ATTUNE CONSULTING INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS UNDER IND AS

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

ATTUNE CONSULTING INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET
(₹ in thousands, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	3,338	5,951
Right-of-Use assets	5	-	6,112
Deferred tax assets (net)	16	4,339	39
Total non-current assets		**7,677**	**12,102**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	6	120,814	161,537
Unbilled receivables		1,734	-
Cash and cash equivalents	7	55,510	12,685
Other financial assets	8	5,666	5,319
Current tax assets (net)		-	6,593
Other current assets	10	27,211	15,693
Total current assets		**210,935**	**201,827**
TOTAL ASSETS		**218,612**	**213,929**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	11	200	200
Other equity		138,997	113,411
TOTAL EQUITY		**139,197**	**113,611**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Provisions	15	14,373	17,319
Total non-current liabilities		**14,373**	**17,319**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	9	-	7,877
Trade payables			
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	12	63	233
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	12	37,066	12,347
Other financial liabilities	13	11,872	56,026
Other current liabilities	14	7,285	4,780
Provisions	15	2,755	1,736
Current tax liabilities (net)	16	6,001	-
Total current liabilities		**65,042**	**82,999**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**79,415**	**100,318**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**218,612**	**213,929**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

for Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 008072S

Sd/-

Amit Ved
Partner
Membership No. 120600

Bengaluru
Jun 7, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-

Ashish Chawla
Director

Sd/-

Navin Gadia
Director

ATTUNE CONSULTING INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS
(₹ in thousands, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	17	360,333	322,084
Other income	18	-	7,312
Total Income		**360,333**	**329,396**
EXPENSES			
Employee benefits expense	19	239,391	233,847
Finance costs	20	1,398	1,615
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense		8,861	8,829
Sub-contracting and technical fees		69,288	34,355
Facility expenses		738	-
Travel		4,542	1,879
Communication		649	572
Legal and professional charges		4,800	7,361
Other expenses	21	6,462	7,513
Total expenses		**336,129**	**295,971**
Profit before tax		**24,204**	**33,425**
Tax expense			
Current tax	16	7,580	7,588
Deferred tax	16	(5,473)	6,967
Total tax expense		**2,107**	**14,555**
Profit for the year		**22,097**	**18,870**
Other comprehensive income (OCI)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans, net		4,662	(4,367)
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	16	(1,173)	1,099
Total other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year, net of taxes		**3,489**	**(3,268)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**25,586**	**15,602**
Earnings per equity share	22		
(Equity shares of par value ₹10 each)			
Basic		1,104.85	943.48
Diluted		1,104.85	943.48
Weighted average number of equity shares used in computing earnings per equity share			
Basic		20,000	20,000
Diluted		20,000	20,000

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

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Sd/-

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Director

Sd/-

Navin Gadia
Director

for Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 008072S

Sd/-

Amit Ved
Partner
Membership No. 120600

Bengaluru
Jun 7, 2024

ATTUNE CONSULTING INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(₹ in thousands, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares acquired on acquisition	20,000	200	20,000	200
Closing number of equity shares	**20,000**	**200**	**20,000**	**200**

B. OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	March 31, 2024			March 31, 2023		
	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive income	Total	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive income	Total
Opening balance	118,966	(5,555)	113,411	100,096	(2,287)	97,809
Profit for the year	22,097		22,097	18,870	-	18,870
Other comprehensive income for the year		3,489	3,489	-	(3,268)	(3,268)
Closing Balance	**141,063**	**(2,066)**	**138,997**	**118,966**	**(5,555)**	**113,411**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

