



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Send Clean Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Send Clean Private Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026, the Standalone Statement of Profit and loss ((including Other Comprehensive Income), the Standalone Statement of Cash Flow and the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.
2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2026, and its profit or loss (including Other Comprehensive Income its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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



Information other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

4. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone 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 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 financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the 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 Standalone Financial Statements

5. The accompanying standalone financial statements have been approved by the Company's Board of Directors. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these standalone 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 Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. 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 accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
6. In preparing the standalone financial statements, the 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.
7. The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.



Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

8. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone 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 Standards on Auditing 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 financial statements.
9. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, specified under section 143(10) of the Act we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:
 - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
 - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls;
 - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
 - Conclude on the appropriateness of Board of Directors' 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 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; {and}
 - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.



10. 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.
11. 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

12. As required by section 197(16) of the Act, based on our audit, we report that the Company has not paid remuneration to its directors during the year in accordance with the provisions of and limits laid down under section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.
13. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act we give in the Annexure A- a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
14. Further to our comments in Annexure A, as required by section 143(3) of the Act based on our audit, we report, to the extent applicable, 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 purpose of our audit of the accompanying standalone financial statements;
 - 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.
 - c) The standalone financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act;
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as on 31 March 2026 and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure B wherein we have expressed an unmodified opinion; and



- g) 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:
- i. the Company, does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position as at 31 March 2026;
 - ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2026
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2026;
 - iv.
 - a. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, , as disclosed in note no.35 to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or securities premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the intermediaries'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ('the Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - b. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 34 to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the 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
 - c. Based on such audit procedures performed as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the management representations under sub-clauses (a) and (b) above contain any material misstatement.
 - v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year ended 31 March 2026.
 - vi. As stated in note 32 to the standalone financial statements and based on our examination which included test checks, the Company, in respect of financial year commencing on 1 April 2025, has used an accounting software for maintaining its



books of account which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same have been operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Furthermore, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

Nature of exception noted	Details of Exception
Instances of accounting software for maintaining books of account for which the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software	The audit trail feature was not enabled at the database level for accounting software Odoo (Postgres SQL) and Platform (Mysql) to log any direct data changes, used for maintenance of all accounting records.

For **N. Dosi & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 119288W

Nilesh Dosi

Nilesh Dosi
Proprietor
Membership No.: 106858



Place: Mumbai
Date: 02/05/2026
UDIN: 26106858HWLMFL7209

Send Clean Private Limited (Formerly known as Cellent Technologies (India) Pvt. Ltd.

Balance sheet as at 31 March 2026

(₹ in Thousand, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)

	Note	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	73.27	102.37
Right of use assets	2	16,183.81	26,973.02
Intangible assets	3	2,540.89	2,944.35
Financial assets			
Deferred tax assets (net)	4	1,481.85	1,616.91
		<u>20,279.82</u>	<u>31,636.65</u>
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	5	227,357.82	166,775.07
Cash and cash equivalents	6	175,317.89	72,289.18
Other bank balances	7	-	30,495.12
Other financial assets	8	3.58	93.67
Other current assets	9	57,316.75	22,436.38
		<u>459,996.04</u>	<u>292,089.43</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>480,275.86</u>	<u>323,726.08</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	10	1,013.79	1,013.79
Other equity	11	65,438.08	73,882.30
		<u>66,451.87</u>	<u>74,896.09</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Gratuity Provision	12	398.83	180.93
Lease liabilities	30	6,954.57	19,677.92
		<u>7,353.40</u>	<u>19,858.85</u>
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	30	12,723.35	11,291.33
Trade payables	13	380,522.93	202,680.83
Other current financial liabilities	14	628.45	1,523.48
Other current liabilities	15	12,595.86	9,203.81
Current tax liabilities (net)	16	-	4,271.68
		<u>406,470.59</u>	<u>228,971.13</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>480,275.86</u>	<u>323,726.08</u>

Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

1 to 36

As per our report of even date attached

For N. DOSI & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg No : 0119288W

For and on behalf of the Board of Director of

Send Clean Private Limited

Nilesh Dosi

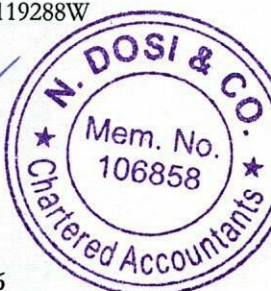
Proprietor

M.No : 106858

Place : Mumbai

Date : 02.05.2026

UDIN No : 26106858HWLMFL7209



Rajeshwar Singh Gill

Director

(DIN No.10880837)

Suresh Jankar

Director

(DIN No. 05119687)



Send Clean Private Limited (Formerly known as Cellent Technologies (India) Pvt. Ltd.)

