MANV & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants

518, 5th Floor, Vipul Business Park, Sector - 48, Gurgaon (Hr.) - 122001 Tel. : 0124-12705722 Mob. : 9810309036 Email : anish.sanghi@camanv.com

Auditor's Report on Financial Statements

To
The Board of Directors
Coforge BPM Inc

Special Purpose report on the financial statement of Coforge BPM Inc

We have audited the attached financial statement of Coforge BPM Inc. which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss, and Notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information annexed thereto.

Management responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the Preparation of Financial Statements in accordance with the basis of preparation set out in the **Note 2.1** of the notes to the financial statements; this includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatements, weather clue to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, the procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

MANV & Associates
FRN: 007351N
Chartered Accountants

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanation given to us the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026, give true and fair view on conformity in all material respects, in accordance with basis of preparation as set out in **Note 2.1** of the notes to the financial statements.

For M A N V & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 007351N

Anish Kumar Sanghi
Partner
Membership No.: 505416

Place: Gurugram
Date: 15th July, 2026
UDIN: 26505416TYNTBD8037

Coforge BPM Inc.

MARCH 31, 2026
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Coforge BPM Inc.
Special Purpose Balance Sheet
(All amounts in USD, except for the share data or as otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3 A	514,333	755,177
Right of Use Asset	3 B	1,173,289	1,577,743
Intangible assets	3 C	1,378,400	1,768,400
Financial assets			
Investments	4	3,632,399	2,305,901
Non-Current Tax Assets	9	65,569	588,314
Deferred tax assets (net)	8	268,203	224,128
Total non-current assets		**7,032,193**	**7,219,663**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	6	8,529,886	7,692,889
Cash and cash equivalents	7	970,760	562,431
Other financial assets	5	4,250,000	5,250,000
Other current assets	10	311,848	696,064
Total current assets		**14,062,494**	**14,201,383**
TOTAL ASSETS		**21,094,687**	**21,421,046**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	11	100	100
Other equity			
Reserves and surplus	12	17,632,419	17,821,553
Total equity		**17,632,519**	**17,821,653**
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease Liabilities	13	719,805	1,225,635
Provisions	17	207,199	233,891
Total non- current liabilities		**927,004**	**1,459,526**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease Liability	15	531,235	508,544
Trade payables	14	1,941,461	1,536,939
Other financial liabilities	16	34,461	74,211
Other current liabilities	18	28,007	20,173
Total current liabilities		**2,535,164**	**2,139,867**
Total Liabilities		**3,462,168**	**3,599,393**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**21,094,687**	**21,421,046**

Significant Accounting Policies And Notes to the financial statements 1-25

The Notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date
For M A N V & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 007351N

M A N V & Associates Chartered Accountants FRN: 007351N

Anish Kumar Sanghi
Partner
Place : Gurugram
Date : 15 July, 2026
UDIN: 26505416TYNTBD8037

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Coforge BPM Inc.

Madan Mohan
Director
Place : New Jersey
Date : 15 July, 2026

Bhatendra Gupta
Director
Place : New Jersey
Date : 15 July, 2026

Coforge BPM Inc.
Special Purpose Statement of Profit and Loss
(All amounts in USD, except for the share data or as otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Revenue from operations	19	9,107,777	14,760,914
Other income	20	329,871	413,137
Total income		**9,437,648**	**15,174,051**
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	21	5,632,656	8,272,451
Depreciation and amortisation expense	22	1,186,810	1,056,037
Other expenses	23	2,276,877	5,053,943
Finance costs	24	84,797	92,000
Total expenses		**9,181,140**	**14,474,431**
Profit before tax exceptional items and tax		**256,508**	**699,620**
Exceptional Items		-	-
Profit before tax from continuing operations		**256,508**	**699,620**
Income Tax expense:			
Current tax		187,830	104,803
Adjustments of tax relating to earlier periods		301,887	-
Deferred tax	8	(44,075)	66,908
Total tax expense		**445,642**	**171,711**
Profit/(loss) for the year		**(189,134)**	**527,909**
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(189,134)**	**527,909**

Significant Accounting Policies And Notes to the financial statements 1-25

The Notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date
For M A N V & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 007351N

M A N V & Associates Chartered Accountants FRN: 007351N

Anish Kumar Sanghi
Partner
Place : Gurugram
Date : 15 July, 2026
UDIN: 26505416TYNTBD8037

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Coforge BPM Inc.