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Ashish Chawla
Director

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Sd/-

Amit Ved
Partner
Membership No. 120600

Bengaluru
Jun 7, 2024

ATTUNE CONSULTING INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
(₹ in thousands, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2023**
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the year	22,097	18,870
Adjustments to reconcile profit for the year to net cash generated from operating activities		
Loss on Disposal of asset	-	1,602
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense	8,861	8,829
Income tax expense	2,107	13,456
Finance and other income, net of finance costs	1,398	(5,697)
Income tax refund claimed not received	-	1,768
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effects from acquisitions		
Trade receivables	40,723	(33,131)
Unbilled receivables	(1,734)	1,060
Other assets	(11,865)	(9,408)
Trade payables, other liabilities and provisions	(15,680)	20,431
Cash generated from operating activities before taxes	**45,907**	**17,780**
Income taxes (paid) / refund received, net	5,014	(10,428)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**50,921**	**7,352**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Payment for purchase of property, plant and equipment	(135)	(2,221)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(135)**	**(2,221)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of lease liabilities including interest	(7,902)	(7,553)
Interest (paid) / received	(59)	7,312
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities	**(7,961)**	**(241)**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents during the year	42,825	4,889
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	12,685	7,796
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Note 7)	**55,510**	**12,685**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/- Sd/-

Ashish Chawla
Director

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Firm's Registration No: 008072S

Sd/-

Amit Ved
Partner
Membership No. 120600

Bengaluru
Jun 7, 2024

ATTUNE CONSULTING INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024
(₹ in thousands, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

1. The Company overview

Attune Consulting India Private Limited ("the **Company**") ("**Attune**" or "**Company**" or "**we**" or "**our**" or "**us**") is an SAP solutions and services partner in India and Internationally. Service offerings include Enterprise Asset Management, Human Capital Management, SAP Retail solution suite and Geospatial.

Attune Consulting India Private Limited ("the Company") was incorporated on 8th June 2004 as a private limited company in Bengaluru, Karnataka. On 20th May 2022, Wipro, a global management and technology consultancy providing digital, consulting and technology services to financial institutions in the Americas, Europe and Asia Pacific acquired the Company and became its holding company. The address of its registered office is Attune Consulting India Pvt Ltd., No 21, 2nd Floor, A-Block, Sree Rama Deevena, Ulsoor Rd, Sivanchetti Gardens, Bengaluru, Karnataka 560042.

The Company's Board of Directors authorized these financial statements for issue on Jun 7, 2024.

2. Basis of preparation of financial statements

(i) Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Indian Accounting Standards ("**Ind AS**"), the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the **Companies Act**. The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and amendments issued thereafter.

These financial statements correspond to the classification provisions contained in Ind AS 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements". For clarity, various items are aggregated in the statement of profit and loss and balance sheet. These items are disaggregated separately in the notes to the financial statements, where applicable. The accounting policies have been consistently applied to all periods presented in these financial statements, except for the adoption of new accounting standards, amendments, and interpretations effective from April 1, 2023.

All amounts included in these financial statements are reported in thousands of Indian rupees (₹ in thousands) except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated. Due to rounding off, the numbers presented throughout the document may not add up precisely to the totals and percentages may not precisely reflect the absolute figures. Previous year figures have been regrouped/rearranged, wherever necessary.

The Standalone financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS"), the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Companies Act"), as applicable. The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

The financial statements correspond to the classification provisions contained in Ind AS 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements". For clarity, various items are aggregated in the statement of profit and loss and balance sheet. These items are disaggregated separately in the notes to the financial statements, where applicable.

(ii) Consolidation

These financial statements represent the separate financial statements of the Company. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) through its circular dated 27 July 2016 has exempted a company from preparing and filing of consolidated financial statements if its ultimate or intermediate holding company is filing consolidated financial statements. Further Sub - Para (iv) to Para 4 of Ind AS 110 - Consolidated Financial Statements exempts a company from consolidation if its ultimate parent produces Ind AS complied consolidated financial statement, which are available for public use. In view of above exemptions, the Company is not required to file the consolidated financial statements. The Company has complied with Ind AS 27: Separate financial statements whereby investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are to be valued either

- at cost; or
- in accordance with Ind AS 109.

The Company has elected to measure its investment in subsidiaries and associates at cost determined in accordance with Ind AS 27 at original cost of investment in subsidiaries and associates.

(iii) Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention and on an accrual basis, except for the following material items which have been measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind AS:

a) Derivative financial instruments;
b) Financial instruments classified as fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss; and
c) The defined benefit asset/(liability) is recognised as the present value of defined benefit obligation less fair value of plan assets.