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

(₹ in Thousand, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)

Particular's	Note	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
I. Revenue from operations	17	786,380.96	438,033.62
II. Other Income	18	1,326.76	1,747.53
III. Total Revenue (I + II)		787,707.72	439,781.15
IV. Expenses			
Cost of services	19	713,036.79	368,998.63
Employee benefit expenses	20	10,333.39	10,364.70
Finance costs	21	3,108.67	4,379.52
Depreciation and amortisation expense	22	12,317.62	12,396.67
Other expenses	23	57,561.30	27,703.75
Total expenses		796,357.77	423,843.27
V. Profit/(Loss) before tax (III-IV)		(8,650.05)	15,937.87
VI Tax expense	24		
(i) Current tax		-	4,271.68
(ii) Deferred tax Expense/(Credit)		135.06	(87.01)
(iii) Tax for the previous year		45.54	(17.81)
		180.60	4,166.86
VII Net profit after tax (V-VI)		(8,830.64)	11,771.01
VIII Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
IX Total comprehensive income for the year (VII+VIII)		(8,830.64)	11,771.01
X Earnings per equity share:			
Basic and diluted (in Rs.)		(87.11)	116.11
Face value per share (in Rs.)		10.00	10

**Significant accounting policies
and other explanatory**

1 to 36

As per our report of even date attached

For N. DOSI & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg No : 0119288W

For and on behalf of the Board of Director of

Send Clean Private Limited

Nilesh Dosi

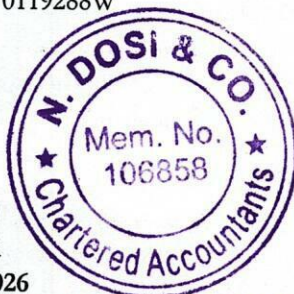
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Rajeshwar Singh Gill

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Director

(DIN No. 05119687)



Send Clean Private Limited (Formerly known as Cellent Technologies (India) Pvt. Ltd.)
Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2026
(₹ in Thousand, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)

Particular's	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	(8,650.05)	15,937.87
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	12,317.62	12,396.67
Finance costs	3,108.67	4,379.52
Liabilities no longer payable written back	-	(0.16)
Interest Income on FD and IT refund	(1,182.79)	(1,747.37)
Esop expenses	386.42	1,202.48
Operating profit before working capital changes	5,979.88	32,169.01
Change in working capital		
Adjustments for working capital:		
(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables	(60,582.75)	(44,058.13)
(Increase)/Decrease in other current assest	(34,790.28)	12,254.08
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables	177,842.10	88,075.81
Increase/(Decrease) in other liabilities	2,497.02	5,853.76
Increase/(Decrease) in financial liabilities	(11,291.33)	(10,020.48)
Increase/(Decrease) in current provisions	(4,053.78)	6,860.37
Cash generated from operating activities	75,600.85	91,134.41
Direct taxes paid (net)	(45.54)	(4,253.87)
Net cash generated from operating activities	75,555.32	86,880.54
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment including capital advances	(1,095.85)	(2,705.93)
Interest received on bank deposits and income tax refund	1,182.79	1,747.37
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities	86.94	(958.56)
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayment of non-current borrowings		
Finance costs	(3,108.67)	(4,379.52)
Security deposit received back		
Net cash generated from / (used in) financing activities	(3,108.67)	(4,379.52)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	72,533.58	81,542.46
Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents	102,784.30	21,241.84
Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	175,317.89	102,784.30
Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents:		
Cah in hand		
Balances with banks:		
- in current accounts	174,804.39	54,442.24
- in EEFC accounts	-	17,846.95
Deposit with Bank	513.50	30,495.12
Cash and cash equivalents as per financial statements	175,317.89	102,784.31

For N. DOSI & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg No : 0119288W

Nilesh Dosi

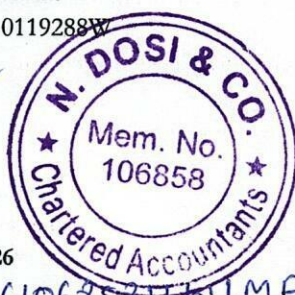
Proprietor

M.No : 106858

Place : Mumbai

Date : 02.05.2026

UDIN No : 26106858TTWLMFL7209



For and on behalf of the Board of Director of

Send Clean Private Limited

Rajeshwar Singh Gill

Director

(DIN No.10880837)

Suresh Jankar

Director

(DIN No. 05119687)



Send Clean Private Limited (Formerly known as Cellent Technologies (India) Pvt. Ltd.)
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2026
(₹ in Thousand, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)

Equity share capital

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
As at 31 March 2024	101,379	1,013.79
Changes during the period	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	101,379	1,013.79
Changes during the period	-	-
As at 31 March 2026	101,379	1,013.79

Other equity

Particulars	Retained earnings	ESOP o/s reserve	Capital Reserve	Total
Closing balance as at 31 March 2024	41,549.61	7,084.53	12,274.66	60,908.80
Profit for the period	11,771.01	-	-	11,771.01
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-
ESOP o/s reserve	-	1,202.48	-	1,202.48
Closing balance as at 31 March 2025	53,320.62	8,287.01	12,274.66	73,882.29
Profit for the period	(8,830.64)	-	-	(8,830.64)
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-
ESOP o/s reserve	-	386.42	-	386.42
Closing balance as at 31 March 2026	44,489.98	8,673.43	12,274.66	65,438.07

For N. DOSI & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg No : 0119288W

N. Dosi

Nilesh Dosi
Proprietor
M.No : 106858
Place : Mumbai
Date : 02.05.2026
UDIN No : 26106858 HWLMFL 7209

For and on behalf of the Board of Director of
Send Clean Private Limited

RSG

Rajeshwar Singh Gill
Director
(DIN No.10880837)

Suresh Jankar

Suresh Jankar
Director
(DIN No. 05119687)



Send Clean Private Limited (Formerly known as Cellent Technologies (India) Pvt. Ltd.)
Material accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2026

Note 1:

(a) Corporate information

Send Clean Private Limited (Formerly known as Cellent Technologies (India) Private Limited), (the "Company") has its main business of providing technology services to mobile communication industry with focus enterprise Messaging.

