J. C. BHALLA & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited

Report on the Standalone IND AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone IND AS financial statements of **Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited.** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement for Cash Flow and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended on that date, and a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone IND AS 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 Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India including, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, loss and total comprehensive loss and its cash flows and Statement of Changes in Equity for the year 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 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 together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 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 on the standalone Financial Statements.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of its report (herein after called as "Board Report") which comprises various information required under section 134(3) of the Companies Act 2013 but does not include the 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.

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In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Board Report and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement in this Board Report, 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 Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("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, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Standalone IND AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules issued thereunder. 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 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 financial statements, The Management and 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 Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone Financial Statement 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 financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Standalone Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Standalone 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 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.

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Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (the "Order, 2020") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure I, a statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, 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 the law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2024 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility, except that the audit trail feature of accounting software used by the company to maintain accounting records operate from July 2023 till end of the year.

   (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, and the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

   (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone IND AS financial statements comply with the accounting standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2014.

   (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

   (f) With respect to the adequate of the internal financial controls with reference to the standalone Financial Statement of the company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refers to our separate Report in "Annexure II". Our report express an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statement.

   (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, 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 that would impact its financial position in its financial statement.

      (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 Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

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

(b) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, 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.

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

v. The Company has not declared or paid dividend during the year. Therefore our reporting under rule 11(f) of Companies (Audit & Auditor) Rule 2014 is not applicable.

vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2024 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility, except that the audit trail feature of accounting software used by the company to maintain accounting records operate from July 2023 till end of the year. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable from April 1, 2023, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2024.

3. 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 year is in according with the provision of section 197 of the Act.

For J. C. Bhalla & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No: 001111N

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Date: 2024.04.25 21:31:37 +05'30'

J.C. BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

(Akhil Bhalla)
Partner
Membership No. 505002
UDIN: 24505002BKBXWC4285

Place : Noida
Dated: April 25, 2024

Annexure I to the Independent Auditor's Report referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on other Legal and Regulatory requirements" of our report of even date on the Standalone Financial Statements of Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited

(i) (a)(A) As per information and explanation provided to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE).

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

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has a regular program of physical verification of its PPE under which PPE are verified once in every three years, which in our opinion is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and nature of its PPE.

(c) As per information provided to us and to the best of our knowledge and belief, Company does not own any immovable property and hence the requirements of para 3 (i) (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipments or Intangible assets during the year ended 31 March, 2024.

(e) As per information provided to us and to the best of our knowledge and belief, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) As per information and explanation provided to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company is a service company and accordingly, it does not hold any physical inventories and hence the requirements of clause 3 (ii) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) As per information and explanation provided to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time during the year.

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Chartered Accountants

(iii) (a) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not provided any loans or advances in the nature of loans or guarantee, or provided security to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships, or any other parties during the year, and hence reporting under clause 3 (iii) (a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not provided loan or advances in nature of loans, made investments or provided any guarantee or given any security to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year and hence reporting under clause 3 (iii) (b) of the Order is not applicable.

(c) As per information and explanation provided to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not granted loans and advances in the nature of loans and hence the requirements of para 3 (iii) (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(d) As per information and explanation provided to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not granted loans and advances in the nature of loans and hence the requirements of para 3 (iii) (d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there were no loans granted by the Company which was fallen due during the year, that have been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to the same parties and hence the requirements of clause 3 (iii) (e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) As per information and explanation provided to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans and hence the requirements of para 3 (iii) (f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(iv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, investment, guarantees, and security under the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (iv) of the Order is not applicable.

(v) As per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of Section 73 to Section 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under during the year. Accordingly, clause (v) of paragraph 3 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

J.C. BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

(vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Hence, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

(vii) (a) According to the information provided and explanation given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including income tax. There are no outstanding statutory dues existing as on the last day of financial year which is outstanding for more than six months from the day these becomes payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, there are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, no unrecorded transactions have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company does not have any loans or borrowings from any financial institutions, banks, government, debenture holders or other lenders. Accordingly, clause 3 (ix) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not obtained any term loan during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (ix) (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company, no funds were raised on short-term basis by the company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (ix) (d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the Standalone Financial Statements of the company, we report that the Company has not taken any fund from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries as defined in the Act. Further, the Company does not hold any investment in any associate or joint venture (as defined in the Act) during the year ended 31 March, 2024.

(f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries as defined under the Companies Act, 2013. Further, the Company does not hold any investment in any associate or joint venture (as defined in the Act) during the year ended 31 March, 2024. Hence reporting under Clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given by the management, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loan during the year. Accordingly, clause (x) (a) of paragraph 3 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has utilized funds raised by way of private placement of compulsory convertible preference shares for the purposes for which they were raised during the year and has complied with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 Further, the company has not raised funds by way of issue of shares under Preferential allotment or issue of convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year.

(xi) (a) During the course of our examination of the books of accounts and records carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the company during the year.

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(xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause (xii) of paragraph 3 of the Companies (Auditors Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) The provisions of section 177 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of such transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination the records of the Company, the internal audit is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with any the directors or persons connected with him.

(xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, hence the provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clause 3 (xvi)(a) and clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) According to the information and explanations provided to us during the course of audit, the Group does not have any CICs.

(xvii) The company has incurred cash loss of Rs. 84,381 thousand and Rs. 31,019 thousand during the current and preceding financial year respectively.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the Standalone Financial Statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the

J.C. Bhalla & Co. Chartered Accountants

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) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company is not required to spend any amount on account of Corporate Social Responsibility. Accordingly, clause 3 (xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For J. C. Bhalla & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Regn. No. 001111N

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J.C. BHALLA & CO.
Chartered Accountants

(Akhil Bhalla)
Partner
Membership No. 505002
UDIN: 24505002BKBXWC4285

Place : Noida
Dated: April 25, 2024

Annexure II to the Independent Auditor's Report referred to in paragraph 3(g) under the heading "Report on other Legal and Regulatory requirements" of our report of even date on the Standalone Financial Statements of Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited.