(iv) Use of estimates and judgment

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are included in the following notes:

a) **Revenue recognition:** The Company uses the percentage of completion method using the input (cost expended) method to measure progress towards completion in respect of fixed price contracts. Percentage of completion method accounting relies on estimates of total expected contract revenue and costs. This method is followed when reasonably dependable estimates of the revenues and costs applicable to various elements of the contract can be made. Key factors that are reviewed in estimating the future costs to complete include estimates of future labor costs and productivity efficiencies. Because the financial reporting of these contracts depends on estimates that are assessed continually during the term of these contracts, recognised revenue and profit are subject to revisions as the contract progresses to completion. When estimates indicate that a loss will be incurred, the loss is provided for in the period in which the loss becomes probable. Volume discounts are recorded as a reduction of revenue. When the amount of discount varies with the levels of revenue, volume discount is recorded based on estimate of future revenue from the customer. Revenue is recognized on net basis in scenario where the company is not the primary obligor.

b) **Income taxes:** The major tax jurisdictions for the Company is in India. Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes including judgment on whether tax positions are probable of being sustained in tax assessments. A tax assessment can involve complex issues, which can only be resolved over extended time periods.

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

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

e) **Useful lives of property, plant and equipment:** The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives of the assets. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived based on an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology. The estimated useful life is reviewed at least annually.

3. Significant accounting policies

(i) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian rupees, which is the functional currency of the Company.

(ii) Foreign currency transactions and translation

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from translation at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of profit and loss and reported within foreign exchange gains/(losses), net, within results of operating activities. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction.

(iii) Financial instruments

a) Non-derivative financial instruments:

Non derivative financial instruments consist of:

- financial assets, which include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, unbilled revenues, finance lease receivables, employee and other advances, investments in equity and debt securities and eligible current and non-current assets; Financial assets are derecognised when substantial risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset have been transferred. In cases where substantial risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets are neither transferred nor retained, financial assets are derecognised only when the Company has not retained control over the financial asset.
- financial liabilities, which include long and short-term loans and borrowings, bank overdrafts, trade payables, eligible current and non-current liabilities.
- Non- derivative financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value.

Subsequent to initial recognition, non-derivative financial instruments are measured as described below:

A. Cash and cash equivalents

The Company's cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and in banks and demand deposits with banks, which can be withdrawn at any time, without prior notice or penalty on the principal.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, in banks and demand deposits with banks, net of outstanding bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and are considered part of the Company's cash management system. In the balance sheet, bank overdrafts are presented under borrowings within current liabilities.

B. Other financial assets:

Other financial assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are presented as current assets, except for those maturing later than 12 months after the reporting date which are presented as non-current assets. These are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. These comprise trade receivables, unbilled revenues, cash and cash equivalents and other assets.

C. Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially recognised at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. For these financial instruments, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short-term maturity of these instruments.

(iv) Equity

a) **Share capital**
The authorized share capital of the Company as at March 31, 2024 is ₹ 2,00,000 divided into 20,000 equity shares of ₹10 each.

Every holder of the equity shares, as reflected in the records of the Company as of the date of the shareholder meeting shall have one vote in respect of each share held for all matters submitted to vote in the shareholder meeting.

b) **Retained earnings**
Retained earnings comprises of the Company's undistributed earnings after taxes.

c) **Other reserves**
Changes in the fair value of financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, other than impairment loss, and actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plans is recognized in other comprehensive income (net of taxes), and presented within equity in other reserves.

(v) Property, plant and equipment

a) **Recognition and measurement**
Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditures directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the construction of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost.

b) **Depreciation**

The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over the estimated useful life on a straight-line basis from the date the assets are available for use. Assets acquired under finance lease and leasehold improvements are amortised over the shorter of estimated useful life of the asset or the related lease term. Term licenses are amortised over their respective contract term. Freehold land is not depreciated. The estimated useful life of assets are reviewed and where appropriate are adjusted, annually. The estimated useful lives of assets are as follows:

Category	Useful life
Buildings	Useful life or lease term whichever is lower
Computer equipment and software	2 to 7 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	3 to 10 years
Vehicles	5 years

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The cost of property, plant and equipment not available for use before such date are disclosed under capital work- in-progress.