The Company was incorporated on 6th May 2003. The Company has its registered office in 401, Evershine mall, Mindspace, off Link Road, Malad (west) Mumbai.

(b) Significant accounting policies

(i) Statement of compliance

In accordance with the notification issued by the Ministry of corporate affairs, the company has adopted Indian Accounting standards (refer to as "Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 w.e.f. 01 April 2017.

(ii) Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared to comply in all material aspects with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules framed thereunder.

Effective April 1, 2017, the Company has adopted all the Ind AS standards and adoption was carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101, 'First Time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards' with effect from April 1, 2016 as transition date. The transition was carried out from the Indian Accounting Principles generally accepted in India and prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, which was the previous GAAP.

The financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and on accrual basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind AS.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

Current and non-current classification: Assets and liabilities are classified as current if it is expected to realise or settle within 12 months after the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

(iii) Critical estimates and judgements

The preparation of Financial Statements in conformity with Ind AS which requires management to make estimates, assumptions and exercise judgement in applying the accounting policies that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the year.

The Management believes that these estimates are prudent and reasonable and are based upon the Management's best knowledge of current events and actions. Actual results could differ from these estimates and differences between actual results and estimates are recognised in the periods in which the results are known or materialised.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed.



(iv) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable. Revenue is recognised only when it can be reliably measured and it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company. Amount disclosed as revenue are reported net of discounts and applicable taxes which are collected on behalf of the government.

(i) SMS Revenue – The Company recognises revenue based service in rendered of the usage of Short Message Services (SMS). The revenue is recognised when the Company's services are used based on the specific terms of the contract with customers.

(ii) Amounts received or billed in advance for services to be performed in future are recorded as advances from customers / advance billing and unearned income.

(iii) Profit on sale of investments is recorded on transfer of title from the Company and is determined as the difference between the sale price and carrying value of the investment.

(iv) Interest income for all debt instruments is recognised using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses.

(v) Leases

Operating lease

Leases where the lessor effectively retains substantially all risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the asset are classified as Operating lease.

Company as a lessee

Operating lease payments (net of any incentive received from the lessor) are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight line basis over the lease term unless the payments are structured to increase in line with general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost.

(vi) Foreign currency

The functional currency of the company is Indian rupee.

Transactions in foreign currency are recorded at exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the Balance sheet date and exchange gain or loss arising on settlement and restatement are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currencies are not retranslated

(vii) Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises Current tax expenses and net change in the deferred tax assets or liabilities during the year. Current and deferred taxes are recognised in the Statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to item that are recognised in Other comprehensive income or directly in Equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in Other comprehensive income or directly in Equity respectively.

Current Income taxes

The current income tax includes income taxes payable by the company computed in accordance with the tax laws applicable in the jurisdiction in which the company operates. Advance taxes and provision for current income tax are presented in the Balance sheet after offsetting the advance tax paid and income tax provision arising in the same jurisdiction and where the relevant tax paying units intends to settle the asset and liability on a net basis.

Deferred income taxes



Deferred income tax is recognised using Balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of an assets and liabilities and their carrying amount, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of recognition.

Deferred tax asset are recognised to the extent that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow or part of deferred income tax assets to be utilised. At each reporting date, the group reassesses unrecognized deferred tax assets. It recognizes unrecognized deferred tax asset to the extent that it has become reasonably certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which the temporary differences are expected to be received or settled.

(viii) Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial assets or financial liability.

(I) Financial assets

Classification

The company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and those measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

Initial measurement

At initial recognition, the company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments

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



- **Amortised cost:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

- **Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/ (losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

- **Fair value through profit or loss:** Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss within other gains/ (losses) in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset is de-recognised only when

- The company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
- retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the cash flow statement comprise of the cash on hand and at bank. Cash and cash equivalents consists of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

(II) Financial liabilities

Borrowings and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value (net of transaction costs incurred). Difference between the fair value and the transaction proceeds on initial is recognised as an asset / liability based on the underlying reason for the difference.

Subsequently all financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method

Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss. The gain / loss is recognised in other equity in case of transaction with shareholders.

(ix) Property plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes inward freight, net of GST credit, taxes and expenses incidental to acquisition and installation, up to the point the asset is ready for its intended use.

On transition to Ind AS, the company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as at 1 April 2016 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment.



(x) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

On transition to Ind AS, the company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its intangible assets recognised as at 1 April 2016 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the intangible assets.

(xi) Depreciation/Amortisation

Depreciation/Amortisation on Property, plant and equipment/Intangible assets is provided to the extent of depreciable amount on written down value method over the useful lives of assets as determined by the management which is in line with the Part-C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 with residual value of 5%, except servers and network (part of Computers).

Servers and networks are depreciated over a period of five years, based on internal assessment and technical evaluation carried out by the management, and which represents the period over which they expect to use these assets.