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to the Standalone Financial Statements of **Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 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 Board of Directors is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control with reference to the Standalone Financial Statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") 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 Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to the Standalone Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to the Standalone Financial Statements, and both issued by ICAI. 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 with reference to the Standalone Financial Statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting with reference to the Standalone Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to the Standalone Financial Statements included obtaining an understanding of such 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 Standalone 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 systems over financial reporting with reference to the Standalone Financial Statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting with reference to the Standalone Financial Statements

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

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to the Standalone Financial Statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Standalone 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 (3) 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 Standalone Financial Statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting with reference to the Standalone Financial Statements

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

J.C. BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to the Standalone Financial Statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the internal control with reference to the Standalone Financial Statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For J. C. Bhalla & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Regn. No. 001111N

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J.C. BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

(Akhil Bhalla)
Partner
Membership No. 505002
UDIN: 24505002BKBXWC4285

Place : Noida
Dated: April 25, 2024

Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited (Formerly known as Finlite Technologies Private Limited)
CIN: U72900DL2015PTC408182
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2024
(All amounts are in thousands (₹) unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	4A	2,389	2,186
Intangible assets	4B	36	69
Investment in subsidiaries	5	17	71
Financial assets			
i. Other financial assets	6	-	30
Non Current tax assets (net)	9	1,089	201
Other non-current assets	10	65	7
Total non-current assets		**3,596**	**2,564**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
i. Investments	7	-	319,568
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	8	740	1,848
iii. Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	8	139,048	-
iv. Loans	6	104,535	-
v. Other financial assets	6	572	332
Other current assets	10	9,065	3,407
Total current assets		**253,960**	**325,155**
Total assets		**257,556**	**327,719**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	11	168	168
Other equity	12	231,100	319,823
Total equity		**231,268**	**319,991**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Contract Liabilities	14	6,583	1,196
Provisions	13	4,249	1,812
Total non-current liabilities		**10,832**	**3,008**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Trade payables			
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small		-	5
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	15	3,957	2,183
ii. Other financial liabilities	16	1,819	38
Contract Liabilities	14	8,252	1,648
Other liabilities	17	1,033	687
Provisions	13	395	159
Total current liabilities		**15,456**	**4,720**
Total liabilities		**26,288**	**7,728**
Total equity and liabilities		**257,556**	**327,719**
Summary of material accounting policies	**2**		

The accompanying notes from 1-37 are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For J. C. Bhalla & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN No. 001111N

Akhil Bhalla Digitally signed by Akhil Bhalla Date: 2024.04.25 21:16:18 +05'30'

Akhil Bhalla
(Partner)
Membership No. 505002

Place: Noida
Date: 25-Apr-2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited
(Formerly known as Finlite Technologies Private Limited)

RITESH P KOTHARI Digitally signed by RITESH P KOTHARI Date: 2024.04.25 19:21:18 +05'30'

Ritesh Praveenkumar Kothari
Managing Director
DIN: 06998225

Place: Noida
Date: 25-Apr-2024

PRATEEK CHANDRA Digitally signed by PRATEEK CHANDRA Date: 2024.04.25 19:18:03 +05'30'

Prateek Chandra
Director
DIN: 00356853

Place: Delhi
Date: 25-Apr-2024

Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited (Formerly known as Finlite Technologies Private Limited)
CIN: U72900DL2015PTC408182
Statement of Profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2024
(All amounts are in thousands (₹) unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Revenue from operations	18	4,472	1,771
Other income	19	20,751	15,938
Total income		**25,223**	**17,709**
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	20	57,273	32,414
Depreciation and amortisation expense	21	1,635	654
Other expenses	22	54,145	15,973
Total expenses		**113,053**	**49,041**
Loss before exceptional items and tax		**(87,830)**	**(31,332)**
Exceptional items			
Impairment of investment in subsidiaries		79	379
Loss before tax		**(87,909)**	**(31,711)**
Tax expense:	29		
- Current tax		-	-
- Deferred tax		-	235
Total tax expense		**-**	**235**
Net Loss for the year		**(87,909)**	**(31,946)**
Other comprehensive Profit/(Loss)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
a) Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	23	(814)	(188)
b) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit & loss		-	-
Other comprehensive Profit/(Loss) for the period, net of Tax		**(814)**	**(188)**
B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Total comprehensive Profit/(Loss) for the period		**(88,723)**	**(32,134)**
Earnings per equity share of ₹ 10 each			
Basic earnings per share (in rupees)	25	(8,790.90)	(3,194.60)
Diluted earnings per share (in rupees)	25	(8,790.90)	(3,194.60)
Summary of material accounting policies	**2**		

The accompanying notes from 1-37 are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For J. C. Bhalla & Co.
Chartered Accountants

FRN No. 001111N

Akhil Bhalla Digitally signed by Akhil Bhalla Date: 2024.04.25 21:16:55 +05'30'

Akhil Bhalla
(Partner)
Membership No. 505002

Place: Noida
Date: 25-Apr-2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited
(Formerly known as Finlite Technologies Private Limited)
CIN: U72900DL2015PTC408182

RITESH P KOTHARI Digitally signed by RITESH P KOTHARI Date: 2024.04.25 19:21:49 +05'30'

Ritesh Praveenkumar Kothari
Managing Director
DIN: 06998225

Place: Noida
Date: 25-Apr-2024

PRATEEK CHANDRA Digitally signed by PRATEEK CHANDRA Date: 2024.04.25 19:18:31 +05'30'

Prateek Chandra
Director
DIN: 00356853

Place: Delhi
Date: 25-Apr-2024

Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited (Formerly known as Finlite Technologies Private Limited)
CIN: U72900DL2015PTC408182
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2024
(All amounts are in thousands (₹) unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital

Equity shares of ₹ 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid up

Particulars	Amount
As at 1 April 2022	**100**
Changes in equity share capital during the period	-
As at 31 March 2023	100
As at 1 April 2023	**100**
Changes in equity share capital during the period	**-**
As at 31 March 2024	**100**

B. Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares (CCPS)

Particulars	Amount
As at 1 April 2022	**-**
Changes in equity share capital during the period	68
As at 31 March 2023	**68**
As at 1 April 2023	68
Changes in equity share capital during the period	**-**
As at 31 March 2024	**68**

C. Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus		Total other equity
	Securities Premium	Retained earnings	
Balance as at 1 April 2022	**-**	**2,020**	**2,020**
Compulsory convertible shares issued during the period	349,937	-	**349,937**
Loss for the period	-	(31,946)	**(31,946)**
Other comprehensive Loss for the period (OCI)	-	(188)	**(188)**
Total comprehensive Income/(Loss)	-	**(32,134)**	**(32,134)**
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**349,937**	**(30,114)**	**319,823**
Balance as at 1 April 2023	**349,937**	**(30,114)**	**319,823**
Loss for the period	**-**	(87,909)	**(87,909)**
Other comprehensive Loss for the period (OCI)	**-**	(814)	**(814)**
Total comprehensive Income/(Loss)	-	(88,723)	**(88,723)**
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**349,937**	**(118,837)**	**231,100**

The accompanying notes from 1-37 are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For J. C. Bhalla & Co.