(vi) Leases

The Company as a lessee:

The Company enters into an arrangement for lease of land, buildings, plant and equipment including computer equipment and vehicles. Such arrangements are generally for a fixed period but may have extension or termination options. The Company assesses whether the contract is, or contains a lease, at its inception. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to:

a. control use of an identified asset,
b. obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the identified asset, and
c. direct the use of the identified asset

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of lease, together with periods covered by an option to extend the lease, where the company is reasonably certain to exercise that option.

The Company at the commencement of the lease contract recognises a Right-of-Use (RoU) asset at cost and corresponding lease liability, except for leases with term of less than twelve months (short term) leases and low-value assets. For these short term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The cost of the right-of-use asset comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the inception date of the lease, plus any initial direct costs, less any lease incentives received. Subsequently, the right-of-use assets are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment.

The Company applies Ind AS 36 to determine whether an RoU asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the impairment of non-financial assets below.

For lease liabilities at the commencement of the lease, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate is readily determined, if that rate is not readily determined, the lease payments are discounted using the incremental borrowing rate that the Company would have to pay to borrow funds, including the consideration of factors such as the nature of the asset and location, collateral, market terms and conditions, as applicable in a similar economic environment.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made.

The Company recognizes the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognizes any remaining amount of the re-measurement in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Lease payments are classified as Cash used in financing activities in the statement of cash flows.

a) Arrangements where the Company is the lessor

In certain arrangements, the Company recognises revenue from the sale of products given under finance leases. The Company records gross finance receivables, unearned income and the estimated residual value of the leased equipment on consummation of such leases. Unearned income represents the excess of the gross finance lease receivable plus the estimated residual value over the sales price of the equipment. The Company recognises unearned income as finance income over the lease term using the effective interest method.

(vii) Impairment

A) Financial assets

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The company recognises lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and/or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

B) Non - financial assets

The Company assesses long-lived assets such as property, plant and equipment and acquired intangible assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset or group of assets may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or group of assets. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is the higher of its fair value less cost of disposal (FVLCD) and its value-in-use (VIU). The VIU of long-lived assets is calculated using projected future cash flows. FVLCD of a cash generating unit is computed using turnover and earnings multiples. If the recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. If at the reporting date, there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the impairment losses previously recognised are reversed such that the asset is recognised at its recoverable amount but not exceeding written down value which would have been reported if the impairment losses had not been recognised initially.

(viii) Employee benefits

a) Provident fund

Employees receive benefits from a provident fund, which is a defined contribution plan. The employer and employees each make periodic contributions to the plan. The contribution is made to the government administered pension fund.

b) Gratuity

In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, applicable for Indian companies, the Company provides for a lump sum payment to eligible employees, at retirement or termination of employment based on the last drawn salary and years of employment with the Company.

The Company's obligations in respect of the above plans, which are defined benefit plans, are provided for based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method.

c) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are expensed when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits.

d) Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are recorded as expense as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(ix) Provisions

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 economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset, if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognised when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the future obligations under the contract. Provisions for onerous contracts are measured at the present value of lower of the expected net cost of fulfilling the contract and the expected cost of terminating the contract.

(x) Revenue

The Company derives revenue primarily from Enterprise Asset Management, Human Capital Management, SAP retail solution suite and Geospatial.

Services :

The Company derives revenue primarily from business process outsourcing, technology development services, human resource outsourcing services. The Company recognises revenue when the significant terms of the arrangement are enforceable, services have been delivered and the collectability is reasonably assured.

Revenue is determined on the basis of an agreed mark-up on the costs incurred, in accordance with the arrangements entered into with the parent company/its affiliates and recognised on monthly basis.

'Unbilled revenues' represent cost and earnings in excess of billings as at the end of the reporting period. 'Unearned revenues' represent billing in excess of revenue recognised. Advance payments received from customers for which no services have been rendered are presented as 'Advance from customers'.

