TechNVision ventures

2026 ANNUAL REPORT

A pioneer in creating
next-generation
enterprise software businesses.

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Board of Directors

Mr. Sai Gundavelli	- Chairman
Mrs. Veena Gundavelli	- Managing Director
Dr. Ananda Prabhu Valaboju Kesari	- Independent Director
Mr. Venkata Satya Surya Narayana Raju Chiluvuri	- Independent Director
Mrs. Geetanjali Toopran	- Whole Time Director & Chief Financial Officer

Compliance Officer

Mr. Santosh Kumar. D, Company Secretary

Registered & Corporate Office

1486 (12-13-522), Lane No. 13, Street No. 14,
Tarnaka, Secunderabad - 500 017, Telangana, India.
CIN: L51900TG1980PLC054066
Phone Nos.: 040-2717 0822, 27175157, 27177591, Fax No.: 040-2717 3240
Email: investor_relations@technvision.com
Website: http://www.technvision.com

Auditors

M/s. Ramu & Ravi.,
Chartered Accountants
ICAI FRN. 006610S
814, Raghava Ratna Towers,
Chiragali Lane, Abids,
Hyderabad - 500 001
Phone No: 040-23204877
e-mail: contact@ramunravi.com

Bankers

ICICI Bank| HDFC Bank

Share Transfer Agents

M/s. Venture Capital and Corporate Investments Private Limited
“Aurum” Door No. 4-50/P-II/57/4F & 5F, 4th & 5th Floors, Plot No.57, Jayabheri Enclave, Phase II,
Gachibowli, Hyderabad, Telangana - 500032, India.
CIN. U65993TG1986PTC006936
Phone Nos.: 040-23818475 / 476, Fax No.: 040-23868024
Website: http://www.vccipl.com
Email: info@vccilindia.com

NOTICE OF
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

Notice is hereby given to all the members of the Company that the **Forty-Sixth Annual General Meeting** of **TECHNVISION VENTURES LIMITED** will be held on Wednesday, September 30, 2026, at 10:00 am (IST) through Video Conferencing (VC)/ Other Audio-Visual Means (OAVM) to transact the following business.

Ordinary Business

1. To receive, consider and adopt the Audited Standalone and Consolidated Financial Statements as on 31 March 2026 together with the Report of Auditors and Directors thereon.

2. To appoint a Director in the place of Mr. Sai Gundavelli (DIN: 00178777) who retires by rotation and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment.

Special Business

3. **Revision in the Remuneration of Mrs. Geetanjali Toopran, Whole Time Director.**

   To consider and, if thought fit, to pass with or without modification, the following resolution as a Special Resolution:

   "RESOLVED THAT Pursuant to the provisions of Section 197 read with Part I and Section II of Part II of Schedule V and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 (including any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof), applicable clauses of the Articles of Association of the Company and based on the recommendation of Nomination and Remuneration Committee and approval of the Audit Committee, consent of the members of the Company be and is hereby accorded for revision in the remuneration of Mrs. Geetanjali Toopran [DIN:01498741], Whole Time Director of the Company for the remaining period of her tenure i.e. from 14th February, 2026 to 13th February, 2028 as below.

   Period of Salary: The salary of Mrs. Geetanjali Toopran shall be ₹ 2,50,000/- p.m. commencing from 14 February, 2026 to 13 February, 2028 subject to the maximum increase of 25% in a Year.

   RESOLVED FURTHER THAT no sitting fees will be paid for attending the meetings of Board of Directors and Committees thereof and other benefits like Gratuity, Provident Fund, Leave etc. as applicable to the employees of the Company.

   RESOLVED FURTHER THAT where in any financial year, if the Company has no profits or its profits are inadequate, the Company shall pay her remuneration by way of salary and perquisites as per the limits prescribed under Schedule V of the Companies Act, 2013 as amended from time to time.

   RESOLVED FURTHER THAT any one of the Directors, Chief Financial Officer or Company Secretary of the Company, be and are hereby severally authorized to perform and execute all such acts deeds and things as may be necessary including delegating such authority, as may be deemed necessary, proper or expedient to give effect to this resolution and for matters connected herewith or incidental hereto."

Registered Office:
1486 (12-13-522), Lane No. 13, Street No. 14,
Tarnaka, Secunderabad - 500 017.
Telangana, India

CIN: L51900TG1980PLC054066
Phone Nos.: 040-2717 0822, 27175157, 27177591,
Fax No.: 040-2717 3240
E-Mail: investor_relations@technvision.com
Date: September 04, 2026

By order of the Board of Directors
of TechNVision Ventures Ltd.,

sd/-
D. Santosh Kumar
Company Secretary
M.No. ACS.31332

NOTES:

1. Pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, a member entitled to attend and vote at the AGM is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote on his/her behalf and the proxy need not be a member of the Company. Since this AGM is being held pursuant to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) Circulars through VC/OAVM facility, physical attendance of members has been dispensed with. Accordingly, the facility for appointment of proxies by the members will not be available for the e-AGM. Hence the proxy form and attendance slip are not annexed to this Notice.

2. The Company has notified that the Register of Members shall remain closed from **Saturday, the 19th day of September, 2026 to Wednesday, the 30th Day of September, 2026 (both days inclusive).**

3. Individual Members holding physical shares are advised to make nomination in respect of their shareholding in the Company. Shareholders desirous of making nominations are requested to send their request (which will be made available on request) to the Registrar and Share Transfer Agent i.e. M/s. Venture Capital and Corporate Investments Private Limited, Hyderabad.

4. Members holding shares in electronic form are requested to intimate immediately any change in their address, email ID or bank mandates to their depository participants with whom they are maintaining their demat accounts. Members holding shares in physical form are requested to notify / send any change in their address and email ID and bank account details to the Registrar & Share Transfer Agent i.e. M/s. Venture Capital and Corporate Investments Private Limited, Hyderabad.

5. Members are requested to intimate the Company or Registrar, the details or clarifications, if any, required in relation to this Annual Report, at least 7(Seven) days before the Meeting to enable the Management to keep the information ready at the Meeting.

6. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has taken a Green Initiative in Corporate Governance by allowing paperless compliances by the Companies and has issued Circulars stating that service of Notice / all documents including Annual Reports can be sent by e-mail to their Members. To support the ‘Green Initiative’ in the Corporate Governance and to contribute towards greener environment, we are sending all official communications to the email address provided by you with your depositories. We request you to register / update your e-mail addresses with M/s. Venture Capital and Corporate Investments Private Limited, if shares are in physical mode or with your DP, if the holdings are in electronic mode.

7. As per Section 152 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, Mr. Sai Gundavelli (DIN: 00178777), Director retires by rotation at the ensuing Annual General Meeting and being eligible offers himself for the re-appointment. The Particulars of Directors seeking re-appointment is annexed to the Notice.

8. The deemed venue for the forty-sixth e-AGM shall be the Registered Office of the Company i.e. at Tarnaka, Secunderabad – 500017.

9. In terms of Sections 101 and 136 of the Act, read with the Rules made thereunder, the listed companies may send the Notice of AGM and the Annual Report, including financial statements, boards’ report, etc. by electronic mode.

Pursuant to the said provisions of the Act read with the latest being circular dated September 22, 2025 and the applicable SEBI Circulars, Notice of the forty-sixth e-AGM along with the Annual Report for FY2025-2026 is being sent only through electronic mode to those members whose email addresses are registered with the Company/depositories.

10. Members may note that the Notice and Annual Report for FY2025-2026 will also be available on the Company's website at https://www.technvision.com or the website of the stock exchange i.e., BSE Limited at www.bseindia.com.

11. SEBI vide its Notification dated 8th June 2018 as amended on 30th November 2018, has stipulated that w.e.f. 01 April 2019, the transfer of securities (except transmission or transposition of shares) shall not be processed, unless the securities are held in the dematerialised form. The Company has complied with the necessary requirements as applicable, including sending of letters to shareholders holding shares in physical form and requesting them to dematerialise their physical holdings. Members who still hold share certificates in physical form are advised to dematerialise their shareholding to also avail of numerous benefits of dematerialisation, which include easy liquidity, ease of trading and transfer, savings in stamp duty and elimination of any possibility of loss of documents and bad deliveries.

12. The voting rights of the Members shall be in proportion to their shares of the paid-up equity share capital of the Company as on the cut-off date being **Friday, September 18, 2026.**

13. The Company has appointed M/s. JRA and Associates LLP., Practicing Company Secretaries, Hyderabad as a Scrutinizer to scrutinize the remote e-voting process.

14. The Results on resolutions shall be declared on or after the Annual General Meeting of the Company and the resolution(s) will be deemed to be passed at the Annual General Meeting date subject to receipt of the requisite number of votes in favour of the Resolution(s).

15. The Results declared along with the Scrutinizer's Report(s) will be available on the website of the Company (www.technvision.com) and the communication will be sent to the Bombay Stock Exchange Limited.

16. **Instructions – For Remote e-voting and e-voting during AGM**

    i. As you are aware, the general meetings of the companies shall be conducted as per the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) vide Circular No. 14/2020 dated April 8, 2020, Circular No.17/2020 dated April 13, 2020, Circular No. 20/2020 dated May 05, 2020, Circular No.02/2021 dated 13 January. 2021, Circular No. 02/2022 dated 05 May, 2022, Circular No. 10/2022 dated 28 December, 2022, Circular No. 09/2023 dated 25 September, 2023, Circular No. 09/2024 dated 19 September, 2024 and the latest being circular dated September 22, 2025 (collectively Referred as "MCA Circulars") and Circular No. SEBI /HO /CFD/ CMD1 /CIR/P/2020/79 dated 12 May, 2020, SEBI/HO/CFD/ CMD2/ CIR/P/2021/11 dated 15 January, 2021, SEBI / HO/ CFD/ CMD2 /CIR/ P/2022/62 dated 13th May, 2022, SEBI Circular No. SEBI/ HO/CFD/ PoD-2/P/CIR/2023/4 dated 05 January, 2023, SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/CFD/CFD-PoD- 2/P/ CIR/2023/167 dated 07 October, 2023 and SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/CFD/CFD-PoD-2/P/ CIR/2024/133 dated 03 October, 2024 (collectively Referred as "SEBI Circulars") issued by SEBI. The forthcoming AGM will thus be held through Video Conferencing (VC) or Other Audio- Visual means (OAVM). Hence, Members can attend and participate in the ensuing AGM through VC/ OAVM.

ii. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 108 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 20 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 (as amended) and Regulation 44 of SEBI (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015 (as amended), and MCA Circulars dated April 08, 2020, April 13, 2020 and May 05, 2020 the Company is providing facility of remote e-voting to its Members in respect of the business to be transacted at the AGM.

    For this purpose, the Company has entered into an agreement with Central Depository Services (India) Limited (CDSL) for facilitating voting through electronic means, as the authorized e-Voting's agency. The facility of casting votes by a member using remote e-voting as well as the e-voting system on the date of the AGM will be provided by CDSL.

iii. The Members can join the AGM in the VC/OAVM mode 15 minutes before and after the scheduled time of the commencement of the Meeting by following the procedure mentioned in the Notice. The facility of participation at the AGM through VC/OAVM will be made available to at least 1000 members on first come first served basis.

    This will not include large Shareholders (Shareholders holding 2% or more of the paid up equity share capital), Promoters, Institutional Investors, Directors, Key Managerial Personnel, the Chairpersons of the Audit Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee and Stakeholders Relationship Committee, Auditors etc. who are allowed to attend the AGM without restriction on account of first come first served basis.

iv. The attendance of the Members attending the AGM through VC/OAVM will be counted for the purpose of ascertaining the quorum under Section 103 of the Companies Act, 2013.

v. Pursuant to MCA Circular No. 14/2020 dated April 08, 2020, the facility to appoint proxy to attend and cast vote for the members is not available for this AGM. However, in pursuance of Section 112 and Section 113 of the Companies Act, 2013, authorised representatives of the members such as the President of India or the Governor of a State or body corporate can attend the AGM through VC/ OAVM and cast their votes through e-voting.

vi. In line with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) Circular No. 17/2020 dated April 13, 2020, the Notice calling the AGM has been uploaded on the website of the Company at www.technvision.com. The Notice can also be accessed from the websites of the Stock Exchange i.e. BSE Limited at www.bseindia.com. The AGM Notice is also disseminated on the website of CDSL (agency for providing the Remote e-Voting facility and e-voting system during the AGM) i.e. www.evotingindia.com.

vii. The AGM has been convened through VC/OAVM in compliance with applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 read with MCA Circular No.14/2020 dated April 8, 2020, MCA Circular No.17/2020 dated April 13, 2020, MCA Circular No.20/2020 dated May 05, 2020, Circular No.02/2022 dated 05 May, 2022, Circular No.10/2022 dated 28 December, 2022, Circular No. 09/2023 dated 25 September, 2023, Circular No. 09/2024 dated 19 September, 2024 and MCA circular dated 22 September, 2025.

viii. In continuation of this Ministry's General Circular No. 20/2020, dated 05 May, 2020 and after due examination, it has been decided to allow companies to conduct their AGMs through VC or OAVM, till further orders, in accordance with the requirements provided in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the General Circular No. 20/2020 dated 05.05.2020 as per MCA circular dated 22 September, 2025.

ix. The Instructions to shareholders for E-Voting and Joining Virtual Meetings are as under:

A. Access through Depositories CDSL/NSDL e-Voting system in case of individual shareholders holding shares in demat mode

i. The voting period begins on **Friday, the 25th Day of September, 2026 at 09.00 AM** and ends on **Tuesday, the 29th Day of September, 2026 at 5.00 PM**. During this period shareholders' of the Company, holding shares either in physical form or in dematerialized form, as on the cut-off date being **Friday, the 18th day of September, 2026**, may cast their vote electronically. The e-voting module shall be disabled by CDSL for voting thereafter.

ii. Shareholders who have already voted prior to the meeting date would not be entitled to vote at the meeting.

iii. Pursuant to SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD/CIR/P/2020/242 dated 09.12.2020, under Regulation 44 of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, listed entities are required to provide remote e-voting facility to its shareholders, in respect of all shareholders' resolutions. However, it has been observed that the participation by the public non-institutional shareholders/retail shareholders is at a negligible level.

Currently, there are multiple e-voting service providers (ESPs) providing e-voting facility to listed entities in India. This necessitates registration on various ESPs and maintenance of multiple user IDs and passwords by the shareholders.

In order to increase the efficiency of the voting process, pursuant to a public consultation, it has been decided to enable e-voting to **all the demat account holders, by way of a single login credential, through their demat accounts/ websites of Depositories/ Depository Participants**. Demat account holders would be able to cast their vote without having to register again with the ESPs, thereby, not only facilitating seamless authentication but also enhancing ease and convenience of participating in e-voting process.

Access through Depositories CDSL/NSDL e-Voting system in case of individual shareholders holding shares in demat mode.

iv. In terms of SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD/CIR/P/2020/242 dated December 9, 2020 on e-Voting facility provided by Listed Companies, Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode are allowed to vote through their demat account maintained with Depositories and Depository Participants. Shareholders are advised to update their mobile number and email Id in their demat accounts in order to access e-Voting facility.

Pursuant to abovesaid SEBI Circular, Login method for e-Voting and joining virtual meetings **for Individual shareholders holding securities in Demat mode CDSL/NSDL** is given below:

Type of shareholders	Login Method
Individual Shareholders holding securities in Demat mode with **CDSL**	1. Users who have opted for CDSL Easi / Easiest facility, can login through their existing user id and password. Option will be made available to reach e-Voting page without any further authentication. The URL for users to login to Easi / Easiest are https://web.cdslindia.com/myeasi/home/login or visit HYPERLINK "http://www.cdslindia.com/"www.cdslindia.com and click on login icon & My Easi New (Token) Tab. 2. After successful login the Easi / Easiest user will be able to see the e-Voting option for eligible companies where the e-voting is in progress as per the information provided by company. On clicking the e-voting option, the user will be able to see e-Voting page of the e-Voting service provider for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting. Additionally, there is also links provided to access the system of all e-Voting Service Providers i.e. CDSL/NSDL/KARVY/LINKINTIME, so that the user can visit the e-Voting service providers' website directly. 3. If the user is not registered for Easi/Easiest, option to register is available at cdsl website www.cdslindia.com and click on login icon & My Easi New (Token) Tab and then click on registration option. 4. Alternatively, the user can directly access e-Voting page by providing Demat Account Number and PAN No. from a e-Voting link available on www.cdslindia.com home page or click on https://evoting.cdslindia.com/Evoting/EvotingLogin. The system will authenticate the user by sending OTP on registered Mobile & Email as recorded in the Demat Account. After successful authentication, user will be able to see the e-Voting option where the e-voting is in progress and also able to directly access the system of all e-Voting Service Providers.
Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with **NSDL**	1. If you are already registered for NSDL IDeAS facility, please visit the e-Services website of NSDL. Open web browser by typing the following URL: https://eservices.nsdl.com either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile. Once the home page of e-Services is launched, click on the "Beneficial Owner" icon under "Login" which is available under 'IDeAS' section.A new screen will open. You will have to enter your User ID and Password. After successful authentication, you will be able to see e-Voting services. Click on "Access to e-Voting" under e-Voting services and you will be able to see e-Voting page. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider name and you will be re-directed to e-Voting service provider website for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting. 2. If the user is not registered for IDeAS e-Services, option to register is available at https://eservices.nsdl.com. Select "Register Online for IDeAS "Portal or click at https://eservices.nsdl.com/SecureWeb/IdeasDirectReg.jsp 3. Visit the e-Voting website of NSDL. Open web browser by typing the following URL: https://HYPERLINK "http://www.evoting.nsdl.com/"www.evoting.nsdl.com/ either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile. Once the home page of e-Voting system is launched, click on the icon "Login" which is available under 'Shareholder/Member' section. A new screen will open. You will have to enter your User ID (i.e. your sixteen digit demat account number hold with NSDL), Password/OTP and a Verification Code as shown on the screen. After successful authentication, you will be redirected to NSDL Depository site wherein you can see e-Voting page. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider name and you will be redirected to e-Voting service provider website for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting. 4. For OTP based login you can click on https: //eservices.nsdl.com /SecureWeb /evoting / evotinglogin.jsp. You will have to enter your 8-digit DP ID,8-digit Client Id, PAN No., Verification code and generate OTP. Enter the OTP received on registered email id/mobile number and click on login. After successful authentication, you will be redirected to NSDL Depository site wherein you can see e-Voting page. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider name and you will be re-directed to e-Voting service provider website for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting.

Individual Shareholders (holding securities in demat mode) login through their **Depository Participants**	You can also login using the login credentials of your demat account through your Depository Participant registered with NSDL/CDSL for e-Voting facility. After Successful login, you will be able to see e-Voting option. Once you click on e-Voting option, you will be redirected to NSDL/ CDSL Depository site after successful authentication, wherein you can see e-Voting feature. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider name and you will be redirected to e-Voting service provider website for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting.

Important note: Members who are unable to retrieve User ID/ Password are advised to use Forget User ID and Forget Password option available at abovementioned website.

v. Helpdesk for Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode for any technical issues related to login through Depository i.e. CDSL and NSDL

Login type	**Helpdesk details**
Individual Shareholders holding securities in Demat mode with **CDSL**	Members facing any technical issue in login can contact CDSL helpdesk by sending a request at helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or contact at **1800 21 09911**
Individual Shareholders holding securities in Demat mode with **NSDL**	Members facing any technical issue in login can contact NSDL helpdesk by sending a request at evoting@nsdl.com or call at toll free no.: **022 - 4886 7000** and **022 - 2499 7000**

Access through CDSL e-Voting system in case of shareholders holding shares in physical mode and non-individual shareholders in demat mode.

Login method for e-Voting and joining virtual meetings for Physical shareholders and shareholders other than individuals holding in Demat form.

vi. The shareholders should log on to the e-voting website www.evotingindia.com.

vii. Click on "Shareholders" module.

viii. Now Enter your User ID.

a. For CDSL: 16 digits beneficiary ID,
b. For NSDL: 8 Character DP ID followed by 8 Digits Client ID,
c. Members holding shares in Physical Form should enter Folio Number registered with the Company.

ix. Next enter the Image Verification Captcha as displayed and Click on Login.

x. If you are holding shares in demat form and had logged on to www.evotingindia.com and voted on an earlier voting of any other Company, then your existing password is to be used.

xi. If you are a first time user follow the steps given below:

For Physical shareholders and other than individual shareholders holding shares in Demat.	
PAN	Enter your 10 digit alpha-numeric *PAN issued by Income Tax Department (Applicable for both demat shareholders as well as physical shareholders) • Members who have not updated their PAN with the Company/Depository Participant are requested to use the sequence number sent by Company/RTA or contact Company/RTA. • In case the sequence number is less than 8 digits enter the applicable number of 0's before the number after the first two characters of the name in CAPITAL letters. Eg. If your name is Ramesh Kumar with sequence number 1 then enter RA00000001 in the PAN field.
Dividend Bank Details OR DOB	Enter the Dividend Bank Details or Date of Birth (in dd/mm/yyyy format) as recorded in your demat account or in the Company records in order to login. • If both the details are not recorded with the depository or Company please enter the member id / folio number in the Dividend Bank details field as mentioned in instruction (iv).

xii. After entering these details appropriately, click on "SUBMIT" tab.

xiii. Members holding shares in physical form will then directly reach the Company selection screen. However, members holding shares in demat form will now reach 'Password Creation' menu wherein they are required to mandatorily enter their login password in the new password field. Kindly note that this password can also used by the demat holders for voting on resolutions of any other Company on which they are eligible to vote, provided that Company opts for e-voting through CDSL platform. It is strongly recommended not to share your password with any other person and take utmost care to keep your password confidential.

xiv. For Members holding shares in physical form, the details can be used only for e-voting on the resolutions contained in this Notice.

xv. Click on the EVSN (Electronic Voting Sequence Number) for the relevant i.e M/s. Technvision Ventures Limited on which you choose to vote.

xvi. On the voting page, you will see "RESOLUTION DESCRIPTION" and against the same the option "YES/NO" for voting. Select the option YES or NO as desired. The option YES implies that you assent to the Resolution and option NO implies that you dissent to the Resolution.

xvii. Click on the "RESOLUTIONS FILE LINK" if you wish to view the entire Resolution details.

xviii. After selecting the resolution you have decided to vote on, click on "SUBMIT". A confirmation box will be displayed. If you wish to confirm your vote, click on "OK", else to change your vote, click on "CANCEL" and accordingly modify your vote.

xix. Once you "CONFIRM" your vote on the resolution, you will not be allowed to modify your vote.

xx. You can also take out print of the voting done by you by clicking on "Click here to print" option on the Voting page.

xxi. If Demat account holder has forgotten the same password then Enter the User ID and the image verification code and click on Forgot Password & enter the details as prompted by the system.

xxii. There is also an optional provision to upload BR/POA if any uploaded, which will be made available to scrutinizer for verification.

xxiii. Additional Facility for Non – Individual Shareholders and Custodians –For Remote Voting only.

- Non-Individual shareholders (i.e. other than Individuals, HUF, NRI etc.) and Custodian are required to log on to www.evotingindia.com and register themselves in the "Corporates" module.
- A scanned copy of the Registration Form bearing the stamp and sign of the entity should be emailed to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com.
- After receiving the login details a compliance user should be created using the admin login and password. The Compliance User would be able to link the account(s) for which they wish to vote on.
- The list of accounts linked in the login will be mapped automatically & can be delink in case of any wrong mapping.
- It is Mandatory that, a scanned copy of the Board Resolution and Power of Attorney (POA) which they have issued in favour of the Custodian, if any, should be emailed in PDF format in the system for the scrutinizer cs@jracs.com to verify the same otherwise the votes will be considered invalid.
- Alternatively Non Individual shareholders are required to send the relevant Board Resolution/ Authority letter etc. together with attested specimen signature of the duly authorized signatory who are authorized to vote, to the Scrutinizer and to the Company at the email address viz; investor_relations@technvision.com, if they have voted from individual tab and not uploaded same in the CDSL e-voting system for the scrutinizer to verify the same.

B. Process for those shareholders whose Email/Mobile No. are not registered with the Company/Depository.

For Physical shareholders- please provide necessary details like Folio No., Name of shareholder, scanned copy of the share certificate (front and back), PAN (self-attested scanned copy of PAN card), AADHAR (self-attested scanned copy of Aadhar Card) by email to investor.relations@vccipl.com.

For Demat shareholders -, Please update your email id & mobile no. with your respective Depository Participant (DP)

For Individual Demat shareholders – Please update your email id & mobile no. with your respective Depository Participant (DP) which is mandatory while e-Voting & joining virtual meetings through Depository.

If you have any queries or issues regarding attending AGM & e-Voting from the CDSL e-Voting System, you can write an email to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or contact at toll free no. 1800 21 09911.

C. Instructions for shareholders attending the AGM through VC/OAVM are as under:

The procedure for attending meeting & e-Voting on the day of the AGM is same as the instructions mentioned above for e-voting.

The link for VC/OAVM to attend meeting will be available where the EVSN of Company will be displayed after successful login as per the instructions mentioned above for e-voting.

Shareholders who have voted through Remote e-Voting will be eligible to attend the meeting. However, they will not be eligible to vote at the AGM.

Shareholders are encouraged to join the Meeting through Laptops / IPads for better experience. Further shareholders will be required to allow Camera and use Internet with a good speed to avoid any disturbance during the meeting.

Please note that Participants Connecting from Mobile Devices or Tablets or through Laptop connecting via Mobile Hotspot may experience Audio/Video loss due to Fluctuation in their respective network. It is therefore recommended to use Stable Wi-Fi or LAN Connection to mitigate any kind of aforesaid glitches.

Shareholders who would like to express their views/ask questions during the meeting may register themselves as a speaker by sending their request during the period starting from **22 September, 2026 to 23 September, 2026** in advance mentioning their name, demat account number/folio number, email id, mobile number at **investor_relations@technvision.com**. The shareholders who do not wish to speak during the AGM but have queries may send their queries during the period starting from **22 September, 2026 to 23 September, 2026** in advance mentioning their name, demat account number/folio number, email id, mobile number at **investor_relations@technvision.com**. The queries may be raised precisely and in brief to enable the Company to answer the same suitably by email.

Those shareholders who have registered themselves as a speaker will only be allowed to express their views or ask questions during the meeting.

Only those shareholders, who are present in the AGM through VC/OAVM facility and have not casted their vote on the Resolutions through remote e-Voting and are otherwise not barred from doing so, shall be eligible to vote through e-Voting system available during the AGM.

If any Votes are cast by the shareholders through the e-voting available during the AGM and if the same shareholders have not participated in the meeting through VC/OAVM facility, then the votes cast by such shareholders may be considered invalid as the facility of e-voting during the meeting is available only to the shareholders attending the meeting.

D. Instructions for shareholders for e-voting during the AGM are as under:

The procedure for e-Voting on the day of the AGM is same as the instructions mentioned above for Remote e-voting.

Only those shareholders, who are present in the AGM through VC/OAVM facility and have not casted their vote on the Resolutions through remote e-Voting and are otherwise not barred from doing so, shall be eligible to vote through e-Voting system available during the AGM.

If any Votes are cast by the shareholders through the e-voting available during the AGM and if the same shareholders have not participated in the meeting through VC/OAVM facility , then the votes cast by such shareholders shall be considered invalid as the facility of e-voting during the meeting is available only to the shareholders attending the meeting.

Shareholders who have voted through Remote e-Voting will be eligible to attend the AGM. However, they will not be eligible to vote at the AGM.

If you have any queries or issues regarding attending AGM & e-Voting from the e-Voting System, you may refer the Frequently Asked Questions ("FAQs") and e-voting manual available at www.evotingindia.com, under help section or write an email to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or contact Mr. Rakesh Dalvi, Sr. Manager, (CDSL,) Central Depository Services (India) Limited, A Wing, 25th Floor, Marathon Futurex, Mafatlal Mill Compounds, N M Joshi Marg, Lower Parel (East), Mumbai - 400013 or call toll free no. 1800 21 09911.

17. Any person, who acquires shares of the Company and becomes a Member of the Company after sending the Notice and holding shares as of the cut-off date, may obtain the login ID and password by sending a request at evoting@cdslindia.in However, if he/she is already registered with CDSL for remote e-voting then he/she can use his/her existing User ID and password for casting vote. If you forgot your password, you can reset your password by using "Forgot User Details / Password" option available on www.evoting.cdsl.com.

18. Since the Meeting will be conducted through VC/OAVM facility, the route map of the venue is not annexed to this Notice.

Registered Office:
1486 (12-13-522), Lane No. 13, Street No. 14,
Tarnaka, Secunderabad - 500 017.
Telangana, India

CIN: L51900TG1980PLC054066
Phone Nos.: 040-2717 0822, 27175157, 27177591,
Fax No.: 040-2717 3240
E-Mail: investor_relations@technvision.com
Date: September 04, 2026

By order of the Board of Directors
of TechNVision Ventures Ltd.,

sd/-
D. Santosh Kumar
Company Secretary
M.No. ACS.31332

ANNEXURE TO NOTICE DATED 04 SEPTEMBER 2026

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 102(1) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013

Item No. 3

The Board of Directors of the Company, at its meeting held on February 13, 2026, subject to the approval of the Members of the Company, approved the revision in the remuneration payable to Mrs. Geetanjali Toopran, Whole-time Director of the Company, for the remaining period of her tenure, based on the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee, at its meeting held on February 13, 2026, considered and approved the proposed revision in remuneration and recommended the same to the Board for its consideration and approval.

While considering the proposed revision, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee took into account various factors, including the scale and operations of the Company, the increased responsibilities and involvement of Mrs. Geetanjali Toopran in the management and affairs of the Company, and her contribution towards the overall growth and development of the Company. The proposed revision is intended to ensure that the remuneration payable to Mrs. Geetanjali Toopran is commensurate with the responsibilities entrusted to her, the time and efforts devoted by her to the affairs of the Company and her contribution towards its growth. The revision also seeks to provide for a regular and structured monthly remuneration, while maintaining an appropriate balance between the interests of the Company and its shareholders.

Mrs. Geetanjali Toopran is Related Party as per Section 2(76)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013. As per Section 177(4)(iv) of the Companies Act, 2013 and amended terms of reference duly approved by the Board of the Company, the Audit Committee has to accord its approval to any related party transaction and accordingly the Audit Committee at its meeting held on 13th Day of February, 2026, discussed, approved and recommended the same for the approval of the Board.

Pursuant to provisions of Section 197 read with Part I and Section II of Part II of Schedule V and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 (including any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof) and applicable clauses of the Articles of Association of the Company, the above said revision in remuneration requires approval of members of the Company in a general meeting by way of Special resolution.

Accordingly, the Resolution set out at item no. 3 of the notice is recommended to be passed as Special resolution.

Except Mrs. Geetanjali Toopran and Mr. Sai Gundavelli and Mrs. Veena Gundavelli being relatives of Mrs. Geetanjali Toopran, none of the other Directors/Key Managerial Personnel of the Company and their relatives are concerned or interested either directly or indirectly, financially or otherwise, in the resolution set out at item No. 3 of the Notice.

The Board recommends Resolution set forth in Item No.3 for members' approval.

By order of the Board of Directors
of TechNVision Ventures Ltd.,

sd/-
D. Santosh Kumar
Company Secretary
M.No. ACS.31332

Registered Office:
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Date: September 04, 2026

ANNEXURE TO THE NOTICE

Particulars of Directors seeking appointment / re-appointment at the ensuing AGM.
(Pursuant to Regulation 36(3) of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015)

Name of the Director	**Mr. Sai Gundavelli**
Date of Birth and Age	22.10.1964 & 61 years
Date of Appointment on Board	30.09.2005
Qualifications	Masters in Engineering
Expertise in specific functional areas	Mr. Sai Gundavelli has proven track record in recognizing and quickly responding to the Requirements of the high technology marketplace. Prior to founding Solix Technologies Inc., Sai spearheaded several strategic initiatives in Enterprise Application areas at companies like CISCO Systems and Arix Corp. Sai is a member of the Churchill Club, TIE Charter. He is a business and technology thought leader and a distinguished speaker in many forums.
List of Directorship Membership/ Chairmanship of Committees of other Board	1. Tiebeam Technologies India Private Limited - Director
Number of Board Meetings attended during the year	1
Number of shares held in the Company	Nil
Relationship with other Directors, Manager and other Key Managerial Personnel of the Company.	Spouse of Mrs. Veena Gundavelli, Promoter cum Managing Director of the Company and brother of Mrs. Geetanjali Toopran Promoter cum Whole Time Director & CFO.

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By order of the Board of Directors
of TechNVision Ventures Ltd.,

sd/-
D. Santosh Kumar
Company Secretary
M.No. ACS.31332

DIRECTORS' **REPORT**

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Dear Shareholders,

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting their 46th Annual Report and audited financials for the financial year 2025-26. The financial highlights of the Company are as follows:

Financial Results

(₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	STANDALONE		CONSOLIDATED	
	2025-2026	**2024-2025**	**2025-2026**	**2024-2025**
Total Income	2586.72	2082.51	27,117.86	22,925.60
Finance Charges	183.91	194.12	205.12	202.07
Depreciation And Amortization	36.36	33.62	323.81	219.52
Profit / (Loss) Before Tax	121.96	132.25	240.26	99.79
Provision for Tax	47.09	34.25	218.62	88.37
Profit / (Loss) After Tax	74.87	98.00	21.64	11.42
Profit brought forward from previous year	886.28	788.28	146.02	60.77
Reserves and Surplus carried forward	1141.15	1066.28	(75.37)	146.02
Earnings Per Share	1.19	1.56	0.34	0.18

Accounting treatment in preparation of Financial Statements

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

State of Company Affairs

During the period under review, the Company's Standalone Revenue from Operations stood at ₹2,491.10 Lakhs, registering an increase of 26.95% over the revenue reported in the previous financial year. For the financial year ended March 31, 2026. The Company's Standalone Profit Before Tax (PBT) was ₹ 121.96 Lakhs.

On a Consolidated basis, the Revenue from Operations amounted to ₹26,933.62 Lakhs, reflecting a growth of 18.23% as compared to the previous financial year. The Company's Consolidated Profit Before Tax (PBT) for the financial year ended March 31, 2026, stood at ₹ 240.26 Lakhs.

DIVIDEND AND DIVIDEND DISTRIBUTION POLICY:

Your Directors', keeping in view of the prevailing circumstances, have decided not to recommend payment of any dividend for the year. Pursuant to Regulation 43A of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("SEBI Listing Regulations"), the Company has formulated a Dividend Distribution Policy, which is available on the Company's website.

EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS):

The Basic Earnings Per Share (EPS) of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2026 stood at ₹ 1.19 on a standalone basis and ₹ 0.34 on a consolidated basis.

