehold Improvements	5 - 10 years or the primary period of lease whichever is less

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date. Depreciation on addition/ disposal is calculated pro-rata from the date of such addition/disposal.

(v) Leases

The company has applied Ind As 116 with effect from April 1 2021, using the modified retrospective approach.

As a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

a. Right of use assets
The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

b. Lease liabilities
At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. 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 in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

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.

As a lessor
Leases in which the company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

(vi) Provisions & Contingent Liabilities
Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. A disclosure for a contingent liability is made where there is a possible obligation that arises from past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from the past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Provisions are reviewed regularly and are adjusted where necessary to reflect the current best estimates of the obligation. Where the Company expects a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, only when such reimbursement is virtually certain.

(vii) Revenue Recognition
The Company derives revenue primarily from Information Technology services which includes IT Outsourcing services, support and maintenance services. The Company recognises revenue over time of period of contract on transfer of control of deliverables (solutions and services) to its customers in an amount reflecting the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled. To recognise revenues, Company applies the following five step approach: (1) identify the contract with a customer, (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract, (3) determine the transaction price, (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and (5) recognise revenues when a performance obligation is satisfied.
Company accounts for a contract when it has approval and commitment from all parties, the rights of the parties are identified, payment terms are identified, the contract has commercial substance and collectability of consideration is probable.

Fixed Price contracts related to Application development, consulting and other services are single performance obligation or a stand-ready performance obligation, which in either case is comprised of a series of distinct services that are substantially the same and have the same pattern of transfer to the customer (i.e. distinct days or months of service). Revenue is recognised in accordance with the method prescribed for measuring progress i.e. percentage of completion method. Percentage of completion is determined based on project costs incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated project costs required to complete the project. The cost expended (or input) method has been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. Revenues relating to time and material contracts are recognised as the related services are rendered.

Multiple element arrangements-
In contracts with multiple performance obligations, Company accounts for individual performance obligations separately if they are distinct by allocating the transaction price to each performance obligation based on its relative standalone selling price out of total consideration of the contract. Standalone selling price is determined utilizing observable prices to the extent available. If the standalone selling price for a performance obligation is not directly observable, Company uses expected cost plus margin approach.

IT support and maintenance-
Contracts related to maintenance and support services are either fixed price or time and material. In these contracts, the performance obligations are satisfied, and revenues are recognised, over time as the services are provided. Revenue from maintenance contracts is recognised rateably over the period of the contract because the Company transfers the control evenly by providing standard services.

The term of the maintenance contract is usually one year. Renewals of maintenance contracts create new performance obligations that are satisfied over the term with the revenues recognised rataebly over the term.

Contracts may include incentives, service level penalties and rewards. The Company includes an estimate of the amount it expects to receive for the total transaction price if it is probable that a significant reversal of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved.
Any modification or change in existing performance obligations is assessed whether the services added to the existing contracts are distinct or not. The distinct services are accounted for as a new contract and services which are not distinct are accounted for on a cumulative catch-up basis.

Trade Receivable, net is primarily comprised of billed and unbilled receivables (i.e. only the passage of time is required before payment is due) for which there exists an unconditional right to consideration, net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. A contract asset is a right to consideration that is conditional upon factors other than the passage of time. Contract assets primarily relate to unbilled amounts on fixed-price contracts utilizing the cost to cost method (POCM) of revenue recognition. Contract liabilities consist of advance payments and billings in excess of revenues recognised.
The difference between opening and closing balance of the contract assets and liabilities results from the timing differences between the performance obligations and customer payment.

Cost to fulfil the contracts- Recurring operating costs for contracts with customers are recognised as incurred. Revenue recognition excludes any government taxes but includes reimbursement of out of pocket expenses.

(viii) Income Tax
Tax expense recognised in statement of profit and loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax not recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.
Calculation of current tax is based on tax rates and tax laws applicable to the reporting period and for deferred tax with tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred income taxes are calculated using the liability method.
Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the underlying tax loss or deductible temporary difference will be utilised against future taxable income. This is assessed based on the Company’s forecast of future operating results, adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits on the use of any unused tax loss or credit.

(ix) Other Income
Other income comprises rent income, interest income on deposits and loan to related party. Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

(x) Finance expenses
Finance costs comprises interest cost on borrowings, gain or losses arising on re-measurement of financial assets at FVTPL, gains/ (losses) on translation or settlement of foreign currency borrowings and changes in fair value and gains/(losses) on settlement of related derivative instruments. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to a qualifying asset are recognised in the statement of profit and loss using the effective interest method.

(xi) Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents include balance with current bank accounts.