Madan Mohan

Madan Mohan
Director
Place : New Jersey
Date : 15 July, 2026

Bhatendra Gupta
Director
Place : New Jersey
Date : 15 July, 2026

Coforge BPM Inc.
Special Purpose Cash flow statement
(All amounts in USD, except for the share data or as otherwise stated)

Description	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Cash flow from operating activities	(189,134)	527,909
Profit before tax		
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses, including ROU assets	1,186,810	1,056,037
Finance cost	84,797	92,000
Finance income	(329,871)	(413,137)
Working Capital Adjustments:		
(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables	(836,997)	(1,234,979)
(Increase)/Decrease in other current assets	384,216	(543,324)
(Increase)/Decrease in other financial asstes	1,000,000	1,000,000
Increase/(Decrease) in provisions	(26,693)	(113,961)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables	404,522	(14,298)
Increase/(Decrease) in other current liabilities	(31,915)	57,466
Cash generated from operations	1,645,733	413,713
Income taxes paid (net)	478,670	212,743
Net cash inflow from operating activities	2,124,403	626,456
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of fixed assets including capital work-in-progress	(151,397)	(1,225,969)
Investment in subsidiary	(1,326,498)	(664,350)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(483,254)	38,901
Net cash inflow from / (used in) investing activities	(1,961,149)	(1,851,418)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Interest paid	(84,797)	(92,000)
Interest received	329,871	413,137
Net cash (used in) financing activities	245,074	321,137
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalent	408,329	(903,825)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	562,431	1,466,256
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	970,760	562,431
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per the cash flow statement		
Cash and cash equivalents as per above comprise of the following:		
Balance with Bank	970,760	562,431
Total	970,760	562,431
Significant Accounting Policies And Notes to the financial statements	1-25	

The Notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date
For M A N V & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 007351N

Anish Kumar Sanghi
Partner
Place : Gurugram
Date : 15 July, 2026
UDIN: 26505416TYNTBD8037

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Coforge BPM Inc.

Madan Mohan
Director
Place : New Jersey
Date : 15 July, 2026

Bhatendra Gupta
Director
Place : New Jersey
Date : 15 July, 2026

Coforge BPM Inc.
Special Purpose Statement of Changes in Equity
(All amounts in USD, except for the share data or as otherwise stated)

A. Equity Units

Particular	Number	Amount
As at 31 March 2024	-	100
Unit issued during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	-	100
Unit issued during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2026	-	100

B. Other Equity

Description	Other Equity	Total
	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at 31 March 2024	17,293,644	17,293,644
Profit for the period	527,909	527,909
Balance as at 31 March 2025	17,821,553	17,821,553
Profit/(Loss) for the period	(189,134)	(189,134)
Balance as at 31 March 2026	17,632,419	17,632,419

Significant Accounting Policies And Notes to the financial statements 1-25

The Notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date
For M A N V & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 007351N

Anish Kumar Sanghi
Partner
Place : Gurugram
Date : 15 July, 2026
UDIN: 26505416TYNTBD8037

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Coforge BPM Inc.