TRANSFER TO RESERVES:
No amount was transferred to reserves during the year under review.

Subsidiary Companies

The Company has Seven subsidiaries including the step down subsidiaries as on March 31, 2026.
A Statement containing the details of the subsidiaries of the Company is appended as an Annexure to this Report.

1. SITI Corporation, USA
2. AccelForce Pte. Ltd., Singapore
3. 5Element Homes Private Limited

Step Down Subsidiaries

1. Solix Technologies Inc., USA
2. Emagia Corporation., USA
3. Solix Softech Private Limited, India (Subsidiary of Solix Technologies Inc., USA)
4. Accelforce EU Ltd., UK

Business Areas

Business Overview and Operational Performance

During the year under review, the Company continued to focus on strengthening its technology-led business operations and creating sustainable value through its portfolio of software products, solutions and services. The Company leverages its domain expertise, technological capabilities, industry knowledge and business relationships to develop and deliver solutions addressing the evolving requirements of its customers across various markets.

The Company's portfolio comprises a range of software products and technology solutions designed to address specific business and technological requirements. These products and solutions may be deployed independently or, where appropriate, integrated with other offerings to provide comprehensive solutions to customers. The Company's product development and business initiatives are primarily focused on enabling customers to improve operational efficiency, cost optimization, scalability, flexibility and productivity through technology-driven solutions.

During the year, the Company, together with its subsidiaries and group entities, continued to pursue opportunities in domestic and international markets and focused on strengthening its product portfolio, customer relationships and market presence. The Group's overseas operations and subsidiaries provide an extended platform for business development, customer engagement, technology delivery and market expansion. This integrated operating structure enables the Group to leverage geographical capabilities and market opportunities while supporting its overall growth strategy.

The Company continues to invest in the development and enhancement of its technology capabilities and product offerings, with emphasis on addressing emerging business requirements and evolving market trends. The management remains focused on strengthening the Company's competitive position, improving operational efficiencies and creating sustainable long-term value for its stakeholders.

The Company's business operations and those of its subsidiaries are supported by complementary capabilities across technology development, software solutions, marketing, sales and customer engagement.

Further details regarding the Company's business activities, key developments during the year and the performance of its various business areas are provided in the **Management Discussion and Analysis Report** forming part of this Annual Report. Details relating to the Company's intangible assets and developments therein are also disclosed in the **Intangible Assets** attached to this Annual Report.

Consolidated financial statements

In compliance with the applicable provisions of the Act, Regulation 33 of the SEBI Listing Regulations, and the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, the Company has prepared the consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended on March 31, 2026 forms part of the Annual Report.

Meetings of the Committees and Board of Directors

Board Meetings: During the financial year 2025-26, 6 (Six) Board Meetings were held.

The dates on which the Board meetings were held 28 May, 2025, 17July, 2025, 14 August, 2025, 04 September, 2025, 13 November, 2025, and 13 February, 2026.

The attendance record of the Directors at the Board Meetings held during the financial year 2025-26 and at the 45th Annual General Meeting held on 30 September 2025 is as given here under:

Name of the Director	No. of Board Meetings held	No. of Board Meetings attended	Whether attended last AGM
Mr. Sai Gundavelli	6	1	Yes
Mrs. Veena Gundavelli	6	1	Yes
Mrs. Geetanjali Toopran	6	6	Yes
Mr. Venkata Satya Suryanarayana Raju Chiluvuri	6	6	No
Dr. Ananda Prabhu Valaboju Kesari	6	6	Yes

Audit Committee

During the Financial Year 2025-26, Audit Committee met Four times. The maximum time gap between any two meetings was not more than four months. The Audit Committee meetings were held 01 May, 2025, 14 August, 2025, 13 November, 2025, and 13 February, 2026.

The Composition and attendance of members at the Committee meetings is given here under.

Name of the Director	Category	Designation	No. of Meetings	
			Held	Attended
Dr. Ananda Prabhu Valaboju Kesari	Independent Director	Chairman	4	4
Mr. Venkata Satya Suryanarayana Raju Chiluvuri	Independent Director	Member	4	4
Mrs. Geetanjali Toopran	Whole Time Director & CFO	Member	4	4

There is no such incidence where Board has not accepted the recommendations of the Audit Committee during the year under review.

Nomination and Remuneration Committee

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Company comprises Three Non-Executive Directors as members. 2 of them are Independent Directors. During the year 2025-26, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee has met on 17 July, 2025 and 13 February, 2026.

Stakeholders Relationship Committee

The Stakeholders Relationship Committee consists of Two Non-Executive Directors and One Executive Director. During 2025-26, the Committee has met on 01 May, 2025, 14 August, 2025, 13 November, 2025, and 13 February, 2026.

Composition of the Stakeholders Relationship Committee and the details of meetings held and attended by its members are given below:

Name of the Director	Category	Designation	No. of Meetings	
			Held	Attended
Dr. Ananda Prabhu Valaboju Kesari	Independent Director	Chairman	4	4
Mr. Venkata Satya Suryanarayana Raju Chiluvuri	Independent Director	Member	4	4
Mrs. Geetanjali Toopran	Whole Time Director & CFO	Member	4	4

Directors Responsibility Statements as required under Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013

Pursuant to the requirement under Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to Directors' Responsibility Statement, it is hereby confirmed that:

i. in the preparation of the Annual Accounts for the year ended on 31 March, 2026, the applicable Accounting Standards read with requirements set out under Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, have been followed and that there are no material departures from the same;
ii. the Directors have selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March, 2026 and of the profit for the year ended on that date;
iii. the Directors have taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities; and
iv. the Annual Accounts for the year ended on 31 March, 2026 have been prepared on a going concern basis.
v. the Directors had laid down Internal Financial controls to be followed by the company and that such internal Financial controls are adequate and were operating effectively.
vi. the Directors have devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating efficiently.

Statement of Declaration given by Independent Directors under Sub-Section (6) of Section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013

The Independent Directors have submitted the declaration of independence, as required under Section 149 (7) of the Companies Act, 2013 stating that they meet the criteria of independence as provided in Section 149(6).

Statement of Particulars of Employees pursuant to the provisions of Section 197(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5(2) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014

There were no employees, who employed throughout the relevant financial year and in receipt of remuneration, in aggregate, exceeding ₹ 1.02 Crore (Rupees One Crore and Two Lakhs) per year or ₹ 8.50 Lakhs (Rupees Eight Lakhs and Fifty Thousand) per month, if employed for a part of the relevant financial year.

Statement regarding opinion of the Board with regard to integrity, expertise and experience (including the proficiency) of the independent directors appointed during the year:
The Board is of the opinion that all the Independent Directors are persons of integrity and possess the requisite expertise, experience, knowledge, and proficiency required to effectively discharge their duties and responsibilities. The Company also provides appropriate familiarization programmes to newly inducted Independent Directors to enable them to gain insights into the Company's business, operations, and governance framework.

Nomination and Remuneration Committee
The Nomination and Remuneration Committee consists of following 3 Directors namely Dr. Ananda Prabhu Valaboju Kesari, Mr. Venkata Satya Suryanarayana Raju Chiluvuri and Mr. Sai Gundavelli as members.

Separate meetings of the Independent Directors
The Independent Directors met once on 13 November, 2025, to discuss, inter alia:

- Review the performance of Non-Independent Directors and the Board of Directors as a whole;
- Review the performance of the Chairperson of the company;
- Assess the quality, content and timeliness of flow of information between the Management and the Board that is necessary for the Board to effectively and reasonably perform its duties.

Company's policy on Directors' appointment and remuneration including criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes, independence of a director and other matters provided under sub-section (3) of section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013:

The Company has adopted a Policy on Appointment of Directors and Board Diversity, including the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes, and independence of Directors, in accordance with the provisions of Section 178(3) of the Act.

Performance evaluation criteria for Independent Directors
The performance of Independent Directors is evaluated annually on the following parameters:
- Understanding of the company's business as well as the markets and industry it operates
- Effective usage of the experience brought to the board
- Level of involvement and participation in the meetings as also in the affairs of the company
- Engagement with other directors and senior leadership of the company.

Brief description of terms of reference:

- Identifying persons who are qualified to become Directors and who may be appointed in senior management in accordance with the criteria laid down and recommend to the Board for their appointment and removal;
- Carry on the evaluation of every Director's performance; formulation of the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a Director;
- Recommend to the Board a policy relating to the remuneration of the Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and other employees;
- Formulation of criteria for evaluation of Independent Directors and the Board;
- Devising a policy on Board diversity; and
- Any other matter as the Board may decide from time to time.

Nomination and Remuneration policy

The Company has also adopted a Remuneration Policy covering remuneration and other related matters as prescribed under Section 178(3) of the Act. The details of the Remuneration Policy and Criteria of the payment of remuneration to Non-Executive Directors has been published on the Company's website https://www.technvision.com/investors.htm The key objectives of the Policy are set out below.

1. To lay down criteria and terms and conditions with regard to identifying persons who are qualified to become Directors (Executive and Non-Executive) and persons who may be appointed in Senior Management and Key Managerial positions and to determine their remuneration.
2. To determine remuneration based on the Company's size and financial position and trends and practices on remuneration prevailing in peer companies.
3. To carry out evaluation of the performance of Directors.
4. To provide them rewards linked directly to their effort, performance, dedication and achievement relating to the Company's operations.
5. To retain, motivate and promote talent and to ensure long term sustainability of talented managerial persons and create competitive advantage.

Corporate Governance

Your Company continues to place greater emphasis on managing its affairs with diligence, transparency, responsibility and accountability and is committed to adopting and adhering to best Corporate Governance practices. The Board considers itself as a trustee of its shareholders and acknowledges its responsibilities towards them for creation and safeguarding their wealth. The Company has set itself the objective of expanding its capacities.

As per the provision of Regulation 15(2) of the Listing Regulations, Compliance with Corporate Governance provisions as specified in the regulations 17 to 27 and clause (b) to (i) of Regulation 46(2) and para C, D and E of Schedule V shall not apply to listed entities having paid-up equity share capital not exceeding ₹ 10 Crores and net worth not exceeding ₹ 25 Crores as on the last date of previous financial year. The Company being falling under the specified limits of above regulation, requirement of giving Corporate Governance report in Annual Report as per the Para C of the Schedule V is exempted.

Particulars of Contracts or Arrangements with Related Parties Referred to in Sub-Section (1) of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013

During the period under review, all transactions entered into with the related parties as defined under the Companies Act, 2013 were in the ordinary course of business and on an arm's length pricing basis and do not attract the provisions of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company is exempted from Regulation 23 of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 and hence the Company is not mandated to seek approval from members for entering into transactions which are material in nature.

The details of related party transactions are mentioned in AOC-2, which is enclosed as **Annexure I** to this Report. Also suitable disclosure as required by the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS 24) has been made in the Standalone Financial Statement, which is forming part of the Annual Report.

All Related Party Transactions are placed before the Audit Committee for review and approval. Prior omnibus approval of the Audit Committee is obtained for the transactions which are repetitive in nature.

A statement of all Related Party Transactions is placed before the Audit Committee for its review on a quarterly basis, specifying the nature, value and terms and conditions of the transactions. There were no particulars of contracts or arrangements with related parties referred to in Sub-Section (1) of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, which are not on an arm's length basis.

Annual Return

A copy of the Annual Return of the Company for the Financial year 2025-26, as required under Section 92 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 12 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 shall be placed on the Company's website https://www.technvision.com/annual-returns.htm (Annual Return 2025-2026).

LISTING WITH STOCK EXCHANGES

The Company has paid the Annual Listing Fees for the year 2025-26 to the Exchange where the Company's shares are listed i.e. the BSE Ltd ('BSE').

MAINTENANCE OF COST RECORDS

Maintenance of cost records as specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013, is not applicable to the Company.

The conservation of energy, technology absorption, foreign exchange earnings and outgo pursuant to provisions of Section 134(3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013 (Act) read with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014

Information with respect to conservation of energy, technology absorption, foreign exchange earnings and outgo pursuant to Section 134(3)(m) of the Act read with Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is prepared and the same is enclosed as **Annexure - II** to this Report.

Risk Management Policy

The Company had formulated a Risk Management Policy for dealing with different kinds of risks which it faces in day to day operations of the Company. Risk Management Policy of the Company outlines different kinds of risks and risk mitigating measures to be adopted by the Board. The Company has adequate internal control systems and procedures laid down to combat the risk. The Risk management procedure will be reviewed by the Audit Committee and Board of Directors on a Quarterly basis at the time of review of Quarterly Financial Results of the Company.

Mechanism for Evaluation of Board

Evaluation of all Board members is done on an annual basis.
The evaluation is done by the Board, Nomination and Remuneration Committee and Independent Directors with specific focus on the performance and effective functioning of the Board and the Individual Directors.

A) Criteria for evaluation of Board of Directors as a whole

i. Identifying, Defining and Extent of realising the corporate objectives.
ii. Regular monitoring of plans and Corporate results against projections.
iii. Direct, monitor and evaluate Key managerial personnel, Senior officials.
iv. Review of company's ethical conduct.
v. The flow of information to board members and between board members.
vi. Identify, monitor and mitigate significant corporate risks.

B) Criteria for evaluation of the individual Directors

i. Leadership and stewardship abilities.
ii. Ability to contribute by introducing best practices to address top management issues;
iii. Assess policies, structures and procedures.
iv. Review of strategic and operational plans and objectives.
v. Statutory compliance & Corporate governance.
vi. Attendance and contribution at Board/Committee meetings.

Details of loans, guarantees and investments

The details of Loans, Guarantees and Investments covered under the provisions of Section 186 of the Act, read with the Companies (Meetings of Board and Its Powers) Rules, 2014 are given in the Notes to the Financial Statements forming part of this Annual Report.

Directors and Key Managerial Persons

Mr. Sai Gundavelli (DIN: 00178777), Director, retires by rotation and being eligible offers himself for re-appointment at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

Details of Directors or Key Managerial Personnel, who has been appointed or resigned during the Year

The Board of Directors as per the recommendation of Nomination and Remuneration committee in their meeting held on 17 July, 2025 had appointed Mr. Venkata Satya Surya Narayana Raju Chiluvuri as an Independent Director (Non-Executive) on the Board. The members passed ordinary resolution in the 45th Annual General Meeting appointing Mr. Venkata Satya Surya Narayana Raju Chiluvuri as Independent Director for a further period of 5 years.

Deposits

The Company has not accepted any deposits from the Public covered by the provisions of Section 73 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

During the period under review, the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 w.r.t. Corporate Social Responsibility are not applicable to the Company.

Compliance with Secretarial Standards on Board and Annual General Meetings

The Company has complied with applicable Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India on Board Meetings and General Meetings.

Statutory Auditors

M/s. Ramu & Ravi., Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No. 006610S) have been appointed as statutory auditors of the company at the 42nd Annual General Meeting held on 29.09.2022 and they are holding the office of the auditors up to the conclusion 47th Annual General Meeting.

Secretarial Auditors

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 and The Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, the Company has appointed M/s. JRA & ASSOCIATES LLP, Hyderabad, Practicing Company Secretaries to undertake the secretarial audit of the company. The Secretarial Audit Report is annexed herewith as '**Annexure - III**'. The Annual Secretarial Compliance Report is not applicable for FY 2025-2026.

Explanations or comments on qualification, reservation or adverse remark or disclaimer made by the Auditors.

i. **Independent Auditors Report:**
The Notes to Accounts forming part of Annual accounts are Self-Explanatory and need no further explanation. There are no qualifications/remarks raised in Auditors Report requiring clarification.

ii. **Secretarial Audit Report:**
There are no qualifications/remarks raised in Secretarial Auditors Report requiring clarifications or explanations.

Disclosure Requirements

Policy in dealing with related party transactions, whistle blower policy, prevention of sexual harassment of women at workplace and policies required as per the applicable provisions of Companies Act, 2013 read with SEBI Regulations are available on the company's website: http://www.technvision.com/

Vigil Mechanism

The Board of Directors has adopted a Whistle Blower Policy. The Whistle Blower Policy aims for conducting the affairs in a fair and transparent manner by adopting highest standards of professionalism, honesty, integrity and ethical behavior. All permanent employees of the Company are covered under the Whistle Blower Policy.

A mechanism has been established for employees to report concerns about unethical behavior, actual or suspected fraud or violation of Code of Conduct and Ethics. It also provides for adequate safeguards against the victimization of employees who avail of the mechanism and allows direct access to the Chairperson of the Audit Committee in exceptional cases.

Statement of particulars of appointment and remuneration of managerial personnel

The Statement of particulars of Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial personnel as per Rule 5 of Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 is enclosed as **Annexure - IV** to this Annual Report.

Internal Control Systems and their adequacy

The Company has an adequate internal control system commensurate with the size and complexity of the organization. The Company has undertaken a comprehensive review of all internal control systems to take care of the needs of the expanding size of the Company and also upgraded the IT support systems. A system of internal audit to meet the statutory requirement as well as to ensure proper implementation of management and accounting controls is in place. The Audit Committee periodically reviews the adequacy of the internal audit functions.

State of Affairs of the Company

The State of Affairs of the Company is presented as part of Management Discussion and Analysis Report forming part of this Report.

Change in the nature of business

There is no change in the nature of business of the Company.

Application under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016

The Company has not made any application under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 during the FY 2025-26.

Details of difference between amount of the Valuation done at the time of one time settlement and the Valuation done while taking loan from the Banks or Financial Institutions along with the reasons thereof.
The Company has not made any such valuation during the FY 2025-26.

The details of significant and material orders passed by the Regulators or Courts or Tribunals impacting the Going Concern status and company's operations in future

No Significant and material orders have been passed during the year by the Regulators or Courts or Tribunals impacting the Going Concern status and company's operations in future.

Material changes and commitments

There were no material changes or commitments affecting the financial position of the Company that occurred between the end of the financial year to which the financial statements relate and the date of this Report.

Policy on Sexual Harassment

The Company has adopted policy on Prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace in accordance with the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

The Company has a zero-tolerance policy towards sexual harassment at the workplace and has constituted an Internal Complaints Committee as per the provisions of the POSH Act. The following is the summary of complaints received and disposed of during the financial year:

Number of sexual harassment complaints received - **Nil**
Number of complaints disposed of - **Nil**
Number of complaints pending for more than 90 days - **Nil**.

Compliance with Maternity Benefit Act, 1961:

Pursuant to MCA Notification dated 30.05.2025, the Company affirms that it has complied with the applicable provisions of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, including but not limited to:

a) Grant of maternity leave to eligible employees,
b) Provision for nursing breaks, and
c) Ensuring protection against dismissal during maternity leave and other associated entitlements.

Statement containing the salient features of the Financial Statements of the Subsidiary Companies
As per the provisions of Sections 129 of the Act read with Rule 5 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, a separate statement containing the salient features of the Financial Statements of the Subsidiary Companies in Form AOC-1 is published as a part of the Annual Report.

Acknowledgement

The Board of Directors extends its sincere gratitude to the Company's customers, shareholders, vendors, and bankers for their continued support during the year. The Board also places on record its deep appreciation for the dedication and contribution of employees at all levels. The Company's consistent growth has been made possible by their hard work, cooperation, and commitment.

The Directors would like to make a special mention of the valuable support received from various departments of the Central and State Governments, particularly the Software Technology Parks of India, the Direct and Indirect Tax Authorities, the Ministry of Commerce, the Reserve Bank of India, the Ministry of Corporate

Affairs/Registrar of Companies, the Securities and Exchange Board of India, the Stock Exchanges, and other regulatory authorities. The Board looks forward to their continued support in the Company's future endeavours.

Registered Office:
1486 (12-13-522), Lane No. 13, Street No. 14,
Tarnaka, Secunderabad - 500 017.
Telangana, India

CIN: L51900TG1980PLC054066
Phone Nos.: 040-2717 0822, 27175157, 27177591,
Fax No.: 040-2717 3240
E-Mail: investor_relations@technvision.com
Date: September 04, 2026

By order of the Board
TechNVision Ventures Ltd.,

sd/-
Sai Gundavelli
Chairman
DIN: 00178777

ANNEXURE – I

DISCLOSURE OF PARTICULARS OF CONTRACTS / ARRANGEMENTS ENTERED INTO BY THE COMPANY FORM NO. AOC – 2

(Pursuant to Clause (h) of Sub-Section (3) of Section 134 of the Act and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Disclosure of particulars of contracts/arrangements entered into by the company with related parties referred to in Sub- Section (1) of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 including certain arm's length transactions under third proviso thereto.

1. There are no contracts/arrangements entered into by the company with related parties referred to in Sub-Section (1) of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 which are not on an arm's length basis.

2. Contracts / arrangements entered into by the company with related parties referred to in Sub-Section (1) of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 which are at arm's length basis.

Sl. No.	Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship	Nature of contracts/ arrangements/ transactions	Duration of the contracts/ arrangements/ transactions	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any :	Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any:	Amount paid as advances if any:	Justification for entering into contracts
1	Solix Technologies Inc., USA and Emagia Corporation, USA (Step Down Subsidiary Companies)	Availing or rendering of services directly	01.04.2025 to 31.03.2026	The Contracts and Arrangements are on arm's length basis in the Ordinary Course of Business and the Quantum of total transaction as on 31 March, 2026 was ₹ 2,456.98 Lakhs	The transactions are as per the Policy laid down by the Audit Committee, which is published on the website and approval of the Audit Committee is sought at every meeting of the Audit Committee, as required under the provisions of the listing agreement.	NIL	Company with its wide services catering to the growing needs of the consumers in IT Industry, to maintain uninterrupted supply of services facilitating continuity of business operations and is providing required support to the related companies, thereby increasing service capability under flagship of the Company alongside increasing the profitability of the Company and stakeholders.

2	Mrs. G. P. Premalatha - relative of Director	Leasing of Property from or to of any kind	01.04.2025 to 31.03.2026	The Contracts and Arrangements are on arm's length basis and the Quantum of total transaction as on 31 March, 2026 was ₹ 1.20 Lakhs Per Annum	The transactions are as per the Policy laid down by the Audit Committee, which is published on the website and approval of the Audit Committee is sought at every meeting of the Audit Committee, as required under the provisions of the listing agreement.	Nil	Company has entered into lease agreements with related parties to maintain continuity of business operations.

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Date: September 04, 2026

By order of the Board
TechNVision Ventures Ltd.,

sd/-
Sai Gundavelli
Chairman
DIN: 00178777

ANNEXURE – II

foreign exchange earnings and outgo pursuant to
Section 134(3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014:

FORMING PART OF THE DIRECTORS' REPORT

Disclosure of Particulars under Section 134(3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013

a. **Conservation of Energy**
Our operations are not energy intensive. However, measures are being taken to reduce energy consumption by using energy efficient equipment.

b. **Research & Development**
The Company is constantly carrying out research and development of new products, enhancement to existing products, etc.

c. **Technology absorption, adaptation and innovation**
Your Company continues to use state-of-the-art technology for improving the productivity and quality of its products and services. To create adequate infrastructure, your Company continues to invest in the latest hardware and software apart from hiring the best talent in the Country.

d. **Foreign Exchange earnings and Outgo:**

(₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	31 March, 2026	31 March, 2025
Foreign Exchange Earnings	2456.98	1,952.52
Expenditure in Foreign Currency	0	0

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Date: September 04, 2026

By order of the Board
TechNVision Ventures Ltd.,

sd/-
Sai Gundavelli
Chairman
DIN: 00178777

ANNEXURE – III

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

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

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED ON 31 MARCH, 2026

To
The Members,
M/s. TECHNVISION VENTURES LIMITED,
1486 (12-13-522), Lane No. 13, Street No. 14,
Tarnaka, Secunderabad, Telangana - 500017.

We have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **TECHNVISION VENTURES LIMITED (CIN: L51900TG1980PLC054066)** (hereinafter called "the Company"). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts / statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of **TECHNVISION VENTURES LIMITED** books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the Financial Year ended on 31 March, 2026 (from 01.04.2025 to 31.03.2026) complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms filed and other records maintained by the company for the financial year ended on 31 March 2026 according to the following provisions as amended from time to time:

(i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the Rules made thereunder;

(ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the Rules made there under;

(iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed there under;

(iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the Rules and Regulations made there under to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings;

(v) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('**SEBI Act'**):

  (a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011;

  (b) SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;

  (c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 - (**Not Applicable to the company during audit period**);

(d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021;

(e) SEBI (Issue and Listing of Non-Convertible Securities) Regulations, 2021 (NCS Regulations). - (**Not applicable to the Company during the audit period**);

(f) Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 2025 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client:

(g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2021 (**Not applicable to the Company during the audit period**);

(h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018; and

(i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015;

vi. The Payment of Wages Act, 1936;

vii. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948;

viii. Employees Provident Fund And Misc. Provisions Act, 1952;

ix. Employees State Insurance Act,1948;

x. Payment of Gratuity Act,1972;

xi. Employee's Compensation Act,1923;

xii. Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1987;

xiii. Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970;

xiv. Income Tax Act, 1961;

xv. GST Acts and Rules made thereunder;

xvi. The Insurance Act, 1938, as amended; xvii. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961;

xviii. The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act, 2015;

xix. Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

We have also examined compliance with the following:

(i) Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India to the extent applicable;

During the period under review the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, Listing Agreement etc.

We further report that the Company has, in my opinion, complied with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules made under that Act as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, with regard to:

- Closure of the Register of Members;
- Forms, returns, documents and resolutions required to be filed with the Registrar of Companies and the Central Government;
- Service of documents by the Company on its Members, Auditors and the Registrar of Companies;

- The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors;
- Minutes of proceedings of General Meetings and of the Board and its Committee meetings;
- Approvals of the Members, the Board of Directors, the Committees of Directors and the government authorities, wherever required;
- Constitution of the Board of Directors / Committee(s) of Directors, appointment, retirement and reappointment of Directors including the Managing Director and Whole-time Directors;
- Payment of remuneration to Directors including the Managing Director and Whole-time Directors;
- Appointment and remuneration of Statutory Auditor, Internal Auditor, Cost Auditor and Secretarial Auditor;
- Format of Balance Sheet and statement of profit and loss is as per Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) Rules, 2015;
- Report of the Board of Directors;
- The Directors have complied with the disclosure requirements in respect of their eligibility of appointment, their being independent;
- Maintenance of various statutory registers and documents and making necessary entries therein has been done as per Companies Act, 2013;
- Adequate notice is given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting;
- Declaration and payment of dividends;
- Transfer of certain amounts as required under the Act to the Investor Education and Protection Fund and uploading of details of unpaid and unclaimed dividends on the websites of the Company and the Ministry of Corporate Affairs;

We further report that there was no prosecution initiated and no fines or penalties were imposed during the period under review under the Companies Act, SEBI Act, SCRA, Depositories Act, Listing Agreement and Rules, Regulations and Guidelines framed there under against the Company or its Directors and Officers.

We further report that:

During the period under review, there were no instances of non-compliances with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. mentioned above subject to the following observations:

- The Company is paying wages to all employees as per the provisions of Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and The Payment of Wages Act, 1936;
- The company is regular in payment of gratuity as per the rules of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 and has provided 100% provision in the books of accounts;
- The Company has renewed the Insurance Policy under Employees State Insurance Act, 1948;
- The Company is paying bonus to all employees as per the provisions of the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act, 2015;

We further report that based on the information received and records maintained there are adequate systems and processes in the Company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

We further Report that during the audit Period the Company has:

- No Public /Right/Preferential Issue of Shares/Debentures/Sweat Equity etc.
- No Buy-back of Securities;
- No major Decision taken by the members in pursuance of Section 180 of the companies Act, 2013;
- No Merger/Amalgamation/Reconstruction, etc.
- No Foreign Technical Collaborations;

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

Place: Hyderabad
Date: September 04, 2026

For JRA & ASSOCIATES LLP

Naidi Jaipal Reddy
Designated Partner
M.No.8859
C.P.No.10280
UDIN. F008859H001374201

'ANNEXURE A'

To
The Members,
M/s. TECHNVISION VENTURES LIMITED,
1486 (12-13-522), Lane No. 13, Street No. 14,
Tarnaka, Secunderabad, Telangana - 500017.

Our Report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

1. Maintenance of secretarial records is the responsibility of the Management of the company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.

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

3. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the company.

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

5. The compliance of the provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of Management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.

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

Place: Hyderabad
Date: September 04, 2026

For JRA & ASSOCIATES LLP

Naidi Jaipal Reddy
Designated Partner
M.No.8859
C.P.No.10280
UDIN. F008859H001374201

ANNEXURE – IV

Statement of particulars as per Rule 5(1) of Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014.

(i) The ratio of the remuneration of each Director to the median remuneration of the employees of the company for the financial year:

S.No.	Name of the Director	Ratio of the remuneration to the median Remuneration of the employee
1	Mr. Sai Gundavelli, Chairman & Non-Executive Director	-
2	Dr. Ananda Prabhu Valaboju Kesari, Independent Director	-
3	Mrs. Veena Gundavelli, Managing Director	-
4	Mrs. Geetanjali Toopran, Whole Time Director & CFO	-
5	Mr. Venkata Satya Surya Narayana Raju Chiluvuri, Independent Director	-

(ii) The percentage increase in remuneration of each Director, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Executive Officer, Company Secretary or Manager in the financial year:

S.No.	Name of the Director /KMP	Percentage increase in remuneration
1	Mr. Sai Gundavelli, Chairman & Non-Executive Director	-
2	Dr. Ananda Prabhu Valaboju Kesari, Independent Director	-
3	Mrs. Veena Gundavelli, Managing Director	-
4	Mrs. Geetanjali Toopran, Whole Time Director & CFO	-
5	Mr. Venkata Satya Surya Narayana Raju Chiluvuri, Independent Director	-
6	Mr. D. Santosh Kumar, Company Secretary	12.5%

(iii) The percentage increase in the median remuneration of employees in the financial year: **2.29%**

(iv) The number of permanent employees on the rolls of Company - **139**

(v) Average percentile increase already made in the salaries of employees other than the managerial personnel in the last financial year and its comparison with the percentile increase in the managerial remuneration and justification thereof and point out if there are any exceptional circumstances for increase in the managerial remuneration - **Not Applicable**

(vi) The remuneration paid to Key Managerial Personnel is as per the Remuneration policy of the Company – **Yes**

Place: Secunderabad
Date: September 04, 2026

for and on behalf of the Board

sd/-
Sai Gundavelli
Chairman
DIN: 00178777

TECHNVISION

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

SOLIX Technologies, Inc.

Enterprise Data, Governance & Artificial Intelligence

SOLIX Technologies, Inc. is a leading product-development company that empowers data-driven enterprises. SOLIX helps businesses organize enterprise information with optimized infrastructure, data security and advanced analytics — achieving Information Lifecycle Management (ILM) goals at scale, on-premises or in the cloud.

Solix EAI

Solix EAI is an enterprise AI platform that turns structured and unstructured enterprise data into insight, functioning as a System of Insight across three disciplines — Ask, Analyze and Build — delivered through three integrated services. Data Sense builds the intelligence layer: an Application Knowledge Graph (AKG) for semantic relationships across structured data, Content Intelligence for unstructured content, and Intelligent Classification for categorizing and tagging enterprise information. Data Ask lets authorized users query enterprise data in natural language and receive trusted, citation-backed responses, with hybrid search and secure voice interaction across multiple enterprise applications. AI Warehouse is the governed platform on which customers develop, deploy and manage AI-powered applications — for operational intelligence, risk management, revenue optimization and domain-specific solutions.

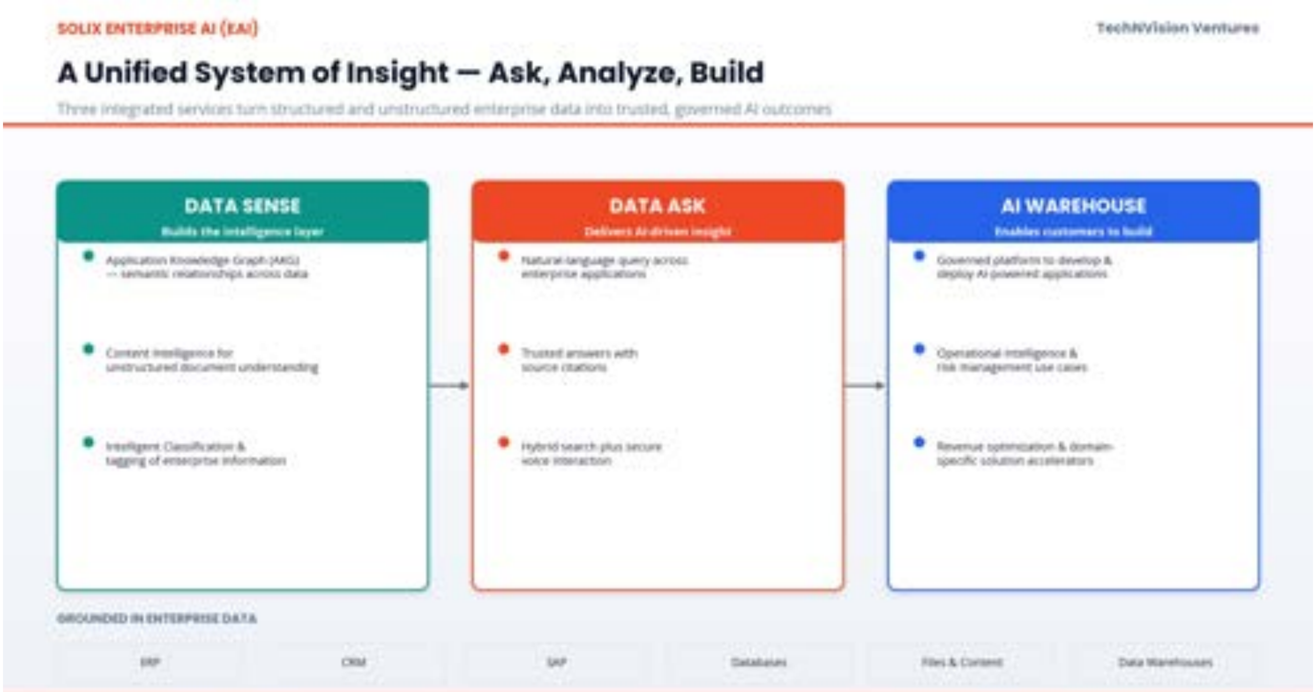


Figure 6. Solix EAI — a unified system of insight: Sense, Ask, Build.

More broadly, Solix EAI is an enterprise-grade platform that helps organizations discover, prepare, understand, govern and securely use structured and unstructured data for analytics, generative AI and intelligent automation.

Its capabilities span five areas — the data foundation and knowledge layer, conversational and document intelligence, retrieval-augmented generation and model management, AI-ready data preparation and search, and the security, governance and operations that hold the platform together.