METASOFTTECH SOLUTIONS LLC
Summary of material accounting policies and notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026
(Amount in USD '000 unless otherwise stated)

3(a) Property, plant and equipment

	Gross Block (at cost)				Depreciation				Net Block	
	As at April 1, 2025	Additions	Disposal	As at March 31, 2026	As at April 1, 2025	For the year	Disposal	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Computers	368	-	(175)	193	324	40	(175)	189	4	44
Furniture and fixtures	210	-	(210)	-	210	-	(210)	-	-	-
Office equipment	18	-	-	18	16	-	-	16	2	2
Leasehold improvements	94	-	(94)	-	94	-	(94)	-	-	-
Total	**690**	**-**	**(479)**	**211**	**644**	**40**	**(479)**	**205**	**6**	**46**

3(b) Right-of-use assets

	Gross Block (at cost)				Depreciation				Net Block	
	As at April 1, 2025	Additions	Disposal	As at March 31, 2026	As at April 1, 2025	For the year	Disposal	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Building	2,553	-	-	2,553	2,010	502	-	2,512	41	543
Total	**2,553**	**-**	**-**	**2,553**	**2,010**	**502**	**-**	**2,512**	**41**	**543**

3(a) Property, plant and equipment

	Gross Block (at cost)				Depreciation				Net Block	
	As at April 1, 2024	Additions	Disposal	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 1, 2024	For the year	Disposal	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Computers	368	-	-	368	254	70	-	324	44	114
Furniture and fixtures	210	-	-	210	203	7	-	210	-	7
Office equipment	18	-	-	18	16	-	-	16	2	2
Leasehold improvements	94	-	-	94	93	1	-	94	-	1
Total	**690**	**-**	**-**	**690**	**566**	**78**	**-**	**644**	**46**	**124**

3(b) Right-of-use assets

	Gross Block (at cost)				Depreciation				Net Block	
	As at April 1, 2024	Additions	Disposal	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 1, 2024	For the year	Disposal	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Building	2,553	-	-	2,553	1,508	502	-	2,010	543	1,046
Total	**2,553**	**-**	**-**	**2,553**	**1,508**	**502**	**-**	**2,010**	**543**	**1,046**

METASOFTTECH SOLUTIONS LLC
Summary of material accounting policies and notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026
(Amount in USD '000 unless otherwise stated)

	As at	
4 Loans and advances	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Current		
Loan to related party (Refer Note 23)	19,008	12,993
	19,008	**12,993**

Note: Loan to related party are repayable in 12 month or repayment date whichever is later and carries interest in the range of 3% to 4% p.a.

	As at	
5 Trade receivables	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Trade Receivables (Unsecured, considered good)	5,806	6,957
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(3)	(35)
	5,803	**6,922**

Notes:
(i) Includes amount receivable from related party USD 1,790 as on March 31,2026 (March 31, 2025 USD 1,572)(refer note 23)
(ii) Refer note 27 for information on credit risk and market risk.

Trade receivable ageing schedule
As at March 31, 2026

		Outstanding for following periods from due date of transaction				
Particulars	**Current but not due**	**Less than 6 Months**	**6 Months to 1 year**	**1-2 Years**	**2-3 Years**	**More than 3 years**
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered Good	2,866	1,286	-	1,654	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**2,866**	**1,286**	**-**	**1,654**	**-**	**-**

As at March 31, 2025

		Outstanding for following periods from due date of transaction				
Particulars	**Current but not due**	**Less than 6 Months**	**6 Months to 1 year**	**1-2 Years**	**2-3 Years**	**More than 3 years**
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered Good	4,581	2,274	102	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**4,581**	**2,274**	**102**	**-**	**-**	**-**

	As at	
6 Cash and cash equivalents	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Balances with Banks	2,758	1,496
	2,758	**1,496**

* Refer note 27 for information on credit risk and market risk.

	As at	
7 Other financial assets	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Current		
Security deposits	15	15
	15	**15**

	As at	
8 Contract assets	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Unbilled revenue (Refer note 16)	1,978	3,998
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(117)	(35)
	1,861	**3,963**

* Refer note 27 for information on credit risk and market risk.