Depreciation is calculated pro-rata from/to the date of addition/deletion.

(xii) Impairment of asset

Non-financial assets

The carrying amount of the non-financial assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal /external factors. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or a cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of the assets (or where applicable, that of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs) is estimated as the higher of its net selling price and its value in use. Impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

After impairment, depreciation / amortisation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

A previously recognised impairment loss is increased or reversed depending on changes in circumstances. However, the carrying value after reversal is not increased beyond the carrying value that would have prevailed by charging usual depreciation / amortisation if there were no impairment.

(xiii) Employee Benefits

All short term employee benefits are accounted on undiscounted basis during the accounting period based on services rendered by employees and recognised as expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company's liability towards gratuity, being defined benefit plan is provided based on the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, covering eligible employees. Liabilities with regard to the Gratuity Scheme are determined by the Company itself. Gratuity liability is not funded and the payments are made to the employees directly when they leave the organisation post completion of 5 years of work or at the time of retirement (with minimum 5 years of service), whichever is earlier.

Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or encashed within 12 months from the end of the year are treated as short term employee benefits.



(xiv) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are not discounted to their present value and are determined based on management estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current management estimates.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in respect of possible obligations that arise from past events, whose existence would be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements. However, it is disclosed only when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

(xv) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing net profit after tax (excluding other comprehensive income) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing net profit after tax (excluding other comprehensive income as adjusted for interest and other charges to expense or income) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share.



2 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Right of use assets - Server	Furniture and fittings	Computers	Total
Gross block				
Balance as at 31st March 2024	53,946.05	94.00	1,203.10	55,250.74
Additions/Adjustments				
Deletions/Adjustments				
Balance as at 31st March 2025	53,946.05	94.00	1,203.10	55,250.74
Additions/Adjustments				
Deletions/Adjustments				
Balance as at 31st March 2026	53,946.05	94.00	1,203.10	55,250.74
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance as at 31st March 2024	16,183.81	34.54	1,110.98	17,336.93
Depreciation charge	10,789.21	13.69	35.51	10,838.42
Disposal /Adjustments				
Balance as at 31st March 2025	26,973.02	48.23	1,146.50	28,175.34
Depreciation charge	10,789	10.54	19	10,818
Disposal /Adjustments				
Balance as at 31st March 2026	37,762	58.77	1,165	38,994
Net block				
Balance as at 31st March 2025	26,973.02	45.77	56.60	27,075.39
Balance as at 31st March 2026	16,183.81	35.23	38.04	16,257.08

3 Intangible assets

Particulars	License	Software	Total
Gross block			
Balance as at 31st March 2024	1,491.69	2,513.85	4,005.54
Additions/Adjustments		2,705.93	2,705.93
Deletions/Adjustments			
Balance as at 31st March 2025	1,491.69	5,219.77	6,711.47
Additions/Adjustments		1,095.85	1,095.85
Deletions/Adjustments			
Balance as at 31st March 2026	1,491.69	6,315.62	7,807.32
Accumulated Amortisation			
Balance as at 31st March 2024	856.79	1,352.07	2,208.86
Amortisation charge	497.23	1,061.02	1,558.25
Deletions/Adjustments			
Balance as at 31st March 2025	1,354.02	2,413.10	3,767.12
Amortisation charge	137.67	1,361.63	1,499.31
Deletions/Adjustments			
Balance as at 31st March 2026	1,491.69	3,774.73	5,266.42
Net block			
Balance as at 31st March 2025	137.67	2,806.68	2,944.35
Balance as at 31st March 2026	-	2,540.89	2,540.89



	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
4 Deferred tax assets (net)		
Deferred tax assets arising on account of :		
Depreciation and amortisation	188.83	197.51
Leasehold assets	879.40	1,005.77
Carry forward losses	413.62	413.63
Total deferred tax assets	1,481.85	1,616.91
Deferred tax assets (net)	1,481.85	1,616.91

5 Trade receivables

Unsecured, considered good	193,350.62	163,729.64
Receivables from related parties (Unsecured, considered good)	34,515.25	3,045.42
Less: Provision for doubtful debts	(508.05)	-
	227,357.82	166,775.07

Trade receivables Ageing Schedule#
As at 31 March 2026

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 Months	6 months - 1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR
Undisputed Trade receivables-considered good	219,471.15	7,824.91	569.81	-	-	227,865.87
Undisputed Trade receivables-which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivables-credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables-considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables-which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables-credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Loss Allowances	(508.05)	-	-	-	-	(508.05)
Total	218,963.10	7,824.91	569.81	-	-	227,357.82

Trade receivables Ageing Schedule#
As at 31 March 2025

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 Months	6 months - 1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR
Undisputed Trade receivables-considered good	165,764.92	792.88	217.27	-	-	166,775.07
Undisputed Trade receivables-which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivables-credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables-considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables-which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables-credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	165,764.92	792.88	217.27	-	-	166,775.07

6 Cash and bank balances

Cash and cash equivalents

Balances with banks:

- in current accounts	174,804.39	54,442.24
- in EEFC accounts	-	17,846.95

Deposit with Bank

-Deposits with initial maturity less than 3 months	513.50	-
	175,317.89	72,289.18