Chartered Accountants

FRN No. 001111N

Akhil Bhalla
Digitally signed by Akhil Bhalla
Date: 2024.04.25 21:17:22 +05'30'

Akhil Bhalla

(Partner)

Membership No. 505002

Place: Noida
Date: 25-Apr-2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited
(Formerly known as Finlite Technologies Private Limited)
CIN: U72900DL2015PTC408182

RITESH P KOTHARI
Digitally signed by RITESH P KOTHARI
Date: 2024.04.25 19:22:15 +05'30'

Ritesh Praveenkumar Kothari

Managing Director

DIN: 06998225

Place: Noida
Date: 25-Apr-2024

PRATEEK CHANDRA
Digitally signed by PRATEEK CHANDRA
Date: 2024.04.25 19:18:51 +05'30'

Prateek Chandra

Director

DIN: 00356853

Place: Delhi
Date: 25-Apr-2024

Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited (Formerly known as Finlite Technologies Private Limited)
CIN: U72900DL2015PTC408182
Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2024
(All amounts are in thousands (₹) unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss before tax	(87,909)	(31,711)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	1,635	654
Provision for Impairment of Investment in Subsidiary	79	379
Net fair value losses/(gains) on investments	(9,865)	9,248
Interest income	(10,879)	(621)
Operating Loss before working capital changes	**(106,939)**	**(22,051)**
Net changes in:		
Inventories	-	56
Trade receivables	-	2,854
Loans	(510)	330
Other financial assets	(210)	(260)
Other assets	(5,716)	(2,314)
Trade payables	1,769	1,993
Other financial liabilities	1,781	(693)
Other liabilities	346	(653)
Provisions	1,859	924
Contract Liabilities	11,991	2,021
Cash generated from operations	**(95,629)**	**(17,793)**
Income tax paid (net of refunds)	(888)	-
Net cash generated/(used) in operating activities	**(96,517)**	**(17,793)**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(1,805)	(2,438)
Investment in bank deposits (having maturity of more than three months) (net)	(139,048)	-
Investment in intercorporate deposit	(99,552)	-
Purchase of Mutual Funds	-	(620,715)
Proceeds from sale of investments	329,433	291,999
Investment in Subsidiaries	(25)	(450)
Interest received	6,406	621
Net cash generated/(used) in investing activities	**95,409**	**(330,983)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares	-	350,006
Net cash generated from financing activities	**-**	**350,006**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1,108)	1,230
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year **(refer note 8)**	1,848	618
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 8)	**740**	**1,848**

The accompanying notes from 1-37 are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For J. C. Bhalla & Co.

Chartered Accountants

FRN No. 001111N

Akhil Bhalla
Digitally signed by Akhil Bhalla
Date: 2024.04.25 21:17:46 +05'30'

Akhil Bhalla

(Partner)

Membership No. 505002

Place: Noida
Date: 25-Apr-2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited
(Formerly known as Finlite Technologies Private Limited)
CIN: U72900DL2015PTC408182

RITESH P KOTHARI
Digitally signed by RITESH P KOTHARI
Date: 2024.04.25 19:22:38 +05'30'

Ritesh Praveenkumar Kothari

Managing Director

DIN: 06998225

Place: Noida
Date: 25-Apr-2024

PRATEEK CHANDRA
Digitally signed by PRATEEK CHANDRA
Date: 2024.04.25 19:19:09 +05'30'

Prateek Chandra

Director

DIN: 00356853

Place: Delhi
Date: 25-Apr-2024

1. Corporate Information

Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited (Fomerly known as Finlite Technologies Private Limited) ("the Company") is a private company domiciled in India and was incorporated on 28 January 2015 under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The Company provides subscription of license to use the software (subscription services). The registered office of the Company is located at Plot No.22, 11th floor, Tower 2, Assotech Business Cresterra, Sector 135, Noida, Uttar Pradesh- 201305.

These financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution passed by Board of Directors on 25 April 2024.

2. Material accounting policies

2.1 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act") (as amended from time to time).

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest INR thousand as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

2.2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis as explained in the accounting policies below, except for the following:

- certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value where the Ind AS requires a different accounting treatment (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments);
- net defined benefit (asset)/liability – Fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligations.

The preparation of these financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and judgements. It also requires the management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas where estimates are significant to the financial statements, or areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, are disclosed in Note 3.

2.1 Summary of material accounting policies

The accounting policies, as set out in the following paragraphs of this note, have been consistently applied, to all the period presented in these financial statements except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy.

a) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in balance sheet based on current/non-current classification. An asset is classified as current when it is:

(i) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
(ii) Held primarily for the purpose of trading
(iii) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
(iv) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

(i) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
(ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
(iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
(iv) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

b) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as separable embedded derivative financial liability component of optionally convertible cumulative redeemable preference shares (OCCRPS), investment in mutual funds at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

(i) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
(ii) 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 best economic 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, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety:

(i) Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
(ii) Level 2 — inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
(iii) Level 3 — Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability reflecting Company’s assumptions about pricing by market participants

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on fair value on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (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.

- Disclosures for significant estimates and assumptions (Note 3)

- Disclosures for valuation methods and quantitative disclosure of fair value measurement hierarchy (Note 26)

c) Revenue from contracts with customers and other income

Revenue from contracts with customers

The company is primarily engaged in providing accounting software services. . Revenue is measured at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those services and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

The disclosures of significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions relating to revenue from contracts with customers are provided in Note 3.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

<u>Rendering of services</u>

Revenue from accounting software services is recognised based on the output method i.e. pro-rata over the period of contract as and when the company satisfies performance obligations by transferring the promised services to its customers.

Contract balances

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised. The Company recognises contract liability for consideration received in respect of unsatisfied performance obligations and reports these amounts as deferred revenue and advances from customers in the balance sheet. The unaccrued amounts are not recognised as revenue till all related performance obligations are fulfilled. The Company generally receives transaction price in advance for contracts with customers that run up for more than one year. The transaction price received in advance does not have any significant financing component as the difference between the promised consideration and the cash selling price of the service arises for reasons other than the provision of finance.

Other Income

<u>Interest income</u>

For all financial assets measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating EIR, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

d) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing parts of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates then separately based on their specific useful lives.

The Company has adopted component accounting as required under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The Company identifies the components separately, if it has useful life different from the respective property, plant and equipment.

Based on the analysis, Company believes that it does not have any asset having useful life of its major components different from the property, plant and equipment, hence Company believes that there is no material impact on the financial statement of the Company due to component accounting.

Depreciation is calculated on a written down value basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives prescribed under Schedule II to Companies Act, 2013. The Company has used the following rates to provide depreciation on its Property, plant and equipment:

Asset	**Annual rates**
Computers	63.16%
Furniture and fittings	25.89%
Office equipment	45.07%
Vehicles	31.23%

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition 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 derecognised.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial period end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

e) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses (if any). Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Intangibles being Software's acquired by the Company are amortised on a written down value at 40% annually.

f) 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. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five periods. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth period. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent periods, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation surplus taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

g) Taxes

Current Income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

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

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable 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 except when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Goods and service tax (GST) paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST paid, except:

- When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included

The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

h) Provisions and contingent liabilities

<u>Provisions</u>

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. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a 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 discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

<u>Contingent liabilities</u>

A contingent liability is 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 recognised 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 recognised because it cannot be measured reliably.

i) Retirement and other employee benefits

Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented under current financial liabilities in the balance sheet.