Madan Mohan
Director
Place : New Jersey
Date : 15 July, 2026

Bhatendra Gupta
Director
Place : New Jersey
Date : 15 July, 2026

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

1 Background

Coforge BPM Inc. ("the Company") was incorporated as LLC in the State of Idaho on 30 November 2011 and began operations on 30 November 2011. The Company was converted to Inc with effect from 23 March 2018. The Company is headquartered in Meridian, Idaho and is a subsidiary of Coforge Technologies Private Limited. The Company's ultimate holding company is Coforge Limited, India. The Company is rendering Information Technology solutions and is engaged in Application Development and Maintenance, Managed Services, Cloud Computing and Business Process Outsourcing to organizations in a number of sectors viz. Financial Services, Insurance, Travel, Transportation and Logistics, Manufacturing and Distribution.The Company has entered in to an arrangement with Coforge, India (the Parent Company) whereby the Company acts as an agent of Coforge Limited, India

2 Material accounting policies

This note provides a list of the material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated

2.1 Basis of preparation

The Special purpose financial statements which comprises the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the statement of Cash flows and Statement of changes in Equity for the period from April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026 and a summary of material accounting policies and select explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Special Purpose Financial Statements") have been prepared in accordance with the basis of accounting described in Note 2.2 below. These financial statements are not the statutory financial statements of the Company, and are not intended to, and do not, comply with the disclosure provisions applicable to statutory financial statements prepared under the Companies Act, 2013.

(i) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following that are measured at fair value:
- certain financial assets and liabilities;
- employee benefit - compensated absences; and
- share-based payments.

2.2 Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Use of Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires the management to make estimates, assumptions and judgements that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, costs, expenses and other comprehensive income that are reported and disclosed in the consolidated financial statements. These estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events, historical experience, actions that the Company may undertake in the future and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Significant estimates and assumptions are used, but not limited to allowance for uncollectible trade and contract assets, impairment of goodwill and business combination. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which the changes are made and represent management's best estimate.

Other areas involving critical estimates and judgements are:

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, may not equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgment or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgments is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

Areas involving critical estimates and judgments are:

• Impairment of trade receivables

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 expected credit loss calculation based on the Company's history of collections, customer's creditworthiness, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables and contract assets. The provision rates are based on days past due for Companyings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns (i.e., by geography, product type, customer type and rating, and coverage by letters of credit and other forms of credit insurance).

•Revenue recognition for fixed-price contract with customers:

The Company uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for other fixed-price contracts. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the Company to determine the actual efforts or costs expended to date as a proportion of the estimated total efforts or costs to be incurred. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. The estimation of total efforts or costs involves significant judgment and is assessed throughout the period of the contract to reflect any changes based on the latest available information. Further, the Company uses significant judgement while determining the transaction price allocated to performance obligations using the expected cost plus margin approach.

• Consideration of significant financing component in a contract with customers:

There is a significant financing component for certain contracts entered by the Company with customer, considering the length of time between the customers' payment and providing services as well as the prevailing interest rate in the market. As such, the transaction price for these contracts is adjusted, using the interest rate implicit in the contract.

• Revenue from contract with customers principal vs agent:

Contracts with customers includes subcontractor services or third-party vendor equipment or software in certain integrated services arrangements. In these types of arrangements, revenue from sales of third-party vendor products or services is recorded net of costs when the Company is acting as an agent between the customer and the vendor, and gross when the Company is the principal for the transaction.

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(b) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting. The Chief Executive Officer of the Parent Company has been identified as being the chief operating decision maker.

MANV & Associates
FRN: 007351N
Chartered Accountants

(c) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company is measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the 'functional currency'). Financial statements of the Company are presented in US Dollar (USD), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

All foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the monthly rate which approximately equals to exchange rate at the transaction date.

As at the reporting date, non-monetary items which are carried in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. All monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency are restated at the end of the accounting period. Exchange difference on restatement of all other monetary items are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(d) Revenue recognition

The Company derives revenues primarily from business Information Technology services comprising of software development and related services, consulting and package implementation and from the licensing of software products offerings ("together called as software related services"). The Company's arrangements with customers for software related services are time-and-material, fixed-price, fixed capacity / fixed monthly, transaction based or multiple element contracts involving supply of hardware or software with other services. The Company classifies revenue from sale of licenses and revenue from contracts where sale of hardware is a distinct performance obligation as Sale of products and the remaining software related services as Sale of services.