7 Other bank balances

Deposits with initial maturity more than 3 months but less than 12 months

	-	30,495.12
	-	30,495.12



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	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
8 Other current financial assets		
Accrued Interest	3.58	93.67
	3.58	93.67
9 Other current assets		
Advance paid to staff	-	5.00
Balances with government authorities	53,392.62	21,014.79
Prepaid expenses	3,922.06	1,416.59
Advance paid to vendor	2.07	-
	57,317	22,436

10 Equity share capital

Authorised capital

110,000 (31 March 2025: 110,000,) equity shares of Rs.10 each

1,100.00 1,100.00

Issued, subscribed and fully paid up

1,01,379 (31 March 2025: 101,379) equity shares of Rs.10 each

1,013.79 1,013.79

1,013.79 1,013.79

(a) Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Balance at the beginning of the period/ previous year	101,379	1,013.79	101,379	1,013.79
Add: share issued for merger during the period/ previous year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the period/ previous year	101,379	1,013.79	101,379	1,013.79

(b) Shareholders holding more than 5% of the shares

	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Number of shares	% of holding	Number of shares	% of holding
Route Mobile Ltd	101,377	99.98	101,377	99.98
Sandipkumar Gupta (Nominee of Route Mobile Limited)	1	0.01	1	0.01
Rajdipkumar Gupta (Nominee of Route Mobile Limited)	1	0.01	1	0.01
	101,379	100	101,379	100

(c) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 each. each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed if any by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts and the distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held in the Company.



11 Other equity

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss	44,489.98	53,320.63
ESOP o/s reserve	8,673.43	8,287.01
Capital Redemption Reserve	12,274.66	12,274.66
Total other equity	65,438.08	73,882.30
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss		
Balance at the beginning of the period/ previous year	53,320.63	41,549.61
Add: Profit for the period/previous year	(8,830.64)	11,771.02
Add: Other comprehensive income for the period/ previous year		
Balance at the end of the period/ previous year	44,489.98	53,320.63
ESOP o/s reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	8,287.01	7,084.53
Add: Additions during the year	386.42	1,202.48
Balance at the end of the year	8,673.43	8,287.01
Capital Redemption Reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	12,274.66	12,274.66
Add: Additions during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	12,274.66	12,274.66
Other equity	53,163.42	61,607.64
Nature and purpose of reserves		
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss		
Retained earnings pertain to the accumulated earnings /(losses) made by the company over the years.		

12 Non-current liabilities

Provisions for employee benefits

Gratuity

398.83	180.93
398.83	180.93

13 Trade payables

Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises*

Payable to related parties

Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises

348,638.37	177,193.81
31,884.56	25,487.01
380,522.93	202,680.83

* The Company has identified Micro and Small Enterprises on the basis of information available. Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as per the provisions of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act, 2006) are:



	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year	-	-
- Principal amount	-	-
- Interest thereon, included in finance cost	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year;	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act, 2006;	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure.	-	-

The information in the above mentioned table is compiled by the management on the basis of response received from vendors as to their classification as micro or small enterprise.

Ageing of Trade Payable :**As at 31 March 2026 :**

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	more than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	380,522.93	-	-	-	380,522.93
(iii) Disputed dues MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues others	-	-	-	-	-
	380,522.93	-	-	-	380,522.93

As at 31 March 2025 :

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	more than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	202,680.83	-	-	-	202,680.83
(iii) Disputed dues MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues others	-	-	-	-	-
	202,680.83	-	-	-	202,680.83

14 Other current financial liabilities

Other Payable	29.53	145.80
Salary Payable	598.93	1,377.68
	628.45	1,523.48

15 Other current liabilities

Statutory dues	12,312.10	8,813.67
Advance from customer	283.75	390.14
	12,595.86	9,203.81

16 Current tax liabilities (net)

Provision for tax	-	4,271.68
	-	4,271.68



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	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
17 Revenue from operations		
<u>Income from sale of services:</u>		
- Domestic	609,380.60	348,610.94
- International	177,000.35	89,422.68
Total revenue	786,380.95	438,033.62
18 Other income		
Interest income on:		
- Fixed deposits	1,182.79	1,529.94
- Income tax refund	143.98	217.43
Liabilities no longer payable written back	-	0.16
	1,326.76	1,747.53
19 Cost of services		
Purchases of messaging services		
Domestic	96,524.75	2,170.06
Import	616,512.03	366,828.57
	713,036.79	368,998.63
20 Employee benefit expenses		
Salaries, wages and bonus	9,723.28	8,956.43
Gratuity expense	217.90	180.93
Staff welfare	4.14	23.21
MLWF -employers contribution	1.65	1.65
ESOP Expenses	386.42	1,202.48
	10,333.39	10,364.70
21 Finance costs		
Interest on lease rentals	3,108.67	4,379.52
	3,108.67	4,379.52
22 Depreciation and amortisation expense		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	12,317.62	12,396.67
	12,317.62	12,396.67
23 Other expenses		
Repairs and maintenance - Others	3.52	22.09
Rent, rate and Taxes	6.50	22.79
Licence Fees	2,484.00	4,406.67
Server charges	1,620.36	2,350.32
Communication	2.99	23.38
Travelling and conveyance	38.66	152.77
Printing and stationery	2.38	19.09
Legal and Professional charges	1,173.57	940.53
Audit fees	75.00	75.00
Foreign exchange rate difference loss (Net)	35,850.85	7,997.35
Internet and website expenses	15,598.02	11,407.78
Bank charges	164.03	183.23
Provision for doubtful debt	508.05	-
Miscellaneous expenses	33.38	102.77
	57,561.30	27,703.75