Post-employment obligations

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

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan for its employees i.e. gratuity. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of 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 occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income

Other long-term employee benefit obligations

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next twelve months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the period-end. Actuarial gain/loss are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The Company presents the entire leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for twelve months after the reporting date.

j) Financial Instruments

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

Financial assets

<u>Initial recognition and measurement</u>

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

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 recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

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

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

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

Debt instruments at FVTOCI

A ‘debt instrument’ is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
b) The asset’s contractual cash flows represent SPPI

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

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as ‘accounting mismatch’). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

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

Derecognition

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

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

a. Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
b. Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 18

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

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

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the P&L. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

- Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables and lease receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.
- Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: ECL is presented as a provision in the balance sheet, i.e. as a liability.
- Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI: Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. Rather, ECL amount is presented as 'accumulated impairment amount' in the OCI.

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.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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

The Company's financial liabilities include, non-derivative financial liability and separable embedded derivative financial liability component of convertible preference shares (refer policy below), trade and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through Profit or Loss:

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

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ losses are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The company has designated convertible preference shares issued with share buyback obligation, to be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Loans and borrowings

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

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

Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid (combined) instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract – with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative. An embedded derivative causes some or all of the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract to be modified according to a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss.

If the hybrid contract contains a host that is a financial asset within the scope of Ind AS 109, the Company does not separate embedded derivatives. Rather, it applies the classification requirements contained in Ind AS 109 to the entire hybrid contract. Derivatives embedded in all other host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not held for trading or designated at fair value though profit or loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss, unless designated as effective hedging instruments.

<u>De-recognition</u>

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

Convertible preference shares

Convertible preference shares are separated into liability and equity components (if any) based on the terms of the contract.

On issuance of the convertible preference shares, the fair value of the liability component is determined using a market rate for an equivalent non-convertible instrument. This amount is classified as a financial liability measured at amortised cost (net of transaction costs) until it is extinguished on conversion or redemption.

The remainder of the proceeds is allocated to the conversion option that is recognised and included in equity since conversion option meets Ind AS 32 criteria for fixed to fixed classification. Transaction costs are deducted from equity, net of associated income tax. The carrying amount of the conversion option is not remeasured in subsequent periods.

In the absence of fixed to fixed relationship, the conversion option is also analysed for classification as embedded derivative financial liability component and is recognised at fair value at each balance sheet date if not closely related to the host financial liability instrument.

Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the convertible preference shares based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments are initially recognised.

k) Foreign currency transactions

The Company's financial statements are presented in INR which is also the Company's functional currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at its functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses an average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised 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 the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

l) 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 preference dividends and 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.

m) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent 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.

n) Share capital

Equity shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

o) Investment in subsidiaries

The Company records the investment in equity instruments of subsidiaries at cost less impairment loss, if any.

On disposal of investment in subsidiaries, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in the Statement of profit and loss.

p) Adoption of new accounting principles

Onerous contracts – cost of fulfilling a contract (amendment to Ind AS 37 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets)

The amendment clarified that the ‘costs of fulfilling a contract’ comprise both the incremental costs and allocation of other direct costs. The Company has adopted this amendment effective 1 April 2022 and the adoption did not have any material impact on its financial statements.

3. Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods. Therefore, actual results could differ from these estimates.

Estimates and assumptions

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 Period, 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 that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

a) Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefit)

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate; future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific countries. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note 23.

b) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model and Binomial Option Pricing model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See Note 26 for further disclosures.

c) Useful life of assets considered for depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment

The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed at each financial Period end.

d) Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. In assessing the probability the Company considers whether the entity has sufficient taxable temporary differences relating to the same taxation authority and the same taxable entity, which will result in taxable amounts against which the unused tax losses or unused tax credits can be utilised before they expire. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

The Company has recognised deferred tax assets on the deductible temporary differences since the management is of the view that it is probable the deferred tax assets will be recoverable using the estimated future taxable income based on the approved business plans and budgets.

e) Impairment of Non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm’s length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model or other fair value valuation models. In DCF model, the cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset’s performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

(All amounts are in thousands (₹) unless otherwise stated)

4A Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Office equipment	Computers	Vehicles	Furniture	Total Property, plant and equipment
Gross carrying amount					
As at 1 April 2022	**278**	**236**	**82**	**119**	**715**
Additions	77	2,282	-	-	**2,359**
As at 31 March 2023	**355**	**2,518**	**82**	**119**	**3,075**
Additions	46	1,758	-	-	**1,804**
As at 31 March 2024	**401**	**4,276**	**82**	**119**	**4,879**
Accumulated Depreciation					
As at 1 April 2022	**96**	**104**	**21**	**31**	**252**
Charge for the year	90	507	16	23	**636**
As at 31 March 2023	**186**	**611**	**37**	**54**	**888**
Charge for the year	65	1,512	10	15	**1,602**
As at 31 March 2024	**250**	**2,123**	**47**	**69**	**2,490**
Net carrying amount					
As at 31 March 2024	**151**	**2,154**	**35**	**50**	**2,389**
As at 31 March 2023	**169**	**1,907**	**45**	**65**	**2,186**
As at 1 April 2022	**182**	**133**	**61**	**88**	**464**

4B Intangible assets

Particulars	Softwares	Total Intangible assets
Gross Carrying Amount		
As at 1 April 2022	**50**	**50**
Additions	80	80
As at 31 March 2023	**130**	**130**
Additions	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	**130**	**130**
Accumulated Amortisation		
As at 1 April 2022	**43**	**43**
Charge for the year	18	18
As at 31 March 2023	**61**	**61**
Charge for the year	33	33
As at 31 March 2024	**94**	**94**
Net carrying amount		
As at 31 March 2024	**36**	**36**
As at 31 March 2023	**69**	**69**
As at 1 April 2022	**7**	**7**

(All amounts are in thousands (₹) unless otherwise stated)

5 Investment in subsidiaries

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Investment in Livekeeping Private Limited		
Opening Balance	71	-
Add: Investment during the period	25	450
Less: Provision for Dimunition of Investments	(79)	(379)
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments	**17**	**71**

6 Financial Assets

i. Loans (measured at amortised cost)

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Current		
Intercorporate deposits *		
PNB Housing Finance Ltd.	104,025	-
Loan to employees**	510	-
Total	**104,535**	**-**

* Represents inter corporate deposits placed with the financial institutions at fixed interest rate.
**Represent interest free loan to employee, which is recoverable within 12 monthly installments.

ii. Other financial assets (measured at amortised cost)