Revenues from customer contracts are considered for recognition and measurement when the contract has been approved by the parties to the contract, the parties to contract are committed to perform their respective obligations under the contract, and the contract is legally enforceable. Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services.

In case of multiple element contracts, at contract inception, the Company assesses its promise to transfer products or services to a customer to identify separate performance obligations. The Company applies judgement to determine whether each product or service promised to a customer is capable of being distinct, and are distinct in the context of the contract, if not, the promised products or services are combined and accounted as a single performance obligation. The Company allocates the arrangement consideration to separately identifiable performance obligation based on their relative stand-alone selling price or residual method. Stand-alone selling prices are determined based on sale prices for the components when it is regularly sold separately, in cases where the Company is unable to determine the stand-alone selling price the Company uses third-party prices for similar deliverables or the Company uses expected cost-plus margin approach in estimating the stand-alone selling price.

Method of revenue recognition

Revenue on time-and material contracts are recognized over time as the related services are performed.

Revenue from fixed-price, fixed-capacity and fixed monthly contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time, is recognized as per the percentage-of completion method. .

The performance obligations are satisfied as and when the services are rendered since the customer generally obtains control of the work as it progresses.

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. If the Company is not able to reasonably measure the progress of completion, revenue is recognized only to the extent of costs incurred, for which recoverability is probable. When total cost estimates exceed revenues in an arrangement, the estimated losses are recognized in the statement of income in the period in which such losses become probable based on the current contract estimates as an onerous contract provision.

Revenue from transaction based contracts is recognised at the amount determined by multiplying transaction rate to actual transactions taking place during a period.

Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a "right to use" the licenses is recognized at the time the license is made available to the customer. Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a "right to access" is recognized over the access period.

Pursuant to arrangement with Coforge Limited (the Parent Company), the company has evaluated that it is acting as an agent of Coforge Limited in respect of all contract with third party customers and accordingly, in case of arrangement with Coforge Limited, India, the Comapny has evaluated that it is acting as an agent and accordingly, report revenues on the Net basis.

Contract balances

Revenues in excess of invoicing are treated as contract assets while invoicing in excess of revenues are treated as contract liabilities. The Company classifies amounts due from customer as receivable or contract assets depending on whether the right to consideration is unconditional. If only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due, the amount is classified as receivable. Otherwise, such amounts are classified as contract assets.

Contract costs

Incremental costs of obtaining a contract and costs incurred in fulfilling a contract with customer are recognised as contract costs assets and amortized over the term of the contract on a systematic basis. The Company pays deal bonus to its employees for contract with customers in accordance with Company's policy which is classified as cost to obtain a contract. The deal bonus is amortized over the term of the contract on a systematic basis is included as part of employee benefits expense.

Others

Contract modifications are accounted for when additions, deletions or changes are approved either to the contract scope or contract price. The accounting for modifications of contracts involves assessing whether the services added to an existing contract are distinct and whether the pricing is at the standalone selling price. Services added that are not distinct are accounted for on a cumulative catch-up basis. Services that are distinct are accounted for prospectively, either as a separate contract, if the additional services are priced at the standalone selling price, or as a termination of the existing contract and creation of a new contract if not priced at the standalone selling price.

The Company accounts for variable considerations like, volume discounts, rebates and pricing incentives to customers and penalties as reduction of revenue on a systematic and rational basis over the period of the contract. The Company estimates an amount of such variable consideration using expected value method or the single most likely amount in a range of possible consideration depending on which method better predicts the amount of consideration to which the Company may be entitled and when it is probable that a significant reversal of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved.

The Company assesses the timing of the transfer of goods or services to the customer as compared to the timing of payments to determine whether a significant financing component exists. As a practical expedient, the Company does not assess the existence of a significant financing component when the difference between payment and transfer of deliverables is a year or less. If the difference in timing arises for reasons other than the provision of finance to either the customer or us, no financing component is deemed to exist.