(xi) Finance cost

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

(xii) Other income

Other income comprises interest income on deposits, dividend income and gains / (losses), net, on disposal of investments. Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

(xiii) Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent it relates to a business combination, or items directly recognised in equity or in other comprehensive income.

a) Current income tax

Current income tax for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on the taxable income for the period. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the current tax amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date and applicable for the period. The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and liability simultaneously.

b) Deferred income tax

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

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent 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.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except in respect of taxable temporary differences that is expected to reverse within the tax holiday period, taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and foreign branches where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred income 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 income tax asset to be utilised.

Deferred income 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.

The Company offsets deferred income tax assets and liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities, and they relate to taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity, or on different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

(xiv) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period adjusted for treasury shares held. Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted-average number of equity and dilutive equivalent shares outstanding during the period, using the treasury stock method for options and warrants, except where the results would be anti-dilutive.

(xv) Cash flow statement

Cash flow are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

New amendments adopted by the Company effective from April 1, 2023

Amendments to Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes

On March 31, 2023, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 effective from April 1, 2023. The amendments to Ind AS 12 clarify how companies account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. In specified circumstances, companies are exempt from recognising deferred tax when they recognise assets or liabilities for the first time. The amendments clarify that this exemption does not apply to transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations and companies are required to recognise deferred tax on such transactions. The adoption of these amendments to Ind AS 12 did not have any material impact on the interim condensed standalone financial statements.

New Accounting standards, amendments and interpretations not yet adopted by the Company:

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

4. Property, plant and equipment

	Computers	Furniture and fixtures	Software	Total
Gross carrying value:				
As at April 1, 2022	16,655	1,291	8,486	**26,432**
Additions	2,221	-	-	**2,221**
Disposals	(182)	(143)	(2,693)	**(3,018)**
As at March 31, 2023	**18,694**	**1,148**	**5,793**	**25,635**
Accumulated depreciation/ impairment:				
As at April 1, 2022	10,509	949	7,103	**18,561**
Depreciation and impairment	2,459	80	-	**2,539**
Disposals	(97)	(9)	(1,310)	**(1,416)**
As at March 31, 2023	**12,871**	**1,020**	**5,793**	**19,684**
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2023	**5,823**	**128**	**-**	**5,951**
Gross carrying value:				
As at April 1, 2023	18,694	1,148	5,793	**25,635**
Additions	134			**134**
Disposals				**-**
As at March 31, 2024	**18,828**	**1,148**	**5,793**	**25,769**
Accumulated depreciation/ impairment:				
As at April 1, 2023	12,871	1,020	5,793	**19,684**
Depreciation and impairment	2,706	66	-	**2,772**
Disposals	(25)			**(25)**
As at March 31, 2024	**15,552**	**1,086**	**5,793**	**22,431**
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2024	**3,276**	**62**	**-**	**3,338**

5. Right of Use assets

	Buildings	Total
Gross carrying value:		
As at April 1, 2022	**19,070**	**19,070**
Additions	-	-
Disposals	(379)	**(379)**
As at March 31, 2023	**18,691**	**18,691**
Accumulated depreciation:		
As at April 1, 2022	**6,289**	**6,289**
Depreciation	6,290	6,290
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**12,579**	**12,579**
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2023	**6,112**	**6,112**
Gross carrying value:		
As at April 1, 2023	**18,691**	**18,691**
Additions	-	-
Disposals		-
As at March 31, 2024	**18,691**	**18,691**
Accumulated depreciation:		
As at April 1, 2023	**12,579**	**12,579**
Depreciation	6,112	6,112
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**18,691**	**18,691**
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**

6. Trade Receivables

	As at	
	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2023**
Unsecured		
Considered good	-	-
Related parties (Refer to note 23)	120,814	161,537
Credit impaired	-	-
	120,814	**161,537**
Less: allowance for credit impaired	-	-
	120,814	**161,537**

The following table represent ageing of Trade receivables as on March 31, 2024:

Particulars	**Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment**						
	Not Due	**Less than 6 months**	**6 months - 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Unsecured - Non-current							
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	67,189	53,625	-	-	-	-	120,814
	67,189	**53,625**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**120,814**
Gross Trade receivables							**120,814**
Less: Allowance for lifetime expected credit loss							-
Net Trade receivables							**120,814**