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Non-current (unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Security deposits	-	30
Total	**-**	**30**
Current (unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Security deposits	240	240
Recoverable from payment gateway	332	92
Total	**572**	**332**

7 Investments

	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	No. of Units	Amount	No. of Units	Amount
Current:				
Investments in mutual funds- quoted (measured at FVTPL)				
UTI Liquid Cash Plan - Growth	-	-	14,595	53,845
ABSL Overnight Direct Growth Fund	-	-	4	5
Aditya Birla Sun Life Corporate Bond Fund - Growth	-	-	532,335	50,894
ICICI Prudential Corporate Bond Fund - Growth	-	-	1,617,046	42,088
Kotak Corporate Bond Fund Direct Growth	-	-	15,512	50,820
Kotak Nifty SDL APR 2027 Index Fund	-	-	4,918,206	50,991
Aditya Birla SDL 2027 Index Fund	-	-	2,905,649	30,413
Axis Corporate Bond Fund	-	-	2,705,785	40,512
Total Current		**-**		**319,568**
Aggregate book value of quoted investments		**-**		**319,568**
Aggregate market value of quoted investments		**-**		**319,568**

(All amounts are in thousands (₹) unless otherwise stated)

8 Cash and cash equivalents

		As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
a.	**At amortised cost**		
	Balances with banks		
	- On current accounts	740	1,848
	Total cash and cash equivalents	**740**	**1,848**

Note:
Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of cash flow statement comprises cash and cash equivalents as shown above.

b.	**Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents**		
	Deposits with banks -		
	Remaining maturity less than 12 months	139,048	-
	Total	**139,048**	**-**

9 Income tax assets (net)

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Income tax assets (net of provisions)		
Non Current		
Tax assets (net of provision)	1,089	201
Total	**1,089**	**201**

10 Other assets

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Non-current (unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Prepaid expenses*	65	7
Total	65	7
Current (unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Advances recoverable	167	441
Balance with Government Authorities	8,004	2,218
Prepaid expenses*	894	748
Total	**9,065**	**3,407**

*Refer Note 32 for the balances pertaining to related parties

(All amounts are in thousands (₹) unless otherwise stated)

11 Share capital

	Number of shares	Amount
Authorised equity share capital (INR 10 per share)		
As at 1 April 2022	10,000	100
Changes during the year	2,900	29
As at 31 March 2023	**12,900**	**129**
As at 31 March 2024	**12,900**	**129**
Authorised cumulative convertible preference share capital (INR 10 per share)		
As at 1 April 2022	-	-
Changes during the year	6,843	68
As at 31 March 2023	6,843	**68**
As at 31 March 2024	**6,843**	**68**
Issued equity share capital (Subscribed and fully paid up) (INR 10 per share)		
As at 1 April 2022	10,000	100
As at 31 March 2023	10,000	100
As at 31 March 2024	**10,000**	100
Issued preference share capital (Subscribed and fully paid up) (INR 10 per share)		
As at 1 April 2022	-	-
Changes during the year	6,843	68
As at 31 March 2023	6,843	**68**
As at 31 March 2024	**6,843**	**68**

a.) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares:

1) The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of INR 10 per share. Each holder of equity is entitled to one vote per share.

2) In event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares would 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.

b.) Terms/ rights attached to cumulative convertible preference shares:

1) During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company issued 6,843 cumulative convertible preference shares, of INR 10 each fully paid-up. Cumulative convertible preference shares carry a preferential cumulative dividend of the higher of (i) 0.01% (zero point zero one per cent) per annum; OR (ii) pro rata dividend declared and paid on the Equity Shares on a Fully Diluted Basis.

2) Each holder of cumulative convertible preference shares are entitled to convert the cumulative convertible preference shares into ordinary shares at any time at the option of the holder of cumulative convertible preference shares or subject to the compliance of applicable laws each cumulative convertible preference shares automatically be converted into ordinary shares, upon earlier of (i) the day preceding the 20th anniversary from the date of issue of the cumulative convertible preference shares;or (ii) the day which is 7 (seven) Business Days prior to the filing of the draft red herring prospectus with the SEBI/ concerned authority in connection with any initial public offering conducted.

3) The assets available for distribution pursuant to a Liquidation Event or Deemed Liquidation shall be distributed in the manner provided in the Articles of Association of the company.

4) The cumulative convertible preference shares will be convertible into equity shares at a conversion ratio of 1:1 (the "Conversion Ratio") without being required to pay any amount for such conversion. In other words, one cumulative convertible preference shares shall convert to one Equity Share.

c.) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares in the Company

	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31st March 2023	
	Number of shares held	% holding in the shares	Number of shares held	% holding in the shares
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid				
Ritesh Praveen Kumar Kothari	5,000	50.00%	5,000	50.00%
Praveen Kumar Jasraj Kothari	2,853	28.53%	2,853	28.53%
IndiaMART InterMESH Limited	2,147	21.47%	2,147	21.47%

Details of shareholding of promoters

	As at 31 March 2024			As at 31 March 2023	
Promoters	Number	% holding	% Change during the year	Number	% holding
Mr. Ritesh Praveen Kumar Kothari	5000	50.00%	0%	5000	50.00%
Mr. Praveen Kumar Jasraj Kothari	2853	28.53%	0%	2853	28.53%

d.) Shares held by holding company

	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31st March 2023	
	Number of shares held	% holding in the shares	Number of shares held	% holding in the shares
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid	2,147	21.47%	2,147	21.47%

(All amounts are in thousands (₹) unless otherwise stated)

12 Other equity

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Securities Premium	349,937	349,937
Retained earnings	(118,837)	(30,114)
Total	**231,100**	**319,823**

Nature and purpose of reserves and surplus

a. Securities Premium: The Securities premium account is used to record the premium on issue of shares and is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

b. Retained Earnings: It represents the amount of accumulated earnings of the company and re- measurement gains/ losses on defined benefit plans.

13 Provisions

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Non-current		
Provision for employee benefits (Refer note 23)		
Provision for gratuity	3,731	1,634
Provision for compensated absences	518	178
Total	**4,249**	**1,812**
Current		
Provision for employee benefits (Refer note 23)		
Provision for gratuity	296	125
Provision for compensated absences	99	34
Total provisions	**395**	**159**

14 Contract Liabilities*

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Non-current		
Deferred Revenue**	6,583	1,196
	6,583	**1,196**
Current		
Deferred Revenue**	7,778	1,139
Advance From Partner	466	509
Advance From Customers	8	-
Total	**8,252**	**1,648**

*Contract liabilities include consideration received in advance to render accounting software services in future periods.
** Refer Note 32 for the balances pertaining to related parties.