Data Foundation & Knowledge Layer

- **Data Connectivity & Ingestion —** connects to enterprise databases, data warehouses, data lakes, cloud storage, file systems, applications and APIs across structured, semi-structured and unstructured data, with batch, scheduled and incremental ingestion and reusable pipelines for enterprise AI workloads.
- **Enterprise Data Catalog —** automatically discovers and catalogs enterprise data assets, maintaining technical, business and operational metadata with search, classification, tagging, ownership and asset relationships for a unified view of available enterprise data.
- **Data Sense —** profiles Knowledge Base data to understand its structure and quality, identifying patterns, relationships, missing values, duplicates and inconsistencies, generating business-friendly names and descriptions with AI, and building the Application Knowledge Graph from curator-reviewed, trusted metadata.
- **Application Knowledge Graph —** represents business entities, attributes and relationships, connecting technical metadata with business meaning to create a semantic layer that improves contextual understanding and accuracy for Data Ask and other AI assistants.

Conversational & Document Intelligence

- **Data Ask —** lets users interact with enterprise data through natural-language questions, converting them into database queries across structured and unstructured sources, offering clarification questions and follow-up suggestions, and presenting results as tables, summaries and visualizations while retaining conversation and prompting history.
- **Prompt-to-SQL —** converts natural-language prompts into deterministic, executable SQL using application metadata and Knowledge Graph context, handling business terminology and database-specific structures while letting users review generated SQL before execution — reducing dependency on specialized SQL knowledge.
- **Intelligent Document Assistant —** extracts information from PDF, Microsoft Office, email, image, text and HTML content, using OCR for scanned documents and images to enable summarization, question answering and content analysis, and returning context-aware answers grounded in authorized enterprise information.
- **Intelligent Data Classification —** identifies and classifies sensitive or business-critical information — including personally identifiable information, protected health information, payment data and custom classifications — through rules, patterns and AI-assisted classification, strengthening privacy, security and regulatory compliance.

Retrieval-Augmented Generation & Model Management

- **Document-Processing Pipelines —** ingests and processes enterprise documents, extracting text, metadata, tables and relevant content, dividing it into meaningful chunks, generating vector embeddings, and publishing processed content to vector databases and Knowledge Bases for semantic search and retrieval-augmented generation.
- **RAG Pipeline Management —** configures document retrieval and response-generation workflows that combine enterprise content with large language models, supporting hybrid, vector, semantic and metadata-based retrieval, grounding responses in trusted enterprise data with source references and contextual evidence to reduce hallucination.

- **LLM Management —** supports local, API-based and cloud-hosted language models through centralized configuration, reusable system prompts and model-specific settings, letting administrators select models for different AI workloads with secure credential and endpoint management.
- Model Registry & Experiment Tracking — maintains a centralized inventory of AI and machine-learning models, tracking versions, parameters, execution runs and deployment status, and recording evaluation metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, F1 score and balanced accuracy for model comparison, governance and controlled deployment.

AI-Ready Data, Search & Agentic Capabilities

- **AI-Assisted Data Preparation —** creates governed data products for analytics and AI through filtering, joining, aggregation, transformation and enrichment, with append, overwrite and upsert save modes, publishing prepared outputs as reusable Knowledge Base objects.
- **Semantic & Vector Search —** searches enterprise information by meaning and context rather than exact keywords alone, supporting prompt-based file and record retrieval across structured and unstructured data, and integrating vector databases for similarity search that feeds conversational AI and RAG applications.
- **Agentic AI Capabilities —** supports AI agents that reason over enterprise data and metadata, invoking governed tools, services and workflows, coordinating multi-step tasks across data and AI services, and applying access controls to every agent-initiated action.

Security, Governance & Operations

- **Security & Governance —** supports SSO, SAML, role-based access control and user-profile management, protects credentials, model endpoints and sensitive configuration, enforces authorized access to Knowledge Bases, applications and AI services, and maintains audit trails for administrative and user activity.
- **Administration & Monitoring —** centralizes administration of models, prompts, credentials, pipelines, resources and assistants, monitors pipeline execution, AI services, models and processing status, and runs on scalable, Kubernetes-based deployment with CPU- and GPU-based workload distribution.

ROT (Redundant, Obsolete, Trivial) Scanner
Built for the Solix Cloud Data Platform, the ROT Scanner is a data governance capability that automatically identifies files that are duplicated, outdated or no longer valuable — reducing storage costs, security exposure and compliance risk, and giving organizations a practical way to clean up their data estate and make informed decisions about what to keep, archive or delete. It combines rule-based logic with AI-driven analysis, and has been rigorously tested against large-scale datasets to ensure reliable, accurate results.

- **Redundant Files —** flags exact and near-duplicate copies across the data estate.
- **Obsolete Files —** identifies data no longer required, based on criteria such as regulatory requirements, project closures, inactive ownership or organizational restructuring.
- **Trivial Files —** surfaces low-value content through intelligent classification.
- **Configurable Classification —** an intuitive configuration interface lets business users review and adjust classification rules for each category, with AI-assisted analysis that can be turned on or off as needed.

Solix Common Data Platform (SCDP)

The Solix Common Data Platform (SCDP) is a uniform data collection system for structured and unstructured data, featuring low-cost storage and advanced analytics. SCDP is built on a microservices architecture: an organizing approach in which many independently deployable, loosely coupled services each perform a single business capability, communicating through well-defined, lightweight APIs while sharing a common repository. Because each service behaves autonomously, it can be developed, deployed, accessed and scaled without dependency on — or disruption to — any other service in the application. Every exchange between SCDP services and the repository is secured end-to-end over TLS.

Figure 2. SCDP unified microservices architecture — from source systems to consumption.

Operations & Governance

The Operations service comprises the administrative and monitoring capabilities that keep SCDP secure and auditable at every level — from individual users to entire customer estates.

CAPABILITY	WHAT IT DELIVERS
Customer Setup	Maintains customer-level seed data (parameters, DB special characters) and manages customer activities such as creation, email and LDAP configuration, with an optional reason-for-change audit trail.
Role-Based Access Control	Secures data at both the application and database/cluster level, so a user connecting directly to the database still sees only the objects assigned to their role.
Application Setup	Maintains application-level seed data (parameters, lookups, source/target definitions) and configurations for Hadoop, streaming and storage connectivity.

Knowledgebase Setup	Registers source and target databases in the metadata repository, maps them together, and populates table metadata to drive every downstream SCDP activity.
User Setup	Creates and manages customer, application and end users; defines role-based access profiles and personalizes the UI — theme, language, landing screen, log level and more.
Metadata Management	Audits user operations across SCDP, capturing login/logout and activity history, with reports over any specified time window.
Approval Process	Lets an approver gate sensitive activities (and sub-activities, such as Purge) so nothing runs until it has been reviewed and authorized.
Monitoring	Tracks job status, application logs and running processes across the entire SCDP estate in real time.
Queue Management	Schedules, sequences and throttles archiving, migration and retirement jobs across the SCDP estate, so heavy workloads queue and run in a controlled order instead of contending for the same resources.
License Package	Administers SCDP product licensing centrally — module entitlements, seat and capacity limits, and renewal terms — with visibility into consumption at the customer and application level.

Data Comparison

The Data Comparison module lets Application Administrators configure, execute and monitor comparisons of configuration or seed data across multiple customers, applications and Knowledge Bases (KBs) — a structured, repeatable way to ensure cross-environment data consistency, catch discrepancies early, and keep distributed deployments aligned.

The module compares configuration or seed data between source and target repositories to identify mismatches or missing records and validate overall configuration integrity. Where it finds inconsistencies, optional synchronization brings the target environment back into line with the source — reducing configuration drift, improving operational reliability, and keeping behaviour consistent across the entire SCDP ecosystem.

Enterprise Archiving Suite

Archiving in SCDP spans every category of enterprise data — transactional, unstructured, application and email — governed by one consistent lifecycle: ingest, validate and classify, apply retention and legal hold, index, and make instantly discoverable.

- **Active Archiving —** moves data no longer in active or transactional use to long-term, cost-efficient storage while preserving easy retrieval whenever it's needed again.
- **File Archiving —** archives unstructured files from FTP servers, file shares, SharePoint and more, with source discovery, filtering, target archiving and optional purge of the originals — including files or folders on a single desktop.
- **EBR (Enterprise Business Records) Archiving —** builds lean EBR tables on the target so only the required archived data moves, using an EBR configuration keyed to the archive run so incremental data always stays in sync.
- **SAP Archiving —** triggers remote calls into SAP to generate ADK archive files, deletes the archived data from the SAP database, then generates and moves companion CSV files to the CDP repository — natively, with no manual handoff.
- **Email Archiving —** captures and indexes all inbound and outbound mail — subject, sender, recipient, date and attachments — direct from the mail application or in transport, ready for future search.

- **End-User Archiving —** lets users drag and drop files or folders from the desktop straight into an archiving configuration; once approved, files are indexed and become visible at their target path automatically.

Figure 3. One archiving fabric spanning every data source, ingest to discovery.

Application Retirement & Data Migration

Application retirement — also called decommissioning or subsetting — is a growing reality as organizations grow, merge or consolidate. Legacy applications are often kept alive solely to provide infrequent access to their data for regulatory or business reasons, even as they continue to consume computing resources, storage and support budget for very little ongoing benefit.

SCDP Application Retirement gives enterprises a systematic technology approach to retiring legacy applications and managing legacy data through a defined, repeatable retirement process. Validation runs automatically as part of the bulk migration itself, and the platform can generate migration code directly. Where the source is SAP, SCDP also migrates data held in pooled and cluster tables from the native database (such as Oracle) that underlies the SAP application.

Data Security & Privacy

Data Governance secures enterprise data and lets administrators configure retention policies or hold vital records during a retention run, while discovering sensitive data against PCI, PII and PHI rule sets. Retention Management holds archived data for a defined period and purges it automatically or manually once the policy executes, with configurable adjustment and notification windows.

Legal Holds go a level deeper, letting the business hold an individual row within an object — a specific employee's record, for example — irrespective of the general retention period, with support for multiple concurrent holds on the same record.

Consumer Data Privacy brings SCDP in line with GDPR and similar regimes: masking, redacting or deleting personal data on request, across both structured and unstructured data, and across production and non-production environments alike — including archives, backups and data marts that often lack production-grade controls. SCDP is designed with a Privacy-by-Design approach, embedding safeguards from ingestion through storage, access, archival, retention and secure disposal.

Figure 3. One archiving fabric spanning every data source, ingest to discovery.

SAP Data Archiving

For SAP sources, SCDP archives and purges data that is no longer required in the SAP database directly to the CDP archive repository. SCDP triggers a first set of remote calls into the SAP application, which generates ADK files for the corresponding archive objects and deletes the archived data from the SAP database. A second set of remote calls then generates the companion CSV files for those ADK files, and both the ADK and CSV files are moved to the CDP NFS repository.

SAP ECC — Classic Archive Development Kit (ADK) Archiving

For SAP ECC (ERP Central Component) environments, SCDP works within SAP's native Archive Development Kit (ADK) framework — the standard SAP mechanism for moving aged data out of the production database while keeping it accessible. SCDP triggers SAP archiving jobs, which write ADK files for the relevant archiving objects (for example FI_DOCUMNT for financial documents, MM_MATBEL for material documents, or SD_VBRK for billing) and delete the archived records from the ECC database once the write is confirmed.

- **Archiving Objects —** SCDP is pre-configured against SAP's standard archiving-object catalog, spanning financial accounting, materials management, sales and distribution, human capital management and other core ECC modules.
- **Pooled & Cluster Tables —** where the source is SAP, SCDP also migrates data held in pooled and cluster tables from the native database (such as Oracle) underlying the SAP application, rather than treating them as opaque SAP structures.

- **ADK & CSV Companion Files —** a first set of remote calls generates ADK files and deletes archived data from the SAP database; a second generates companion CSV files, with both moved into the CDP NFS repository for indexed retrieval.
- **Archive Explorer & Reporting —** archived ECC data stays retrievable through SCDP's own reporting and forms layer — including pre-built seed reports for common SAP archiving objects — without reopening the source SAP system.

SAP S/4HANA — In-Memory Footprint Reduction & ILM-Based Archiving
SAP S/4HANA runs on an in-memory, columnar database, where every gigabyte retained in production carries a materially higher cost than on a traditional disk-based system — making data-volume management a financial as well as an operational priority. SCDP addresses this by archiving eligible S/4HANA data out of the in-memory tier while preserving SAP's Information Lifecycle Management (ILM) framework, so retention rules, legal holds and audit requirements carry over from the source system rather than being redefined in the archive.

- **Memory Footprint Reduction —** moving aged, infrequently accessed data out of HANA's in-memory tables directly reduces the compute, memory sizing and licensing cost of the production S/4HANA landscape.
- **ILM-Aligned Retention —** archiving runs within SAP's ILM framework, so retention periods, legal holds and destruction rules defined in S/4HANA are honored by SCDP rather than re-implemented.
- **Near-Line Storage (NLS) Alignment —** SCDP complements SAP's own Near-Line Storage approach, giving customers an independent, lower-cost archive tier for data that no longer needs HANA's in-memory performance.
- **Migration-Ready Volume Reduction —** for organizations still migrating from ECC to S/4HANA, archiving historical data ahead of cutover shrinks the volume that must convert, shortening migration windows and de-risking go-live.

Solix is strategically expanding from traditional enterprise data archiving and application retirement toward an AI-driven Enterprise Data Management and Governance platform. Its roadmap centers on capabilities such as Application Knowledge Graphs (AKG), Enterprise Data Governance (EDG), Data Ask, and AI-powered applications.

SAP represents a significant opportunity within this strategy. As enterprises undertake SAP S/4HANA migrations, Solix can help them identify, classify, archive and govern historical SAP data, reduce migration volumes, and retire the legacy applications left behind.

By combining SAP data management with Application Knowledge Graph and AI capabilities, Solix can enable cross-application data intelligence, governance, analytics and AI-driven business insight across SAP and other enterprise systems.

Data Management & Enterprise Metadata Management
Data Management indexes structured, semi-structured and unstructured data on the target using an integrated Solr search engine, so archived or migrated data stays instantly searchable.
Solix Metadata Management extends this into a full framework for exploring enterprise metadata and lineage from a centralized repository and business glossary — establishing policies and processes that let data be integrated, accessed, shared and properly governed across the enterprise.

Data Access & Reports
The Data Access service is SCDP's built-in reporting and query layer, letting users view, search and generate forms and reports against migrated data while preserving the original records for compliance.

Its query builder introduces compound objects — tables, views, EBR configurations, metadata views and materialized views — so a single report can span heterogeneous, structured and unstructured data sources.

- **Entities & Row-Level Security —** assign reportable objects to users and apply object-level filters automatically at query time.
- **File & Repository File Policies —** trace scanned invoices, purchase orders and other OS-level attachments through to their archived or migrated record, with hyperlinked previews from the repository.
- **Archive Forms, Reports & DB Seed Reports —** present hierarchical, parent-child views of archived data, including pre-built seed reports for SAP sources.
- **View Builder, SQL Editor & Materialized Views —** let administrators build database views, write free-text SQL, or materialize physical subsets of migrated data for reporting and analytics.
- **Search —** an organized platform for searching migrated structured and unstructured data — content and metadata together — in the target.

SOLIX ECS

Solix Enterprise Content Service (ECS) is a self-service, SaaS-based, multi-cloud platform to collect, manage and govern enterprise content. As organizations accumulate active and legacy content repositories — with more silos materializing as digitization accelerates — SOLIXCloud ECS lets users organize all enterprise content in one unified content-services platform, with governance and security features that make data protection and compliance straightforward.

Figure 12. SOLIXCloud ECS — bringing content, people, process and policies together.

SOLIX EDG

Solix Enterprise Data Governance (EDG) is a unified, enterprise-wide platform that enables organizations to discover, understand, govern, protect and responsibly use data across their entire data ecosystem. It provides centralized capabilities for metadata management, data cataloging, business glossary management, end-to-end data lineage, data quality, policy management, access governance, data stewardship and usage analytics.

By combining technical metadata, business context, governance policies, ownership information and data-management processes within a single platform, Solix EDG delivers a consistent and trusted view of enterprise data. Automated discovery and classification help organizations identify data assets — including sensitive and regulated information — across databases, applications, cloud platforms, data lakes, warehouses, files and analytics environments.

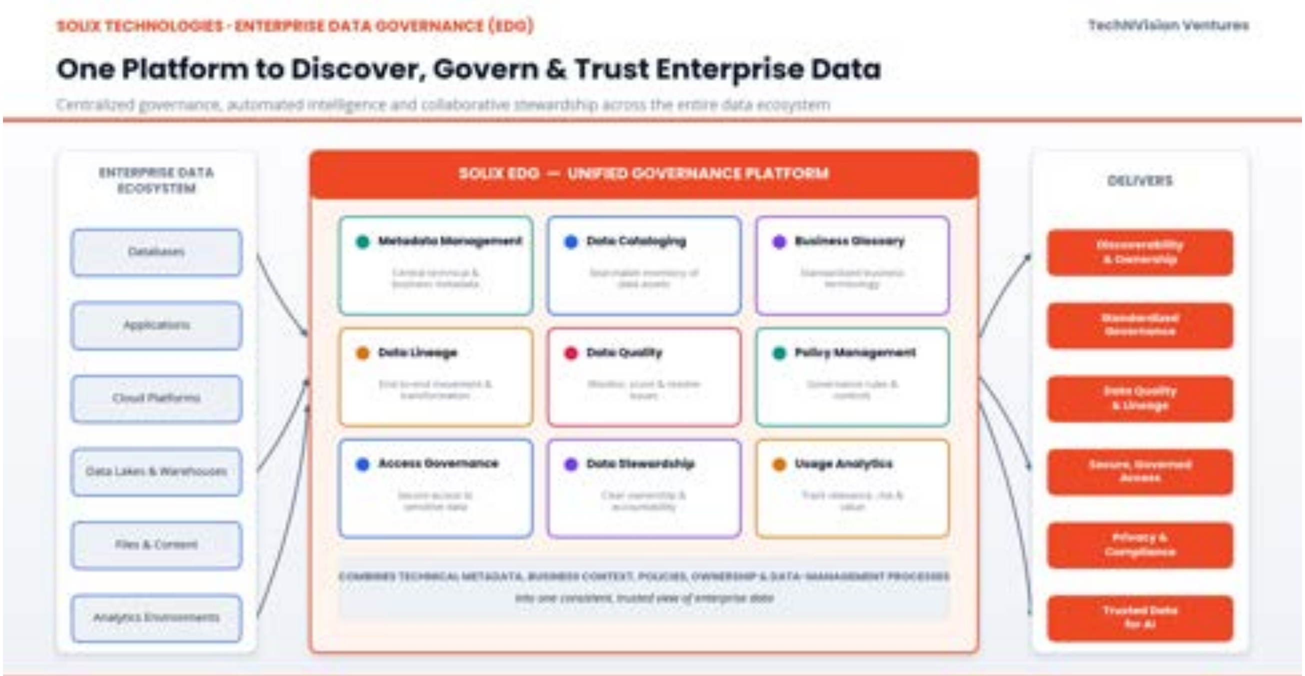


Figure 13. Solix EDG — unified governance architecture, source to trusted outcome.

Solix EDG enables organizations to:

- **Discoverability —** improve how easily data across the enterprise can be found and understood.
- **Ownership & Stewardship —** establish clear data ownership, stewardship and accountability.
- **Standardized Governance —** standardize business terminology and governance policies enterprise-wide.
- **Data Quality —** monitor data quality and resolve data-related issues.
- **End-to-End Lineage —** trace data movement and transformations through end-to-end lineage.
- **Access Governance —** govern access to sensitive and business-critical information.
- **Privacy & Compliance —** strengthen privacy, security and regulatory compliance.
- **Usage Analytics —** evaluate data usage, relevance, risk and business value.
- **Trusted Data for AI —** provide trusted, governed data for reporting, analytics, machine learning and AI.

Through centralized governance, automated intelligence and collaborative stewardship, Solix EDG helps organizations transform distributed enterprise data into a reliable, secure, compliant and business-ready asset.

Solix EAI-Pharma

Solix EAI-Pharma is a unified, scalable, FAIR-compliant platform that streamlines data integration, predictive analytics and collaborative research across drug discovery and the life sciences. It ingests and standardizes heterogeneous data — from ChEMBL, BindingDB and proprietary databases — through automated ETL pipelines and master data management, then accelerates insight through ML/AI-driven workflows such as binding-affinity prediction and toxicity screening. Role-based access, interactive visualization and FAIR-compliant data sharing enable secure collaboration across research, engineering, ML and compliance teams alike — on a modular, cloud-agnostic architecture aligned with GDPR and HIPAA.

Solix EAI-Pharma is built on four convictions: that the future of life sciences is personalized medicine, and every organization — from academia to biopharma — needs unrestricted access to the data and compute that make tailored therapeutics possible; that a single, integrated platform of content libraries, pre-trained models and discovery applications reduces the complexity, time and cost of every therapeutic pipeline; that automated, standards-based, secure semantic data products are the only way to unlock insight from data at this scale; and that a consumption-based, start-fast-and-scale model lets biopharma companies manage risk as their pipeline grows, rather than before it does.

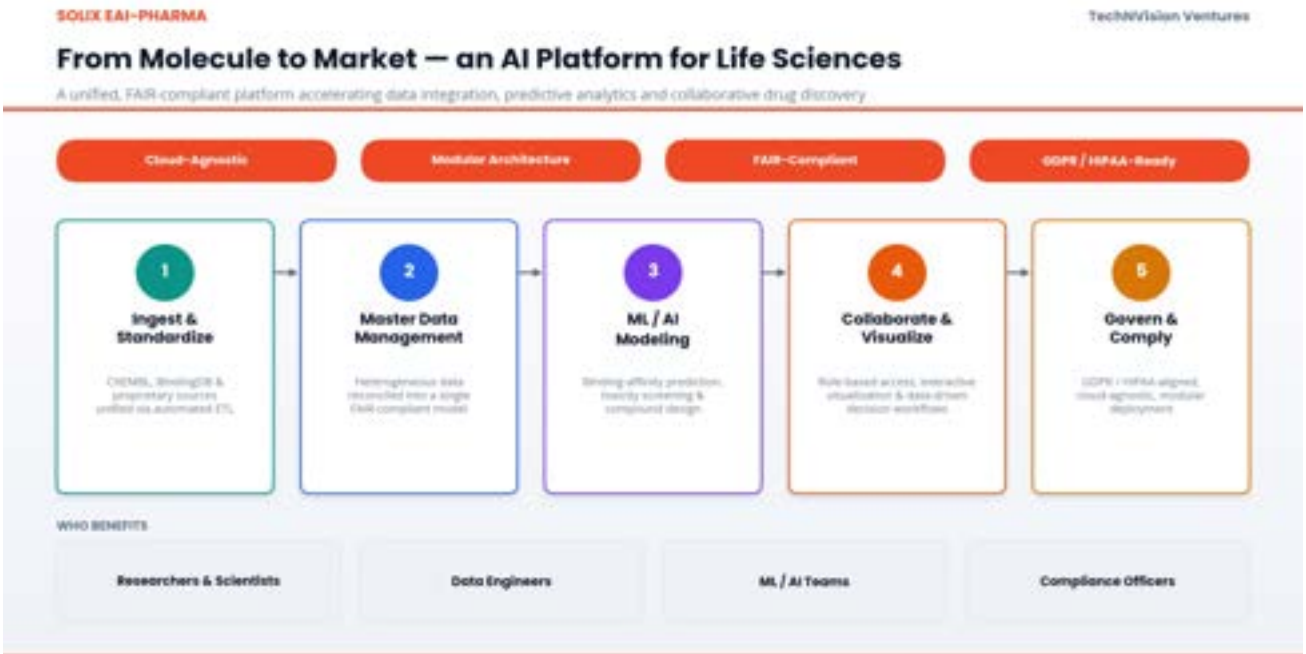


Figure 7. Solix EAI-Pharma — from molecule to market.

AI-Powered Virtual Screening

EAI-Pharma Virtual Screening lets researchers rapidly identify promising drug candidates using artificial intelligence and machine learning. A streamlined, no-code workflow carries a compound library from data preparation and feature engineering through predictive model development, virtual screening and result analysis — all within a single platform for AI-assisted hit identification, lead prioritization, active learning and reproducible binding-affinity prediction.

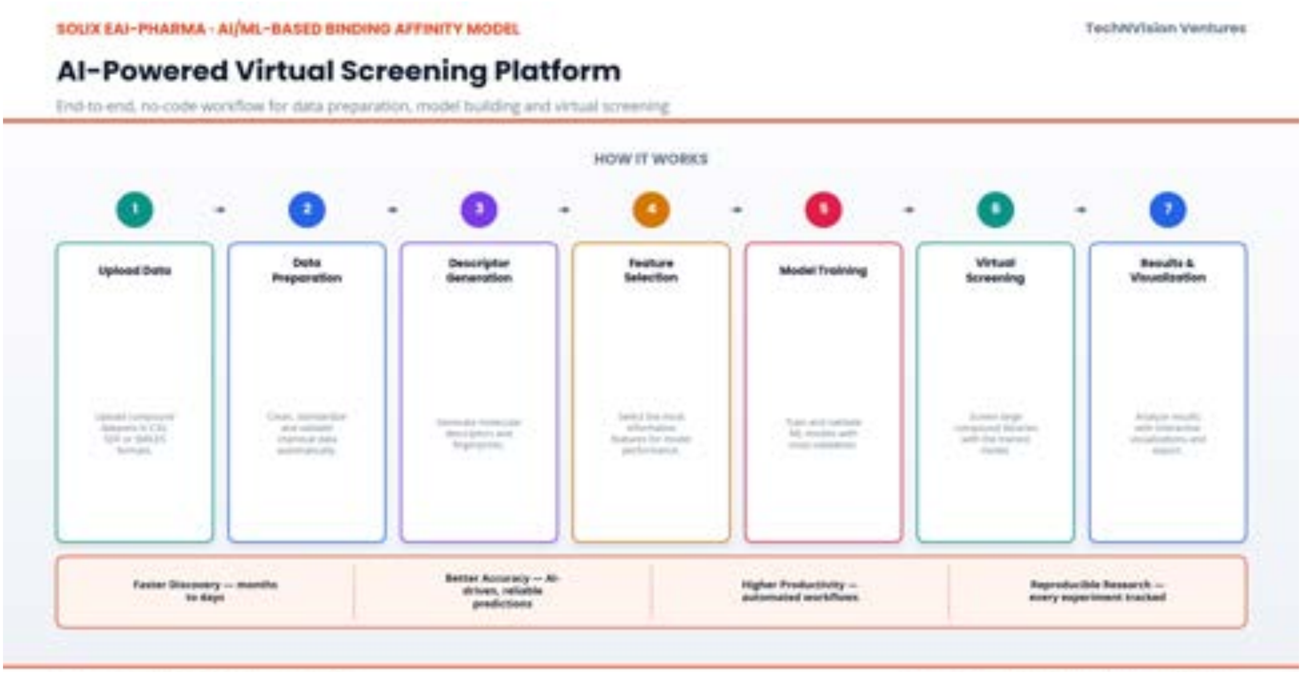


Figure 16. EAI-Pharma AI-powered virtual screening — from compound upload to ranked, exportable predictions.

- **Data Preparation & Descriptor Generation —** compound datasets are uploaded in CSV, SDF or SMILES format, cleaned and standardized automatically, and converted into molecular descriptors and fingerprints.
- **Feature Selection & Model Training —** the most informative features are selected for model performance, and machine-learning models are trained and validated through cross-validation, reporting ROC-AUC, accuracy, precision and recall.
- **Virtual Screening at Scale —** the trained model screens compound libraries of up to millions of candidates against a configurable activity threshold.
- **Results & Experiment Tracking —** predicted actives are ranked and visualized, with every experiment saved, reproducible and exportable.

Target Identification by RNA-Seq Analysis

The Solix EAI Target Identification application combines large language models, bioinformatics pipelines and human-in-the-loop validation to identify and prioritize novel therapeutic targets from public and custom gene-expression datasets — accelerating target discovery while maintaining scientific accuracy and transparency.

Starting from a disease of interest, the platform automatically identifies relevant GEO studies, processes transcriptomics data, performs differential expression analysis, identifies dysregulated biological pathways, and prioritizes candidate targets using biological evidence, literature intelligence and druggability assessment, all within a unified, guided workflow.

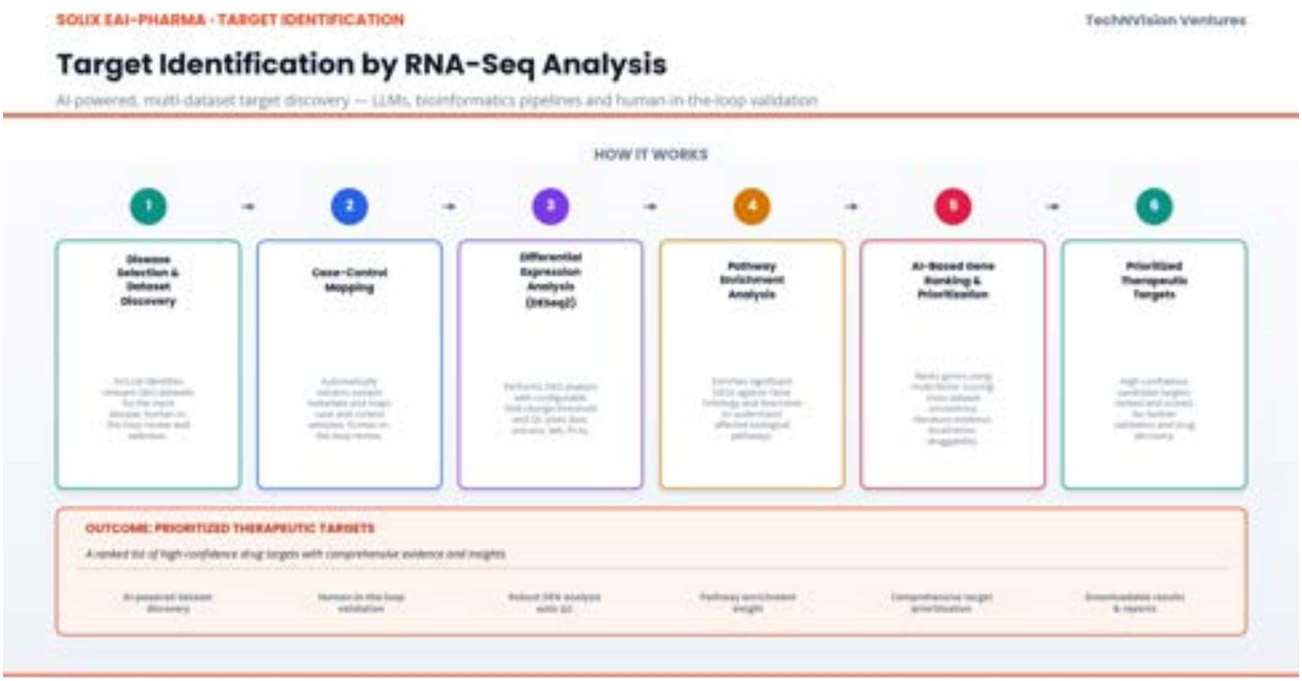


Figure 17. EAI-Pharma target identification by RNA-Seq analysis — disease to prioritized therapeutic targets.

- **AI/LLM-Guided Dataset Discovery —** identifies relevant GEO studies for the disease of interest and extracts sample metadata automatically, mapping case and control samples with human-in-the-loop review at each step.
- **Differential Expression & Pathway Enrichment —** runs DESeq2-based differential expression analysis with configurable fold-change thresholds and QC plots, then enriches significant genes against Gene
Ontology and Reactome to surface affected biological pathways.
- **AI-Based Gene Ranking —** ranks candidate genes using multi-factor scoring — cross-dataset consistency, LLM-based literature evidence, target-disease co-localization, cellular localization, protein expression and druggability.
- **Prioritized, Exportable Targets —** delivers a ranked list of high-confidence therapeutic targets with literature evidence, enriched pathways and druggability assessments, downloadable for further validation.

Molecular Docking

Molecular Docking accelerates structure-based drug discovery with an end-to-end workflow: prepare ligands and protein structures, generate docking grids, execute docking simulations, predict binding poses and binding affinity, and analyze binding interactions, all within a single integrated platform — with a built-in 3D protein viewer (Mol*) that loads structures by UniProt or PDB ID.

Figure 18. EAI-Pharma molecular docking — protein-ligand preparation to ranked binding poses.

- **Ligand & Protein Processing —** ligands (SDF/SMILES) are validated and converted to optimized 3D conformers; proteins (PDB) are stripped of water and hetero molecules, protonated and energy-minimized.
- **Grid Generation & Docking —** binding sites are defined automatically or manually, and docking runs calculate scores, estimate binding affinity, and rank compounds by predicted activity.
- **Interaction Analysis & Export —** a 3D interaction viewer surfaces hydrogen bonds and hydrophobic contacts across binding poses, with docking scores, binding affinity and results exportable as PDB, CSV or report.

Solix EAI Healthcare

Solix EAI Healthcare transforms enterprise healthcare data into an AI-ready intelligence foundation across HIS, EMR, LIS and RIS/PACS environments. It creates a unified, governed Patient 360 view and enables natural-language interaction with healthcare data, combining frontier and open-weight AI models with proprietary multi-agent orchestration to deliver clinical intelligence for preventive, predictive and prescriptive care.

Built on the Solix AI Warehouse, with Data Ask and Data Sense at its core, the platform provides federated governance, a zero-copy data architecture and enterprise-grade AI operations — letting healthcare organizations activate existing data and technology investments, accelerate AI adoption, and move from fragmented data to continuous, intelligent decision support, while maintaining governance aligned with HIPAA, GDPR and NIST requirements worldwide.

The Imperative: From Fragmented Data to an Intelligent Healthcare Enterprise

Healthcare organizations have made significant progress digitizing clinical and operational workflows; the next challenge is turning that digital foundation into predictive and preventive care through AI intelligence.

Data generated across clinical documentation, diagnostics, imaging, laboratory systems, monitoring devices and administrative platforms often remains distributed across specialized environments — the opportunity is to connect these data assets through a governed, AI-ready foundation that gives clinicians, administrators and enterprise leaders timely, contextual intelligence across the patient and the organization.

- **Clinicians need intelligence, not more interfaces —** a unified Patient 360 experience brings relevant clinical context together through natural-language interaction, helping care teams access insight with greater speed and consistency.
- **Leaders need a real-time view of the enterprise —** connecting clinical, operational and financial data lets decision-makers move from retrospective reporting toward continuous, data-driven intelligence.
- **AI needs enterprise context —** healthcare AI delivers more value when models and agents are grounded in the organization's governed data, clinical terminology, workflows and business context, enabling more relevant and actionable intelligence.