(e) Income taxes

Tax expense comprises current tax expense and deferred tax.

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the Company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions, where appropriate, on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

MANV & Associates
FRN: 007351N
Chartered Accountants

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilize those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax liabilities are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries and branches where the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries and branches where it is not probable that the differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will not be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in statement of profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in Other Comprehensive Income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in Other Comprehensive Income or directly in equity, respectively.

(f) Leases

Company as a lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for land and buildings. 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 liabilities 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 includes 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 liabilities 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.

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.

The lease liabilities is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

lease liabilities and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

(g) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and bank overdrafts.

(h) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

(i) Investments and other financial assets

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.

(a) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset, except Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115

(b) Subsequent measurement

Debt Instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

Amortized cost: A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and

b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to Profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Fair value through profit or loss: FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL. In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Profit and loss.

Equity instruments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to Profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Profit and loss.

MANV & Associates
CA
FRN: 007351N
Chartered Accountants

(c) **Derecognition**

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

▶ The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

▶ 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.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. 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

(d) **Impairment of financial assets**

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance

b) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 18.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

▶ Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables;

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

As a practical expedient, the entity uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables and contract assets. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables 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. ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the P&L. The balance sheet presentation for contractual revenue receivables (ECL) is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the entity does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

(j) **Financial liabilities**

(i) **Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and

(ii) **Subsequent measurement**

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to Profit and loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

(iii) **Loans and borrowings**

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

This category generally applies to borrowings.

(iv) **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 profit or loss.

(k) **Offsetting financial instruments**

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

(l) **Property, plant and equipment**

Freehold land is carried at historical cost less impairment losses, if any. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation less impairment losses, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Such cost also includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss within other income/expenses as applicable.

The cost of assets not ready for used before balance sheet date are disclosed under capital work in progress. Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation is provided on a pro-rata basis on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The estimates of useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Asset	**Useful life**
Computers and peripherals	2-5 years
Office Equipment	5 years
Furniture and Fixtures	4-10 years
Leasehold improvements	3 years or lease period whichever is lower

The asset's residual values and useful life are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. The useful lives as given above best represent the period over which the management expects to use these assets, based on technical assessment. The estimated useful lives for these assets may differ from the useful lives prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013.

MANV & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 007351N

(m) Intangible assets

(i) Goodwill

Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. Goodwill is not amortized but it is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired, and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity / operations include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity / operations sold.

Goodwill is allocated to Cash-Generating Units (CGU) or Company of CGUs for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose. The CGU are identified at the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes, which in our case are the acquired business / operations. In case the acquired business/operations are spread across multiple operating segments, the Goodwill as well as other assets of the CGU are further allocated to ensure that goodwill impairment testing does not cross limits of an operating segments.

(ii) Computer software

Costs associated with maintaining software programs are recognized as an expense as incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Company are recognized as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- It is technically feasible to complete the software so that it will be available for use
- Management intends to complete the software and use or sell it
- There is an ability to use or sell the software
- It can be demonstrated how the software will generate probable future economic benefits
- Adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software are available, and
- The expenditure attributable to the software during its development can be reliably measured.

Directly attributable costs that are capitalized as part of the software include employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually. Capitalized development costs are recorded as intangible assets and amortized from the point at which the asset is available for use.

The external computer software acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. After initial recognition/ capitalisation, all software are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any.

(iii) Amortization methods and periods

The Company amortizes intangible assets with a finite useful life using the straight-line method over the following periods:

Computer software - external	3 Years

Project specific software are amortized over the project duration. The asset's residual values and useful life are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

(iv) Impairment of non-financial assets

Goodwill and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. For other non-financial assets, including property, plant and equipment, ROU assets and intangible assets having finite useful lives, the Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal or value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Companys of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount

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 taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on most recent budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. A long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the

An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss under the head depreciation and amortisation expense.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount.