15 Trade payables

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
At amortised cost		
Payable to micro, small and medium enterprises	-	5
Other trade payables		
-Outstanding dues to others	11	137
-Accrued Expenses*	3,946	2,046
Total	**3,957**	**2,188**

*represents provisions for expenses

Outstanding for following years from due date of payment / transaction	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at 31 March 2024						
(i) MSME* - undisputed	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others - undisputed	11	-	-	-	-	**11**
Accrued expenses	3,946	-	-	-	-	**3,946**
As at 31 March 2023						
(i) MSME* - undisputed	-	5	-	-	-	**5**
(ii) Others - undisputed	-	137	-	-	-	**137**
Accrued expenses	2,046	-	-	-	-	**2,046**

* MSME as per the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

16 Other financial liabilities

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Current		
Payable to employees	-	38
Others*	1,819	-
Total	**1,819**	**38**

*Refer Note 32 for the balances pertaining to related parties.

17 Other liabilities

Current	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Statutory dues		
-Tax deducted at source payable	890	516
-GST payable	12	97
-Others	131	74
Total	**1,033**	**687**

(All amounts are in thousands (₹) unless otherwise stated)

18 Revenue from operations

Set out below is the disaggregation of the company's revenue from contracts with the customers:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Sale of Services		
Income from Subscription Services	4,472	1,771
Total	**4,472**	**1,771**

No single customer represents 10% or more of the Company's total revenue for the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023.

Significant changes in the contract liability balances during the period are as follows:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Opening balance at the beginning of the period	2,844	823
Less: Revenue recognised from contract liability balance at the beginning of the period	(1,198)	(249)
Add: Amount received from customers during the period	16,463	3,792
Less: Revenue recognised from amount received during the period	(3,274)	(1,521)
Closing balance at the end of period	**14,835**	**2,844**

19 Other income

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Interest income on Financial Assets measured at amortised cost		
Interest from bank deposits	6,406	621
Interest on intercorporate deposits	4,473	-
Other Interest Income	7	56
Fair value gain on measurement and income from sale of financial assets		
- Fair Value Gain (net) on measurement, interest and income from sale of mutual funds	9,865	15,258
Other miscellaneous income	-	3
Total	**20,751**	**15,938**

20 Employee Benefit Expenses

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Salaries, allowance and bonus	50,801	31,104
Gratuity expenses (Refer note 23)	1,454	734
Leave Encashment expenses (Refer note 23)	424	191
Contribution to provident and other funds	706	368
Employee share based payment expense (Refer Note 24)	1,819	-
Staff welfare expenses	2,069	17
Total	**57,273**	**32,414**

21 Depreciation and amortisation expense

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 4)	1,602	636
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 4)	33	18
Total	**1,635**	**654**

22 Other expenses

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Power & Fuel	284	308
Rent	4,870	2,202
Internet and other online expenses	8,412	2,072
Customer Support Expenses	-	60
Repairs and maintenance	155	194
Insurance	775	101
Rates and taxes	29	278
Communication	178	8
Travelling and conveyance	785	153
Sales commission	-	9
Advertisement Expenses	358	38
Outsourced Support Cost	2,928	-
Outsourced Sales Cost	33,266	8,087
Legal and professional fees	1,460	1,491
Auditor's remuneration*	140	150
Foreign Exchange Gain/ Loss	-	4
Recruitment and training expenses	119	256
Miscellaneous expenses	386	562
Total	**54,145**	**15,973**

Payment to Auditors* (exclusive of GST)	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
As auditor:		
- Audit fee	140	150

(All amounts are in thousands (₹) unless otherwise stated)

23 Defined benefit plan and other long-term employee benefit plan

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed statutory defined period of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. This defined benefit plan exposes the Company to actuarial risks, such as longevity risk, interest rate risk and salary risk.

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the Company's obligation in respect of its gratuity plan and leave encashment is as follows:

Gratuity - defined benefit plan

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Present value of defined benefit obligation	4,233	1,759
Fair value of plan assets	(206)	-
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	**4,027**	**1,759**

Leave encashment - other long-term employee benefit plan

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Present value of other long-term empoyee benefit plan	617	212
	617	**212**

a) Reconciliation of the net defined benefit (asset)/liability and other long term employee benefit plan

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for the net defined benefit (asset)/liability and other long term employee benefit plan and its components.

Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligation for Gratuity and Leave encashment

	Gratuity	
	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,759	837
Current service cost	1,325	677
Interest cost	129	56
Actuarial (gains)/losses		
- changes in demographic assumptions	-	(105)
- changes in financial assumptions	52	(141)
- experience adjustments	762	433
Transfer In / (Out)	206	-
Balance at the end of the year	**4,233**	**1,759**

	Leave encashment	
	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	212	22
Benefits paid	(18)	(1)
Current service cost	380	309
Interest cost	16	1
Actuarial (gains)/losses		
- changes in demographic assumptions	-	(101)
- changes in financial assumptions	5	(18)
- experience adjustments	23	(1)
Balance at the end of the year	**617**	**212**

Movement in fair value of plan assets	Gratuity	
	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Opening fair value of plan assets	-	-
Interest income	-	-
Acturial gains/(losses)	-	-
Contributions from the employer	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Transfer In / (Out)	206	-
Closing fair value of plan assets	**206**	**-**

The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of the total plan assets are as follows:

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Funds managed by insurer	**100%**	**-**

The overall expected rate of return on assets is determined based on the market prices prevailing on that date, applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled.

(All amounts are in thousands (₹) unless otherwise stated)

23 Defined benefit plan and other long-term employee benefit plan- (Cont'd)

b) Expense recognised in profit or loss

	Gratuity	
	For the year ended 31 March 2024	**For the year ended 31 March 2023**
Current service cost	1,325	677
Net interest expense	129	56
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	**1,454**	**734**
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability		
Actuarial (gain)/loss on defined benefit obligation	814	188
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive loss	**814**	**188**

	Leave encashment	
	For the year ended 31 March 2024	**For the year ended 31 March 2023**
Current service cost	380	309
Net interest expense	16	1
Actuarial/(gain) loss on other long term employee benefit plan	28	(120)
Components of other long term employee benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	**424**	**191**

c) Actuarial assumptions

Principal actuarial assumptions as at reporting date (expressed as weighted averages):

	As at 31 March 2024	**As at 31 March 2023**
Discount rate	7.15%	7.30%
Attrition rate	15.00%	15.00%
Future salary growth	12.00%	12.00%
Mortality table	India Assured Life Mortality (2012-14)	India Assured Life Mortality (2012-14)

The Company regularly assesses these assumptions with the projected long-term plans and prevalent industry standards.

d) Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below:

Gratuity

As at 31 March 2024	**Increase**	**Decrease**
Impact of change in discount rate by 0.50%	(169)	181
Impact of change in salary by 0.50%	151	(147)

As at 31 March 2023	**Increase**	**Decrease**
Impact of change in discount rate by 0.50%	(72)	78
Impact of change in salary by 0.50%	70	(67)

Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

e) The table below summarises the maturity profile and duration of the gratuity liability:

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2024**	**As at 31 March 2023**
Within one year	296	125
Within one - three years	670	271
Within three - five years	699	289
Above five years	2,568	1,074
Total	**4,234**	**1,759**

(All amounts are in thousands (₹) unless otherwise stated)

24 Share based payment plans

Stock appreciation rights (SAR)

The Company's holding company has granted stock appreciation rights to employee of the Company. The Holding company's scheme details are as follows:

Number of units approved for employee of the Company	1,142
Method of Settlement	Equity
Vesting period (in months)	0 to 48 Months

The details of activity have been summarized below:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024		For the year ended 31 March 2023	
	Number of SAR units	Weighted Average Exercise Price (INR)	Number of SAR units	Weighted Average Exercise Price (INR)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Units with employees transferred during the year from holding company	1,142	10	-	-
Lapsed during the year	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	-	-	-
Expired during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	1,142	10	-	-
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

Scheme details are as follows:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Range of exercise prices (Rs)	10	-
Number of units outstanding	1,142	-
Weighted average remaining contractual life of units (in years)	2.2	-
Weighted average exercise price	10	-

SAR units granted

The key inputs used in the measurement of the grant date fair valuation of equity settled plans are given in the table below:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Range of share price (Rs.)	5224-6662	-
Exercise Price (Rs.)	10	-
Life of the options granted (Vesting and exercise year) in years	4	-

* The stock price as on the day prior to the grant date has been considered as the fair value.

Effect of the employee share-based payment plans on the statement of profit & loss:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Total Employee Compensation Cost pertaining to share-based payment plans	1,819	-

(All amounts are in thousands (₹) unless otherwise stated)

25 Earnings per share

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) for the period attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted EPS are calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) for the period attributable to the equity holders of the Company by weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the period plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Basic EPS		
Loss for the period attributable to owners of the Company [A]	(87,909)	(31,946)
Weighted average number of equity shares for the purposes of basic EPS	10,000	10,000
Basic earning per share (face value of ₹10 per share) [A/B]	(8,791)	(3,195)
Diluted EPS		
Loss for the period attributable to owners of the Company [A]	(87,909)	(31,946)
Weighted average number of equity shares for the purposes of basic EPS [B]	10,000	10,000
Potential equity shares in the form of convertible preference shares[C]	6,843	6,843
Total no. of shares outstanding (inluding dilution) D= [B+C]	16,843	16,843
Diluted earning per share (face value of ₹ 10 per share) [A/D] *	(8,791)	(3,195)

* The impact of potential equity shares on diluted earning per share is anti-dilutive, hence the potential shares are ignored in the calculation of diluted loss per share and the diluted loss per share is the same as basic loss per share.

(All amounts are in thousands (₹) unless otherwise stated)

26 Fair value measurements

a) Category wise details as to carrying value, fair value and the level of fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's financial instruments are as follows:

	Level	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Financial assets			
a) Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) (Refer note 2 below)			
Investments in mutual funds- quoted	Level 1	-	319,568
b) Measured at amortised cost (Refer note 1 below)			
Cash and cash equivalents		740	1,848
Deposits with Banks (other than corporate deposits)		139,048	-
Loans		104,535	-
Other financial assets		572	362
Total financial assets		**244,895**	**321,778**
Financial liabilities			
(a) Measured at Amortised cost			
Trade payables		3,957	2,188
Other financial liabilities		1,819	38
Total financial liabilities		**5,776**	**2,226**

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

1. The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, loans, other financial assets and trade payables measured at amortised cost approximate their fair value due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. These have been assessed basis counterparty credit risk.

2. Fair value of quoted mutual funds is based on quoted market prices at the reporting date. We do not expect material volatility in these financial assets.

27 Capital management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the returns to stakeholders through the optimisation of the borrowings and equity balance.
The capital structure of the Company consists of no borrowings and only equity of the Company.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company reviews the capital structure on a regular basis. As part of this review, the Company considers the cost of capital, risks associated with each class of capital requirements and maintenance of adequate liquidity.

28 Segment information

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Company has only one business segment which is accounting software services. Hence the Company falls within a single operating segment "Accounting software services".

(All amounts are in thousands (₹) unless otherwise stated)

29 Income tax

a) Income tax expense/(income) recognised in Statement of profit and loss

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Current tax expense		
Current tax for the year	-	-
	-	-
Deferred tax expense/(benefit)		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	235
	-	235
Total income tax expense	**-**	**235**

b) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income/(loss) (OCI)

Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year	-	-

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Net gain/(loss) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	-	-

c) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by statutory income tax rate

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Loss before tax	(87,909)	(31,711)
Accounting profit before income tax	**(87,909)**	**(31,711)**
Tax expense at the statutory income tax rate @25.17%	(22,127)	(7,982)
Adjustments in respect of unrecognised deferred tax assets of tax business loss	22,127	7,982
Tax expense at the effective income tax rate	**-**	**-**

d) Detail of deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset is recognised in the balance sheet:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses for which no deferred tax assets have been recognised are attributable to the following:		
- tax business losses	114,639	36,564
- unabsorbed depreciation	2,288	771
- other deductible temporary differences	4,644	1,971
	121,571	**39,306**

No deferred tax has been created on temporary differences and unused tax losses including unabsorbed depreciation due to lack of reasonable certainty of future taxable profits against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

(All amounts are in thousands (₹) unless otherwise stated)

30 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

The Company's Board oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The Board is assisted in its oversight role by internal audit. Internal audit undertakes regular reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the audit committee.

i) Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's Cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits and investments in mutual funds, bonds, exchange traded funds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds and units of investment trust.

The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposure.

Credit risk management considers available reasonable and supportive forward-looking information including indicators like external credit rating (as far as available), macro-economic information (such as regulatory changes, government directives, market interest rate).

Security deposits and Loans

The Company monitors the credit rating of the counterparties on regular basis. These instruments carry very minimal credit risk based on the financial position of parties and Company's historical experience of dealing with the parties.

ii) Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

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

Maturities of financial liabilities

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's undiscounted financial liabilities based on contractual payments:

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities

31 March 2024	Within 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years and thereafter	Total
Trade payables	3,957	-	3,957
Other financial liabilities	1,819	-	1,819
	5,776	-	**5,776**

31 March 2023	Within 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years and thereafter	Total
Trade payables	2,188	-	2,188
Other financial liabilities	38	-	38
	2,226	-	**2,226**

iii) 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: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include foreign currency receivables, deposits, investments in mutual funds, exchange traded funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment funds, units of investment trust and investment in other entities.

a) 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 company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency). The company's exposure to unhedged foreign currency risk as at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 is nil. Currency risks related to the principal amounts of the company's US dollar trade receivables.

b) Interest rate risk

Investment of short-term surplus funds of the Company in liquid schemes of mutual funds, bonds, debentures, units of alternative investment fund and investment trust provides high level of liquidity from a portfolio of money market securities and high quality debt and categorized as 'low risk' product from liquidity and interest rate risk perspectives.