Figure 14. Solix EAI Healthcare — six platform pillars, HIS/EMR/LIS/RIS to enterprise intelligence.

Solix EAI Healthcare brings together six integrated capability pillars on a common AI-ready data, intelligence and governance foundation:

- **AI Warehouse —** the governance-first, zero-copy enterprise data foundation connecting clinical, operational, imaging and enterprise data across the healthcare ecosystem — one AI-ready foundation for data, analytics and intelligent applications.
- **Federated Governance —** consistent policies for security, access, classification, lineage, retention, privacy and accountability across distributed data environments — governed AI at enterprise scale.
- **AI Patient 360 Analytics —** a continuously connected, longitudinal view of every patient — encounters, diagnoses, medications, allergies, labs, vitals and imaging — turned into actionable insight for clinicians and population health leaders.

- **AI Clinical Intelligence —** Data Ask and Data Sense enable natural-language interaction with clinical and operational data, with traceable, auditable responses linked back to source information.
- **Intelligent Imaging & Radiology —** a governed imaging foundation combining PACS, DICOM data and AI-assisted analysis — supporting finding prioritization, segmentation, measurement and longitudinal comparison.
- **Purpose-Built Healthcare AI Models —** domain-specific language and AI models orchestrated alongside frontier and open-weight models, so every task runs on the right model for its clinical relevance, performance, cost and governance needs.

Standards-Based Data Processing & Interoperability
A standards-aware data processing layer connects, validates, normalizes and contextualizes clinical information across the healthcare ecosystem. Solix EAI Healthcare supports FHIR for modern, API-based healthcare exchange — including bulk data and longitudinal patient-history retrieval, validated against implementation profiles such as US Core — HL7 v2 for real-time clinical messaging across admissions, discharges, transfers and lab results, and DICOM for imaging connectivity, study discovery and metadata retrieval.

A semantic layer spanning LOINC, SNOMED CT, ICD-10/11, RxNorm and CPT turns heterogeneous source data into consistent, interoperable, AI-ready clinical context, while the platform identifies and flags the 18 HIPAA-defined identifiers within healthcare data to support downstream privacy, classification and controlled-access workflows.

Data Connectivity, Quality & Governance in Practice
Beneath the platform's healthcare-specific capabilities sits a broader enterprise data-engineering foundation:

- **Connectivity & Pipelines —** testable connectors span PostgreSQL, MySQL, Oracle, SQL Server, MongoDB, S3, Azure Blob, GCS, SFTP, local files, CSV/Excel and generic REST endpoints, alongside FHIR R4, HL7 v2 and DICOM, with schema browsing and row-level preview across every source.
- **Sensitive-Data Detection —** a classification engine scans across eight categories — PII, PHI, financial, credential, biometric, government ID, location and special category — returning a sensitivity level per column, with a HIPAA Safe Harbor detector covering all 18 identifier types and configurable masking transforms applied during mapping.
- **Data Quality Gates —** mapped rows are written to a staging table and validated against data-quality rules within the same transaction before being promoted to the target — with fail, skip-row or log-and-continue policies — so a failed run rolls back rather than reaching production data.
- **Schema Mapping & Transformation —** auto-match proposes column pairings by confidence tier, with a library of transforms spanning casting, concatenation, lookups, date parsing, normalization, hashing and masking, and every mapping retained with version history, diff and rollback.
- **Monitoring & Lineage —** every run is tracked for status, row counts, generated SQL, timings and data-quality outcomes, with monitoring, execution and job views surfacing pipeline activity and an explicit data-lineage graph.

Compliance & Security
Security, privacy, interoperability and compliance are built into Solix EAI Healthcare as foundational capabilities rather than downstream controls. Its compliance framework spans HIPAA, GDPR, NIST-aligned controls, SOC 2 Type II and ISO 27001, with access control, data classification, lineage, retention, monitoring and accountability embedded across the data and AI lifecycle — giving healthcare organizations the transparency, traceability and control to scale AI across clinical, operational and enterprise use cases.

Solix HIMS & EHR — India Healthcare Market

Solix HIMS & EHR is an AI-native hospital information management system engineered specifically for the Indian healthcare market — from single-specialty clinics and nursing homes to multi-specialty hospitals and corporate hospital chains. Rather than stitching together a HIS, a separate EMR, a standalone LIS and a bolt-on PACS viewer, it unifies clinical, administrative, diagnostic and financial workflows on a single platform spanning OPD, IPD, OT, Lab, Radiology, Pharmacy, Billing and ABDM, with AI woven into every clinical workflow instead of added afterward. The platform is designed for NABH- and JCI-aligned hospitals, is DPDP Act 2023 compliant by architecture, and is ABDM ready.

Every workflow — from OPD registration to IPD discharge, from lab result entry to insurance claim settlement — runs on the same data model, which is what makes AI-native automation possible: clinical summarization, predictive coding and gap detection work because the platform already holds vitals, labs, allergies, medication history and encounter notes in one place rather than scattered across disconnected systems.

Figure 15. Solix HIMS & EHR — hospital workflows to AI-native clinical pillars to compliant outcomes, for the India healthcare market.

- Core Clinical, Diagnostic & Operational Modules
- AI Capabilities: AI-Native, Not AI Bolted On
- Compliance & Standards
- Security: Defence in Depth, End to End

SOLIXCloud — Multi-Tenant Architecture

SOLIXCloud is a multi-tenant, Software-as-a-Service deployment of the Solix Common Data Platform, delivering enterprise archiving capabilities through a fully managed, subscription-based service.

Each customer (tenant) is provisioned with dedicated logical resources — blob storage, a metadata repository, a Solr collection and a customer-specific access key — so tenant data stays logically segregated and accessible only to authorized users, under the scalability and operational benefits of a cloud-native SaaS platform.

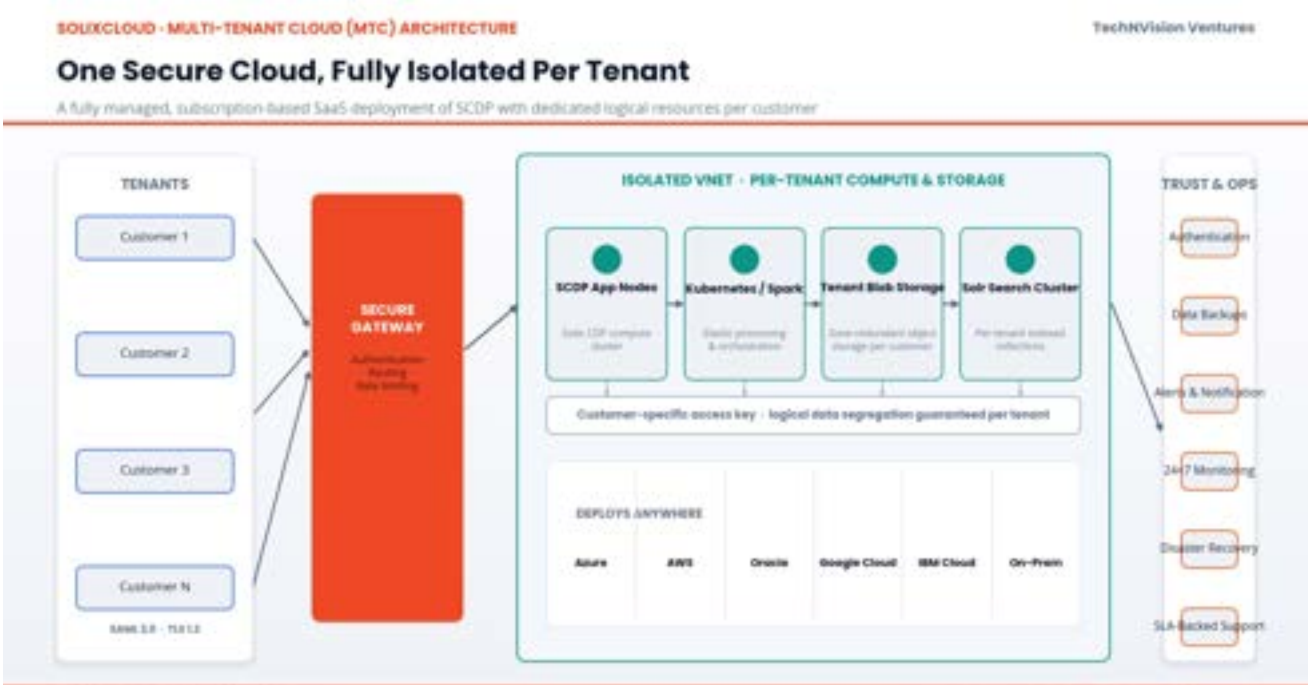


Figure 5. SOLIXCloud multi-tenant (MTC) architecture — isolated per customer, elastic by design.

Emagia Corporation, Inc.

Emagia – Powering the Future of Autonomous Finance

Company Overview

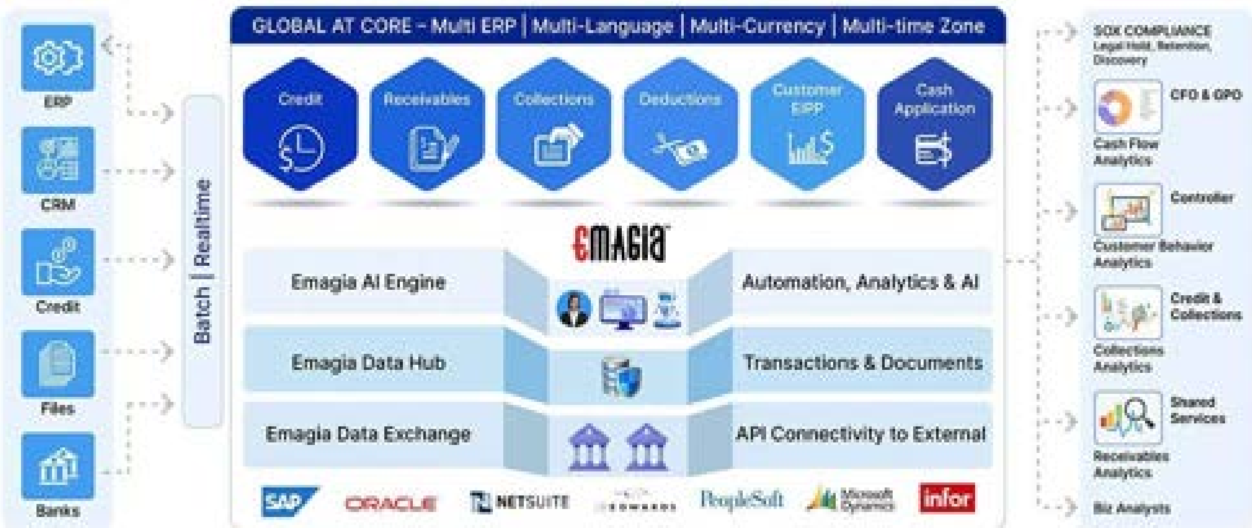
Emagia Corporation is a leading provider of AI-powered Autonomous Finance solutions for global enterprises, with a primary focus on transforming the Order-to-Cash (O2C) lifecycle. Headquartered in Silicon Valley, California, Emagia combines Agentic AI, automation, advanced analytics, intelligent document processing and digital finance agents to help enterprises modernize finance operations, accelerate cash flow, reduce operating costs and improve customer experience.

For more than 15 years, Emagia has been focused on a fundamental mission: transforming complex, highly manual finance operations into intelligent, data-driven and increasingly autonomous processes. The Emagia platform is designed particularly for large enterprises and Global Business Services (GBS) organizations operating across multiple business units, ERPs, countries, currencies, banks and languages.

During FY2025–26, Emagia advanced this vision significantly with the introduction of its next-generation Autonomous Finance Platform powered by Agentic AI. At the center of the platform is Gia, Emagia's enterprise finance AI copilot, supported by specialized AI agents capable of executing finance tasks autonomously while enabling human oversight for exceptions, judgment and strategic decision-making.

The platform brings together a unified data layer, intelligence layer, orchestration layer and agent execution layer across Order-to-Cash. It integrates with major enterprise systems including SAP, Oracle, NetSuite, Microsoft Dynamics, JD Edwards, PeopleSoft, Sage and other business applications, as well as banks, credit bureaus, AP portals and payment ecosystems. Emagia reports that its technology supports operations across 90 countries and 25 languages, demonstrating its ability to support complex global finance environments.

Emagia Autonomous Finance Platform

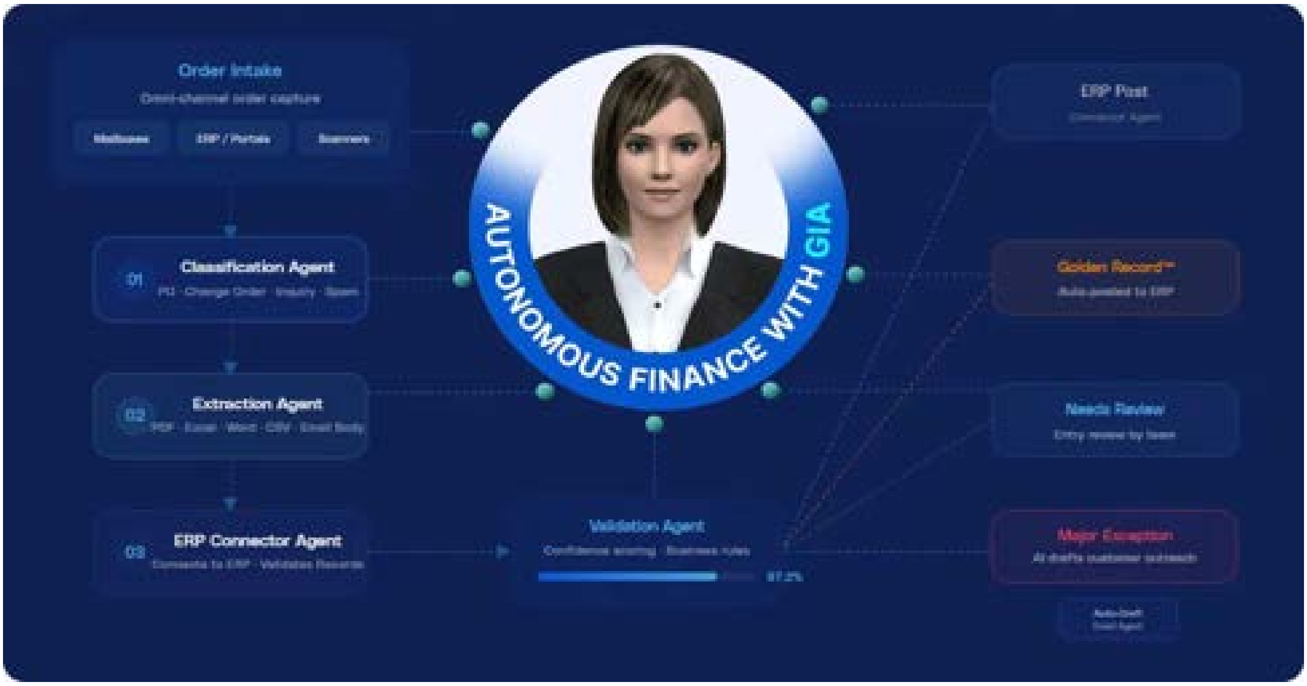


Emagia Corporation is a leading provider of AI-powered Autonomous Finance solutions for global enterprises, with a primary focus on transforming the Order-to-Cash (O2C) lifecycle. Headquartered in Silicon Valley, California, Emagia combines Agentic AI, automation, advanced analytics, intelligent document processing and digital finance agents to help enterprises modernize finance operations, accelerate cash flow, reduce operating costs and improve customer experience.

Order Management

The Gia Order Management Super Agent, introduced in April 2026, extends Emagia's autonomous platform to the beginning of the revenue cycle. It captures customer orders received through emails, PDFs, portals and spreadsheets; extracts and validates information; and converts it into ERP-ready transactions.

Emagia states that the solution is designed to achieve 80–95% touchless order processing, up to 10x faster order-entry cycles and 50–70% reductions in processing costs, with more than 120 enterprise integrations. The addition of Order Management substantially expanded Emagia's platform from traditional receivables automation toward end-to-end autonomous O2C.



Credit Management

Emagia's Autonomous Credit capabilities digitize and automate customer credit onboarding, credit scoring, approval workflows and ongoing risk monitoring. AI agents bring together internal and external credit information to accelerate decisions while applying enterprise credit policies consistently.

This helps organizations onboard customers faster, manage credit exposure proactively and reduce the manual effort associated with routine credit reviews and approvals.

Billing and Invoicing

Emagia's autonomous invoicing capabilities support invoice generation, delivery tracking and intelligent workflows designed to reduce billing errors and prevent downstream disputes.

Connecting order, credit and billing information within the same autonomous O2C architecture enables enterprises to move more efficiently from validated customer orders to invoices and ultimately cash collection.

Receivables and Cash Intelligence

Emagia provides a consolidated, global view of customer receivables across multiple ERP systems, business entities and geographies. Finance teams gain visibility into AR balances, aging, DSO, credit utilization, payment behavior, disputes and cash-flow trends.

During FY2025–26, Emagia introduced Gia AlphaCash™, its Cash Intelligence AI Super Agent. AlphaCash analyzes AR ledgers, payment histories, CRM notes, customer communications and dispute information to identify high-probability recovery opportunities and prioritize the accounts that can generate the greatest and fastest cash impact. It combines portfolio intelligence, cash discovery, intelligent prioritization, autonomous collections and continuous AI learning to give finance executives a more strategic approach to working-capital optimization.

Collections

Emagia's autonomous collections capabilities use AI to segment customers, prioritize accounts and execute personalized, multi-channel collection strategies. Rather than relying on static worklists and manually generated reminders, AI agents can determine appropriate actions, conduct outreach and escalate exceptions requiring human intervention.

The platform's emerging Gia Collect™ capability further extends this model toward AI-driven customer engagement through voice, email and text, allowing collection teams to concentrate their attention on strategic and complex accounts.

Deductions and Dispute Management

Emagia's Autonomous Deductions solution helps organizations manage one of the most complex and labor-intensive areas of receivables. AI and automation support deduction identification and classification, document retrieval, reason-code management, workflow routing and dispute resolution.

By bringing deductions into the same unified customer and receivables environment, finance teams can resolve disputes faster, improve recovery rates and address issues that otherwise delay cash collection.

Cash Application

Emagia's Autonomous Cash Application solution gathers payment and remittance information from multiple sources and uses AI-powered matching to reconcile payments with open invoices and post transactions into ERP systems.

GiaDocs AI supports the process by extracting information from remittances, checks, lockbox files, bank statements and other structured and unstructured documents. Emagia reports the ability to deliver 95%+ straight-through cash application in applicable environments, reducing manual matching and accelerating cash posting and financial close.

Customer Payments and EIPP

GiaPay provides B2B payment orchestration across payment processors, banks and currencies, while Emagia's Electronic Invoice Presentment and Payment (EIPP) capabilities provide customers with 24×7 self-service access to invoices, account information, payment options and dispute status.

Together, these capabilities help create a frictionless digital experience from invoice delivery through customer payment and reconciliation.

Gia AI, Gia Agent Studio, GiaDocs AI and GiaGPT

Supporting the transactional modules is Emagia's broader AI technology platform.

Gia AI serves as an enterprise finance copilot, enabling finance professionals to interact conversationally with finance information and receive real-time answers and insights. Gia Agent Studio provides an environment to create, configure, deploy and orchestrate task-specific finance AI agents. GiaDocs AI provides intelligent document processing for invoices, remittances, checks, bank statements and other finance documents. GiaGPT brings secure generative AI capabilities to enterprise finance data, reports and documents, enabling executives and finance professionals to generate insights, summaries and visualizations using natural-language interaction.

FY2025–26: A Transformational Year

FY2025–26 represented an important period of innovation and market progress for Emagia.

In May 2025, the company unveiled its next-generation Autonomous Finance Platform with Agentic AI, including Gia Agent Orchestration Studio. This marked an important evolution from intelligent process automation toward a model in which specialized AI agents can execute finance activities, manage exceptions, perform analytics and collaborate across workflows.

Emagia also expanded its international ecosystem through a strategic partnership with ADAPTIVE Solutions & Advisory Group, aimed at accelerating AI-powered O2C and GBS transformation for European enterprises.

Market recognition strengthened during the year. In October 2025, Everest Group named Emagia a Leader in its Order-to-Cash Products PEAK Matrix® Assessment 2025. Everest Group specifically highlighted Emagia's unified AI-driven O2C platform centered around Gia, its expanding library of pre-built agents, Agent Studio, advanced analytics and modular O2C coverage.

In December 2025, Emagia convened its Autonomous Finance Summit 2025 in Hyderabad, bringing together finance, GBS, transformation and AI leaders to examine the next generation of Agentic AI-powered enterprise finance. The event also included an Agentic AI Bootcamp designed to help finance executives understand the practical adoption of AI agents.

Product innovation accelerated further in 2026. Emagia launched Gia AlphaCash™ in March 2026, extending the platform into AI-powered cash discovery and working-capital intelligence. In April 2026, the company introduced the Gia Order Management Super Agent, extending autonomous execution upstream into customer order processing and completing a broader AI-agent architecture spanning Order Management, Credit, Billing, Collections, Deductions, Cash Application and Customer Payments.

Building the Autonomous Finance Enterprise

During the Financial Year, Emagia unveils its Autonomous Finance Platform with Agentic AI. Emagia enters its next phase with a substantially expanded technology platform and a clear strategic direction: enabling enterprises to transition from manual finance operations, to automated operations, to intelligent operations, and ultimately to autonomous finance.

By combining specialized finance AI agents with a unified data and intelligence platform, Emagia is creating an environment in which routine transactions can increasingly be executed autonomously, exceptions can be intelligently identified and routed, and finance professionals can focus on higher-value activities involving strategy, customer relationships, risk and business growth.

The company's progress during FY2025–26 represents an important step toward this vision—moving Emagia beyond traditional receivables automation and establishing a broader AI-native Autonomous Order-to-Cash platform designed for the Agentic AI era. Emagia Recognized as a Leader in the Everest Group Order-to-Cash (O2C) PEAK Matrix® Assessment 2025

Orchestrating all of it is the Gia Agent Orchestration Studio — an ERMS platform on which AI agents run autonomously and proactively across Accounts Payable, Accounts Receivable, Treasury and more, driving exponential efficiency. The results surface in the Global Command Center: a unified executive cockpit delivering real-time tactical and strategic intelligence, so CFOs and GPOs can monitor global Order-to-Cash operations, track key performance indicators, identify exceptions, and accelerate decision-making — all from one screen.

SITI Corporation.

Empowering Talent Management™ — Enterprise Talent Management

SITI continues to strengthen its technology and IT-related recruiting-automation services, pairing them with Recruitment Process Outsourcing (RPO) to add value to talent-management and staffing organizations across North America.

Its professional services span systems planning and design, installation and integration around its own product suite — delivered at initial deployment and on an ongoing basis, including support through upgrades — supplemented by relationships with resellers, professional-service organizations and system integrators.

SITI adds power to a customer's recruiting department with technology and services that scale from sourcing to full-cycle recruiting, delivered On Demand — from SITI's own high-performance recruiting centers, on a highly affordable monthly subscription, eliminating the infrastructure and personnel costs of building that capability in-house.

SITI's recruiters work as an extended team, so companies gain the agility to flex recruiting bandwidth up or down exactly when they need to.

Traditional RPO transfers recruiting responsibility wholesale to a third-party agency, typically for a fee tied to total annual hiring budget.

SITI has redefined that model: its recruiters become an extended team working from SITI's own centers, with the infrastructure, software and processes built for high-performance recruiting, delivered onshore or offshore according to the customer's budget and choice of recruiter, subscription period and delivery model — next-generation, On-Demand recruitment.

Why Companies Choose SITI

- The need to scale recruiting bandwidth for short- and long-term business growth
- A surge in requisitions without the bandwidth or time to hire and train new recruiters
- The need to improve recruiting quality through technology
- Budget pressure to raise recruiting bandwidth while lowering cost
- A drive to improve overall profitability

RecruitSharp™

RecruitSharp automates, streamlines and simplifies every facet of the recruitment process.

With a Requisition Management System, Candidate Management System, Staffing Vendor Management System and Intelligence System, RecruitSharp is one of the industry's most complete offerings — accelerating the hiring process, saving administrative, advertising and agency costs, giving total visibility into recruitment activity, and helping ensure fair hiring practices in line with EEO and AA regulations.

Figure 11. RecruitSharp — requisition to intelligence, in one platform.

CAPABILITY	WHAT IT DELIVERS
Requisition Management	Quick-Post one-click publishing to major job boards, predefined job descriptions, automated approval workflow, applicant tracking and real-time responses for faster hiring.
Candidate Management	A central, multi-channel candidate repository with Auto-Rank shortlisting on weighted prescreen questions, full communication history, and an integrated email client for scheduling and offers.
Staffing Vendor Management	One view into every vendor's activity, restricted outsourcing to preferred vendors, protection against unsolicited or duplicate submissions, and time-stamped attribution of first submission.

5Element Homes

Let Our Family Show Your Family the Way Home

5Element Homes is in the business of real estate. Its technology platform, Zenrth.com, lists premium real estate — helping owners, agents and builders sell luxury homes through 360° virtual tours, immersive experiences and smart marketing that connect sellers with high-intent buyers.

Every listing, whether an apartment, villa, house or plot, is carefully curated to showcase its finest details, making it easy for buyers and sellers to collaborate. With AI-enabled capabilities, Zenrth also delivers market intelligence on real-estate activity in a seamless, easy-to-use way.

Accelforce Pte. Limited, Singapore

TechNVision Ventures' Asia-Pacific Investment & Distribution Arm

Accelforce Pte. Ltd. is a strategic arm of TechNVision in venture investments, and also plays a key role in distributing our products and services across the Asia-Pacific region. With Singapore as its operational hub and trading nerve center, Accelforce is well-positioned to scale its portfolio, explore new markets, and drive sustainable growth for years to come.

Some Key Factors for Our Success

- Teamwork
- Sincerity
- Passion
- Commitment

From the Desk

A Closing Note

While we have come a long way and have many success stories to share, we must constantly set new milestones for ourselves and take our organization to newer heights. Thank you for the trust you continue to place in TechNVision Ventures and every company in our family.

With best regards,

Sd/-
Veena Gundavelli
Managing Director
DIN: 00197010

MANAGEMENT
DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

Overview

Global Economic Outlook for 2026: Trends, Influences, and Risks

The *World Economic Outlook (WEO)* published by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) projects continued moderation in global economic growth amid heightened geopolitical tensions and energy-price shocks. According to the IMF's April 2026 WEO, the global economy is projected to grow by 3.1% in 2026 and 3.2% in 2027, down from 2.9% in 2025 (IMF, 2026). These figures reflect sustained below-potential growth, remaining well below the historical average of 3.7% observed over the 2000–2019 period.

Several structural and cyclical factors are contributing to this global slowdown:

Key Factors Influencing Global Growth

- Trade Policy Uncertainty: Rising protectionism and trade tensions are disrupting global supply chains and reducing cross-border investment, thereby dampening trade-driven growth (IMF, 2026).
- Geopolitical Risks: Ongoing conflicts and geopolitical instability, especially in key energy-producing and trade-relevant regions, continue to weigh heavily on investor confidence and economic activity.
- Inflation Dynamics: While inflation has moderated in several advanced economies, it remains elevated or resurgent in others, complicating monetary policy responses (IMF, 2026).
- Monetary Tightening: Higher interest rates and tightening financial conditions in both advanced and emerging markets are expected to constrain domestic demand and investment.

Risks to the Outlook

The global economic outlook remains fragile and is subject to several downside risks, including:

- Further escalation of trade tensions or the imposition of new trade barriers.
- Slower-than-anticipated recovery in major economies such as the United States, China, or the Eurozone.
- Intensification of existing geopolitical conflicts or emergence of new ones.
- Increased frequency and severity of climate-related natural disasters.
- Rising debt levels in developing and middle-income countries, raising concerns about sovereign defaults.
- Volatility in global financial markets, driven by shifts in investor sentiment or abrupt policy changes.

If these risks materialize, they could further hinder recovery efforts and extend the period of subdued global growth.

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2013, and Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS). The Management of TechNVision accepts responsibility for the integrity and objectivity of these financial statements, as well as for various estimates and judgments used therein.

The estimates and judgments relating to the financial statements have been made on a prudent and reasonable basis, in order that the financial statements reflect in a true and fair manner the form and substance of transactions, and reasonably present the Company's state of affairs and profits for the year. The following discussion may include forward looking statements which may involve risks and uncertainties, including but not limited to the risks inherent to Company's growth strategy, dependency on certain clients, dependency on availability of qualified technical personnel and other factors discussed in this report.

1. Industry Structure, Developments, and Outlook

As part of our transformation journey, we have realigned our **sales, services**, and **engineering** functions to streamline operations and accelerate innovation. This organizational shift supports a simplified operating model that enables faster execution and a sharper focus on three strategic pillars, now reinforced by the launch of **Solix Enterprise AI:**

1. Enterprise AI Cloud Transition

With the introduction of **Solix Enterprise AI**, we are enabling customers to transition legacy applications and data workloads to an **AI-ready cloud infrastructure**. This includes support for large-scale **application retirement, AI-powered data discovery**, and **foundation model–ready data pipelines**, empowering organizations to build intelligent systems on top of their enterprise data.

2. Big Data & Governance

We continue to lead with our expertise in data archiving, governance, and lifecycle management, now enhanced with AI capabilities for automated classification, policy enforcement, and data compliance. The Solix Enterprise Data Governance (EDG) platform ensures organizations can govern massive volumes of structured and unstructured data—with policy-based retention, legal hold, role-based access, and Information Lifecycle Management—while preparing it for analytics and AI workloads (Solix Technologies, 2026).

Complementing its governance capabilities, **Solix Data Sense—launched in July 2026**—delivers an AI-ready data intelligence layer that automatically maps enterprise database schemas into an Application Knowledge Graph (AKG), enriching data with semantic meaning across Oracle EBS, SAP ECC/S4HANA, PeopleSoft, and JD Edwards environments. Through Content Intelligence and Intelligent Classification, Data Sense transforms raw enterprise data into a governed, AI-activated foundation, enabling accurate natural-language querying, compliance categorization, and lifecycle management at enterprise scale (Solix Technologies, 2026).

3. Enterprise Receivables Management – Digital Assistants

Our focus on **digital transformation** within finance operations is expanding with AI-powered **digital assistants**. These solutions streamline receivables processes, improve customer interactions, and deliver real-time insights for better cash flow forecasting, risk assessment, and automation of routine tasks.

For cloud infrastructure, IDC projects global public cloud spending to surpass $1 trillion in 2026—representing more than 21% year-over-year growth—driven by surging enterprise AI adoption, SaaS migration, and PaaS-led application modernization (IDC, 2026).

The Enterprise Artificial Intelligence (AI) market was valued at USD 114.87 billion in 2026 and is projected to reach USD 273.08 billion by 2031, growing at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 18.91% from 2026 to 2031, according to Mordor Intelligence. Growth is driven by the widespread deployment of intelligent software environments, AI-powered automation across customer engagement and operations, the integration of machine learning and natural language processing into core enterprise platforms, and deepening reliance on scalable cloud infrastructure to support AI workloads.

Enterprise AI is becoming a foundational element of modern digital infrastructure. Businesses are increasingly investing in **AI-ready platforms and architectures** to gain competitive advantage, improve efficiency, and accelerate innovation. This momentum is driving increased demand for **advanced compute, storage, and networking capabilities** tailored specifically for AI workloads.

Consequently, **AI-related infrastructure spending** is expected to rise sharply, supporting large-scale digital transformation across industries.

For 2026, IDC marks a historic milestone: global public cloud spending crossing the $1 trillion threshold for the first time (IDC, 2026), with more than 21% year-over-year growth. PaaS is the fastest-growing category at over 37% growth, while SaaS continues to account for more than half of total public cloud spending. Non-cloud infrastructure spending is declining, reflecting the decisive enterprise shift to cloud-native models.

A key driver of cloud spending acceleration is generative AI infrastructure. Gartner forecasts that data center systems spending will grow by 62.5% in 2026 to $822 billion, while IaaS—which directly underpins AI cloud workloads—will expand 29.3% to $287 billion. Data centers are being re-architected for AI, with liquid cooling, specialized silicon (including AI-optimized GPUs and NPUs), and high-speed networking deployed to meet the power and performance demands of AI training and inference at scale.

This significant shift underscores a broader trend where shared cloud infrastructure spending is set to outpace all non-cloud infrastructure investments, driven by enterprises scaling up cloud-native AI workloads at unprecedented levels. Vendors that can offer scalable, cost-effective, AI-optimized capacity—particularly for generative AI and agentic AI use cases—are becoming increasingly preferred by enterprises globally.

This growth is largely driven by the rising demand for AI and digital transformation initiatives, which are pushing enterprises to invest more in cloud technologies.

According to recent reports by IDC and DataCenter Dynamics, enterprises are undergoing a significant shift in infrastructure and digital strategy, placing greater emphasis on **cloud, AI, and data governance** to drive competitiveness and agility.

Non-Cloud Infrastructure: While the broader market is decisively pivoting to cloud-first models, non-cloud infrastructure spending continues to decline. The enterprise shift to cloud-native architectures, AI-optimized data centers, and SaaS platforms has accelerated this transition, with organizations increasingly retiring on-premise legacy systems in favor of scalable, flexible cloud solutions (IDC, 2026).

Data Governance: As cloud adoption and AI integration expand, **data governance** has emerged as a critical priority. Enterprises are ramping up investments in **compliance, data privacy, and risk management** tools to meet evolving regulatory standards and protect sensitive information across hybrid environments. Governance frameworks are now essential to scaling digital operations responsibly.

Enterprise Receivables Management: Digital transformation in finance continues to gain momentum. Organizations are increasingly adopting **AI-driven, automated receivables management solutions** to enhance cash flow visibility, reduce manual processing errors, and improve collection efficiency. These intelligent systems are reshaping how enterprises manage and optimize working capital.

Digital Assistants: Advancements in **AI and natural language processing** are fueling the widespread adoption of **digital assistants** across enterprise functions. From customer service to internal operations, these tools are improving engagement, accelerating decision-making, and driving productivity gains. Their integration into core systems is expected to deepen in the years ahead.

Solix Data Ask—generally available since July 2026—operationalizes this through a natural-language interface grounded in the Application Knowledge Graph.

Finance and operations teams can query ERP and receivables data directly in plain English—retrieving AR ageing analysis, AP exposure summaries, close diagnostics, and supplier spend breakdowns—without SQL expertise or IT queuing. Permission-checked at the data layer with full audit trails and PII filtering, Data Ask delivers enterprise-grade, compliance-ready intelligence on demand (Solix Technologies, 2026).