(n) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid as per the agreed terms. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognized initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

(o) Borrowing Costs

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized during the period of time, that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

(p) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions for legal claims and service warranties are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement (recognised only if realisation is virtually certain). If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Provision for onerous contracts are recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting the future obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at present value of the lower of the expected cost of termination the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Company recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with the contract to the statement of profit and loss.

Contingent liability is a possible obligation arising from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

(q) Investment in Subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost. At initial recognition, the cost of investment comprises the fair value of consideration paid, excluding any variable or contingent consideration. Such variable or contingent consideration is recognised as part of the cost of investment only when the contingency is resolved and the amount of consideration is finalised.

V & Associates
CA
FRN: 007351N
Chartered Accountants

(r) **Employee benefits obligations**

(i) **Short-term obligations**
Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

(ii) **Other long-term employee benefit obligations- compensated absences**
The liabilities for earned leave and sick leaves are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements comprising of as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they occur.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

(iii) **Defined contribution plan- Retirement saving plan**
The Company makes contribution equivalent to amount deducted from employees salaries towards retirement saving plan. The obligation of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation.

(iv) **Share-based payments**
Share-based compensation benefits are provided to employees via the Coforge Employee Stock Option Plan 2005 (erstwhile NIIT Technologies Employee Stock Option Plan 2005).
Equity settled employee stock options
The fair value of options granted under Employee Stock Option Plan is recognized as an employee benefits expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted:

- including any market performance conditions
- excluding the impact of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions (e.g. profitability, sales growth targets and remaining an employee of the entity over a specified time
- including the impact of any non-vesting conditions (e.g. the requirement for employees to save or holdings shares for a specific period of time)

The total expense is recognized over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. At the end of each period, the entity revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting and service conditions. It recognizes the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in profit or loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

(v) **Bonus**
The Company recognises a liability and an expense for bonus. The Company recognises a provision where there is a past service that has created a constructive obligation.

(s) **Dividends**
Dividend to shareholders is recognised as a liability and deducted from equity, in the year / period in which the dividends are approved by the shareholders.

(t) **Earnings per share**

(i) ***Basic earnings per share***
Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:
- the profit attributable to owners of the Company
- by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares, if any.

(ii) ***Diluted earnings per share***
Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account.
- the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential shares, and
- the weighted average number of additional shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential shares.

(u) **Fair value measurement**
The Company measures financial instruments, such as investment in equity shares etc., at fair value at each balance sheet date. 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. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either -

-in the principal market for the asset or liability, or
-in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

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 (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities,
Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly
Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is

At each reporting date, management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs applied in the valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents. There are no such instruments which are valued using a level 3 hierarchy.

(v) **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 realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
-Held primarily for the purpose of trading
-Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, 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.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.
The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

MANV & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 007351N

Coforge BPM Inc.
Notes to the Special Purpose Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts in USD, except for the share data or as otherwise stated)

3 A. Property, plant and equipment

Particular	Electronic Equipment	Lease Hold Improvement	Office Equipment	Furniture & Fixture	Plant and Machinery	Total
Gross Block						
Balance Amount as on 1st April 2025	-	-	-	620,049	570,919	1,190,968
Additions	2,445	466,450	10,786	-	27,809	507,490
Disposals	-	-	-	(466,450)	(13,231)	(479,681)
As at 31 March 2026	2,445	466,450	10,786	153,599	585,497	1,218,777
Depreciation and impairment						
Balance Amount as on 1st April 2025	-	-	-	240,746	194,930	435,676
Depreciation charged during the year	-	96,918	1,716	7,171	162,963	268,768
Disposals /Adjustments	2,445	108,067	3,260	(108,067)	(5,705)	-
As at 31 March 2026	2,445	204,985	4,976	139,850	352,187	704,444
Net book value						
Carrying amount as at 31st March 2025	-	-	-	379,303	375,989	755,292
Carrying amount as at 31st March 2026	-	261,465	5,810	13,749	233,309	514,333