Sensitivity

	Impact on profit before tax	
	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
+ 5% change in NAV of mutual funds	-	15,978.40
- 5% change in NAV of mutual funds	-	-15,978.40

(All amounts are in thousands (₹) unless otherwise stated)

31 Additional Regulatory Information

a) - Ratios

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Current year	Previous year	% Variance *
Current Ratio (in times)	Current Assets	Current liabilities	16.43	68.89	-76%
Return on Equity Ratio (in %)	Profit after tax, attributable to equity shareholders	Average Shareholder's Equity	-31.89%	-19.60%	63%
Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Other expenses	Average trade payable	17.62	45.46	-61%
Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Working capital (Current Assets-Current liabilities)	0.02	0.01	239%
Net profit ratio (in %)	Net profit after tax (Refer Note 1 below)	Revenue from operations	-19.66%	-18.04%	9%
Return on Capital employed (ROCE) (in %)	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital employed (Refer Note 2 below)	-0.38%	-0.10%	284%
Return on investment (ROI) (in %)	Income generated from invested funds (Refer Note 3 below)	Average invested funds in treasury investments (Refer Note 4 below)	7.26%	6.65%	9%

Notes

1) "Net Profit after tax" means reported amount of "Profit for the period" and it does not include items of other comprehensive income.
2) Capital Employed = Total shareholder's equity
3) Income generated from invested funds = FVTPL gain on mutual funds+ Interest income from Bank deposits + Interest income on inter corporate deposits
4) Average invested funds in treasury investments = Average of (Average quarterly opening treasury investments and quarterly closing treasury investments #)
Treasury Investments = Mutual funds+ Inter - corporate deposits + Bank deposits
5) Average is calculating based on simple average of opening and closing balances.

* Explanation where variance in ratio is +/- 25%

- **Current ratio**
  The fall in ratio primarily on account of decrease in the current assets. Further there has been an increase in the current contract liabilities and trade payables due to increased operations.
- **Return on equity ratio**
  Loss after tax increased due to increased expenses during the year leading to higher negative ratio.
- **Trade payable turnover ratio**
  The ratio decreased due to increase in trade payables in the current year
- **Net capital turnover ratio**
  On account of increase in the revenue for the year and decrease in the net working capital.
- **Return on Capital employed (ROCE)**
  Increase in loss after tax leading to higher negative ratio in the current year.

b) - Relationship with Struck off companies

The Company did not have any material transactions with companies struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of Companies Act, 1956 during the financial year.

(All amounts are in thousands (₹) unless otherwise stated)

32 Related party transactions

i) Names of related parties and related party relationship

a) Entity's holding Company (with effect from May 23, 2022)	Indiamart Intermesh Limited
b) Entity's subsidiary	Livekeeping Private Limited
c) Entity's fellow subsidiary*	Pay With Indiamart Private Limited

*The fellow subsidiaries with whom the company had transaction during the reporting period have been mentioned here.

d) Individuals owning directly or indirectly, an interest in the voting power of the Company that gives them Significant Influence over the Company and Key Management Personnel (KMP)

(i) Ritesh Praveenkumar Kothari	Managing Director
(ii) Prateek Chandra	Director
(iii) Manoj Bhargava	Director
(iv) Chanda Praveen Kothari	Relatives of KMP
(v) Madhuri Ritesh Kothari	Relatives of KMP

ii) Related Party Transactions

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with the related parties for the relevant financial period:

Particulars		**For the year ended 31 March 2024**	**For the year ended 31 March 2023**
Holding Company			
Rent		3,894	1,242
Advertisement and Marketing Expenses		190	121
Outsourced Support Cost		2,928	-
Payable towards share based incentive		1,819	-
Fellow subsidiary			
Pay with Indiamart pvt ltd.			
Service fees paid		**	-
Revenue from License subscription		3	3
Subsidiary Company			
Livekeeping Pvt Ltd.			
Loan provided		-	40
Proceeds from repayment of loan		-	220
Investment in Equity Shares		25	350
Key management personnel Compensation			
(i) Ritesh Praveenkumar Kothari			
-Salary Paid		10,000	8,333
Relatives of Key management personnel			
(i) Madhuri Ritesh Kothari			
-Office Rent Paid		488	400
(ii) Chanda Praveen Kothari			
-Office Rent Paid		488	400

iii) The following table discloses amounts due to or due from related parties at the relevant period end

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2024**	**As at 31 March 2023**
Indiamart Intermesh Limited		
Prepaid Advertisement and Marketing service	126	123
Payable towards share based incentive	1,819	-
Livekeeping Pvt Ltd.		
Investment in equity shares	96	71
Pay With Indiamart Private Limited		
Deferred revenue	2	2

** amount below rounding off norms adopted by the Company.

***Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties**

The transactions with related parties are entered on terms equivalent to those that prevailing arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the period-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

(All amounts are in thousands (₹) unless otherwise stated)

33 Contingent liabilities, capital and other commitments

As at 31 March 2024 and as at 31 March 2023, the Company has no contingent liability and Nil Capital and other commitments.

34 Figures for the previous periods have been regrouped/reclassified to conform to the classification of the current period.

35 Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under MSMED Act 2006:

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year		
- Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	-	5
- Interest due on above	-	-
	-	**5**
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 year of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006.	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
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 under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006	-	-

36 The **Code on Social Security 2020 (Code)**, which received the Presidential Assent on September 28, 2020, subsumes nine laws relating to social security, retirement and employee benefits, including the Employee Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The effective date of the Code is yet to be notified. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record related impact thereon.

37 Events after the reporting period

The Company has evaluated all the subsequent events through 25 April 2024 which is the date on which these financial statements were issued, and no events have occurred from the balance sheet date through that date.

For J. C. Bhalla & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN No. 001111N

Akhil Bhalla
Digitally signed by Akhil Bhalla
Date: 2024.04.25 21:18:16 +05'30'

Akhil Bhalla
(Partner)
Membership No. 505002

Place: Noida
Date: 25-Apr-2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Livekeeping Technologies Private Limited
(Formerly known as Finlite Technologies Private Limited)
CIN: U72900DL2015PTC408182

RITESH P KOTHARI
Digitally signed by RITESH P KOTHARI
Date: 2024.04.25 19:23:18 +05'30'

Ritesh Praveenkumar Kothari
Managing Director
DIN: 06998225

Place: Noida
Date: 25-Apr-2024

PRATEEK CHANDRA
Digitally signed by PRATEEK CHANDRA
Date: 2024.04.25 19:19:45 +05'30'

Prateek Chandra
Director
DIN: 00356853

Place: Delhi
Date: 25-Apr-2024