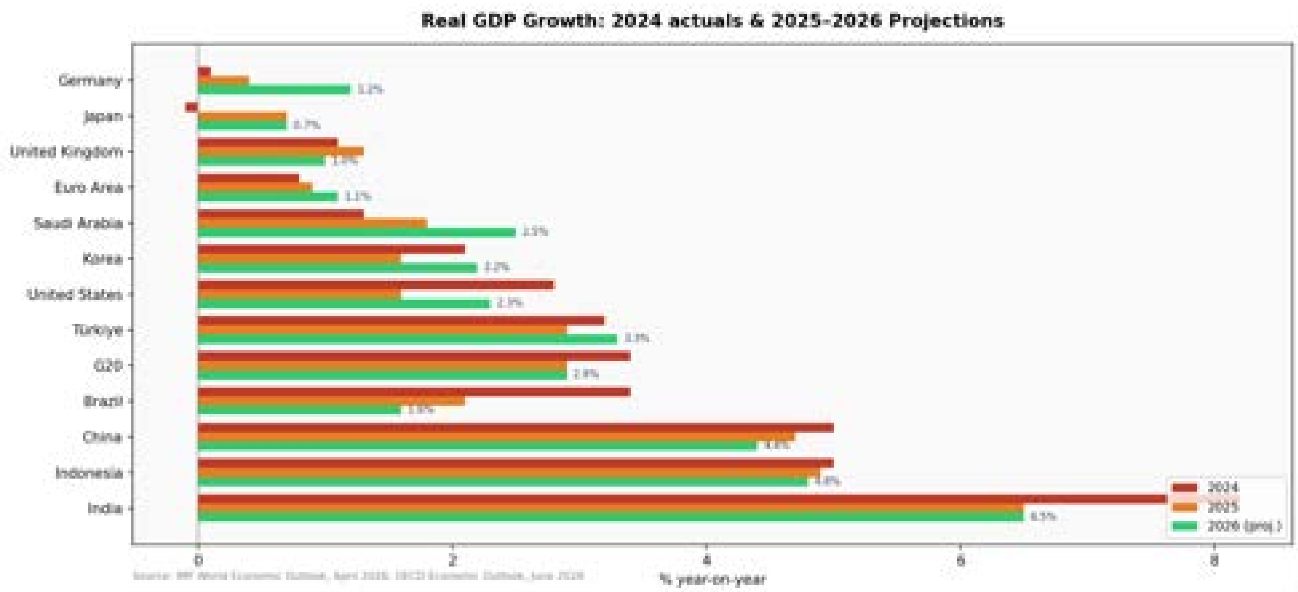
The overall investment landscape underscores a clear enterprise focus on **cloud infrastructure, AI-driven automation, and governance**. With digital maturity becoming a competitive differentiator, organizations are prioritizing technologies that support agility, innovation, and compliance in an increasingly data-intensive economy.

2. Economy Overview:

According to the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) World Economic Outlook (WEO) of April 2026, the global economy is navigating a period of heightened uncertainty driven by renewed geopolitical tensions, an energy price shock, and persistent inflationary pressures. Growth is projected to remain modest and uneven across regions.

Global growth is projected at 3.1 percent in 2026 and 3.2 percent in 2027, below the historical (2000–19) average of 3.7 percent. The IMF's April 2026 World Economic Outlook reflects a downward revision driven by geopolitical tensions and an energy shock stemming from the escalating Middle East conflict. Advanced economies are expected to grow at 1.8 percent in 2026, led by the United States at 2.3 percent, while the Euro Area is forecast at 1.1 percent. Emerging markets and developing economies are projected at 3.9 percent in 2026, with India leading at 6.5 percent and China at 4.4 percent. Global headline inflation is expected to rise to 4.4 percent in 2026, easing to 3.7 percent in 2027, converging back to target earlier in advanced economies than in emerging market and developing economies.

Medium-term risks to the baseline are tilted to the downside, while the near-term outlook is characterized by divergent regional trajectories. The Middle East conflict has become the dominant force shaping global economic prospects, prompting an energy shock—with Brent crude projected to average $94 per barrel in 2026, some 36% above 2025 levels—that is driving inflationary pressures and constraining real incomes globally. Policy-generated disruptions to the ongoing disinflation process could interrupt the pivot to easing monetary policy, with implications for fiscal sustainability and financial stability.



Managing these risks requires a keen policy focus on balancing trade-offs between inflation and real activity, rebuilding buffers, and lifting medium-term growth prospects through stepped-up structural reforms as well as stronger multilateral rules and cooperation.

Additionally, the OECD's June 2026 Economic Outlook revised global GDP growth downward to 2.8% for 2026—from a prior estimate of 3.4%—citing the energy shock driven by the escalating Middle East conflict and rising inflationary pressures. The downgrade is most pronounced in energy-importing economies across Europe and Asia, while the overall global trend reflects one of sustained moderation.

The OECD's latest Economic Outlook indicates that the global economy is facing headwinds, including trade barriers, tighter financial conditions, and increased policy uncertainty, which are expected to dampen growth. While some economies like the Euro area are expected to see a modest increase in growth, the overall global trend is one of moderation.

Global Per Capita Income Trends: 2026 Outlook

Based on the World Bank's Global Economic Prospects – June 2026 Update

The *World Bank's June 2026 Global Economic Prospects report* offers critical insights into growth and income trends across regions, highlighting the uneven pace of recovery and the new headwinds posed by rising energy prices and geopolitical instability in 2026.

Emerging and Developing Economies (EMDEs)

According to the World Bank's June 2026 Global Economic Prospects, developing economies are projected to grow at 3.6% in 2026—a post-pandemic low—down from 4.4% in 2025, before recovering to 4.2% in 2027. South Asia remains the fastest-growing region globally, projected at 6.3% in 2026. The report emphasizes that many developing countries continue to grapple with the aftermath of the pandemic, high debt burdens, inflation shocks, and now the spillover effects of elevated energy prices. In fact, a substantial share of low-income economies are projected to remain below their pre-pandemic per capita income levels through 2026 (World Bank, 2026).

United States

The U.S. economy is forecast to grow at 2.3% in 2026 and 2.1% in 2027, according to the IMF's April 2026 WEO. While the United States remains one of the more resilient advanced economies, elevated interest rates, residual inflation pressures, and policy uncertainty continue to restrain consumer spending and business investment.

China

China's growth is projected at 4.4% in 2026 and 4.0% in 2027, according to the IMF. Structural headwinds—including weak domestic demand, an aging population, increasing trade restrictions, a sluggish property market, and rising geopolitical tensions—continue to weigh on the economy. The spill-over effects of the global energy shock add further pressure on China's industrial base (IMF, 2026).

Eurozone

The Euro Area is forecast to grow at just 1.1% in 2026 and 1.2% in 2027, according to the IMF, making it one of the most exposed regions to the current energy shock. Elevated energy costs, ongoing geopolitical uncertainty stemming from the Middle East conflict and tensions at Europe's eastern borders, and persistent inflation continue to constrain household incomes and business investment across the region.

Asia (Excluding China)
South and Southeast Asia are projected to remain among the fastest-growing regions globally, although the pace of growth is expected to moderate compared to earlier post-pandemic years. Countries like India, Indonesia, and Vietnam are likely to continue showing resilience, supported by robust domestic demand and service exports.

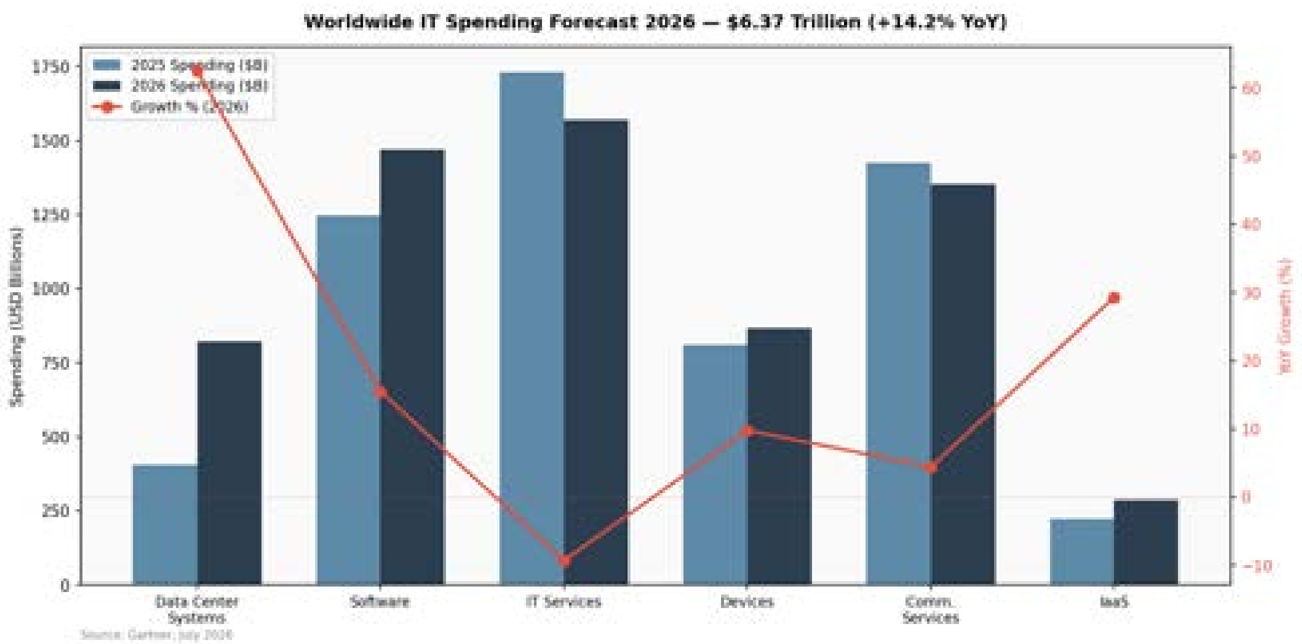
Australia, New Zealand, and Oceania
The Oceania region is anticipated to see more stable income growth relative to other advanced economies. While global economic uncertainty and climate-related risks remain concerns, Australia and New Zealand benefit from strong fiscal frameworks and diversified trade relationships, which are expected to support moderate per capita income gains over the next two years.

As 2026 unfolds, global income disparities remain a significant concern. While some economies are regaining momentum, others, particularly fragile or conflict-affected states, continue to lag behind. A combination of sound policy, debt management, and investment in productivity-enhancing sectors will be crucial for narrowing the income gap in the coming years.

Source: [World Bank Global Economic Prospects – June 2026]

IT Industry Outlook:

Gartner forecasts worldwide IT spending to reach $6.37 trillion in 2026, a 14.2% increase from 2025 (Gartner, July 2026)—the strongest growth rate in years. Data center systems are the fastest-growing segment, up 62.5% year-over-year to $822 billion, driven by accelerating investment in AI infrastructure. Software spending is projected at $1.47 trillion (up 15.5%), while IaaS is expected to grow 29.3% to $287 billion. According to Gartner's John-David Lovelock, 'building the compute capacity required for AI is the largest infrastructure project ever attempted by humanity,' underscoring the scale of AI-driven investment reshaping the technology landscape.



The 2026 enterprise technology landscape is defined by the rapid rise of agentic AI. Gartner predicts that by end of 2026, 40% of enterprise applications will feature task-specific AI agents—up from less than 5% in 2025, an approximately 8x increase in a single year (Gartner, 2026). These autonomous agents are performing complex, multi-step tasks across finance, customer service, supply chains, and IT management, driving efficiency and reshaping enterprise operations. Alongside AI, cybersecurity, geopolitical risks, and climate concerns continue to reshape technology priorities, with firms adopting AI-driven threat detection and Zero Trust architectures.

In parallel, the tech industry faces an increasingly complex risk and sustainability environment. Cybersecurity, geopolitical tensions, and climate concerns are reshaping priorities, with firms adopting AI-driven threat detection and Zero Trust architectures. Hardware innovation is accelerating to meet AI demands, including advancements in semiconductors, IoT, robotics, and spatial computing.

Additionally, supply chain diversification and a push toward energy-efficient technologies signal a shift toward more resilient and responsible growth across the global tech ecosystem.

Our competitive advantages encompass the following:

- Commitment to superior quality and process execution
- Strong brand and long standing client relationships
- Ability to scale
- Innovation and leadership

The increased confidence exhibited by business leaders in their companies' performance and the enhanced optimism of consumers have propelled technology spending. Investment in technology remains a focal point for companies worldwide. Our interactions with global business leaders underscore the pivotal role of technology in making the most significant impact on their enterprises.

A growing acknowledgment that digital technologies will reshape business models, processes, introduce new products and services, facilitate access to untapped markets, broaden customer bases, and unearth entirely new opportunities is a prevalent theme cutting across diverse industries and markets.

Adoption of Generative AI in Enterprises

As of 2026, Gartner's earlier prediction has been borne out: over 80% of enterprises are now utilizing generative AI APIs, models, or deployed applications in production—up from less than 5% in 2023. This extraordinary adoption curve reflects the rapid maturation of GenAI tooling and enterprise readiness. The focus has now shifted from experimentation to operationalization, with organizations embedding GenAI into core workflows across customer service, software development, content creation, and decision-support functions.

Furthermore, Gartner anticipates that by 2028, 80% of GenAI business applications will be developed on existing data management platforms, streamlining development and reducing complexity. With AI agents now embedded across 40% of enterprise apps and growing, the demand for clean, governed, and AI-ready data infrastructure has never been greater.

Solix is extending its enterprise AI portfolio into regulated verticals with **Solix AI Healthcare and Solix EAI Pharma**.

Solix AI Healthcare platform is an ABDM-native, HIPAA-compliant AI-native Hospital Information Management System (HIMS) and EHR that integrates GenAI clinical intelligence across outpatient, inpatient, emergency, and ward workflows.

AI-assisted anomaly detection in radiology acts as a cognitive extender for clinicians, while real-time FHIR R4/R5 and HL7 interoperability and compliance with India's DPDP Act 2023, HIPAA, and GDPR ensure data governance at every step.

Solix EAI Pharma applies AI capabilities to pharmaceutical and biotech workflows—spanning drug discovery, clinical trial optimization, and manufacturing supply-chain analytics—enabling organizations to accelerate evidence-based decisions from molecule to market. Both solutions are built on the Solix Common Data Platform, ensuring that clinical and research data is governed, classified, and AI-ready from ingestion (Solix Technologies, 2026; solix.com/products/ai-healthcare/).

Cloud Transition

According to IDC, global public cloud spending will surpass $1 trillion in 2026—a landmark milestone—representing more than 21% year-over-year growth. SaaS remains the largest segment, accounting for more than half of global public cloud spending, with enterprises continuing to migrate mission-critical applications for ERP, CRM, and finance to cloud platforms. PaaS is the fastest-growing segment, forecast to expand by more than 37% in 2026, driven by application development, data engineering, and generative AI workloads.

The United States remains the dominant public cloud market at approximately $647 billion, followed by Western Europe at around $255 billion. Emerging regions are maintaining compound annual growth rates exceeding 20% through 2029, as enterprises in Asia-Pacific, Latin America, and the Middle East accelerate their cloud adoption.

The scale of the cloud transition reflects a broader enterprise shift to cloud-native architectures. By 2026, over half of enterprise IT spending in major application categories has shifted to public cloud solutions, with application software seeing cloud-based spending rise above 66%. Additionally, 90% of organizations are expected to adopt hybrid cloud models by 2027, supported by cross-cloud frameworks that enable distributed, multi-cloud, and hybrid deployments.

Mordor Intelligence projects the global cloud computing market to reach USD 2.26 trillion by 2030, with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 21.20%. This growth is fueled by factors such as the increasing adoption of AI-driven digital transformation strategies, the migration of core applications to SaaS platforms, and the expansion of sovereign cloud requirements, particularly in Europe and the Gulf region.

The rise of edge computing, with sub-10 millisecond latency zones, is also contributing to the market's expansion, supporting use cases like extended reality (XR) and autonomous operations.

Explosive SaaS Adoption in Core Enterprise Software

Enterprises are increasingly migrating mission-critical applications—like ERP, CRM, and finance systems—to the cloud, moving beyond just productivity workloads. SaaS platforms offer continuous updates and embedded compliance features, making them particularly valuable in regulated industries.
Organizations that delay migration risk falling behind in agility and innovation.

Proliferation of Gen-AI Workloads Demanding Elastic Compute

Generative AI is driving a massive need for elastic compute, with model training requiring thousands of high-performance GPUs. Data centers are being re-architected for AI, with liquid cooling, specialized silicon, and high-speed networking, to meet the power and performance demands of AI experimentation and deployment. Vendors that can ensure scalable, cost-effective capacity are becoming increasingly preferred.

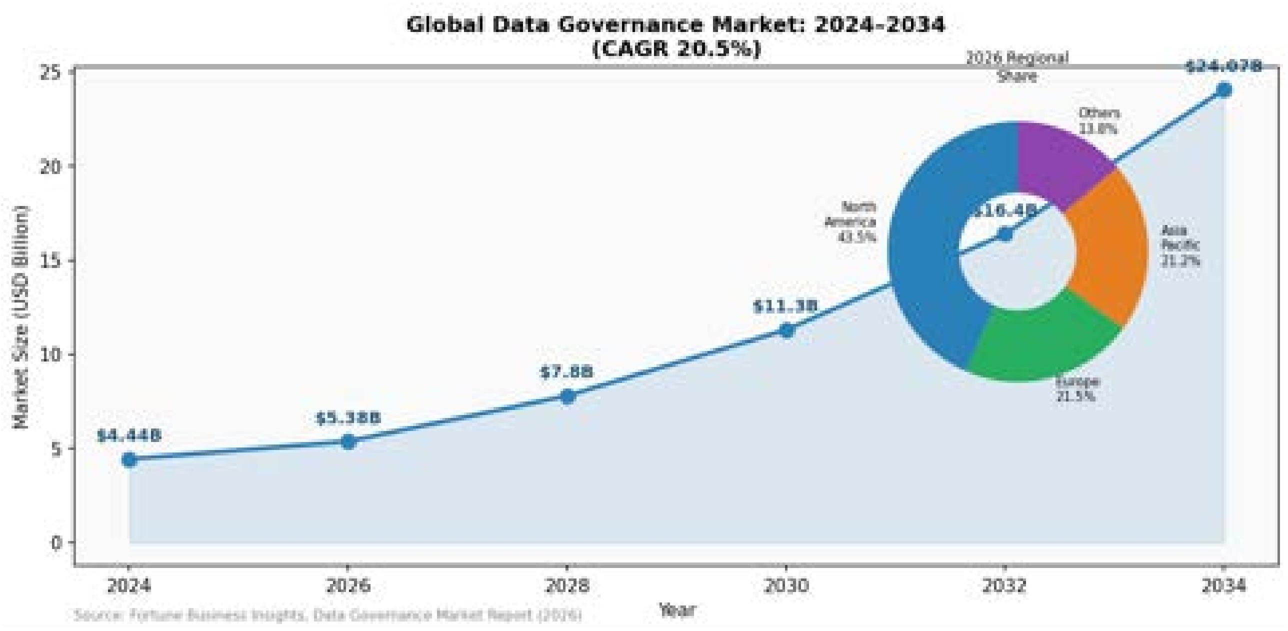
Industry-Specific Cloud Platforms (Compliance-Ready Blueprints)

Vertical cloud platforms are emerging as strategic enablers by combining cloud infrastructure with pre-built compliance and industry logic. Financial and public-sector versions incorporate tailored regulatory modules like fraud detection and FedRAMP. These industry-specific clouds reduce customization time, accelerate implementation, and create strong customer stickiness due to embedded best practices.

Source: https://www.mordorintelligence.com/industry-reports/cloud-computing-market

Data Governance Market

The global data governance market was valued at USD 5.38 billion in 2026. The market is projected to grow to USD 24.07 billion by 2034, exhibiting a CAGR of 20.5% during the forecast period. North America dominates the global market with a share of 43.5% in 2026 (USD 2.78 billion), followed by Asia Pacific at 21.2% (USD 1.43 billion) and Europe at 21.5% (USD 1.40 billion).



Source: https://www.fortunebusinessinsights.com/data-governance-market-108640

Data governance encompasses a framework of policies, procedures, standards, and metrics that guide organizations in managing and utilizing data effectively to support business objectives. It ensures data accuracy, streamlines operational costs, enhances service delivery, and helps organizations adhere to legal, regulatory, and industry-specific requirements. When integrated with data cataloging tools, data governance enables enterprises to discover, manage, analyze, and share data efficiently, playing a vital role in advancing artificial intelligence (AI) initiatives. As a result, organizations globally are turning to data governance to improve operational efficiency, drive informed decision-making, lower production expenses, and gain insights into consumer behavior trends.

With the rapid pace of digital transformation, businesses are accumulating a vast array of data sources and assets. This surge in data complexity has led to increased adoption of data governance to ensure proper data management and accessibility across departments.

At the same time, evolving regulatory landscapes are pushing organizations to establish robust governance practices to reduce compliance risks and stay ahead of emerging regulations. Within the banking, financial services, and insurance (BFSI) industry, data governance enhances operational efficiency, resolves internal data-related issues, and mitigates the risk of security breaches.

The rising demand for online banking and digital financial services has further propelled the need for strong data governance in BFSI. Similarly, in the healthcare sector, data governance supports the management of critical medical information, from treatments and payments to research and outcomes. It also plays a key role in reducing healthcare costs and boosting patient care quality. As hospitals and healthcare providers prioritize data accuracy and regulatory compliance, the global demand for comprehensive data governance solutions continues to grow.

Digital Financial Transformations

The pace of digital innovation in the financial sector continues to accelerate in 2026, with fintechs playing a pivotal role in redefining industry standards. Startups and tech-driven disruptors are pushing the boundaries of financial services, prompting established institutions to rethink traditional models. Digital transformation is now a boardroom priority as financial organizations seek to remain agile and competitive in an increasingly tech-first world.

Some institutions are inherently more equipped for this shift, while others must actively track emerging trends, upskill their teams, and modernize outdated systems. Staying ahead requires a proactive approach—adapting to evolving customer expectations, regulatory changes, and market dynamics with speed and precision.

The 2026 financial landscape is being reshaped by a new generation of technologies. Alongside embedded finance, open banking, and decentralized finance (DeFi), financial institutions are now embracing real-time payment infrastructure, AI-powered fraud detection, blockchain-based settlements, and tokenized assets. Generative AI is powering intelligent advisory services and automating complex financial modeling.

Meanwhile, ESG-aligned finance platforms and digital identity verification solutions are gaining traction as institutions prioritize transparency, sustainability, and secure user experiences. These advancements are not just enhancing operational efficiency, they're fundamentally transforming how finance is accessed, delivered, and trusted.

Threats

Financial Threats:

1. **Financial Currency rate fluctuation:** Our exchange rate threat primarily arises from our foreign currency revenues and receivables. The Company derives its revenue from foreign countries around the world. While a large portion of our expenses are in Indian Rupees, at the same time, the operating profit is subject to rate fluctuations. The exchange rate between the Indian Rupee and the US Dollar has been changing substantially and the Company faces the risks associated with rate fluctuations translation effect.

2. **Credit Risks:** The business of the Company involves extending credit to international customers. This has the inherent risk of delayed payments and defaults. The Company's credit policy addresses this risk.

3. **Liquidity:** The major cost components of any export oriented software industry are personnel, travelling and marketing costs. Apart from this, capital expenditure to upgrade technology is another regular feature of the cash flow.

Human Resource Management

The human resource philosophy and strategy of your Company has been designed to attract and retain the best talent, creating workplace environment that keeps employees engaged, motivated and encourages innovation. This talent has, through strong alignment with your Company's vision, successfully built and sustained your Company's standing as one of India's most admired and valuable corporations despite unrelenting competitive pressures. Your Company has fostered a culture that rewards continuous learning, collaboration and development, making it future ready with respect to the challenges posed by ever-changing market realities as also technologies. Employees are your Company's most valuable assets and your Company's processes are designed to empower employees and support creative approaches in order to create enduring value. Your Company's unflagging commitment to investing in talent development ensures performance and achievement of the highest order.

Internal Control Systems & Adequacy

Internal controls and checks are indispensable to achieve higher productivity and hence increase profitability. Major focus is imparted to achieve operational efficiency in the Company through adherence to defined procedures and policies, to achieve targets.

The internal controls cover operations, financial reporting, compliance with applicable laws and regulations, safeguarding assets from unauthorized use and ensure compliance of corporate policies.

The Company has appointed internal auditors to check on the validity and correctness of internal reporting, which would in turn validate financial reporting. TechNVision has always been on a look out for implementing best practices of Corporate Governance. The Internal Control systems at TechNVision consist of a set of Rules, procedures & organizational structures which aim to:

- ensure implementation of corporate strategy,
- ensure reliability and integrity of accounting and management data,
- ensure process compliance,
- achieve effective and efficient corporate processes,
- safeguard value of corporate assets,

Statutory Compliance

The Company has a Compliance Officer to advise the Company on compliance issues with respect to the laws of various jurisdictions in which the Company has its business activities and to ensure that the Company is not in violation of the laws of any jurisdiction where the Company has operations. The Compliance Officer, who is also the Company Secretary, reports from time to time on the compliance or otherwise of the laws of various jurisdictions to the Board of Directors.

Generally, the Company takes appropriate business decisions after ascertaining from the Compliance Officer and, if necessary, from independent legal counsels, that the business operation of the Company is not in contravention of any law in the jurisdiction in which it is undertaken. Legal compliance issues are an important factor in assessing all new business proposals.

Risks and Concerns

The risk management process is continuously improved and adapted to the changing global risk scenario. The agility of the risk management process is monitored and reviewed for Appropriateness with the changing risk landscape. The process of continuous evaluation of risks includes taking stock of the risk landscape on an event driven as well as periodical basis.

The risk categories covered under the risk management program includes strategic, operational and financial as well as compliance-related risks across various levels of the organization.

This includes risk assessment and mitigation at the Company level, business / functional unit level, relationship level and project level. Some of the key strategic risks the Company faces, their impact and corresponding risk mitigation actions undertaken by the Company are discussed in the table:

We are subject to Government and regulatory activity

That affects how we design and market our products. Regulatory actions may at times hinder our ability to provide the benefits of our software to consumers and businesses, thereby reducing the attractiveness of our products and the revenues that come from them. The outcome of such actions, or steps taken to avoid them, could adversely affect us in a variety of ways, including:

- We may have to choose between withdrawing products from certain geographies to avoid fines or designing and developing alternative versions of those products to comply with government rulings, which may entail a delay in a product release and removing functionality that customers want or on which developers rely.
- The rulings described above may be cited as a precedent in other competition law proceedings.

We face intense competition

The entry of large players will result in fierce competition and raising the bar for eligibility. This will impact the business of the Company.

In response to competition, we rely on the following to compete effectively:

- a successful service delivery model;
- a well-developed recruiting, training and retention model;
- a broad referral base;
- continuing investments in process improvement and knowledge capture;

Our business depends on our ability to attract and retain talented employees.

Our business is based on successfully attracting and retaining talented employees. The market for highly skilled workers and leaders in our industry is extremely competitive. Post-recession, the attrition rate in the IT industry has risen again and is one of the major challenges being faced by the industry. As the industry is on the path of recovery from the economic downturn, lateral hiring has reached its peak which in turn has resulted in widespread attrition.

If we are less successful in our recruiting efforts, or if we are unable to retain key employees, our ability to develop and deliver successful products and services may be adversely affected. Effective succession planning is also important to our long-term success. Failure to ensure effective transfer of knowledge and smooth transitions involving key employees could hinder our strategic planning and execution.

The Company is constantly exposed to the risk of exchange rate fluctuations.

With operations spanning world-wide and revenues earned in major currencies of the world, a majority of Company's expenses are incurred in Indian Rupees. This exposes the Company to a constant risk of foreign exchange fluctuation, adverse fluctuations of exchange rate poses a threat to the profitability of the business.

Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates can have a number of adverse effects on us. Changes in the value of the Indian Rupee against other major currencies will affect our revenues and thereby our profit margins as well.

Service Model Redundancy

Newer models which change the manner of consumption of IT services could result in demand compression / pricing pressure on the existing model.

The Company is continually scanning the market environment and communicating with clients to identify emerging market trends at a nascent stage and come out with innovative service delivery model.

Reputational Threat

Reputation is built continuously in a timely and quality delivery with integrity. Any damage to this reputation and image of TechNVision could lead to decrease in market share.

The Company is focusing on quality and processes, and has developed efficient service models to mitigate this risk. Strict adherence to Company's Quality Management System, Code of Conduct and Corporate Governance framework have helped Company evolve as one of the best Company in the market.

Regulatory non-compliance

Many laws apply to TechNVision and it's Group of Companies. Any failure to comply with any of the relevant regulations could result in financial penalties and reputational damage.

The company is assuming consultation of local managers as well as Auditors, Company Secretary, consultants, lawyers, specialists and experts for effective and efficient regulatory compliance. TechNVision is also implementing a security policy that complies with information security and data privacy laws, backed by rigorous processes and a robust infrastructure, which assures physical and virtual security.

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Analysis of our Financial Statements

Accounting Policy
The Company's financial statements are abided by the generally accepted accounting principles and the Accounting Standards as per Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013. The financial statements were prepared under the historical cost convention basis and disclosures were made in accordance with the revised Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 and the Indian Accounting Standards. The Company has followed the mercantile system and recognized income and expenditure on an accrual basis.

The Company has made all relevant provisions as were applicable as on 31 March, 2026.
Over the years, TechNVision has built itself into an organization that not only partners with its customers, but also provides value addition, through a repertoire of innovative solutions and superior quality of services. Today, TechNVision has risen to eminence, as a leading company in the IT / ITES space in the globe.

Financial Performance Segment wise
TechNVision is a public Company listed on "The Bombay Stock Exchange Limited (BSE)". The financial statements of TechNVision are prepared in compliance with the Companies Act, 2013 (to the extent notified) and disclosures were made in accordance with the revised Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 and the Indian Accounting Standards. TechNVision has Seven subsidiary companies including step down subsidiary companies. TechNVision publishes audited standalone and consolidated financial results on annual basis as well as quarterly basis.

Software related Development services, products and Information Technology enabled services are considered as one business segment. The Company is primarily engaged in the said business, the activities as such are governed by the same sets of risk and return. Therefore they have been grouped as single segment as per IND AS - 108 dealing with segment reporting. Secondary segment reporting is based on geographical location of the customers.

The Segment wise Standalone Financial Results of TechNVision as per Ind AS are disclosed hereunder:

(₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	FINANCIAL YEAR	
	2025-2026	2024-2025
Total Income	2,586.72	2,082.51
Operating Profit (PBIDT)	342.23	360.00
Profit Before Tax	121.96	132.25
Profit After Tax	74.87	98.00
Earnings Per Share (₹)	1.19	1.56

Segment Result

PARTICULARS	YEAR ENDED	
	2025-2026	2024-2025
1. REVENUE		
Overseas	2456.98	1,952.53
Domestic	34.11	9.73
TOTAL	**2491.10**	**1,962.26**

2. SEGMENT RESULTS		
Profit / (Loss) before tax and interest from each Segment		
Overseas	523.04	495.20
Domestic	2.90	0.83
TOTAL	**525.94**	**496.02**
LESS		
(i) Interest	181.22	189.12
(ii) Other Un-allocable expenditure net off	318.39	294.90
(iii) Un-allocable income	95.62	120.25
TOTAL PROFIT BEFORE TAX	**121.96**	**132.25**

Revenue & Expenditure

The total revenues earned by the Company has increased by 24.21% over last year, from ₹ 2,082.5 Lakhs to ₹ 2,586.72 Lakhs in FY 2025-26. The total Operating Costs have increased by 26.38%, from last year's ₹ 1,950.25 Lakhs to ₹ 2,464.76 Lakhs this year due to increase in cost of sales and administrative expenses. Operating cost as a proportion of Total Income, has marginally increased from 93.65% to 95.29%. With the increased level of Operating Costs, the EBITDA has decreased to ₹ 342.23 Lakhs in FY 2025-26 as against ₹ 360.00 Lakhs in the FY 2024-25. The Company has registered PBT of ₹ 121.96 Lakhs as compared to ₹ 132.25 Lakhs last year.

Balance Sheet Analysis

Capital employed

The capital employed is increased by ₹ 0.75 Crore from ₹ 16.94 Crores as of 31 March 2025 to ₹ 17.69 Crores as of 31 March 2026. We have ensured judicious use of every rupee invested in the business.

Equity capital

During the year 2025-26, the Company has not issued any equity shares or convertible warrants.

Reserves and surplus

Reserves and surplus of TechNVision stood at ₹ 11.41 Crores as on 31 March 2026 which is higher than the free reserves of ₹ 10.66 Crores as on 31 March 2025. The increase reflects internal accruals to the tune of ₹ 0.75 Crore.

External debt

The company has outstanding external debt of ₹ 19.80 Crores as on 31 March, 2026.

Fixed assets

During the year, the company has invested ₹ 27.52 Lakhs in fixed assets.

1. **Trade Receivables**
   As at March 31, 2026, the Company had no outstanding Trade Receivables, as compared to ₹ 0.18 Crores as at March 31, 2025
2. **Cash and Cash Equivalent**
   The bank balances include both rupees accounts and foreign currency accounts.

3. **Current liabilities and provisions**
   The position of current liabilities is ₹ 18.18 Crore as on 31 March, 2026 as against the last year Amount of ₹ 12.96 Crore as at 31 March, 2025.

Revenue analysis

The Company's revenue (net sales) stood at ₹ 25.87 Crores in 2025-26 as against ₹ 20.82 Crores in last year.

Margins

There was a divergence between the EBIDTA and PAT margins for the year under review.

- EBITDA margin stood at 13.27% in 2025-26 compared with 17.29% in last year.
- PAT margin stood at 2.89% in 2025-26 compared with 4.70% in last year.

Taxation

The Company's corporate tax burden is Increased from ₹ 34.25 Lakhs in last year to ₹ 47.09 Lakhs this year.

Our end-to-end solutions

We compliment our industry expertise with specialized support for our clients. We also leverage the expertise of our various Center of Excellence and our software engineering group and technology lab to create customized solutions for our clients through our network of partners. In addition, we continually evaluate and train our professionals in new technologies and methodologies. Finally, we ensure the integrity of our service delivery by utilizing a scalable and secure infrastructure. Expanding partner network enabling us to reach out to newer geographies resulting in broader client base.