	As at	
9 Other current assets	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Prepaid expenses	5	55
Advance to suppliers	2	76
	7	**131**

(Amount in USD '000 unless otherwise stated)

	As at	
10 Equity share capital	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Mastek Inc.	18,137	18,137
	18,137	**18,137**

(a) Reconciliation of the number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year are as given below:

	As at	
Particulars	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Balance as at beginning of the year	18,100	18,100
Add : Amount contributed during the year	-	-
Balance as at the end of the year	**18,100**	**18,100**

(b) Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

	As at	
Name of the shareholder	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
	% of holding	**% of holding**
Mastek Inc.	100%	100%

	As at	
11 Other equity	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Retained earnings	(1,273)	(3,805)
	(1,273)	**(3,805)**

	As at	
12 Lease liability	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Lease liability - Non - Current (refer note 26)	-	48
Lease liability - Current (refer note 26)	48	562
	48	**610**

	As at	
13 Trade and other payables	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Trade and other payables *	10,697	9,707
	10,697	**9,707**

* Includes amount payable to related party USD 9,400 as on March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025 USD 8,490)(refer note 23)

Trade and other payables ageing schedule

Ageing Schedule as at March 31, 2026

Particulars	**Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction**				
	Less than 1 year	**1-2 Years**	**2-3 Years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Total outstanding dues of MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than MSME	3,136	7,511	50		10,697
Disputed dues of MSME	-	-		-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**3,136**	**7,511**	**50**	**-**	**10,697**

Ageing Schedule as at March 31, 2025

Particulars	**Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction**				
	Less than 1 year	**1-2 Years**	**2-3 Years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Total outstanding dues of MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than MSME	7,492	2,183	32	-	9,707
Disputed dues of MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**7,492**	**2,183**	**32**	**-**	**9,707**

	As at	
14 Other financial liabilities	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Non current		
Security deposit Payables-Sublease	34	34
Current		
Sales consideration distribution liability	469	469
Employee payables	476	899
	945	**1,368**

	As at	
15 Other current liabilities	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Payables to statutory authorities	145	163
Contract liability (Unearned revenue) (Refer note 16)	103	103
	248	**266**

METASOFTTECH SOLUTIONS LLC
Summary of material accounting policies and notes forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026
(Amount in USD '000 unless otherwise stated)

16 Revenue from operations	**For the year ended March 31, 2026**	**For the year ended March 31, 2025**
Sale of services		
Income from technology services and products	28,881	36,255
	28,881	**36,255**

Changes in Contract assets (unbilled revenue) are as follows:	**As at March 31, 2026**	**As at March 31, 2025**
Balance at the beginning of the year	**3,998**	**2,880**
Invoices raised that were included in the contract assets balance at the beginning of the year	(3,790)	(2,784)
Increase due to revenue recognised during the year, excluding amounts billed during the year	1,770	4,902
Balances written off	-	(1,000)
Balance at the end of the year	**1,978**	**3,998**

Changes in contract liability (unearned revenue) are as follows:	**As at March 31, 2026**	**As at March 31, 2025**
Balance at the beginning of the year	**103**	**103**
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year	-	(1)
Increase due to invoicing during the year, excluding amounts recognised as revenue during the year	-	1
Balance at the end of the year	**103**	**103**

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	**For the year ended March 31, 2025**
Timing of revenue recognition		
Transferred over time	18,863	22,759
Transferred at a point in time	10,018	13,496
	28,881	**36,255**

Remaining performance obligation

As of March 31, 2026, the aggregate amount of transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations, was USD 397 March 31, 2025 USD 100) of which approximately 100% (March 31, 2025 100%) is expected to be recognized as revenues within 1 years.

17 Other income	**For the year ended March 31, 2026**	**For the year ended March 31, 2025**
Interest income (refer note 23) *	790	592
Income from Sublease rent	413	402
Reversal of allowance for expected credit loss	-	705
Miscellaneous Income	51	1
	1,254	**1,700**

* Includes interest on loan to related party USD 765 as on March 31,2026 (March 31, 2025 USD 590) (refer note 23)

18 Employee benefits expenses	**For the year ended March 31, 2026**	**For the year ended March 31, 2025**
Salaries and wages	9,609	16,620
Contribution to 401k	263	403
Employee stock compensation expenses	56	89
Staff welfare	579	614
	10,507	**17,726**

19 Finance costs	**For the year ended March 31, 2026**	**For the year ended March 31, 2025**
Interest on lease liabilities (Refer Note 26)	15	41
Interest expense	-	1
Bank charges	6	5
	21	**47**

20 Depreciation and amortisation expenses	**For the year ended March 31, 2026**	**For the year ended March 31, 2025**
Property, plant and equipment (Refer Note 3 (a))	40	78
Right of use asset (Refer Note 3(b))	502	502
	542	**580**