3 B. Right of Use Asset

Particular	Right to Use assets
Gross Block	
Balance Amount as on 1st April 2025	3,959,753
Additions	123,588
Disposals	-
As at 31 March 2026	4,083,341
Depreciation and impairment	
Transfers /Adjustments	
Balance Amount as on 1st April 2025	2,382,010
Depreciation charged during the year	528,042
Disposals /Adjustments	-
As at 31 March 2026	2,910,052
Net book value	
Carrying amount as at 31st March 2025	1,577,743
Carrying amount as at 31st March 2026	1,173,289

3 C. Intangible Assets

Particular	Other Intangible Assets	Customer relationships/Non compete fee	Total
Gross Block			
Balance Amount as on 1st April 2025	824,921	2,730,000	3,554,921
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-		-
As at 31 March 2026	824,921	2,730,000	3,554,921
Amortisation			
Opening Accumulated Amortisation	-	1,786,521	1,786,521
Depreciation charged during the year	-	390,000	390,000
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2026	-	2,176,521	2,176,521
Net book value			
Carrying amount as at 31 March 2025	824,921	943,479	1,768,400
Carrying amount as at 31 March 2026	824,921	553,479	1,378,400

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

MANV & Associates
CA
FRN: 007351N
Chartered Accountants

Coforge BPM Inc.
Notes to the Special Purpose Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts in USD, except for the share data or as otherwise stated)

4 **Non-current investments**

Particular	As At 31 March 2026	As At 31 March 2025
Investments in equity instruments (fully paid)		
Unquoted	3,632,399	2,305,901
Total	3,632,399	2,305,901

Non- Current Investments		
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	3,632,399	2,305,901

5 **Other Financial Assets**

Particular	As At 31 March 2026	As At 31 March 2025
Loans to Affiliates	4,250,000	5,250,000
Total	4,250,000	5,250,000

6 **Trade Receivables**

Particular	As At 31 March 2026	As At 31 March 2025
Trade receivables	2,851,378	3,303,868
Receivables from related parties	5,786,140	4,510,630
Less: Allowance for doubtful debt	(107,632)	(121,610)
Total	8,529,886	7,692,889

Schedule Showing Trade Receivables Ageing
As at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Unbilled Revenue	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade receivables- considered good	28,376	8,501,510	-	-	-	-	8,529,886
Undisputed Trade receivables- significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables- significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Unbilled Revenue	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade receivables- considered good	110,877	7,582,012	-	-	-	-	7,692,889
Undisputed Trade receivables- significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables- significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

7 **Cash and cash equivalents**

Particular	As At 31 March 2026	As At 31 March 2025
Balances with Banks		
- in Current Accounts	970,760	562,431
Deposits with maturity less than three months	-	-
Total	970,760	562,431

8 **Deferred tax assets**

Particular	As At 31 March 2026	As At 31 March 2025
Deferred tax assets	268,203	224,128
Total	268,203	224,128

9 **Non-Current tax assets**

Particular	As At 31 March 2026	As At 31 March 2025
Advance Income Tax	1,103,990	1,122,220
Less: Provision for income tax	1,038,421	533,906
Total	65,569	588,314

10 **Other current assets**

Particular	As At 31 March 2026	As At 31 March 2025
Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated		
Prepayments	116,547	108,183
Deferred contract cost	10,302	-
Value added tax recoverable	-	33,377
Contract Assets	-	7,117
Advances other than capital advances	184,999	547,387
Total	311,848	696,064

MAN V & Associates
FRN: 007351N
Chartered Accountants

Coforge BPM Inc.
Notes to the Special Purpose Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts in USD, except for the share data or as otherwise stated)

11 Equity share capital

Particular	Number of shares	Amount
Balance As at 31 March 2024		**100**
Unit issued during the year		-
As at 31 March 2025		**100**
Unit issued during the year		-
As at 31 March 2026		**100**