Forward Looking Statements

This report contains forward looking statements, which may be identified by their use of words like 'plans', 'expects', 'will', 'anticipates', 'believes', 'intends', 'projects', 'estimates' or other words of similar meaning. All statements that address expectations or projections about the future, including but not limited to statements about the Company's strategy for growth, product development, market position, expenditures and financial results, are forward looking statements. Forward Looking statements are based on certain assumptions and expectation of future events. The Company cannot guarantee that these assumption and expectations are accurate or will be realized. The Company's actual results, performance or achievements could thus differ materially from those projected in any such forward looking statements. The Company assumes no responsibility to publicly amend, modify or revise any forward looking statements on the basis of any subsequent developments, information or events.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

STANDALONE

RAMU & RAVI
Chartered Accountants

814, Raghava Ratna Towers,
Chiragali Lane, Abids,
Hyderabad - 500 001
Phone No: 040-23204877
e-mail: contact@ramunravi.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of **TECHNVISION VENTURES LIMITED**

Report on the Standalone IND AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements of **TechNVision Ventures Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "Standalone Ind AS financial statements").

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the entity in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements under the provisions the Act and Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. As per our opinion, there are no key audit matters which are needed to be reported by us.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis; Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134 (5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate implementation and maintenance of accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by 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 Standalone Ind AS financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit. We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government India in terms of Sub- Section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, based on our audit, we give in the "**Annexure-A**", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:

   a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
   b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matters stated in paragraph 2i(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

   c. The Company does not have any branch office, hence reporting under this clause is not applicable.

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

   e. In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

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

g. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **"Annexure-B"**. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

h. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

i. With respect to the other matters to be included in Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to explanations given to us:

i) The Company has no pending litigations.

ii) The Company did not have any Long Term Contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

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

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

(ii) The management has represented that no funds other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

and

(iii) Based on the audit procedures, we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances that nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) contain any material mis-statement.

v) The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.

vi) Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software(s) for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2026 which have the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software systems. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

for **Ramu & Ravi**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI FRN No. 006610S

Akhila Subramanyam
Partner
Membership No.243754
UDIN: 26243754OQHITG8885

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 27, 2026

ANNEXURE - A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The "Annexure-A" referred to in clause 1 of "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" Paragraph of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of M/s TechNVision Ventures Limited on the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026.

(i)	In respect of its fixed assets:	
	a.	A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets.
		(B) The company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets;
	b.	As explained to us, the management has physically verified all the fixed assets during the year and in our opinion frequency of verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No discrepancies were noticed on physical verification of fixed assets as compared to the books of accounts and records.
	c.	Since the Company is not having any immovable properties, reporting under clauses (i) (c) of "the Order" is not applicable.
	d.	The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.
	e.	No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company as at March 31, 2026 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made there under.
(ii)	In respect of its inventories:	
	(a)	The provisions of clause (ii) (a) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020, hereinafter referred to "the Order" are not applicable to the Company, since the Company is in the business of providing information technology services.
	(b)	The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs.5 crores, in aggregate, from banks on the basis of security of current assets. The Company has filed the monthly returns of stock statements to banks (HDFC) for the sanctioned working capital facilities. The below is summary of reconciliation of statements filed to the banks and books of accounts on quarterly basis:

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

QUARTER ENDED ON	AMOUNT DISCLOSED AS PER QUARTERLY RETURN/ STATEMENT (SALES + DEBTOR -CREDITORS)	AMOUNT AS PER BOOKS OF ACCOUNT (SALES + DEBTOR -CREDITORS)	DIFFERENCE
June 30, 2025	176.4	3.5	172.9
September 30, 2025	256.17	3.66	252.51
December 31, 2025	257.63	0.94	256.69
March 31, 2026	192.86	4.36	188.5

The above difference occurs because the quarterly statements filed with the bank included the debtors, sales, and creditors details of the subsidiary companies, which were not included in these specific standalone books of accounts.

(iii)	(a)	During the year, the Company has provided loans to Entities, the details of which are tabulated below.

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	LOANS	INVESTMENTS
Aggregate amount granted / provided during the year		
Related Parties	544.00	-
Subsidiary Companies	-	85.65
Balance Outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases		
Related Parties	2870.68	-
Subsidiary Companies	-	1039.75

	(b)	The terms and conditions of the loans granted, during the year are, in our opinion, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest.
	(c)	According to the information and explanations given to us, In respect of loans granted by the Company, the said loans are not interest free loans and the interest is charged as per the Bank rates stipulated by RBI.
	(d)	Since the Loan advanced is repayable on demand. Hence clause (d) of the order is not applicable to us.
	(e)	The Company had granted loans to companies which had fallen due during the year. The Company had renewed loans during the year to the respective parties to settle the dues which had fallen due for the existing loans.
(iv)		According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans, investments and guarantees.
(v)		According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has neither accepted deposits from the public within the meaning of Section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under, nor as per an order that has been passed by Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any court or any other tribunal.
(vi)		The Provisions of the clause (vi) of the Order related to maintaining of Cost records are not applicable, since the Company is in the business of providing information technology services.
(vii)		In respect of Statutory dues:
	(a)	The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities, undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, Goods & Service Tax, duty of customs, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of such statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they have became payable.
	(b)	According to the information and explanations given to us by management, there are no dues outstanding of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Goods & Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Cess and other statutory dues applicable to it that have not been deposited on account of any dispute, except the following:

NATURE OF THE STATUTE	NATURE OF THE DUES	AMOUNT (₹ IN LAKHS)	PERIOD TO WHICH THE AMOUNT RELATES	FORUM WHERE DISPUTE IS PENDING
Income Tax	Income Tax	195.24	Assessment Year 2021-2022	Awaiting for the final order from A.O
Income Tax	Income Tax	62.84	Assessment Year 2023-2024	Appeal with commissioner of IT

(viii)		Based on the specific audit procedures followed by us, there are no transactions which are not recorded in the books of account or disclosed as Income during the year under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961). Hence, reporting under this clause is not applicable.

(ix)		Based on the specified audit procedures followed by us and as per the information and explanations given by the management, we are of the opinion that
	(a)	Based on our audit procedures and as per the information and explanations given by the management, we are of the opinion that the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loan or interest thereon to the government
	(b)	The company is not declared as a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
	(c)	The term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.
	(d)	The Company has not utilized any funds raised on short term basis for long term purposes and hence Clause ix(d) of the order is not applicable.
	(e)	The company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its associates and hence Clause ix(e) is not applicable.
	(f)	The company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its associate companies and hence clause ix(f) of the order is not applicable.
(x)	(a)	Based on the specified audit procedures followed by us and as per the information and explanations given by the management, Company has not raised any monies by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Hence reporting on clause (x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
	(b)	Based on the specified audit procedures followed by us and as per the information and explanations given by the management the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures during the year hence the requirements of Section 42 and Section 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable. Hence reporting on clause (x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
(xi)	(a)	Based on the specified audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the Financial Statements and as per the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
	(b)	Since there is no fraud committed by the Company or any fraud on the Company filing of report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act by the Secretarial auditors or by us in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government does not arise.
	(c)	Based on the specified audit procedures performed and as per the information and explanations given by the management, no whistle blower complaints were received during the year by the Company.
(xii)		Since the Company is not a Nidhi company, Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable. Accordingly, clause (xii) ‘a’ ‘b’ and ‘c’ of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
(xiii)		Based on the specified audit procedures followed by us and as per the information and explanations given by the management, we report that all the transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 and 177 of Companies Act, 2013 and the relevant/necessary particulars have been disclosed in the Financial Statements etc. as required by the Indian Accounting Standards and the Companies Act, 2013. (Refer Note 24 of the Financial Statements).
(xiv)	(a)	In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.
	(b)	We have considered, the internal audit reports for the year under audit, issued to the Company during the year and till date, in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.
(xv)		According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them as per the Provisions of Section 192 of Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, clause (xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
(xvi)	(a)	According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company is not registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause (xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
	(b)	In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause (xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

(xvii)		According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us the company has not incurred the cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.
(xviii)		There is no change in the statutory auditors of the Company for the year under review hence clause xviii of the Order is not applicable.
(xix)		According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, we are of the opinion that there is no existence of material uncertainty as on the date of the audit report and in our opinion the company is capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date; We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
(xx)		Since the Company is not required to comply with the CSR obligations, clause XX ‘a’ and ‘b’ are not applicable.
(xxi)		Since the financial statements are standalone financial statements, clause xxi is not applicable.

for **Ramu & Ravi**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI FRN No. 006610S

Akhila Subramanyam
Partner
Membership No.243754
UDIN: 26243754OQHITG8885

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 27, 2026

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The "Annexure-B" referred to in clause 2(g) of **"Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements"** Paragraph of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of **M/s TechNVision Ventures Limited** on the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026.

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of TechNvision Ventures Limited , (the "Company") as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's Internal Financial Controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

a. pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;

b. provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and

c. Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate Internal Financial Controls system over Financial Reporting and such Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the Internal Control over Financial Reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

for **Ramu & Ravi**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI FRN No. 006610S

Akhila Subramanyam
Partner
Membership No.243754
UDIN: 26243754OQHITG8885

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 27, 2026

STANDALONE
FINANCIAL STATEMENT

TECHNVISION VENTURES LIMITED

Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026

(All amounts are ₹ in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

PARTICULARS	NOTE	AS AT	
		31 MARCH, 2026	31 MARCH, 2025
ASSETS			
1. NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
a) Property, plant and equipment	3	149.97	158.82
b) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	4	1,039.75	954.09
c) Deferred tax assets	5	13.80	15.87
d) Other non-current assets	6	1,700.00	1,700.00
2. CURRENT ASSETS			
a) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade receivables	7	-	17.67
(ii) Cash and Cash equivalents	8	23.33	25.14
(iii) Bank balances other than item (ii) above	9	4.03	22.71
(iv) Loans	10	1,170.68	992.68
b) Other current assets	11	308.11	124.92
TOTAL ASSETS		**4409.67**	**4,011.90**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
a) Equity Share Capital	12	627.50	627.50
b) Other Equity			
(i) Securities premium	13	180.00	180.00
(ii) Retained earnings	13	961.14	886.28
LIABILITIES			
1. NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	14	822.75	1,022.44
2. CURRENT LIABILITIES			
a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Short Term Borrowings	15	1,156.80	422.89
(ii) Trade Payables	16	15.23	21.43
b) Other Current Liabilities	17	439.11	787.11
c) Provisions	18	207.14	64.25
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**4409.67**	**4,011.90**

General Information and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and the Accompanying notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

As per our Report of even date attached

for and on behalf of the Board

for **Ramu & Ravi**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI FRN No. 006610S

Akhila Subramanyam (Partner)
ICAI Membership No. 243754
UDIN: 26243754OQHITG8885

Veena Gundavelli
Managing Director
DIN: 00197010

Geetanjali Toopran
Whole Time Director & CFO
DIN:01498741

Santosh Kumar D
Company Secretary
ACS: 31332

Place: Secunderabad
Date : May 27, 2026

TECHNVISION VENTURES LIMITED

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts are ₹ in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

PARTICULARS	NOTE	YEAR ENDED	
		31 MARCH, 2026	31 MARCH, 2025
I. Revenue from operations	19	2,491.10	1,962.26
II. Other Income	20	95.62	120.25
III. TOTAL REVENUE (I+II)		**2,586.72**	**2,082.51**
IV. EXPENSES			
Employee benefit expenses	21	2,025.87	1,562.97
Finance costs	22	183.91	194.12
Depreciation and amortization expenses	3	36.36	33.62
Other expenses	23	218.62	159.54
TOTAL EXPENSES (IV)		**2464.76**	**1950.25**
V. PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS AND TAX (III-IV)		**121.96**	**132.25**
VI. Exceptional Items		-	-
VII. PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAX		**121.96**	**132.25**
VIII. TAX EXPENSE			
1. Current tax (including Earlier year provisions written back)		45.02	33.57
2. Deferred Tax (Asset) / Liability		2.07	0.68
IX. PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS (VII-VIII)		**74.87**	**98.00**
X. Profit/(Loss) from discontinued operations		-	-
XI. Tax Expense of discontinued operations		-	-
XII. Profit/(Loss) from discontinued operations (after tax) (X-XI)		-	-
XIII. Profit/(Loss) for the period (IX+XII)		74.87	98.00
XIV. Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
XV. Total Comprehensive Income for the period (XIII+XIV) (Comprising profit/(Loss) & other Comprehensive Income for the period)		**74.87**	**98.00**
XVI. Earnings per equity share (for continuing operation):			
Basic	29(h)	1.19	1.56
Diluted		1.19	1.56
XVII. Earnings per equity share (for discontinued operation):			
Basic		-	-
Diluted		-	-
XVIII. Earnings per equity share (for discontinued & continuing operations):			
Basic	29(h)	1.19	1.56
Diluted		1.19	1.56

General Information and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and the Accompanying notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements

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As per our Report of even date attached

for and on behalf of the Board

for **Ramu & Ravi**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI FRN No. 006610S

Akhila Subramanyam (Partner)	Veena Gundavelli	Geetanjali Toopran	Santosh Kumar D
ICAI Membership No. 243754	Managing Director	Whole Time Director & CFO	Company Secretary
UDIN: 26243754OQHITG8885	DIN: 00197010	DIN:01498741	ACS: 31332

Place: Secunderabad
Date: May 27, 2026

TECHNVISION VENTURES LIMITED

Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are ₹ in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Current Reporting Period as on 31 March, 2026

1. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL	
PARTICULARS	**TOTAL**
Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	627.50
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	627.50
Changes in equity share capital during the current year	-
Balance at the end of the current reporting period	627.50

Previous Reporting Period as on 31 March, 2025

PARTICULARS	TOTAL
Balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period	627.50
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period	627.50
Changes in equity share capital during the previous year	-
Balance at the end of the previous reporting period	627.50

2. OTHER EQUITY

PARTICULARS	RESERVES AND SURPLUS				OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		TOTAL
	CAPITAL RESERVE	SECURITIES PREMIUM	SHARE BASED PAYMENTS RESERVE	RETAINED EARNINGS	EFFECTIVE PORTION OF CASH FLOW HEDGE	RE-MEASUREMENT GAINS OR LOSSES ON EMPLOYEE DEFINED BENEFIT PLANS	
As at March 31, 2024	-	180.00	-	788.28	-	-	968.28
Profit for the year	-	-	-	98.00	-	-	98.00
Expense arising from equity-settled share-based payment transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred from stock options outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final dividend on equity shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax on final dividend on equity shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prior Period adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**180.00**	**-**	**886.28**	**-**	**-**	**1,066.28**
Profit for the year		-	-	74.87	-	-	74.87
Expense arising from equity-settled share-based payment transactions		-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred from stock options outstanding		-	-	-	-	-	-
Final dividend on equity shares		-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax on final dividend on equity shares		-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**-**	**180.00**	**-**	**961.14**	**-**	**-**	**1,141.14**

As per our Report of even date attached		**for and on behalf of the Board**	
for **Ramu & Ravi** Chartered Accountants ICAI FRN No. 006610S			
Akhila Subramanyam (Partner) ICAI Membership No. 243754 UDIN: 26243754OQHITG8885	Veena Gundavelli Managing Director DIN: 00197010	Geetanjali Toopran Whole Time Director & CFO DIN:01498741	Santosh Kumar D Company Secretary ACS: 31332

Place: Secunderabad
Date: May 27, 2026

STANDALONE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TECHNVISION VENTURES LIMITED
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended as on March 31,2026

1. Corporate information

Technvision Ventures Limited ('TVL') is a Public Limited company incorporated and Domiciled in India, having its registered office at Secunderabad, Telangana, India. TVL has its primary listing on Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE), in India.

The Company operates predominantly as a captive service provider and offshore delivery centre for its customers. The customers own and commercialise the software product, while the Company provides staffing and business support services, including recruitment and deployment of personnel, software development, product enhancement, implementation, deployment, testing, maintenance, technical support, project coordination and related operational support. The Company performs these functions based on the requirements, specifications and directions of the customers and does not undertake independent ownership, development-risk exploitation or commercialisation of the underlying intellectual property.

2. Basis of preparation and summary of material accounting policies

Technvision Ventures Limited ('TVL') is a Public Limited company incorporated and Domiciled in India, having its registered office at Secunderabad, Telangana, India. TVL has its primary listing on Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE), in India.

2.1 Basis of preparation

a) Statement of Compliance

These financial statements as of and for the year ended 31 March 2026 comply in all material aspects with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), and as amended from time to time.

b) Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared by the Company as a going concern on the basis of relevant Ind AS that are effective at the Company's annual reporting date, 31 March 2026. The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention on a going concern basis except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities which are measured at fair value.

c) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ("INR" or "Rs"), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest lakhs, unless otherwise indicated.

d) Use of judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared.

Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

e) Measurement of fair values

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized 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) market 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 or indirectly observable
Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above. This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

f) Current/ Non-current classification

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 for determining current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities in the Balance sheet other than deferred tax assets and liabilities which are classified as non-current assets and liabilities respectively. For this purpose, current assets and liabilities includes the current portion of non-current assets and liabilities respectively.

2.2 Summary of material accounting policies

a) Property, plant and equipment
Depreciation is calculated on the cost of items of property, plant and equipment using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, and is generally recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Freehold land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

ASSET CATEGORY	USEFUL LIFE
Buildings	30 years
Plant and machinery	30 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	5 – 10 years
Computers	3 – 6 years
Vehicles	5 - 10 years

b) Intangible assets
Intangible assets acquired individually, with a group of other assets or in a business combination are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any impairment in value. Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives and is generally recognised in depreciation and amortisation in statement of profit and loss. An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The estimated useful lives of the intangible assets are as follows:

ASSET CATEGORY	USEFUL LIFE
Computer software	3 years

Amortisation method and useful lives for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted, prospectively, if appropriate.

c) Revenue recognition
Revenue is recognized to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment.

d) Financial Instruments
A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

I. Financial Assets

1. Initial Recognition and Measurement
All financial assets are recognized 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. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

2. Subsequent Measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in three categories:

- Financial assets at amortized cost
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Financial assets at fair vaue through Statement of Profit and Loss (FVTPL)

i) Financial assets at amortized cost

A 'Financial assets' is measured at the amortized 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

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method, less impairment. Amortized 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 amortization is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The category applies to the Company's trade receivables, unbilled revenue, other bank balances, security deposits etc.

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

A 'Financial assets' 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.

Financial assets 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 and reversals in the statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from the equity to statement of profit and loss.

Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI Financial assets is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

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

FVTPL is a residual category for Financial assets. Any Financial assets, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as FVTPL. In addition, the Company may elect to designate a Financial assets, 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 (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Financial assets included within FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

3. Derecognition

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

a) the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

b) the Company has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial 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 recognize the asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement in the asset. In that case, the Company also recognizes 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.

4. Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, Expected credit losses are assessed based on an evaluation of the collectability of receivables. A considerable amount of judgment is required in assessing the ultimate realization of these receivables, including their current creditworthiness, past collection history of each customer and ongoing dealings with them. If the financial conditions of the counterparties with which the Company contracted were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional expected credit loss may be required.

a) Trade receivables:

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date. The expected credit losses over life time of the asset are estimated by adopting the simplified approach using a provision matrix which is based on historical loss rates reflecting current condition and forecasts of future economic conditions. In this approach assets are grouped on the basis of similar credit characteristics such as industry, customer segment, past due status and other factors which are relevant to estimate the expected cash loss from these assets.

b) Other financial assets

Other financial assets are tested for impairment based on significant change in credit risk since initial recognition and impairment is measured based on probability of default over the life time when there is significant increase in credit risk.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

II. Financial Liabilities

1. Initial Recognition and Measurement
Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition as financial liabilities at FVTPL, or other financial liabilities.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

2. Subsequent measurement
The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

i) Financial liabilities 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 statement of 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 and loss.

ii) Other financial liabilities
After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized 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 amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

3. Derecognition
A financial liability is derecognized 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 recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

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

e) Employee benefits

i) Defined benefit plans:
The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan in India, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is based on an independent actuarial valuation carried out using the projected unit credit method. Defined benefit costs in the nature of current and past service cost and net interest expense or income are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they occur.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of change to the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the Balance Sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occurs.
Re-measurements are not reclassified to statement of profit and loss in subsequent periods.

ii) Compensated absences:
Compensated absences are provided for based on actuarial valuation. The actuarial valuation is done as per projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains or losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are credited or charged to the statement of profit and loss in the year in which such gains or losses arises.

(iii) Defined contribution plan:
The Company offers its employees defined contribution plans in the form of provident fund and family pension fund. Provident fund and family pension funds cover substantially all regular employees. Contributions are paid during the year into separate funds under certain fiduciary-type arrangements. Both the employees and the Company pay predetermined contributions into provident fund and family pension fund. The contributions are normally based on a certain proportion of the employee's salary. The contributions made are charged as an expense based on the amount of contribution required to be made and when services are rendered by the employees.

f) Taxation
Tax expenses comprises current tax and deferred tax. These are recognised in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax
Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax charge or credit reflects the tax effect of timing differences between accounting income and taxable income for the period. The deferred tax charge or credit and the corresponding deferred tax liabilities or assets are recognized using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent there is reasonable certainty that the assets can be realized in future; however, where there is unabsorbed depreciation or carried forward loss under taxation laws, deferred tax assets are recognized only if there is a virtual certainty of realization of such assets. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date and written down or written-up to reflect the amount that is reasonably / virtually certain (as the case may be) to be realized.

g) Earnings per share
Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, mandatorily convertible shares, share split and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

h) Borrowing costs
Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing cost includes interest, amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

i) Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of cash flow statement comprise cash and cheques in hand, bank balances, demand deposits with banks where the original maturity is three months or less. Bank overdrafts that are an integral part of cash management and where there is a legal right of set–off against positive cash balances are included in cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of cash flow.

j) Inventories
Stores and spares and consumables are stated at cost or net realisable value whichever is lower. Cost is determined on weighted average basis and includes all applicable costs incurred in bringing goods to their present location and condition.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

k) Impairment of non-financial assets
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. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. 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 groups of assets.

Impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds recoverable amount and the asset 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.

l) Foreign Currency Transactions
In preparing the financial statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency are recognised at the rate of exchange prevailing at the date of the transactions. Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in profit and loss in the period in which they arise except for exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings.

m) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets
Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.
If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as other finance expense.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

Contingent assets are not recognized. However, when realization of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is no longer a contingent asset, and is recognized as an asset.

n) Leases
At inception of contract, the Company assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. 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.

2.3 Recent accounting pronouncements
Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. In May 2025, MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025. The Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements. In August 2025, MCA notified the following amendments to:

(i) Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025:
The amendment relates to classification of liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants. In the context of classifying a liability as current, it removes the requirement of existence of a right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date and instead requires that the said right should exist on the reporting date and have substance. The amendment also introduces guidance on classification of liabilities with covenants. The Company has no impact of these amendments in its classification criteria of current and non-current liabilities.

(ii) Ind AS 7, Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107, Financial Instruments:
The amendment in Ind AS 7 requires to inform users of financial statements of the existence of supplier finance arrangements and explain the nature of the arrangements, the carrying amount of liabilities and the range of payment due dates. Ind AS 107 has been amended to add supplier finance arrangements as a factor that may cause concentration of liquidity risk. The Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any impact in its financial statements.

(iii) Ind AS 12, International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules applicable immediately:
The amendments provide a temporary mandatory relief from deferred tax accounting for top-up tax and disclose that they have applied the relief. This relief is immediate and applies retrospectively. The company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any impact on its financial statements.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts are ₹ in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

3. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

PARTICULARS	PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	ELECTRICAL FITTINGS	FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	OFFICE EQUIPMENTS	VEHICLES	SOFTWARE	TOTAL
Gross carrying amount As at April 01, 2024	254.62	18.99	123.42	41.28	24.98	1.40	464.68
Additions	34.79	18.76	37.79	3.93	-	-	95.27
Disposals / Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**289.41**	**37.74**	**161.20**	**45.21**	**24.98**	**1.40**	**559.95**
Additions	27.40	-	-	0.12	-	-	27.52
Disposals / Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**316.81**	**37.74**	**161.20**	**45.33**	**24.98**	**1.40**	**587.46**
Accumulated Depreciation							
As at April 01, 2024	**238.21**	**13.63**	**51.74**	**38.29**	**24.33**	**1.32**	**367.51**
Charge for the year	15.16	2.24	14.39	1.68	0.10	0.04	33.62
Disposals / Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**253.37**	**15.87**	**66.13**	**39.97**	**24.44**	**1.36**	**401.13**
Charge for the year	20.13	0.90	13.86	1.40	0.08	-	36.36
Disposals / Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**273.50**	**16.77**	**79.99**	**41.37**	**24.51**	**1.36**	**437.50**
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2026	**43.31**	**20.97**	**81.22**	**3.96**	**0.46**	**0.04**	**149.97**
Net carrying amount as of March 31, 2025	**36.05**	**21.87**	**95.07**	**5.24**	**0.54**	**0.04**	**158.82**

Notes:

(i) Refer note 3 for information on property, plant and equipment pledged as security by the compay

(ii) The property,plant and equipment and intangible assets have not been revalued during the year.

PARTICULARS	AS AT	
	31 MARCH, 2026	31 MARCH, 2025
4. INVESTMENTS		
In shares: Unquoted (Non Trade)		
A). Accelforce Pte Ltd., Singapore 13,751 fully paid up Shares amounting to 100% Capital of the Company - Valued at cost	85.65	0.0003
B) Siti Corporation., USA 3,01,68,182 fully paid up shares amounting to 100% Capital of the Company - Valued at cost	286.56	286.56
C) Solix Technologies Inc., USA 28,50, 000 fully paid up shares amounting to 9.95% Capital of the Company - Valued at cost	666.53	666.53
D) 5Element Homes Pvt Ltd 10,000 fully paid up shares amounting to 100% capital of the company - valued at cost	1.00	1.00
In shares : quoted (Trade)		
A). Associated Cement Company Ltd. {Refer Note Below} 1 fully paid Equity share	0.0012	0.0012
TOTAL	**1,039.75**	**954.09**
Note: Market Value of Investments - ₹ 1,253.30 as on March 31 2026 (Previous Year March 31 2025 ₹ 1,943.10)		
5. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS/LIABILITIES (NET)		
Beginning of the Year related to Fixed Assets	15.87	16.54
Add: timing difference arising during the year on account of depreciation	(2.07)	(0.68)
TOTAL	**13.80**	**15.87**
Note: In accordance with Accounting Standard 22 on Accounting for Taxes on Income, the Company has computed Deferred Tax Liability amounting to ₹ 2.07 Lakh (Previous Year. ₹ 0.68 Lakh) on account of timing difference in relation to depreciation as per books vis-a-vis Tax Laws.		
6. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Long-term loans and advances - Related Parties (Refer Note No. 24)	1700.00	1700.00
TOTAL	**1700.00**	**1700.00**
7. TRADE RECEIVABLES		
Unsecured and considered good (Refer Note below)	-	17.67
TOTAL	**-**	**17.67**
Note: No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officer of the Company either severally or jointly with other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firm or private Companies in which any directors is partner, a director or a member.		

Ageing schedule of trade receivables as at March 31, 2026 is as below:

PARTICULARS	OUTSTANDING FOR FOLLOWING PERIODS FROM DUE DATE OF PAYMENT					
	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Ageing schedule of trade receivables as at March 31, 2025 is as below:

PARTICULARS	OUTSTANDING FOR FOLLOWING PERIODS FROM DUE DATE OF PAYMENT					
	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	17.67	-	-	-	17.67
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**17.67**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**17.67**
Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**17.67**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**17.67**

PARTICULARS	AS AT	
	31 MARCH, 2026	31 MARCH, 2025
8. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash on Hand	23.33	25.14
TOTAL	**23.33**	**25.14**
9. BANK BALANCES		
Balance with Scheduled Banks		
1. Current Accounts	0.40	0.40
2. Margin money Deposits	3.63	22.31
TOTAL	**4.03**	**22.71**
10. LOANS		
Loans to Related Parties (Refer Note No.24)	1170.68	992.68
TOTAL	**1170.68**	**992.68**

PARTICULARS	AS AT	
	31 MARCH, 2026	31 MARCH, 2025
11. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS		
Security Deposits	20.05	20.05
TDS Receivable (Net of Advance Tax, TDS)	35.13	0.07
Gratuity Fund	54.48	-
Other Current Assets	198.46	104.80
TOTAL	**308.11**	**124.92**
12. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL		
a) Authorised:		
At the beginning of the year (7,000,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/ each)	700.00	700.00
Addition during the year	-	-
At the end of the year	**700.00**	**700.00**
b) Movement in Paid Up Capital		
At the beginning of the year (62,75,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/ each)	627.50	627.50
Changes during the year	-	-
At the end of the year	627.50	627.50
c) Par value of per share in ₹	**10/-**	**10/-**
d) Number of shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	**62.75**	**62.75**
Changes during the year	-	-
Number of shares outstanding at the end of the year	62.75	62.75
e) During the five years immediately preceding the current financial year, the company has not issued any shares without payment being received in cash, nor issued any bonus shares, neither did the company buy back any shares during the said period.		
f) The Company has only one class of shares. i.e. Equity Shares		
g) Terms and Rights attached to Equity Shares.		
The company has only one class of Equity Shares having par value of ₹ 10/- per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian Rupees. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.		
h) Details of Shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of aggregate shares in the Company		

NAME OF THE PROMOTER	AS AT 31 MARCH, 2026		AS AT 31 MARCH, 2025	
	NO.OF SHARES	% HELD	NO.OF SHARES	% HELD
1. M/s. Tiebeam Technologies India Pvt.Ltd.	3,367,575	53.67	3,367,575	53.67
2. M/s. Gundavelli Engineering and Medical Sciences Foundation	922,425	14.70	922,425	14.70

i. Details of Shares held by the Promoters at the end of the year March 31 2026

NAME OF THE PROMOTER	NO.OF SHARES			% HOLDING OF EQUITY SHARES	% CHANGE DURING THE YEAR
	MARCH 31 2026	CHANGE	MARCH 31 2025		
M/s. Tiebeam Technologies India Private Limited	3,367,575	-	3,367,575	53.67	-
M/s. Gundavelli Engineering and Medical Sciences Foundation	922,425	-	922,425	14.7	-
Mrs. Geetanjali Toopran	23,000	-	23,000	0.37	-
Mrs. Premalatha Gundavelli	193,873	-	193,873	3.09	-
Mr. Maheshwar Rao Toopran	33,550	-	33,550	0.53	-
Late. Sri. Parmeswara Rao Gundavelli	110,200	-	110,200	1.76	-
Late. Sri. T P Chary	12,650	-	12,650	0.2	-

Details of Shares held by the Promoters at the end of the year March 31 2025

NAME OF THE PROMOTER	NO.OF SHARES			% HOLDING OF EQUITY SHARES	% CHANGE DURING THE YEAR
	MARCH 31 2025	CHANGE	MARCH 31 2024		
M/s. Tiebeam Technologies India Private Limited	3,367,575	-	3,367,575	53.67	-
M/s. Gundavelli Engineering and Medical Sciences Foundation	922,425	-	922,425	14.7	-
Mrs. Geetanjali Toopran	23,000	-	23,000	0.37	-
Mrs. Premalatha Gundavelli	193,873	-	193,873	3.09	-
Mr. Maheshwar Rao Toopran	33,550	-	33,550	0.53	-
Late. Sri. Parmeswara Rao Gundavelli	110,200	-	110,200	1.76	-
Late. Sri. T P Chary	12,650	-	12,650	0.2	-

PARTICULARS	AS AT	
	31 MARCH, 2026	31 MARCH, 2025
13. OTHER EQUITY - RESERVES & SURPLUS		
Share Premium Account	180.00	180.00
Other Equity - Reserve	886.28	788.28
Add: Prior Period Adjustments	-	-
Add: Profit for the year	74.87	98.00
TOTAL	**961.14**	**886.28**
14. LONG TERM BORROWINGS		
Term Loan from HDFC Bank (Refer Note No. 14(a))	1,028.63	1,022.44
Less: Current Maturities (Refer Note 14(b))	(205.89)	-
TOTAL	**822.75**	**1,022.44**

Note: 14(a). TechNVision Ventures Ltd. has availed a Term Loan from HDFC Bank and the Outstanding due as on March 31, 2026 is ₹ 1028.63 Lakhs (Previous Year ₹ 1022.44 Lakhs). The interest rate for the said facility is 8.56% P.A.and it is secured by Immovable Property belonging to Tiebeam Technologies India Pvt Ltd.

14(b). Installments falling due in respect of Term Loans which are repayable within 12 months from March 31, 2026 have been considered “Current Maturities of Long Term Borrowings”

15. SHORT TERM BORROWINGS		
Cash Credit from HDFC Bank ((Refer Note No. 15(a)	950.91	235.12
Current Maturities of Long Term Borrowings (Refer Note No. 14 & 15(b))	205.89	187.77
TOTAL	**1,156.80**	**422.89**

Note: 15(a). Technvision Ventures Limited has availed a cash Credit Facility from HDFC Bank and the Outstanding due as on March 31, 2026 is ₹ 950.91 Lakhs (Previous year: ₹ 235.12 Lakhs). The interest rate for the said facility is 8.56% P.A. and it is secured by Immovable Property belonging to Tiebeam Technologies India Pvt Ltd,. It will be renewed every year hence reported under short term borrowings.

15(b). Installments falling due in respect of Term Loans which are repayable within 12 months from March 31, 2026 have been considered “Current Maturities of Long Term Borrowings”

15(c). **Reconciliation of Stock Statements:** The Company has filed the monthly returns of stock statements to banks (HDFC) for the sanctioned working capital facilities. The below is summary of reconciliation of statements filed to the banks and books of accounts on quarterly basis:

QUARTER ENDED ON	AMOUNT DISCLOSED AS PER QUARTERLY RETURN/STATEMENT (SALES + DEBTOR -CREDITORS)	AMOUNT AS PER BOOKS OF ACCOUNT (SALES + DEBTOR -CREDITORS)	DIFFERENCE
June 30, 2025	176.4	3.5	172.9
September 30, 2025	256.17	3.66	252.51
December 31, 2025	257.63	0.94	256.69
March 31, 2026	192.86	4.36	188.5

The difference occurs because the quarterly statements filed with the bank included the debtors, sales, and creditors details of the subsidiary companies, which were not included in these specific standalone books of account.