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	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
24 Tax expenses		
Current tax expenses		
Current tax for the year	-	4,271.68
Tax adjustment in respect of earlier years	45.54	(17.81)
Total current tax expense	45.54	4,253.87
Deferred taxes		
Deferred tax expenses/(credit)	135.06	(87.01)
Net deferred tax expenses/(credit)	135.06	(87.01)
Total income tax expense	180.60	4,166.86



25 Fair value measurements

Financial instruments by category:

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
	Amortised cost	Amortised cost
<u>Financial Assets - Current</u>		
Trade receivables	227,357.82	166,775.07
Cash and cash equivalents	175,317.89	72,289.18
Other current financial assests	3.58	93.67
<u>Financial Liabilities - Current</u>		
Trade payables	380,522.93	202,680.83
Other current financial liabilities	628.45	1,523.48

I. Fair value hierarchy

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount 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.

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the group has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. For example, listed equity instruments that have quoted market price.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, traded bonds, over-the-counter derivatives) determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates; all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities, contingent consideration and indemnification asset included in level 3.

II. Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value Fair value hierarchy - recurring fair value measurement:

NIL

III. Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed

During the periods mentioned above, there have been no transfers amongst the levels of hierarchy.

The carrying amounts of non-current loans, non-current borrowings, trade receivables, cash and bank balances, current loans, trade payables, current borrowings and other current financial liabilities are considered to be approximately equal to the fair value.



26 Financial risk management

The company is exposed primarily to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, credit, liquidity which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instrument. The Company has a risk management policy which covers risk associated with the financial assets and liabilities. The risk management policy is approved by Board of Directors. The focus of the risk management committee is to assess the unpredictability of the financial environment and to mitigate potential adverse effect on the financial performance of the company.

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowing and trade payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loan, trade receivables, cash and bank balances that derive directly from its operations. The Company is exposed to credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks.

A Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from counterparty failure to repay or service debt according to the contractual terms and obligations. Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration of risks. Credit risk is controlled by analysing credit limits and credit worthiness of the customer on continuous basis to whom the credit has been granted after obtaining necessary approvals for credit. The financial instruments that are subject to concentration of credit risk principally consist of trade receivables, cash and bank balances.

To manage credit risk, the Company follows a policy of providing 30 days credit to the domestic customers. In case of foreign debtors, credit period upto 90 days to reputed customers. The credit limit policy is established considering the current economic trends of the industry in which the company is operating. However, the trade receivables are monitored on a periodic basis for assessing any significant risk of non-recoverability of dues and provision is created accordingly.

Bank balances are held with only high rated banks.

The table below provide details regarding past dues receivables as at each reporting date:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Less than 6 months	219,471.15	165,764.92
6 months -1 year	7,824.91	792.88
1-2 years	569.81	217.27
2-3 years		
More than 3 month		
Total	227,865.87	166,775.07

B Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to maintain optimum levels of liquidity and to ensure that funds are available for use as per requirement.

The liquidity risk principally arises from obligations on account of following financial liabilities viz. borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities.

The Company's corporate finance department is responsible for liquidity and funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

The Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments at each reporting date is as follows:

As at 31 March 2026

Particulars	Upto 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Beyond 3 years	Total
Financial Liabilities - Current				
Trade payables	380,522.93	-	-	380,522.93
Other current financial liabilities	628.45	-	-	628.45
Total	381,151.38	-	-	381,151.38

As at 31 March 2025

Particulars	Upto 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Beyond 3 years	Total
Financial Liabilities - Current				
Trade payables	202,680.83	-	-	202,680.83
Other current financial liabilities	1,523.48	-	-	1,523.48
Total	204,204.31	-	-	204,204.31



C Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: Foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk. The company's exposure to market risk is primarily on account of foreign currency exchange rate risk.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The risk primarily relates to fluctuations in trade payables and trade receivables denominated in USD, EUR and AED against the functional currency of the company.

In respect of the foreign currency transactions, the company does not hedge the exposures since the management believes that the same is insignificant in nature and also it will be offset to some extent by the corresponding receivables and payables.

Exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of reporting period are as under: (Amount in Rs.)

As at 31 March 2026

Particulars	USD	EUR	AED
Financial liabilities			
Payables	62,644.52	249,886.89	115.62
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (liabilities)	62,644.52	249,886.89	115.62
Financial assets			
Receivable	76,817.76	5,260.61	
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (assets)	76,817.76	5,260.61	-

As at 31 March 2025

Particulars	USD	EUR	AED
Financial liabilities			
Payables	6.28	192,492.12	209.369
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (liabilities)	6.28	192,492.12	209.369
Financial assets			
Receivable	22,531.72	1,672.47	-
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (assets)	22,531.72	1,672.47	-

Sensitivity to foreign currency risk

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity in USD, EUR and AED with all other variables held constant. The below impact on the Company's profit before tax is based on changes in the fair value of unhedged foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities at balance sheet date:

Currencies	31 March 2026		31 March 2025	
	Increase by 2%	Decrease by 2%	Increase by 2%	Decrease by 2%
USD	283.46	(283.46)	(450.51)	450.51
EUR	(4,892.53)	4,892.53	3,816.39	(3,816.39)
AED	(2.31)	2.31	4.19	(4.19)

Note: Negative sign indicate loss.