21 Other expenses	**For the year ended March 31, 2026**	**For the year ended March 31, 2025**
Advertisement and publicity	0	53
Communication charges	41	93
Consultancy charges*	14,958	17,542
Insurance	14	76
Printing & stationery	0	0
Professional fees	11	80
Audit Fees	18	12
Recruitment and training expense	1	24
Repairs - buildings	53	32
Repairs - others	66	87
Rates and taxes	-	9
Travelling and conveyance	298	288
Provision for doubtful debt	50	-
Bad debt written off	7	36
Miscellaneous expenses	149	287
	15,666	**18,619**

* - Included amount expenses to related party USD 10,689 for the year ended March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025 USD 12,899) (refer note 23)

(Amount in USD '000 unless otherwise stated)

22 Income taxes

a) Income tax expense in the statement of profit and loss consists of:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Current tax (refer note (c) & (d) below)	773	-
Deferred tax (refer note (b) below)	94	17
Total tax expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss	867	17

b) Deferred tax assets in relation to:

Particulars	Carrying value as at April 1, 2025	Changes through profit and loss	Carrying value as at March 31, 2026
Property, plant and equipment	206	(94)	112
Total	206	(94)	112

c) The Company prepares and file consolidated tax returns. Accordingly, the tax provision is determined at the Mastek Inc parent company's consolidated taxable income. Mastek Inc has reported consolidated taxable losses for the period ended March 31,2025 accordingly, no current tax expenses are recorded by the Company in its standalone financial statements for that year.

d) The reconciliation between the provision of income tax of the Company and amounts computed by applying the Indian statutory income tax rate to profit before taxes is as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026
Profit before tax	3,399
Income tax rate	21%
Computed expected tax expense	714
Tax effect of:	
ESOP Costs disallowed	12
Other Permanent Differences	2
State Taxes	(8)
Deferred Tax - True up	147
Others	0
Total income tax expense recognised in the standalone statement of profit and loss	867

23 Related Party Disclosures (Relationships have been disclosed to the extent transactions have taken place and for relationships of control)

i)

Name of Related Party	Nature of relationship	Country of Incorporation
Mastek Inc.	Holding Company (w.e.f August 01, 2022)	U.S.A
Mastek Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	India
Trans American Information Systems,Inc.	Fellow Subsidiary	U.S.A
Evolutionary Systems Corp	Fellow Subsidiary	U.S.A
BizAnalytica Solutions LLC	Fellow Subsidiary	U.S.A

ii) Transactions with related parties during the year were:

Nature of transactions	Name of related party	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Stock Compensation	Mastek Limited	56	89
Information technology services	Evolutionary Systems Corp.	170	-
Interest on Loan	Mastek Inc.	693	578
	BizAnalytica Solutions LLC	70	12
	Trans American Information Systems,Inc.	1	-
Consultancy and sub-contracting charges	Evolutionary Systems Corp.	252	290
	Mastek Limited	8,683	10,824
	Trans American Information Systems,Inc.	1,755	1,786
Loan given	BizAnalytica Solutions LLC	600	1,725
Loan repaid	BizAnalytica Solutions LLC	-	325
Loan given	Mastek Inc.	4,850	3,300
Loan repaid	Mastek Inc.	500	1,630
Loan given	Trans American Information Systems,Inc.	300	-

(Amount in USD '000 unless otherwise stated)

iii) **Balances outstanding are as follows:**

Nature of balances	Name of related party	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Trade receivables and other receivables	Trans American Information Systems,Inc.	375	375
	Mastek Inc.	1,245	1,197
	Evolutionary Systems Corp.	170	-
Trade and other payables	Evolutionary Systems Corp.	387	135
	Mastek Limited	3,126	4,350
	Trans American Information Systems,Inc.	5,888	4,005
Loans and advance	BizAnalytica Solutions LLC	2,083	1,412
	Trans American Information Systems,Inc.	301	-
	Mastek Inc.	16,624	11,580

24 Segment reporting

The Company has only one reportable segment which is Information technology Service. Accordingly, the figures appearing in these financial statements relate solely to that business segment. The business of the Company is in United States of America only.

25 Financial instrument

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 is as follows:

Particulars	Carrying Value		Fair Value	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Financial assets				
Amortised cost				
Trade receivables	5,803	6,922	5,803	6,922
Cash and cash equivalents	2,758	1,496	2,758	1,496
Loans and advance	19,008	12,993	19,008	12,993
Other current assets:				
Security deposit	15	15	15	15
Total financial assets	**27,584**	**21,426**	**27,584**	**21,426**
Financial liabilities				
Amortised cost				
Trade and other payables	10,697	9,707	10,697	9,707
Lease liabilities	48	610	48	610
Other financial liabilities				
Sales consideration distribution liability	469	469	469	469
Employee payables	476	899	476	899
Total financial liabilities	**11,690**	**11,685**	**11,690**	**11,685**

26 Leases

Company as lessor

At the inception of the lease the Company classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. The Company recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on systematic basis over the lease term.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Company applies Ind AS 115 Revenue from contracts with customers to allocate the consideration in the contract.