16. TRADE PAYABLES		
Sundry Creditors	15.23	21.43
TOTAL	**15.23**	**21.43**

Ageing schedule of trade payable as at March 31, 2026 is as below:

PARTICULARS	OUTSTANDING FOR FOLLOWING PERIODS FROM DUE DATE OF PAYMENT					TOTAL
	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 Years	
Undisputed - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed - Others	-	8.54	1.44	0.39	4.86	15.23
Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues- others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	**8.54**	**1.44**	**0.39**	**4.86**	**15.23**

Ageing schedule of trade payable as at March 31, 2025 is as below:

PARTICULARS	OUTSTANDING FOR FOLLOWING PERIODS FROM DUE DATE OF PAYMENT					TOTAL
	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 Years	
Undisputed - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed - Others	-	16.19	0.39	0.16	4.69	21.43
Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues- others	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	-	**16.19**	**0.39**	**0.16**	**4.69**	**21.43**

PARTICULARS	FOR THE YEAR ENDED	
	31 MARCH, 2026	31 MARCH, 2025
17. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Statutory Dues Payable	24.58	-
Other liabilities	414.53	787.11
TOTAL	**439.11**	**787.11**
18. PROVISIONS		
Gratuity	207.14	56.50
Provision For Taxation	-	7.75
TOTAL	**207.14**	**64.25**
19. REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS		
Domestic - IT Services	34.11	9.73
Exports - IT Services	2456.98	1952.52
TOTAL	**2491.10**	**1962.26**
20. OTHER INCOME		
Interest Received on Fixed Deposits	1.94	1.27
Interest Received on Loans	93.69	118.98
TOTAL	**95.62**	**120.25**
21. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES		
Salaries, Allowances and Other Benefits	1777.20	1432.62
Contribution to PF and Other Funds	3.14	1.74
Staff Welfare	13.49	13.01
External Consultants	77.10	107.93
Insurance	-	0.18
Gratuity	154.94	7.49
TOTAL	**2025.87**	**1562.97**
22. FINANCE COSTS		
Bank Service Charges	3.71	5.00
Interest on Others	180.20	189.12
TOTAL	**183.91**	**194.12**
23. OTHER EXPENSES		
a) Administrative and General Expenses		
Communication Expenses	30.62	31.46
Power and Fuel	24.82	26.20
Rent[Refer Note 30(I)]	1.20	1.20
Rates and Taxes	19.89	10.00
b) Repairs and Maintenance		
Plant & Machinery	0.54	1.58
Others	8.56	13.08
c) Other Expenses		
Statutory Interest/Penalties	1.64	-
Travel & Conveyance Expenses	14.30	34.67
General Expenses	38.48	17.57
Office Maintenance	3.23	7.59
Legal & Professional Charges	8.77	12.73
Loss on Foreign Exchange Fluctuation	44.07	0.47
Conference and Meeting expenses	19.52	-
d) Auditors' Remuneration (Refer Note No. 23A)	3.00	3.00
TOTAL	**218.62**	**159.54**
23(A). DETAILS OF PAYMENTS TO AUDITORS		
Statutory Audit	2.00	2.00
Tax Audit	1.00	1.00
TOTAL	**3.00**	**3.00**

24. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

As per Accounting Standard on "Related Party Disclosures" (IND AS 24) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, the related parties of the Company are as follows:

LIST OF RELATED PARTIES

Holding Company	Tiebeam Technologies India Pvt. Ltd.
Subsidiary Companies (including step down)	1. SITI Corporation, USA.
	2. Accelforce Pte. Ltd., Singapore
	3. Solix Technologies Inc., USA.
	4. Emagia Corporation.,USA (Subsidiary of Accelforce., Singapore)
	5. Solix Softech Private Limited. (Subsidiary of Solix Technologies Inc., USA)
	6. 5Element Homes Private Limited
	7. Accelforce EU Ltd., UK. (Subsidiary of Accelforce. Singapore)
Key Management Personnel & Relatives	1. Mrs. Veena Gundavelli
	2. Mrs. Geetanjali Toopran
	3. Mr. Sai Gundavelli
	4. Mrs. G.P. Premalatha
	5. Mr. Maheshwar Rao Toopran

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES DURING THE YEAR

The details of the related party transactions entered into by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 are as follows:

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

NAME OF THE RELATED PARTY	MARCH 31, 2026	MARCH 31, 2025
Business Transactions – Income		
M/s. Solix Technologies Inc., USA	458.83	452.42
M/s. Emagia Corporation., USA.	1998.15	1500.10
M/s. Tiebeam Technologies India Pvt Ltd	93.68	158.30
Business Transactions – Expenditure		
Mrs. G.P. Premalatha – Rent Paid	1.20	1.20
Mr. Maheshwar Rao Toopran - Consultancy Fee	-	1.63
Mrs. Geetanjali Toopran - Remuneration	28.91	28.91
Debtors		
M/s. Solix Technologies Inc., USA		
- Invoices raised	458.83	-
- Advances Received	710.40	-
M/s. Emagia Corporation		
- Invoices raised	1,998.15	-
- Advances Received	2,063.15	-
Investments		
Accelforce Pte Ltd., Singapore	85.65	-
Loans And Advances - Given		
M/s. Tiebeam Technologies India Pvt. Ltd. – Loans Given	538.00	417.18
M/s. Tiebeam Technologies India Pvt. Ltd. – (Loans Repaid)	(539.63)	(345.00)
M/s. Tiebeam Technologies India Pvt. Ltd. - Advance for purchase of property (Asset)	-	200.00
M/s. 5Element Homes Private Limited - Loans Given	6.00	4.50

OUTSTANDING BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES AT THE YEAR END

The details of the outstanding balances with related parties as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 are as follows:

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

NAME OF THE RELATED PARTY	MARCH 31, 2026	MARCH 31, 2025
Investments		
M/s. Accelforce Pte Ltd., Singapore	85.65	0.0003
M/s. Siti Corporation., USA	286.56	286.56
M/s. Solix Technologies Inc., USA	666.53	666.53
M/s. 5Elements Homes Pvt Ltd	1.00	1.00
Debtors		
M/s. Solix Technologies Inc., USA	-	17.67
Trade Advances		
M/s. Emagia Corporation	64.99	-
M/s. Solix Technologies Inc., USA	233.89	-
Interest Receivable		
M/s. Tiebeam Technologies India Pvt. Ltd.	23.98	158.30
Loans And Advances - Given		
M/s. Tiebeam Technologies India Pvt. Ltd.	1162.63	992.68
M/s. Tiebeam Technologies India Pvt. Ltd. - Advance for purchase of property (Asset)	1700.00	1700.00
M/s. 5Element Homes Private Limited	8.05	2.05

25. There are no amounts due and outstanding to be credited to Investor Education and Protection Fund as at 31 March, 2026.

26. Disclosure in terms of Schedule V of SEBI (Listing Obligations & Disclosures Requirements) Regulations, 2015 regarding Loans & Advances in the nature of Loans to Subsidiaries.

Details of Loans and Advances in the nature of Loans.

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

Name of Company	Entity	As at 31 March 2026	Maximum Amount Outstanding during the year	As at 31 March 2025	Maximum Amount Outstanding during the last year
M/s. 5Element Homes Private Limited.	Wholly Owned Subsidiary	8.05	8.05	2.05	2.05

27. EXCEPTIONAL AND EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS

There were no exceptional and extraordinary items as at the Balance Sheet date.

28. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium, inter-corporate loans from related parites and all other equity reserves. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total equity plus net debt. The Company's policy is to keep an optimum gearing ratio. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents and inter-corporate loans from related parties.

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	MARCH 31, 2026	MARCH 31, 2025
Borrowings other than compulsory convertible debentures	1,979.55	1,445.33
Less: Inter-corporate loans from related parties	-	-
Less: Cash and bank balances	27.36	47.86
Net debts	**1,952.19**	**1,397.47**
Total Equity and inter-corporate loans	1,768.64	1,693.78
Capital and net debt	**3,720.83**	**3,091.25**
Gearing ratio (%)	**52.47%**	**45.21%**

29. OTHER DISCLOSURES

a. Financial Assets and Liabilities

The accounting policies for financial instruments have been applied to the following line items below-

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	AS ON 31 MARCH, 2026	AS ON 31 MARCH, 2025
Financial Assets		
Non-current		
Investments (Note 4)	1039.75	954.09
Long Term Loans and Advances (Note. 6)	1700.00	1700.00
Total	**2739.75**	**2654.09**
Current		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 8)	23.33	25.14
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents (Note 9)	4.03	22.71
Trade receivables (Note 7)	-	17.67
Loans (Note 10)	1170.68	992.68
Total	**1198.04**	**1058.20**
Financial Liabilities		
Non-current		
Borrowings (Note 14)	822.75	1022.44
Total	**822.75**	**1022.44**
Current		
Short Term Borrowings (Note 15)	1156.80	422.89
Trade payables (Note 16)	15.23	21.43
Total	**1172.03**	**444.32**

b. Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities.

The following details are comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company financial instruments, those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	AS AT 31 MARCH, 2026		AS AT 31 MARCH, 2025	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Financial assets measured at Amortized cost				
Non-Current				
Investments (Note 4)	1039.75	1039.75	954.09	954.09
Long Term Loans and Advances (Note. 6)	1700.00	1700.00	1700.00	1700.00
Total	**2739.75**	**2739.75**	**2454.09**	**2454.09**
Current				
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 8)	23.33	23.33	25.14	25.14
Bank balances other than above (Note 9)	4.03	4.03	22.71	22.71
Trade receivables (Note 7)	-	-	17.67	17.67
Loans (Note 10)	1170.68	1170.68	992.68	992.68
Total	**1198.04**	**1198.04**	**1058.20**	**1058.20**
Financial liabilities measured at Amortized cost				
Non-current Liabilities				
Borrowings (Note 14)	822.75	822.75	1022.44	1022.44
Total	**822.75**	**822.75**	**1022.44**	**1022.44**
Current				
Short Term Borrowings (Note 15)	1156.80	1156.80	422.89	422.89
Trade Payables (Note 16)	15.23	15.23	21.43	21.43
Total	**1172.03**	**1172.03**	**444.32**	**444.32**

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade receivables, security deposits received, receivable from related parties, inter corporate loan from related party, trade payables and security deposits paid approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The management assessed that the fair value of the borrowings are not materially different from the carrying value presented. The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at measurement date.

c. 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 overall risk management programme focuses to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance. The financial instruments of the Company comprise borrowings from banks/other lenders, cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits, trade receivables and other assets, trade payables and other financial liabilities and payables.

I. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair values of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of volatility of prices in the financial markets. Market risk can be further segregated into Interest rate risk and Foreign exchange risk:

i. **Interest rate risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company has no significant interest-bearing assets other than investment in bank deposits. The Company's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates. As the Company's borrowing carries fixed rate of interest and these debts are carried at amortized cost, there is no interest rate risk to the Company.

ii. **Foreign exchange risk**

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

II. Credit risk

Company's revenue is derived from sales to its off-shore subsidiaries, hence there is no potential risk of default. The company maintains banking relationships with only credit worthy banks, which it reviews on an ongoing basis. The maximum exposure to credit risk for bank deposits and bank balances at the reporting date is the fair value of the amount disclosed. Trade receivables that are due for more than 180 days are considered past due. These receivables have been considered as fully recoverable based on the evaluation of terms implicit in the contracts with customers and other pertinent factors. The ageing analysis of trade receivables as at the reporting date is as follows:

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	31 MARCH, 2026	31 MARCH, 2025
Not due	-	-
1 to 6 months	-	17.67
6 to 12 months	-	-
Beyond 12 months	-	-
Total	**-**	**17.67**

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of receivable mentioned above. The Company does not hold any collateral as security.

III. Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents and maintaining adequate credit facilities.The Company believes that the net cash flows expected to be generated from the operations shall be sufficient to meet the operating and finance costs.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities.

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying Value	Less than 1 Year	1 to 2 Years	3 to 5 Years	More than 5 Years	Total
As at 31 March, 2026						
Short Term Borrowings (Note 15)	1156.80	1156.80	-	-	-	1156.80
Trade and other payables (Note16)	15.23	11.36	1.44	0.39	4.86	15.23
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-			-
Total	**1172.03**	**1168.16**	**1.44**	**0.39**	**4.86**	**1172.03**
As at 31 March, 2025						
Short Term Borrowings (Note 15)	422.89	422.89	-	-	-	422.89
Trade and other payables (Note16)	21.43	17.56	-	0.17	3.70	21.43
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**444.32**	**440.45**	**-**	**0.17**	**3.70**	**444.32**

d. Changes in liabilities arising from financial activities:

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2025	Cash Flows during the Year	Non-cash Changes	As at 31 March, 2026
Long term borrowings (Note 14)	1,022.44	(199.79)	-	822.75
Short term borrowings (Note 15)	422.89	733.91	-	1,156.80
Total	**1,445.33**	**537.12**	**-**	**1,979.55**

e. Relationship with Struck off Companies

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

Name of struck off Company	Nature of transactions with struck-off Company	Balance outstanding 31.03.2026	Balance outstanding 31.03.2025	Relationship
Nil				

f. Financial ratios

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	As at 31 March, 2026	As at 31 March, 2025	% Variance	Remarks for variance more than 25%
Current Ratio (in times)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.83	0.91	(8.76)	NA
Debt-Equity Ratio (in times)	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	1.12	0.85	31.16	There was increase in Total Debt

Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)	Earnings available for Debt Services	Debt Service	0.39	0.90	(56.67)	There was decrease in Earnings available for Debt Service
Return on Equity Ratio (%)	Net Income	Shareholder's Equity	4.33	5.78	(26.85)	There was a decrease in net income
Inventory turnover ratio (in times)	Cost of Goods Sold	Average Inventory	NA	NA	NA	NA
Trade Receivables turnover ratio (in times)	Credit Sales	Average Accounts Receivables	281.94	11.74	2302.04	There were increases in sales and average accounts receivable, and the recovery of accounts receivable has also increased comparatively.
Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Credit Purchases	Average Accounts Payables	NA	NA	NA	NA
Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Net Annual Sales	Working Capital	(7.98)	(17.43)	(54.22)	There was a decrease in working capital due to an increase in short-term loans repayable within one year.
Return on Capital Employed (%)	Earnings before Interest and Tax	Capital Employed	11.80	12.02	(1.76)	NA
Return on investment (%)	Income generated from investments	Average Investments	-	-	-	NA

g. Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	FOR THE YEAR ENDED	
	31 MARCH, 2026	31 MARCH, 2025
Earnings in Foreign Currency (Note .19)	2456.98	1952.52
Expenditure in Foreign Currency	Nil	Nil

h. Earnings per Share

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	FOR THE YEAR ENDED	
	31 MARCH, 2026	31 MARCH, 2025
Net Profit/(loss) after Taxation (In Lakhs)	74.87	98.00
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	62,75,000	62,75,000
Earnings per share of par value ₹ 10 - Basic & Diluted (In Rupees)	1.19	1.56

i. Segment Reporting

Software related Development services, products and Information Technology enabled services are considered as one business segment. The Company is primarily engaged in the said business, the activities as such are governed by the same sets of risk and return. Therefore they have been grouped as single segment as per IND AS - 108 dealing with segment reporting. Secondary segment reporting is based on geographical location of the customers.

Information about secondary business segment: (Amount in ₹ Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	FOR THE YEAR ENDED	
	31 MARCH, 2026	31 MARCH, 2025
1. REVENUE		
Overseas Sales	2456.98	1952.52
Domestic Sales	34.11	9.73
TOTAL	**2491.10**	**1962.26**
2. SEGMENT RESULTS		
PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE TAX AND INTEREST FROM EACH SEGMENT		
Overseas	523.04	495.20
Domestic	2.90	0.83
TOTAL	**525.94**	**496.02**
LESS		
(i) Interest	181.22	189.12
(ii) Other Un-allocable expenditure net off	318.39	294.90
(iii) Un-allocable income	95.62	120.25
TOTAL PROFIT BEFORE TAX	**121.96**	**132.25**
3. CAPITAL EMPLOYED		
Overseas	4237.71	3820.40
Domestic	57.64	51.96
Unallocated Corporate Assets less Liabilities	278.31	250.90
TOTAL	**4573.66**	**4123.27**

j. Taxation

Current tax is reckoned based on the current year's income and tax payable in accordance with the prevailing tax laws. The total provision for tax during the current year is ₹ 45.02 Lakhs (Including Earlier Years), (Previous Year: ₹ 33.57 Lakhs).

In accordance with Ind AS 12 on Accounting for Taxes on Income, the Company has computed Deferred Tax Liability amounting to ₹ 2.07 Lakhs (Previous Year - Deferred Tax Asset ₹ 0.68 Lakhs) on account of timing difference in relation to depreciation as per books vis.a.vis Tax Laws.

k. Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises

The information 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 company. As on date there are no such dues to MSME.

l) Leases

a. Operating Lease: The Company has operating lease for office premises. These lease arrangements operate for a period of 11 months. The said leases are renewable for further period on mutually agreeable terms and also includes escalation Clause.

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	FOR THE YEAR ENDED	
	31 MARCH, 2026	31 MARCH, 2025
With respect to Operating leases, lease payments recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year	1.20	1.20

b. Finance Lease: The Company has no finance leases.

m. Contingent liabilities and commitments

There are no contingent liabilities as at the Balance Sheet date.

30. OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

a. The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Group for holding any Benami property.

b. The Company does not have any transactions with companies, which are struck off.

c. The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

d. The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

e. The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

f. The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested any funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries), with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
   - directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
   - provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

g. The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Group shall:
   - directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
   - provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

h. The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the financial year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

31. With effect from April 1, 2023, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has made it mandatory for every company, which uses accounting software for maintaining its books of account, to use only such accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in books of account along with the date when such changes were made and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled.

The Company uses Quick Books accounting software to maintain its books of accounts which has a feature of recording Audit Trail (Edit Log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further no instances of audit trail feature being tampered with was noted in respect of software. Audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

32. Amount has been rounded off to nearest lakh and previous year have been rearranged, regrouped and recast wherever necessary. Figure 0.00 represent amount below Rs 500/- rounded off.

33. Previous year's figures have been rearranged, regrouped and recast wherever necessary to confirm to this year's classification.

As per our Report of even date attached

for **Ramu & Ravi**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI FRN No. 006610S

Akhila Subramanyam (Partner)
ICAI Membership No. 243754
UDIN: 26243754OQHITG8885

for and on behalf of the Board

Veena Gundavelli
Managing Director
DIN: 00197010

Geetanjali Toopran
Whole Time Director & CFO
DIN:01498741

Santosh Kumar D
Company Secretary
ACS: 31332

Place: Secunderabad
Date: May 27, 2026

CASHFLOW STATEMENT

TECHNVISION VENTURES LIMITED
STANDALONE CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED AS ON 31 MARCH, 2026

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	YEAR ENDED	
	31 MARCH, 2026	31 MARCH, 2025
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES :		
Profit before interest and tax	306.73	327.28
Depreciation	36.36	33.62
Preliminary expenses	-	-
Loss on Liquidation of Subsidiaries	-	-
Deferred Tax	2.07	0.68
Current Tax and Tax for Previous years	(44.77)	(33.57)
Operating Profit before working capital changes	300.40	328.00
Adjustment for :		
(Increase) / Decrease in trade and other receivable	17.67	71.58
(Increase) /Decrease in the Loans & Advances	(413.83)	(179.93)
Increase / (Decrease) in Trade payables	(6.20)	12.48
Increase / (Decrease) in other liabilities	(354.35)	(212.96)
NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (A)	**(456.31)**	**19.16**
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES		
Investment in fixed assets	(27.52)	(95.27)
Investment in Subsidiaries	(85.65)	-
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES (B)	**(113.17)**	**(95.27)**
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Interest paid	(184.93)	(194.12)
Proceeds from long term & other borrowings	733.91	269.91
NET CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES (C)	**548.98**	**75.80**
D. NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT (A+B+C)	**(20.49)**	**(0.30)**
Cash & Cash equivalent at the beginning of the year	47.86	48.17
Cash & Cash equivalent at the end of the year	**27.37**	**47.86**
(i) Cash and Cash equivalents	23.33	25.14
(ii) Bank balances other than (i) above	4.03	22.71

General Information and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and the Accompanying notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements

As per our Report of even date attached

for and on behalf of the Board

for **Ramu & Ravi**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI FRN No. 006610S

Akhila Subramanyam (Partner)
Membership Number: 243754
UDIN: 26243754OQHITG8885

Veena Gundavelli
Managing Director
DIN: 00197010

Geetanjali Toopran
Whole Time Director & CFO
DIN:01498741

Santosh Kumar D
Company Secretary
ACS 31332

Place: Secunderabad | Date: May 27, 2026

FORM AOC - 1

(PURSUANT TO FIRST PROVISO TO SUB-SECTION (3) OF SECTION 129 READ WITH RULE 5 OF COMPANIES (ACCOUNTS) RULES, 2014)

STATEMENT CONTAINING SALIENT FEATURES OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF SUBSIDIARIES AS ON 31.03.2026

PART A – SUBSIDIARIES

NAME OF THE SUBSIDIARY	SITI CORPORATION ,US	ACCELFORCE PTE. LTD, SINGAPORE	SOLIX TECHNOLOGIES INC., US	EMAGIA CORPORATION., US	SOLIX SOFTECH PRIVATE LIMITED	5ELEMENT HOMES PRIVATE LIMITED	ACCELFORCE EU LTD., UK
Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding company's reporting period	Jan to Dec	Oct to Sept	Jan to Dec	Jan to Dec			
Reporting currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the relevant Financial year in the case	USD Exchange Rate ₹ 94.65	USD Exchange Rate ₹ 94.65	USD Exchange Rate ₹ 94.65	USD Exchange Rate ₹ 94.65			GBP Exchange Rate ₹ 125.63
Share Capital	₹ 56,922,510	₹ 13,01,502	₹ 50,58,35,011	₹ 206,23,71,212	₹ 1,00,000	₹ 1,00,000	₹ 125.63
Reserves and surplus	₹ (126,53,789)	₹ (6,29,85,317)	₹ (30,28,74,404)	₹ (212,02,26,083)	₹ 5,95,68,941	₹ (4,81,276)	₹ 0
Total Assets	₹ 6,00,08,160	₹ 12,12,06,610	₹ 184,25,00,341	₹ 6,09,01,463	₹ 20,06,26,655	₹ 5,60,191	₹ 57,42,904
Total Liabilities	₹ 6,00,08,160	₹ 12,12,06,610	₹ 184,25,00,341	₹ 6,09,01,463	₹ 20,06,26,655	₹ 5,60,191	₹ 57,42,904
Investments	NIL	₹ 10,96,52,152	₹ 1,97,629	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Turnover	₹ 12,47,81,578	₹ 1,11,95,232	₹ 262,15,25,301	₹ 42,02,85,288	₹ 76,33,89,289	NIL	₹ 49,28,433
Profit Before Taxation	₹ 81,20,519	₹ 4,70,551	₹ 7,27,04,012	₹ (10,24,85,730)	₹ 3,29,54,267	₹ (1,29,141)	₹ 1,95,950
Provision for Taxation	₹ 75,787	NIL	₹ 81,11,187	NIL	₹ 89,65,719	NIL	NIL
Profit after Taxation	₹ 80,44,732	₹ 4,70,551	₹ 6,45,92,855	₹ (10,24,85,730)	₹ 2,39,88,548	₹ (1,29,141)	₹ 1,95,950
Proposed Dividend	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
% of Shareholding	100%	100%	59.02%	63.15%	59.02%	100%	100%

As per our Report of even date attached

for and on behalf of the Board

for **Ramu & Ravi**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI FRN No. 006610S

Akhila Subramanyam (Partner)
Membership Number: 243754

Veena Gundavelli
Managing Director
DIN: 00197010

Geetanjali Toopran
Whole Time Director & CFO
DIN:01498741

Santosh Kumar D
Company Secretary
ACS 31332

Place: Secunderabad | Date: May 27, 2026

AUDITORS'
REPORT - CONSOLIDATED

RAMU & RAVI
Chartered Accountants

814, Raghava Ratna Towers, Chiragali Lane,
Abids, Hyderabad - 500 001
Phone No: 040-23204877 | e-mail: contact@ramunravi.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of **TECHNVISION VENTURES LIMITED**

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of **TechNVision Ventures Limited** (hereinafter referred to as the 'Holding Company") and its subsidiaries , (Holding Company and its subsidiary together referred to as "the Group"), which comprise the consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, and the consolidated statement of Profit and Loss, and the consolidated cash flows Statement for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group, as at March 31, 2026, of consolidated profit, and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group, its associates and jointly controlled entities in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in India in terms of the Code of Ethics issued by ICAI and the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the Consolidated IND AS Financial Statements.

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

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements in terms of the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows of the Group including its associates and jointly controlled entities in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act.

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associates and jointly controlled entities are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associates and jointly controlled entities are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group and of its associates and jointly controlled entities to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associates and jointly controlled entities are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group and of its associates and jointly controlled entities.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated IND AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated IND AS financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated IND AS financial statements.

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

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

b. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

d. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Group and its associates and jointly controlled entities 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 consolidated 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 Group and its associates and jointly controlled entities to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company and such other entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors 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.

Other Matters

We did not audit the financial statements / financial information of subsidiaries or associates, whose financial statements / financial information reflect total assets of ₹ 229.35 Crores as at March 31, 2026, total revenues of ₹ 395.50 Crores and net cash flows amounting to ₹ (19.96) Crores for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. These financial statements / financial information have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates, and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Sub-Section (11) of section 143(3) of the Act, As required by section 143 (3) of the Act, based on our audit, we report that

a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid consolidated IND AS financial statements.

b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated IND AS financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors.

c. The Company does not have any branch office, hence reporting under this clause is not applicable.

d. The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, and the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated IND AS financial statements.

e. In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

f. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as on March 31, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and the reports of the statutory auditors of its subsidiary companies, associate companies and jointly controlled companies incorporated in India, none of the directors of the Group companies, its associate companies and jointly controlled companies incorporated in India is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

g. With respect to the adequacy of internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Group and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in which is “Annexure-B based on the auditor’s report of the Holding Company incorporated in India. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial control over financial reporting of those companies, for reasons stated therein.

h. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor’s Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

   In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us

i. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor’s Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the report of the other auditors on separate financial statements as also the other financial information of the subsidiary, as noted in the ‘Other matter’ paragraph:

   (i) The Group does not have any pending litigations, that would impact its financial position.

   (ii) The Group, did not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.

(iii) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company, and its subsidiary companies, associate companies and jointly controlled companies incorporated in India.

(iv) a. The management of the Holding Company which is a company incorporated in India, has represented to us that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other source or kind of funds by the Holding Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entities (“Intermediaries”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediaries shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the HoldingCompany (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

b. The managements of the Holding Company which is a company incorporated in India, has represented to us that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds which are material either individually or in the aggregate have been received by the Holding Company from any person or entity, including foreign entities (“Funding Parties”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Holding Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other person or entity identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

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

(v) No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the companies included in the Group.

(vi) Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software(s) for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2026 which have the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software systems. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

for **Ramu & Ravi**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI FRN No. 006610S

Akhila Subramanyam
Partner
Membership No.243754
UDIN: 26243754WLPUXQ2336

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 27, 2026

ANNEXURE - A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Annexure referred to in Independent Auditors Report to the members of the Company on the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026, we report that:

According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, there are no qualifications or adverse remarks in the Companies (Auditors Report) Order (CARO) report of the Holding Company included in the Consolidated Financial Statements. Reporting under this clause is not applicable for the wholly owned subsidiary company (located outside India) included in the consolidated financial statements since CARO 2020 is not applicable to it.

ANNEXURE -B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Referred to in paragraph (g) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of TechNVision Ventures Limited, of even date, on the Consolidated Financial Statements)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of TECHNVISION VENTURES LIMITED ("the Company") as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk.

The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls system over financial reporting of the Company.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

for **Ramu & Ravi**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI FRN No. 006610S

Akhila Subramanyam
Partner
Membership No.243754
UDIN: 26243754WLPUXQ2336

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 27, 2026

CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TECHNVISION VENTURES LIMITED
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026
(All amounts are ₹ in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

PARTICULARS	NOTE	AS AT 31 MARCH, 2026	AS AT 31 MARCH, 2025
ASSETS			
1. NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3	5,474.29	1,141.95
b) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	4	0.0012	0.0012
c) Deferred Tax Assets (net)	5	1,167.58	811.96
d) Other Non-Current Assets	6	1,700.00	1,700.00
2. CURRENT ASSETS			
a) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade receivables	7	3,880.21	3,825.57
(ii) Cash and Cash equivalents	8	45.36	53.45
(iii) Bank balances other than item (ii) above	9	3,033.70	5,021.31
(iv) Loans	10	1,162.63	992.68
b) Other Current Assets	11	3,782.31	4,192.92
TOTAL ASSETS		**20,246.08**	**17,739.84**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
a) Equity Share Capital	12	1,575.56	1,484.71
b) Other Equity			
(i) Securities premium	13	180.00	180.00
(ii) Retained earnings	13	(255.37)	(33.98)
LIABILITIES			
1. NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) borrowings	14	822.75	1,022.45
b) Other Non-Current Liabilities	15	1,811.30	1,613.81
2. CURRENT LIABILITIES			
a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Short Term Borrowings	16	1,156.80	422.89
(ii) Trade Payables	17	1,000.38	667.84
b) Other current liabilities	18	13,694.91	12,317.86
c) Provisions	19	259.76	64.26
d) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)		-	-
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**20,246.08**	**17,739.84**

General Information and summary of significant accounting policies and accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our Report of even date attached		**for and on behalf of the Board**	
for **Ramu & Ravi** Chartered Accountants ICAI FRN No. 006610S			
Akhila Subramanyam (Partner) ICAI Membership No. 243754 UDIN: 26243754WLPUXQ2336	Veena Gundavelli Managing Director DIN: 00197010	Geetanjali Toopran Whole Time Director & CFO DIN:01498741	Santosh Kumar D Company Secretary ACS 31332

Place: Secunderabad
Date: May 27, 2026

TECHNVISION VENTURES LIMITED

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts are ₹ in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

PARTICULARS	NOTE	YEAR ENDED	
		31 MARCH, 2026	31 MARCH, 2025
I. Revenue from operations	20	26,933.62	22,780.86
II. Other Income	21	184.24	144.74
III. TOTAL REVENUE (I+II)		**27,117.86**	**22,925.60**
IV. EXPENSES			
Employee Benefit Expenses	22	22,030.79	19,217.76
Finance cost	23	205.12	202.07
Depreciation and amortization expenses	3	323.81	219.52
Other expenses	24	4,317.88	3,186.46
TOTAL EXPENSES (IV)		**26,877.60**	**22,825.81**
V. PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS AND TAX (III-IV)		**240.26**	**99.79**
VI. Exceptional Items		**-**	**-**
VII. PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAX		**240.26**	**99.79**
VIII. TAX EXPENSE			
1. Current tax		226.94	89.36
2. Deferred tax (Asset) / Liability		(8.32)	(0.99)
IX. PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS (VII-VIII)		**21.64**	**11.42**
X. Profit/(Loss) from discontinued operations		-	-
XI. Tax Expense of discontinued operations		-	-
XII. Profit/(Loss) from discontinued operations (after tax) (X-XI)		-	-
XIII. Profit/(Loss) for the period (IX+XII)		**21.64**	**11.42**
XIV. Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
XV. Total Comprehensive Income for the period (XIII+XIV) (Comprising profit/(Loss) & other Comprehensive Income for the period)		**21.64**	**11.42**
XVI. Earnings per equity share (for continuing operation):			
Basic	30(g)	0.34	0.18
Diluted		0.34	0.18
XVII. Earnings per equity share (for discontinued operation):			
Basic		-	-
Diluted		-	-
XVIII. Earnings per equity share (for discontinued & continuing operations):			
Basic	30(g)	0.34	0.18
Diluted		0.34	0.18

As per our Report of even date attached		**for and on behalf of the Board**	
for **Ramu & Ravi** Chartered Accountants ICAI FRN No. 006610S			
Akhila Subramanyam (Partner) ICAI Membership No. 243754 UDIN: 26243754WLPUXQ2336	Veena Gundavelli Managing Director DIN: 00197010	Geetanjali Toopran Whole Time Director & CFO DIN:01498741	Santosh Kumar D Company Secretary ACS 31332
Place: Secunderabad Date: May 27, 2026			

TECHNVISION VENTURES LIMITED

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts are ₹ in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Current Reporting Period as on 31 March, 2026

1. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

PARTICULARS	TOTAL
Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	1,484.72
Effect of Change in Foreign Exchnage gain/(Loss)	90.85
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	1,575.56
Changes in equity share capital during the current year	-
Balance at the end of the current reporting period	1,575.56

Previous Reporting Period as on 31 March, 2025

PARTICULARS	TOTAL
Balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period	1,462.68
Effect of Change in Foreign Exchnage gain/(Loss)	22.04
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period	1,484.72
Changes in equity share capital during the previous year	-
Balance at the end of the previous reporting period	1,484.72

2. OTHER EQUITY

PARTICULARS	RESERVES AND SURPLUS				OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		TOTAL
	CAPITAL RESERVE	SECURITIES PREMIUM	FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION RESERVE	RETAINED EARNINGS	EFFECTIVE PORTION OF CASH FLOW HEDGE	RE-MEASUREMENT GAINS OR LOSSES ON EMPLOYEE DEFINED BENEFIT PLANS	
As at March 31, 2024	-	180.00	300.53	(419.76)	-	-	**60.77**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	11.42	-	-	**11.42**
Movement in FCTR through OCI	-	-	73.83	-	-	-	**73.83**
Prior Period Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	-	180.00	374.36	(408.34)	-	-	**146.02**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	21.64	-	-	21.64
Movement in FCTR through OCI	-	-	(243.03)	-	-	-	(243.03)
As at March 31, 2026	-	180.00	131.33	(386.70)	-	-	**(75.37)**

As per our Report of even date attached		**for and on behalf of the Board**	
for **Ramu & Ravi** Chartered Accountants ICAI FRN No. 006610S			
Akhila Subramanyam (Partner) ICAI Membership No. 243754 UDIN: 26243754WLPUXQ2336	Veena Gundavelli Managing Director DIN: 00197010	Geetanjali Toopran Whole Time Director & CFO DIN:01498741	Santosh Kumar D Company Secretary ACS 31332

Place: Secunderabad
Date: May 27, 2026

CONSOLIDATED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TECHNVISION VENTURES LIMITED

Notes and Other Explanatory Information Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

1. Corporate information

The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements pertain to the consolidation of the financial statements of TechNVision Ventures Limited and its subsidiaries viz Accelforce Pte Ltd., Singapore, Siti Corporation., USA, Solix Technologies Inc., USA, Emagia Corporation Inc., USA, 5Element Homes Private Limited, Solix Softech Private Limited, India and Accelforce EU Ltd, UK.