Send Clean Private Limited (Formerly known as Cellent Technologies (India) Pvt. Ltd.)

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(₹ in Thousand, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)

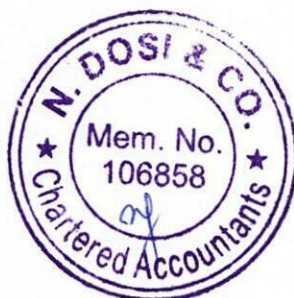
27 Capital Management

The Company's financial strategy aims to support its strategic priorities and provide adequate capital to its businesses for growth and creation of sustainable stakeholder value. The company funds its operation through internal accruals. The company aims at maintaining a strong capital base largely towards supporting the future growth of its business as a going concern.

The company consider the following component of its Balance sheet to be managed capital: Equity Share capital & Other Equity
Other equity as shown in the balance sheet includes Retained earnings.

The amounts managed as capital by the Company are summarised as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Equity Share Capital	1,013.79	1,013.79
Other Equity	65,438.08	73,882.30



Send Clean Private Limited (Formerly known as Cellent Technologies (India) Pvt. Ltd.)
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(₹ in Thousand, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)

28 Related party disclosures as required under Indian Accounting Standard 24, "Related party disclosures" are given below:

a) Names of related parties and description of relationship:

Description of relationship	Names of related parties
(i) Holding Company	Route Mobile Limited
(ii) Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Rajeshwar Singh Gill Suresh Jankar Tushar Agnihotri
(iii) Entities in which KMP/relatives of KMP can exercise significant influence	Route Mobile (UK) Limited Routesms Solutions FZE Route Mobile LLC Route Mobile Malta Ltd. Route Mobile INC. Masivian S.A.S. Routesms Solutions Nigeria Limited Send clean INC

b) Details of related party transactions for the year ended 31 March 2026

Particulars	Holding Company	Entities in which KMP/relatives of KMP exercise significant influence	Holding Company	Entities in which KMP/relatives of KMP exercise significant influence
	31 March 2026	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2025
Purchase of Short message services (SMS) and related service				
Route Mobile (UK) Limited		568,059.17		339,704.54
Routesms Solutions FZE		1,305.64		1,244.09
Route Mobile Limited	96,510.92		1,607.82	
Sale of Short message services (SMS) and related service				
Route Mobile Limited	16,852.88		12,481.62	
Route Mobile (UK) Limited		50,331.98		25,293.89
Route Mobile LLC		-		1,708.81
Route Mobile Malta Limited		-		113.74
Routesms Solutions FZE		61.44		668.66
Masivian S.A.S.		16,773.05		4,861.37
Routesms Solutions Nigeria Limited		-		145.97
Route Mobile INC.		1,281.36		-
Server Charges				
Route Mobile Limited	180.00		180.00	
Route Mobile (UK) Limited		180.32		-
Server usages shared charges				
Send Clean INC		-		703.44
Amount received by others on behalf				
Route Mobile Limited	23.60		493.40	

c) Balances with related parties as on date

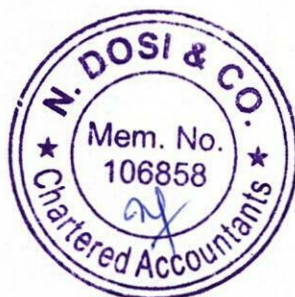
Particulars	Holding Company	Entities in which KMP/relatives of KMP exercise significant influence	Holding Company	Entities in which KMP/relatives of KMP exercise significant influence
	31 March 2026	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2025
Amount receivable				
Route Mobile (UK) Limited		5,086.65		1,523.72
Route Mobile Limited	20,315.37		1,268.41	-
Routesms Solutions Nigeria Limited		173.96		148.75
Masivian S.A.S.		8,939.27		104.54
Amount payable				
Routesms Solutions FZE		115.62		209.37
Route Mobile Limited	112,237.66	-	76.14	-
Send Clean INC		1,864.76		1,688.38
Route Mobile (UK) Limited		234,420.32		175,219.93



Send Clean Private Limited (Formerly known as Cellent Technologies (India) Pvt. Ltd.)
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(₹ in Thousand, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)

29 Analytical Ratio's

Particular's	Numerator	Denominator	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025	% Change	Reason for change in ratio more than 25%
<u>P&L Ratio :</u>						
1. Gross Profit Ratio	Gross Profit	Revenue	-0.011	0.036	4.31	
2. Net Profit Ratio	Profit after tax	Revenue	-1.12%	2.69%	3.39	
3. Earnings Per Share	Net Profit available for equity shareholders	Weighted average number of equity shares	-87.11	116.11	2.33	
<u>Balance Sheet Ratio's :</u>						
1. Current Ratio (In Time)	Current Assets	Current liabilities	1.1	1.3	-0.13	
2. Return on Equity Ratio	Profit after tax	Shareholder's Equity	-13%	16%	2.16	
3. Trade receivables to Turnover Ratio (No of Days)	Revenue	Average Trade receivable	91.47	120.61	-0.32	
4. Trade payables to Turnover (No of Days)	Purchases	Average Trade payable	149.27	156.92	-0.05	
5. Net capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue	Working capita	14.69	6.94	0.53	
6. Return on Capital Employed Ratio	Earnings before interest and tax	Capital Employed	-13.02%	21.28%	2.63	