Company as lessee

The Company’s leased assets primarily consist of leases for office premises. Leases of office premises generally have lease term to 5 years.

i) The carrying amounts if right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the period (Refer note 3(b))

ii) Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the year:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
As at April 1, 2025	610	1,146
Additions/adjustments	-	-
Finance expenses	15	41
Payments	577	577
As at March 31, 2026	48	610
Current	48	562
Non-current	-	48

(Amount in USD '000 unless otherwise stated)

Maturity analysis of lease liability :

The contractual maturity analysis of lease liabilities (includes amount not falling under Ind As 116) are disclosed herein on an undiscounted basis-

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Less than one year	48	562
More than one year to five year	-	48
More than five years	-	-
Total	48	610

The average effective interest rate for lease liabilities is 4.81%

iii) The following are the amounts recognised in the statement of profit and loss:

Particulars	Year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	502	502
Finance expense on lease liabilities	15	41
Total amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss	517	543

The Company had total cash outflows for leases of USD 577 in FY 2025-26 (USD 577 in FY 2024-25).

There is one lease agreements with extension and termination options, management exercises significant judgement in determining whether these extension and termination options are reasonably certain to be exercised. Since it is reasonable certain to exercise extension option and not to exercise termination option, the Company has opted to include such extended term and ignore termination option in determination of lease term.

The maturity analysis of lease income are disclosed herein-

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Lease income		
Future minimum lease income under non-cancellable operating lease (in respect of properties):	-	-
Due within one year	32	378
Due later than one year but not later than five years	-	32
Total	**32**	**410**

27 Financial Risk Management

The Company’s activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company’s primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The Company’s management oversees the management of these risk and formulates the policies, the Board of Directors reviews and approves policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below:

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

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company’s receivables from customers. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counter party credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The Company assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience, analysis of historical bad debts, ageing of accounts receivable and other factors.

The Company’s exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The demographics of the customer, including the default risk of the industry and country in which the customer operates, also has an influence on credit risk assessment and accordingly, the Company accounts for the expected credit loss. Three customers who contributes for more than 10% of outstanding total accounts receivables aggregating to 45% as at March 31, 2026 (Four customer who contributes 65% as at March 31, 2025).

The following table gives details in respect of revenues generated from top customer and top 5 customers:

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Revenue from Top Customer	21%	25%
Revenue from Top 5 Customers	65%	67%

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due. Also, the Company has unutilized credit limits with banks. The Company’s corporate treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management.

The management monitors the Company’s net liquidity position through rolling forecast on the basis of expected cash flows.

The liquidity position of the Company is given Below

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Cash and cash equivalents	2,758	1,496
Total	**2,758**	**1,496**

(Amount in USD '000 unless otherwise stated)

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of liabilities as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025:

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2026**	
	Less than 1 Year	**1 Year and above**
Trade and other payables	10,697	-
Lease liabilities	48	-
Other liabilities	248	-

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2025**	
	Less than 1 Year	**1 Year and above**
Trade and other payables	9,707	
Lease liabilities	562	48
Other liabilities	266	

28 Capital Management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Company monitors the return on capital. The Company's objective when managing capital is to maintain an optimal structure so as to maximize shareholder value.

Particulars	**As At**	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
Total Equity attributable to the Equity Share Holders of Company	16,864	14,332
Equity capital as a percentage of total capital	100.00%	100.00%
Current loans and borrowings	-	-
Total loans and borrowings	-	-
Borrowings as a percentage of total capital	NA	NA
Total capital (Loans, borrowings and equity)	16,864	14,332

29 Employee Stock Option

	As At	
Particulars	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Balance as at the beginning of the year	161	72
Add: Addition on account of employee stock option plans*	56	89
Closing	**217**	**161**

*During the year, ultimate holding company issued ESOP to few employees of the company. The cost represent the allocation of charge at ultimate holding company level.

30 Post-reporting date events

No adjusting or significant non-adjusting events have occurred between March 31, 2026 and the date of authorization of financial statements.

31 Previous year figures have been re-grouped, re-arranged and re-classified wherever necessary to conform to current period's classification.

32 Authorization of Financial Statements

These financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 (including comparatives) were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on April 16, 2026.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Metasofttech Solutions LLC

Mayur Gajendragadkar
Authorised Signatory
Date: April 16, 2026