12 Reserves and Surplus

Particular	As At 31 March 2026	As At 31 March 2025
Retained earnings	17,632,419	17,821,553
Total	**17,632,419**	**17,821,553**

(i)

Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	17,821,553	17,293,644
Net profit/(loss) for the period	(189,134)	527,909
Closing Balance	**17,632,419**	**17,821,553**

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

MANV & Associates
FRN: 007351N
Chartered Accountants

Coforge BPM Inc.
Notes to the Special Purpose Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts in USD, except for the share data or as otherwise stated)

13 Non Current Lease liability

Particular	As At 31 March 2026	As At 31 March 2025
Lease liability	719,805	1,225,635
Total	**719,805**	**1,225,635**

14 Trade Payables

Particular	As At 31 March 2026	As At 31 March 2025
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditor other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,941,461	1,536,939
Total	**1,941,461**	**1,536,939**

There are no micro enterprises and small enterprises to which the Group owes dues as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2026 . This information as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Group.

15 Current Lease liability

Particular	As At 31 March 2026	As At 31 March 2025
Lease Liabilities	531,235	508,544
Total	**531,235**	**508,544**

16 Other Current Financial liabilities

Particular	As At 31 March 2026	As At 31 March 2025
Employee Benefits Payable	34,461	74,211
Total	**34,461**	**74,211**

17 Provisions

Particular	As At 31 March 2026	As At 31 March 2025
Employee benefit obligations	207,199	233,891
Total	**207,199**	**233,891**

18 Other current liabilities

Particular	As At 31 March 2026	As At 31 March 2025
Statutory dues including provident fund and tax deducted at source	28,007	20,173
Total	**28,007**	**20,173**

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

MANV & Associates
CA
FRN: 007351N
Chartered Accountants

Coforge BPM Inc.
Notes to the Special Purpose Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts in USD, except for the share data or as otherwise stated)

19 Revenue from operations

Particular	For the year ended 31 March 26	For the year ended 31 March 25
Sale of services	9,107,777	14,760,914
Total	**9,107,777**	**14,760,914**

20 Other Income

Particular	For the year ended 31 March 26	For the year ended 31 March 25
Interest Income from financial assets at amortised cost	315,212	413,137
Miscellaneous income	14,659	-
Total	**329,871**	**413,137**

21 Employee benefits expense

Particular	For the year ended 31 March 26	For the year ended 31 March 25
Salaries, wages and bonus	5,494,724	8,093,272
Contribution to provident (and other) funds	102,780	139,379
Staff welfare expenses	35,152	39,800
Total	**5,632,656**	**8,272,451**

22 Depreciation and amortization expense

Particular	For the year ended 31 March 26	For the year ended 31 March 25
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	268,768	143,755
Amortization of intangible assets	390,000	390,000
Depreciation of right of use assets	528,042	522,282
Total	**1,186,810**	**1,056,037**

23 Other expenses

Particular	For the year ended 31 March 26	For the year ended 31 March 25
Rent	6,580	16,608
Rates and taxes	24,817	12,326
Communication expenses	501,128	476,372
Legal and professional	116,546	159,755
Travelling and conveyance	100,711	84,542
Recruitment expenses	-	3,000
Insurance premium	38,894	37,125
Repairs and maintenance		
- Plant and machinery	5,834	2,907
- Buildings	32,178	30,868
- Others	88,681	89,091
Loss on exchange fluctuations (net)	28,842	(8,971)
Allowance for doubtful debts - trade receivables and unbilled revenue	-	93,540
Business promotion expenses	4,060	4,072
Professional charges	916,376	3,554,359
Other production expenses	11,456	37,198
Miscellaneous expenses	400,774	461,152
Total	**2,276,877**	**5,053,943**

24 Finance costs

Particular	For the year ended 31 March 26	For the year ended 31 March 25
Bank and financial charges	6,562	7,764
Unwinding of discounts	78,235	84,236
Total	**84,797**	**92,000**

MANV & Associates
FRN: 007351N
Chartered Accountants