Send Clean Private Limited (Formerly known as Cellent Technologies (India) Pvt. Ltd.)
Material accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2026
(₹ in Thousand, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)

30 Leases

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
The Balance sheet discloses the following amounts relating to leases:		
Right-of-use assets		
Servers	16,183.81	26,973.02
	16,183.81	26,973.02
Lease liabilities		
Current	12,723.35	11,291.33
Non-current	6,954.57	19,677.92
	19,677.92	30,969.25

Amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Depreciation charge on Right-of-use assets		
Servers	10,789.21	10,789.21
	10,789.21	10,789.21
Interest expense included in finance cost	3,108.67	4,379.52
Expense relating to short-term leases	-	-
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets that are not shown above as short-term leases	-	-
Expense relating to variable lease payments not included in lease liability	-	-
Total cash outflow for leases during current financial year (excluding short term leases)	14,400.00	14,400.00
Additions to the right of use assets during the current financial year	-	-

Notes:

1. There are no sale and leaseback transactions.
2. Payments associated with short-term leases of premises are recognised on straight line basis as an expense in profit or loss.
3. When measuring lease liabilities for leases that were classified as operating leases, the Group discounted lease payments using its incremental borrowing rate. The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied is 12.00% (Year ended 31 March 2022: Nil).



Send Clean Private Limited (Formerly known as Cellent Technologies (India) Pvt. Ltd.)
Material accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2026
(₹ in Thousand, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)

31 Earnings per share

The amount considered in ascertaining the Company's earnings per share constitutes the net profit after tax. The number of shares used in computing basic earnings per share is the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. The number of shares used in computing diluted earnings per share comprises the weighted average number of shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and also the weighted average number of shares which could have been issued on conversion of all dilutive potential shares.

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Net profit after tax attributable to equity shareholders (Rs.)	(8,830.64)	11,771.01
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year - Basic and diluted	101,379	101,379
Basic and diluted earnings per share (Rs.)	(87.11)	116.11
Nominal value per equity share (Rs.)	10	10

- 32 The company's management examines the group's performance and has identified only one segment of its business i.e. "sale of service - short messaging services"

The following geographic segments individually contribute 10 percent or more of the group revenue and segment assets:

Entity wide disclosures:

- (i) Net sales to external customers by geographic area by location of customers:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
India	609,380.60	348,610.94
United Arab Emirates	108,551.58	58,401.47
UK	50,331.98	25,231.46
Rest of the world	18,116.80	5,789.75
Total revenue	786,380.96	438,033.62

Note: Revenue of Rs.5,88,581.75 (31 March 2025: Rs.3,30,377.48 for external customer) are derived from one external customer during the period ended 31 March 2026.

- (ii) Non-current assets other than financial instruments, investments accounted for using the equity method, deferred tax assets by geographical area are within India.

33 Contingent Liabilities

* Employee Provident Fund- 31st March 2026 Rs.2,815.77 and 31st March 2025- Rs. Nil

* The order in question relates to a prior acquisition, the company is contesting its liability. An appeal against the said order was filed before the Appellate Tribunal at Mumbai on 26 February 2026

- 34 Pursuant to the notification issued by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, the Code on Wages, 2019, the Code on Social Security, 2020, the Industrial Relations Code 2020 and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 (collectively referred to as the "New Labour Codes") become effective from 21 November 2025. The Company has reassessed its employee benefit obligation in accordance with the revised definition of wages. The Company is in the process of evaluating the full impact of these new labour codes announced. The Company has estimated and accounted for incremental liability for employees, which is not material to the standalone financial results.

35 Other Statutory Information

- (i) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

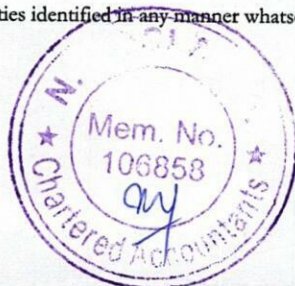
- (ii) The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.

- (iii) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period

- (iv) The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

- (v) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

- (va) 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



(vb) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

(vi) The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

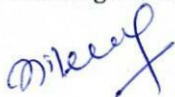
(vi a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(vi b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

36 Previous year figures have been regrouped and rearranged to make them comparable with the current year figures.

For N. DOSI & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg No : 0119288W



Nilesh Dosi
Proprietor
M.No : 106858
Place : Mumbai
Date : 02.05.2026

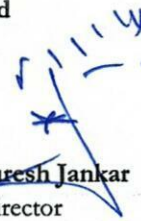
UDIN No : 26106858 HWLMFL7209



For and on behalf of the Board of Director of
Send Clean Private Limited



Rajeshwar Singh Gill
Director
(DIN No.10880837)



Suresh Jankar
Director
(DIN No. 05119687)