2. Material accounting policies

2.1. Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, ("the Act") read together with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs as amended from time to time and other relevant provisions of the Act.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Group's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

2.2. Principles of consolidation:

In the preparation of these consolidated financial statements, investments in subsidiaries have been accounted for in accordance with the accounting principles as defined in the Ind AS 110 "Consolidated Financial Statements" notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. The Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared on the following basis:

(i) Subsidiary companies are consolidated on a line-by-line basis by adding together the book values of the like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flow after eliminating all significant intra-group balances and intra-group transactions and also unrealized intra-group profits or losses.

(ii) As far as possible, the consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances and are presented in the same manner as the Company's separate financial statements.

(iii) The difference between the cost to the Group of its investment in the subsidiaries and its proportionate share in the equity of the investee Company at the time of acquisition of shares in the subsidiaries is recognized in the financial statements as Goodwill or Capital Reserve, as the case may be. Goodwill is tested for impairment by the management on an annual basis.

(iv) In case of foreign subsidiaries, being non-integral foreign operations, revenue items are consolidated at the average rate prevailing during the year. All assets and liabilities are converted at rates prevailing at the end of the year. Any exchange difference arising on consolidation is recognized in the exchange fluctuation reserve.

(v) Non-controlling interests in net profits of consolidated subsidiaries for the year is identified and adjusted against the income in order to arrive at the net income attributable to the shareholders of the Company. Their share of net assets is identified and presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheet separately as a part of statement of change in equity.

Where accumulated losses attributable to the non-controlling interests are in excess of their equity, in the absence of the contractual obligation on the non-controlling interests, the same is accounted for by the holding Company. A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control is accounted for as an equity transaction.

(vi) The financial statements of the entities used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the Company i.e., year ended March 31, 2026.

2.3. Key estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

2.4. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value. Freehold land is not depreciated. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items and borrowing cost. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with them will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All repairs and maintenance expenditure are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Other indirect expenses incurred relating to project, net of income earned during the project development stage prior to its intended use, are considered as pre-operative expenses and disclosed under Capital Work-in-Progress.

Derecognition

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized 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 (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

2.5. Depreciation

Depreciation commences when an asset is ready for its intended use. Freehold land and assets held for sale is not depreciated.

Depreciation is on all other assets is provided on the basis of straight line method and charged over useful life as per the manner prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

Lease hold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of estimated useful life of the asset as per the manner prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 or the lease term.

Property, plant and equipment which are added/ disposed off during the year, depreciation is provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the month of addition/deletion.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

2.6. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

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

The group amortises software using the straight-line method over the period of 3 years.

2.7. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing cost includes interest, amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

2.8. Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

I. Financial Assets

1. Initial Recognition and Measurement

All financial assets are recognized 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. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

2. Subsequent Measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in three categories:

- Financial assets at amortized cost
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Financial assets at fair vaue through Statement of Profit and Loss (FVTPL)

i) Financial assets at amortized cost

A 'Financial asset' is measured at the amortized 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

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method, less impairment. Amortized 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 amortization is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The category applies to the Group's trade receivables, unbilled revenue, other bank balances, security deposits etc.

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

A 'Financial asset' 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.

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Financial assets 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 Group recognizes interest income, impairment losses and reversals in the statement of profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from the equity to Statement of profit and loss.

Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI Financial asset is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

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

FVTPL is a residual category for Financial assets. Any Financial assets, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a Financial assets, 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 (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Financial assets included within FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

3. Derecognition

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

a) the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

b) the Group has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial 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 Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
(b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group 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 Group continues to recognize the asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement in the asset. In that case, the Group also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group 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 Group could be required to repay.

4. Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, Expected credit losses are assessed based on an evaluation of the collectability of receivables. A considerable amount of judgment is required in assessing the ultimate realization of these receivables, including their current creditworthiness, past collection history of each customer and ongoing dealings with them. If the financial conditions of the counterparties with which the Group contracted were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional expected credit loss may be required.

a) Trade receivables:

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date. The expected credit losses over life time of the asset are estimated by adopting the simplified approach using a provision matrix which is based on historical loss rates reflecting current condition and forecasts of future economic conditions. In this approach assets are grouped on the basis of similar credit characteristics such as industry, customer segment, past due status and other factors which are relevant to estimate the expected cash loss from these assets.

b) Other financial assets

Other financial assets are tested for impairment based on significant change in credit risk since initial recognition and impairment is measured based on probability of default over the life time when there is significant increase in credit risk.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Group combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

II. Financial Liabilities

1. Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition as financial liabilities at FVTPL, or other financial liabilities.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings.

2. Subsequent measurement

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

i) Financial liabilities 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 statement of profit and loss. However, the Group 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 and loss.

ii) Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized 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 amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

3. Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized 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 recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

III. Offsetting of Financial Instruments

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

2.9. Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment.

i) Interest Income

Interest income or expense is recognised using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss on the date on which the Group's right to receive payment is established.

2.10. Taxes on income

i) Income taxes

Current tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with The Income Tax Act, 1961 of India.

ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax charge or credit reflects the tax effect of timing differences between accounting income and taxable income for the period. The deferred tax charge or credit and the corresponding deferred tax liabilities or assets are recognized using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent there is reasonable certainty that the assets can be realized in future; however, where there is unabsorbed depreciation or carried forward loss under taxation laws, deferred tax assets are recognized only if there is convincing evidence of realization of such assets. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date and written down or written-up to reflect the amount that is reasonably certain to be realized.

2.11. Foreign currencies

The Group's financial statement are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the Group's functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group at the functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

i) Conversion

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

ii) Exchange differences

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of gain or loss on change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income or profit or loss are also recognized in other comprehensive income or profit or loss, respectively).

2.12. Retirement and other employee benefits

(i) Provident fund

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme and the contribution are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss of the year when the contribution to the respective funds is due. There are no other obligations other than the contribution payable to the respective authorities.

(ii) Gratuity

Gratuity is a post-employment defined benefit plan. The liability recognized in the balance sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date, together with adjustments for past service costs. An independent actuary using the projected unit credit method calculates the defined benefit obligation annually. Gains and losses through re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability/(asset) are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI).

(iii) Compensated absences

Compensated absences are provided for based on actuarial valuation. The actuarial valuation is done as per projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains or losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are credited or charged to the statement of profit and loss in the year in which such gains or losses arises.

2.13. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.14. Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of past event, the Group has a present Legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to be settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as other finance expense.

2.15. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months of 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. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in other current liabilities in the balance sheet.

2.16. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group 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 Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. 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 groups of assets.

Impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds recoverable amount and the asset 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.

2.17. Contingent Assets/ liabilities

Contingent assets are not recognized. However, when realization of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is no longer a contingent asset, and is recognized as an asset.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Group or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Group does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

2.18. Fair value measurement

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant’s ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized 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) market 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 or indirectly observable
Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above. This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts are ₹ in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

3. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

PARTICULARS	PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	ELECTRICAL FITTINGS	FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	OFFICE EQUIPMENTS	VEHICLES	SOFTWARE	TOTAL
Gross carrying amount as at April 01, 2024	1,048.34	27.40	228.15	89.93	56.68	152.08	1,602.58
Additions	805.80	18.76	37.79	3.93	-	-	866.28
Disposals / Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-		-
Other adjustments*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**1,854.14**	**46.16**	**265.94**	**93.86**	**56.68**	**152.08**	**2,468.86**
Additions	4,568.46	-	-	0.12	-	-	4,568.58
Disposals / Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other adjustments*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**6,422.60**	**46.16**	**265.94**	**93.98**	**56.68**	**152.08**	**7,037.44**
Accumulated Depreciation							
As at April 01, 2024	803.72	17.06	64.62	55.92	55.69	113.31	1,110.31
Charge for the year	201.05	2.24	14.39	1.68	0.10	0.04	219.52
Exch diff on translation of foreign operations	(2.31)	0.02	(0.32)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.06)	(2.72)
Other adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	
As at March 31, 2025	**1,002.47**	**19.32**	**78.69**	**57.57**	**55.77**	**113.29**	**1,327.12**
Charge for the year	307.57	0.90	13.86	1.40	0.08	-	323.81
Exch diff on translation of foreign operations	(64.19)	(1.12)	(16.86)	(2.88)	(2.73)	-	(87.79)
Other adjustments		-					-
As at March 31, 2026	**1245.85**	**19.10**	**75.68**	**56.09**	**53.12**	**113.29**	**1563.14**
Net carrying amount as of March 31, 2026	**5,176.75**	**27.06**	**190.25**	**37.89**	**3.56**	**38.79**	**5,474.29**
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2025	**851.67**	**27.05**	**187.25**	**36.29**	**0.91**	**38.79**	**1,141.95**

Notes:

(i) All the immovable properties are registered on the name of the Company

(ii) The property,plant and equipment and intangible assets have not been revalued during the year.

PARTICULARS	AS AT	
	31 MARCH, 2026	31 MARCH, 2025
4. INVESTMENTS		
In shares: Unquoted (Non Trade)	-	-
In shares : quoted (Trade)		
Associated Cement Company Ltd. {Refer Note Below} 1 fully paid Equity share	0.0012	0.0012
TOTAL	**0.0012**	**0.0012**
Note: Market Value of Investments - ₹ 1,253.30 as on March 31 2026 (Previous Year March 31 2025 ₹ 1,943.10)		
5. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS		
Deferred Tax Assets	1,167.58	811.96
TOTAL	**1,167.58**	**811.96**
6. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Long-term loans and advances - Related Parties (Refer Note No. 25)	1700.00	1700.00
TOTAL	**1700.00**	**1700.00**
7. TRADE RECEIVABLES		
Unsecured and Considered Good (Refer Note below)	3,880.21	3,825.57
TOTAL	**3,880.21**	**3,825.57**
Note: No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officer of the Company either severally or jointly with other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firm or private Companies in which any directors is partner, a director or a member.		

Ageing schedule of trade receivables as at March 31, 2026 is as below:

PARTICULARS	OUTSTANDING FOR FOLLOWING PERIODS FROM DUE DATE OF PAYMENT				
	Less than to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	3,409.03	-	-	471.18	3,880.21
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**3,409.03**	**-**	**-**	**471.18**	**3,880.21**
Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**3,409.03**	**-**	**-**	**471.18**	**3,880.21**

Ageing schedule of trade receivables as at March 31, 2025 is as below:

PARTICULARS	OUTSTANDING FOR FOLLOWING PERIODS FROM DUE DATE OF PAYMENT				
	Less than to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	3,339.12	-	486.45	-	3,825.57
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**3,339.12**	**-**	**486.45**	**-**	**3,825.57**
Less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**3,339.12**	**-**	**486.45**	**-**	**3,825.57**

PARTICULARS	AS AT	
	31 MARCH, 2026	31 MARCH, 2025
8. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash on Hand	45.36	53.45
TOTAL	**45.36**	**53.45**
9. BANK BALANCES		
Balance with Scheduled Banks		
1. Current Accounts	3,030.06	4,719.71
2. Margin money Deposits	3.63	301.60
TOTAL	**3,033.70**	**5,021.31**
10. LOANS		
Loans to Related Parties (Refer Note No.24)	1,162.63	992.68
TOTAL	**1,162.63**	**992.68**
11. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS		
Security Deposits	20.05	20.05
Other Current Assets	3,633.93	4,172.87
Prepaid Taxes	73.86	-
Deposit with LIC - Gratuity Fund	54.48	-
TOTAL	**3,782.31**	**4,192.92**
12. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL		
a) Authorised:		
At the beginning of the year (7,000,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/each)	700.00	700.00
Addition during the year	-	-
At the end of the year-Authorised capital	**700.00**	**700.00**
b) Movement in Paid Up Capital		
At the beginning of the year (6,275,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/each)	627.50	627.50
Changes during the year	-	-
At the end of the year	627.50	627.50
Add: Preferred Stock in Solix Technologies Inc., USA	948.06	857.21
TOTAL	**1,575.56**	**1,484.71**
13. OTHER EQUITY - RESERVES & SURPLUS		
Share Premium Account **A**	180.00	180.00
Other Equity - Reserve	(408.34)	(419.76)
Add : Profit for the Year	21.64	11.42
TOTAL	(386.70)	(408.34)
Exchange Fluctuation adjustment	131.33	374.36
B	**(255.37)**	**(33.98)**
TOTAL (A+B)	**(75.37)**	**146.02**

14. LONG TERM BORROWINGS		
Term Loan from HDFC Bank [Refer Note 14(a)]	1,028.63	1,022.45
Less: Current Maturities [Refer Note 14(b)]	(205.89)	-
TOTAL	**822.75**	1,022.45

Note 14(a): Tech N Vision Ventures Ltd. has availed a Term Loan from HDFC Bank and the Outstanding due as on March 31, 2026 is ₹ 1028.63 Lakhs (Previous Year ₹ 1022.45 Lakhs). The interest rate for the said facility is 8.56% P.A.and it is secured by Immovable Property belonging to Tiebeam Technologies India Pvt Ltd.

Note 14(b): Installments falling due in respect of Term Loans which are repayable within 12 months from March 31, 2026 have been considered ""Current Maturities of Long Term Borrowings".

15. OTHER NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
From Directors & their Relatives	1,811.30	1,613.81
TOTAL	**1,811.30**	**1,613.81**
16. SHORT TERM BORROWINGS		
Cash Credit	950.91	235.12
Current Maturities of Long Term Borrowings (Refer Note No. 14 & 16(b))	205.89	187.77
TOTAL	**1,156.80**	**422.89**

Note 16(a): Technvision Ventures Limited has availed a cash Credit Facility from HDFC Bank and the Outstanding due as on March 31, 2026 is ₹ 950.91 Lakhs (Previous year: ₹ 235.12 Lakhs). The interest rate for the said facility is 8.56% P.A. and it is secured by Immovable Property belonging to Tiebeam Technologies India Pvt Ltd,. It will be renewed every year hence reported under short term borrowings.

Note 16(b): Installments falling due in respect of Term Loans which are repayable within 12 months from March 31, 2026 have been considered "Current Maturities of Long Term Borrowings"

Note 16 (c): Reconciliation of Stock Statements : The Company has filed the monthly returns of stock statements to banks (HDFC) for the sanctioned working capital facilities. The below is summary of reconciliation of statements filed to the banks and books of accounts on quarterly basis:

QUARTER ENDED ON	AMOUNT DISCLOSED AS PER QUARTERLY RETURN/STATEMENT (SALES + DEBTOR -CREDITORS)	AMOUNT AS PER BOOKS OF ACCOUNT (SALES + DEBTOR -CREDITORS)	DIFFERENCE
June 30, 2025	176.4	176.4	-
September 30, 2025	256.17	256.17	-
December 31, 2025	257.63	257.63	-
March 31, 2026	192.86	192.86	-
The statements filed with the bank includes the debtors, sales, and creditors details of the subsidiary companies.			

17. TRADE PAYABLES		
Sundry Creditors	1,000.38	667.84
TOTAL	**1,000.38**	**667.84**

Ageing schedule of trade payable as at March 31, 2026 is as below:

PARTICULARS	OUTSTANDING FOR FOLLOWING PERIODS FROM DUE DATE OF PAYMENT				TOTAL
	6 months to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed - Others	707.50	-	25.98	266.90	1000.38
Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues- others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**707.50**	**-**	**25.98**	**266.90**	**1000.38**

Ageing schedule of trade payable as at March 31, 2025 is as below:

PARTICULARS	OUTSTANDING FOR FOLLOWING PERIODS FROM DUE DATE OF PAYMENT				TOTAL
	6 months to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed - Others	374.96	3.55	22.43	266.90	667.84
Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues- others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**374.96**	**3.55**	**22.43**	**266.90**	**667.84**

18. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Other liabilities	13,694.91	12,317.86
TOTAL	**13,694.91**	**12,317.86**
19. PROVISIONS		
Provision for Gratuity	207.14	56.50
Provision For Taxation	52.62	7.75
TOTAL	**259.76**	**64.26**
20. REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS		
IT Services & Consulting Services	26,933.62	22,780.86
TOTAL	**26,933.62**	**22,780.86**
21. OTHER INCOME		
Interest Received on Fixed Deposits	184.24	144.74
Miscellaneous Income	-	-
TOTAL	**184.24**	**144.74**
22. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES		
Salaries, Allowances and Other Benefits	13,757.99	14,996.58
Contribution to PF and Other Funds	442.92	338.72
Staff Welfare	153.28	89.40
Consulting Fee	4,942.91	1,531.05
Insurance	60.36	58.27
Other Expenses	2,668.83	2,196.25
Gratuity	4.49	7.49
TOTAL	**22,030.79**	**19,217.76**
23. FINANCE COST		
Bank Service Charges	23.48	12.77
Interest on Loans	181.64	189.30
TOTAL	**205.12**	**202.07**

24. OTHER EXPENSES		
Communication Expenses	113.51	104.51
Power and Fuel	76.46	58.72
Rent [Refer Note 30(k)]	588.44	484.57
Rates and Taxes	24.73	20.71
Loss on Foreign Exchange Fluctuation	149.87	21.78
Plant & Machinery	0.54	1.58
Others	410.67	259.51
Advertisement	42.30	36.76
Auditors' Remuneration		
Statutory Audit (Refer Note 24(a))	18.82	17.89
Travel & Conveyance Expenses	444.77	417.45
Business Promotion	32.56	327.12
General Expenses	1,027.74	603.09
Office Maintenance	538.38	274.27
Legal & Professional Charges	330.08	187.52
Bad Debts Written Off	-	24.96
Miscellaneous Expenses	0.21	0.16
Conference and Meeting expenses	518.79	345.85
24 (a). DETAILS OF PAYMENTS TO AUDITORS		
Statutory Audit Fee	2.00	2.00
Tax Audit	1.00	1.00
Other Services	0.60	0.60
TOTAL	**4,317.88**	**3,186.46**

25. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

As per Accounting Standard on “Related Party Disclosures” (IND AS 24) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, the related parties of the Company are as follows:

LIST OF RELATED PARTIES

Holding Company	Tiebeam Technologies India Pvt. Ltd.
Subsidiary Companies (including step down)	1. Siti Corporation., USA
	2. Accelforce Pte Ltd., Singapore
	3. Solix Technologies Inc., USA.
	4. Emagia Corporation.,USA (Subsidiary of Accelforce., Singapore)
	5. Solix Softech Private Limited. (Subsidiary of Solix Technologies Inc., USA)
	6. 5Element Homes Private Limited
	7. Accelforce EU Ltd. UK (Subsidiary of Accelforce., Singapore)
Key Management Personnel & Relatives	1. Mrs. Veena Gundavelli
	2. Mrs. Geetanjali Toopran
	3. Mr. Sai Gundavelli
	4. Mrs. G.P. Premalatha
	5. Mr. Maheshwar Rao Toopran

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES DURING THE YEAR:

The details of the related party transactions entered into by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 are as follows:

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

NAME OF THE RELATED PARTY	MARCH 31, 2026	MARCH 31, 2025
Business Transactions – Income		
M/s. Solix Technologies Inc., USA	458.83	452.42
M/s. Emagia Corporation., USA.	1998.15	1500.10
M/s. Tiebeam Technologies India Pvt Ltd	93.68	158.30
Business Transactions – Expenditure		
Mrs. G.P. Premalatha – Rent Paid	1.20	1.20
Mr. Maheshwar Rao Toopran - Consultancy Fee	-	1.63
Mrs. Geetanjali Toopran - Remuneration	28.91	28.91
Debtors		
M/s. Solix Technologies Inc., USA		
- Invoices raised	458.83	-
- Advances Received	710.40	-
M/s. Emagia Corporation		
- Invoices raised	1,998.15	-
- Advances Received	2,063.15	-
Investments		
Accelforce Pte Ltd., Singapore	85.65	-
Loans And Advances - Given		
M/s. Tiebeam Technologies India Pvt. Ltd. – Loans Given	538.00	417.18
M/s. Tiebeam Technologies India Pvt. Ltd. – (Loans Repaid)	(539.63)	(345.00)
M/s. Tiebeam Technologies India Pvt. Ltd. - Advance for purchase of property (Asset)	-	200.00
M/s. 5Element Homes Private Limited - Loans Given	6.00	4.50

OUTSTANDING BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES AT THE YEAR END

The details of the outstanding balances with related parties as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 are as follows:

NAME OF THE PARTY	AS ON MARCH 31, 2026	AS ON MARCH 31, 2025
Investments		
Accelforce Pte Ltd., Singapore	85.65	0.0003
Siti Corporation., USA	286.56	286.56
Solix Technologies Inc., USA	666.53	666.53
5Elements Homes Pvt Ltd	1.00	1.00
Debtors		
M/s. Solix Technologies Inc., USA	-	17.67
Trade Advances		
M/s. Emagia Corporation., USA	64.99	-
M/s. Solix Technologies Inc., USA	233.89	-
Interest Receivable		
M/s. Tiebeam Technologies India Pvt. Ltd.	23.98	158.30
Loans and Advances - Given		
M/s. Tiebeam Technologies India Pvt. Ltd.	1162.63	992.68
M/s. Tiebeam Technologies India Pvt. Ltd. - Advance for purchase of property (Asset)	1700.00	1700.00
M/s. 5Element Homes Private Limited	8.05	2.05

26. There are no amounts due and outstanding to be credited to Investor Education and Protection Fund as at 31 March, 2026.

27. Disclosure in terms of Schedule V of SEBI (Listing Obligations & Disclosures Requirements) Regulations, 2015 regarding Loans & Advances in the nature of Loans to Subsidiaries.

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

Name of Company	Entity	As at 31 March 2026	Maximum Amount Outstanding during the year	As at 31 March 2025	Maximum Amount Outstanding during the last year
M/s. 5Element Homes Private Limited.	Wholly Owned Subsidiary	8.05	8.05	2.05	2.05

28. EXCEPTIONAL AND EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS

There were no exceptional and extraordinary items as at the Balance Sheet date.

29. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium, inter-corporate loans from related parites and all other equity reserves. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total equity plus net debt. The Company's policy is to keep an optimum gearing ratio. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents and inter-corporate loans from related parties.

PARTICULARS	MARCH 31, 2026	MARCH 31, 2025
Borrowings other than compulsory convertible debentures	1,979.54	1,445.34
Less: Inter-corporate loans from related parties	-	-
Less: Cash and bank balances	3,079.05	5,074.76
Net debts	**-1,099.51**	**-3,629.42**
Total Equity and inter-corporate loans	1500.19	1,630.73
Capital and net debt	**400.68**	**3,091.25**
Gearing ratio (%)	**-274.41%**	**-181.59%**

30. OTHER DISCLOSURES

a. **Financial Assets and Liabilities**

The accounting policies for financial instruments have been applied to the following line items below:

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	AS AT MARCH 31, 2026	AS AT MARCH 31, 2025
Financial Assets		
Non-current		
Investments (Note 4)	0.0012	0.0012
Long Term Loans and Advances (Note 6)	1700.00	1700.00
Total	**1700.0012**	**1700.0012**
Current		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 8)	45.36	53.45
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents (Note 9)	3033.70	5,021.31
Trade receivables (Note 7)	3880.21	3,825.57
Loans (Note 10)	1162.63	992.68
Total	**8121.89**	**9893.01**
Financial Liabilities		
Non-current		
Borrowings (Note 14)	822.75	1022.44
Total	**822.75**	**1022.44**
Current		
Short Term Borrowings (Note 16)	1156.80	422.89
Trade payables (Note 17)	1000.38	667.84
Total	**2157.18**	**1090.73**

b. Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities.

The following details are comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company financial instruments, those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	AS AT MARCH 31, 2026		AS AT MARCH 31, 2025	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Financial assets measured at Amortized cost				
Non-Current				
Investments (Note 4)	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012
Long Term Loans and Advances (Note 6)	1700.00	1700.00	1700.00	1700.00
Total	**1700.0012**	**1700.0012**	**1700.0012**	**1700.0012**
Current				
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 8)	45.36	45.36	53.45	53.45
Bank balances other than above (Note 9)	3033.70	3033.70	5021.31	5021.31
Trade receivables (Note 7)	3880.21	3880.21	3825.57	3825.57
Loans (Note 10)	1162.63	1162.63	992.68	992.68
Total	**8121.89**	**8121.89**	**9893.01**	**9893.01**
Financial liabilities measured at Amortized cost				
Non-current Liabilities				
Borrowings (Note 14)	822.75	822.75	1022.44	1022.44
Total	**822.75**	**822.75**	**1022.44**	**1022.44**
Current				
Short Term Borrowings (Note 16)	1156.80	1156.80	422.89	422.89
Trade Payables (Note 17)	1000.38	1000.38	667.84	667.84
Total	**2157.18**	**2157.18**	**1090.73**	**1090.73**

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade receivables, security deposits received, receivable from related parties, inter corporate loan from related party, trade payables and security deposits paid approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. The management assessed that the fair value of the borrowings are not materially different from the carrying value presented. The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at measurement date.

c. 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 overall risk management programme focuses to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance. The financial instruments of the Company comprise borrowings from banks/other lenders, cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits, trade receivables and other assets, trade payables and other financial liabilities and payables.

I. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair values of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of volatility of prices in the financial markets. Market risk can be further segregated into Interest rate risk and Foreign exchange risk:

i. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company has no significant interest-bearing assets other than investment in bank deposits. The Company's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates. As the Company's borrowing carries fixed rate of interest and these debts are carried at amortized cost, there is no interest rate risk to the Company.

ii. Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates .

II. Credit risk

Company's revenue is derived from sales to its off-shore subsidiaries, hence there is no potential risk of default. The company maintains banking relationships with only credit worthy banks, which it reviews on an ongoing basis. The maximum exposure to credit risk for bank deposits and bank balances at the reporting date is the fair value of the amount disclosed.

Trade receivables that are due for more than 180 days are considered past due. These receivables have been considered as fully recoverable based on the evaluation of terms implicit in the contracts with customers and other pertinent factors. The ageing analysis of trade receivables as at the reporting date is as follows:

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	31 MARCH, 2026	31 MARCH, 2025
Not due	-	-
1 to 6 months	-	-
6 to 12 months	3409.03	3339.12
Beyond 12 months	471.18	486.45
Total	**3880.21**	**3825.57**

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of receivable mentioned above. The Company does not hold any collateral as security.

III. Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents and maintaining adequate credit facilities.

The Company believes that the net cash flows expected to be generated from the operations shall be sufficient to meet the operating and finance costs.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities.

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying Value	Less than 1 Year	1 to 2 Years	3 to 5 Years	More than 5 Years	Total
As at 31 March, 2026						
Short Term Borrowings (Note 16)	1156.80	-	-	-	-	1156.80
Trade and other payables (Note 17)	1000.38	-	-	-	-	1000.38
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**2157.18**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2157.18**
As at 31 March, 2025						
Short Term Borrowings (Note 16)	422.89	-	-	-	-	422.89
Trade and other payables (Note 17)	667.84	-	-	-	-	667.84
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1090.73**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1090.73**

d. Changes in liabilities arising from financial activities:

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	Cash Flows during the Year	Non- cash Changes	As at March 31, 2026
Long term borrowings (Note 14)	1,022.45	(199.71)	-	822.75
Short term borrowings (Note 16)	422.89	733.91	-	1156.80
Total	**1445.34**	**534.20**	**-**	**1979.55**

e. Relationship with Struck off Companies.

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

Name of struck off Company	Nature of transactions with struck-off Company	Balance outstanding March 31, 2026	Balance outstanding March 31, 2025	Relationship
Nil				

f. Financial ratios

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	variance %	Remarks for variance more than 25%
Current Ratio (in times)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.74	1.05	(29.33)	There was an increase in short-term loans repayable within one year
Debt-Equity Ratio (in times)	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	1.32	0.89	48.88	Increase primarily due to higher total borrowings, particularly short-term borrowings
Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)	Earnings available for Debt Services	Debt Service	0.39	0.90	(56.67)	There was increase in short term borrowings.
Return on Equity Ratio (%)	Net Income	Shareholder's Equity	1.38	0.72	90.91	Due to increase in profit after tax
Inventory turnover ratio (in times)	Cost of Goods Sold	Average Inventory	NA	NA	NA	NA
Trade Receivables turnover ratio (in times)	Credit Sales	Average Accounts Receivables	6.99	5.38	30.32	Due to improved efficiency in trade receivables realization
Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Credit Purchases	Average Accounts Payables	NA	NA	NA	NA
Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Net Annual Sales	Working Capital	(6.40)	37.15	117.23	There was a decrease in working capital due to an increase in short-term loans repayable within one year.
Return on Capital Employed (%)	Earnings before Interest and Tax	Capital Employed	13.59	9.84	38.00	Due to significant improvement in EBIT
Return on investment (%)	Income generated from investments	Average Investments	NA	NA	NA	NA

g. Earnings per Share

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	FOR THE YEAR ENDED	
	31 MARCH, 2026	31 MARCH, 2025
Net Profit/(loss) after Taxation (In Lakhs)	21.64	11.42
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	62,75,000	62,75,000
Earnings per share of par value ₹ 10 - Basic & Diluted (In Rupees)	0.34	0.18

h. Segment Reporting

Software related Development services, products and Information Technology enabled services are considered as one business segment. The Company is primarily engaged in the said business, the activities as such are governed by the same sets of risk and return. Therefore, they have been grouped as single segment as per IND AS - 108 dealing with segment reporting. Secondary segment reporting is based on geographical location of the customers.

Information about secondary business segment:

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	FOR THE YEAR ENDED	
	31 MARCH, 2026	31 MARCH, 2025
1. REVENUE		
Overseas Sales	26899.51	22771.13
Domestic Sales	34.11	9.73
TOTAL	**26933.62**	**22780.86**
2. SEGMENT RESULTS		
PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE TAX AND INTEREST FROM EACH SEGMENT		
Overseas	6943.55	7564.52
Domestic	2.11	0.22
TOTAL	**6945.66**	**7564.74**
LESS		
(i) Interest	181.64	189.30
(ii) Other Un-allocable expenditure net off	6708.00	7420.39
(iii) Un-allocable income	184.24	144.74
TOTAL PROFIT BEFORE TAX	**240.26**	**99.79**
3. CAPITAL EMPLOYED		
Overseas	19327.41	16934.88
Domestic	157.61	138.10
Unallocated Corporate Assets less Liabilities	761.06	666.85
TOTAL	**20246.08**	**17739.84**

i. Taxation

Current tax is reckoned based on the current year's income and tax payable in accordance with the prevailing tax laws. The total provision for tax during the current year is ₹ 226.94 Lakhs (Including Earlier Years), (Previous Year: ₹ 89.36 Lakhs).

In accordance with Ind AS 12 on Accounting for Taxes on Income, the Company has computed Deferred Tax Asset amounting to ₹ 8.32 Lakhs (Previous Year - Deferred Tax Asset ₹ 0.99 Lakhs) on account of timing difference in relation to depreciation as per books vis-a-vis Tax Laws.

j. Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises

The information 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 company. As on date there are no such dues to MSME.

k. Leases

i. **Operating Lease:** The Company has operating lease for office premises. These lease arrangements operate for a period of 11 months. The said leases are renewable for further period on mutually agreeable terms and also includes escalation Clause.

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	FOR THE YEAR ENDED	
	31 MARCH, 2026	31 MARCH, 2025
With respect to Operating leases, lease payments recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year	588.44	484.57

ii. **Finance Lease:** The Company has no finance leases.

I. Contingent liabilities and commitments

There are no contingent liabilities as at the Balance Sheet date.

31. OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

a. The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Group for holding any Benami property.
b. The Company does not have any transactions with companies, which are struck off.
c. The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
d. The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
e. The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
f. The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested any funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries), with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
   - directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
   - provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

g. The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Group shall:
   - directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
   - provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
h. The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the financial year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

32. With effect from April 1, 2023, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has made it mandatory for every company, which uses accounting software for maintaining its books of account, to use only such accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in books of account along with the date when such changes were made and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled. The Company uses Quick Books accounting software to maintain its books of accounts which has a feature of recording Audit Trail (Edit Log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further no instances of audit trail feature being tampered with was noted in respect of software. Audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

33. Amount has been rounded off to nearest lakh and previous year have been rearranged, regrouped and recast wherever necessary. Figure 0.00 represent amount below ₹ 500/- rounded off.

34. Previous year's figures have been rearranged, regrouped and recast wherever necessary to confirm to this year's classification.

As per our Report of even date attached

for and on behalf of the Board

for **Ramu & Ravi**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI FRN No. 006610S

Akhila Subramanyam (Partner)	Veena Gundavelli	Geetanjali Toopran	Santosh Kumar D
ICAI Membership No. 243754	Managing Director	Whole Time Director & CFO	Company Secretary
UDIN: 26243754WLPUXQ2336	DIN: 00197010	DIN:01498741	ACS 31332

Place: Secunderabad
Date: May 27, 2026

CONSOLIDATED
CASH FLOW STATEMENT

TECHNVISION VENTURES LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	YEAR ENDED	
	31ST MARCH, 2026	31ST MARCH, 2025
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES :		
Profit before interest and tax	445.38	390.24
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation & Amortization	323.81	219.52
Deffered Tax	(355.62)	(21.35)
Current Tax	(218.62)	(88.37)
	(250.43)	**109.80**
Operating Profit before working capital changes	194.95	500.03
Adjustment for:		
Exchange fluctuation on Consolidation	(239.75)	5.76
(Increase)/ Decrease in trade and other receivable	(54.65)	822.28
Increase / (Decrease) in the Loans & Advances	240.65	(940.02)
Increase in Software Work in Progress	-	-
Increase / (Decrease) in Trade & Other payables	675.50	1247.79
	621.76	**1135.82**
NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (A)	**816.71**	**1635.85**
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:		
Investment in fixed assets	(4,568.58)	(866.28)
Sale/Disposal of Product Development	–	-
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES (B)	**(4,568.58)**	**(866.28)**
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Interest paid	(205.12)	(202.07)
Proceeds from long term & other borrowings	1961.28	311.40
NET CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES (C)	**1756.16**	**109.33**
D. NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT (A+B+C)	**(1,995.71)**	**878.90**
Cash & Cash equivalent at the beginning of the year	5074.76	4195.87
Cash & Cash equivalent at the end of the year	**3079.06**	**5074.76**
(i) Cash and Cash equivalents	45.36	53.45
(ii) Bank balances other than (i) above	3,033.70	5,021.31

As per our Report of even date attached

for and on behalf of the Board

for **Ramu & Ravi**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI FRN No. 006610S

Akhila Subramanyam (Partner)
Membership Number: 243754
UDIN : 26243754WLPUXQ2336

Veena Gundavelli
Managing Director
DIN: 00197010

Geetanjali Toopran
Whole Time Director & CFO
DIN:01498741

Santosh Kumar D
Company Secretary
ACS 31332

Place: Secunderabad | Date: May 27, 2026

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