The following table represent ageing of Trade receivables as on March 31, 2023:

Particulars	**Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment**						
	Not Due	**Less than 6 months**	**6 months - 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Unsecured - Current							
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	161,537	-	-	-	-	161,537
Gross Trade receivables							**161,537**
Less: Allowance for lifetime expected credit loss							-
Net Trade receivables							**161,537**

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	As at	
	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2023**
Balances with banks		
Current accounts	55,510	12,685
Total	**55,510**	**12,685**

8. Other financial assets

	As at	
	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2023**
Current		
Security Deposits	5,666	5,319
	5,666	**5,319**
Total	**5,666**	**5,319**

9. Lease liabilities

	As at	
	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2023**
Current		
Lease liabilities	-	7,877
	-	**7,877**
Total	**-**	**7,877**

i. Amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss:

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2023**
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	6,112	6,290
Interest on lease liabilities	24	807
Expense relating to short-term leases and low-value assets	738	-
Total recognised in the income statement	**6,874**	**7,097**

ii. Details of undiscounted contractual payments under non-cancellable leases are given below:

Particulars	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**
Not later than 1 year	-	8,123
Later than 1 year and not later than 2 years	-	-
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	-
	-	**8,123**

Cash and non-cash changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:

			Non-Cash Changes		
	April 1, 2023	**Cash flow**	**Additions to lease liabilities**	**Foreign exchange movements**	**March 31, 2024**
Lease Liabilities	7,877	(7,877)	-	-	-
Total	**7,877**	**(7,877)**	**-**	**-**	**-**

			Non-Cash Changes		
	April 1, 2022	**Cash flow**	**Additions to lease liabilities**	**Foreign exchange movements**	**March 31, 2023**
Lease Liabilities	13,814	(5,937)	-	-	7,877
Total	**13,814**	**(5,937)**	**-**	**-**	**7,877**

10. Other assets

	As at	
	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2023**
Current		
Prepaid expenses	1,618	3,159
Balance with GST and other authorities	25,593	12,534
	27,211	**15,693**
Total	**27,211**	**15,693**

11. Equity share capital

	As at	
	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2023**
Authorised capital		
50000 (March 31, 2023: 50000) equity shares [Par value of 10 per share]	500	500
	500	**500**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up capital		
20000 (March 31, 2023: 20000) equity shares of 10 each	200	200
Total	**200**	**200**

i. Reconciliation of number of shares

	March 31, 2024		**March 31, 2023**	
	No. of Shares	**Amount**	**No. of Shares**	**Amount**
Opening number of equity shares	20,000	200	20,000	200
Changes during the year	-	-	-	-
Closing number of equity shares outstanding	**20,000**	**200**	**20,000**	**200**

ii. Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs.10 per share. The Company is a limited liability company with a single member Wipro Ltd. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual general Meeting, except in case of interim dividend.

In the event of liquidation of the company, the sole member will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company after satisfaction of all liabilities, if any.

iii. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% of the total equity shares of the Company

Name of the Shareholder	**March 31, 2024**		**March 31, 2023**	
	No. of Shares	**% held**	**No. of Shares**	**% held**
Wipro Limited	20,000	100%	20,000	100%

12. Trade Payables*

	As at	
	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2023**
Unsecured		
Trade payable due to other than related parties	32,250	7,203
Related parties (Refer to note 23)	4,879	5,377
Total	**37,129**	**12,580**

The following table represent ageing of Trade payables as on March 31, 2024:

Particulars	**Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment**						
	Unbilled	**Not Due**	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Current							
Trade payables - MSME	63		-	-	-	-	63
Trade payables - Others	16,684	18,573	1,809				37,066
Total	**16,747**	**18,573**	**1,809**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**37,129**

The following table represent ageing of Trade payables as on March 31, 2023:

Particulars	**Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment**						
	Unbilled	**Not Due**	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Current							
Trade payables - MSME	99		134	-	-	-	233
Trade payables - Others	4,655	305	7,387				12,347
Total	**4,754**	**305**	**7,521**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**12,580**

*The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.

13. Other financial liabilities

	As at	
	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2023**
Current		
Salary Payable	-	2,967
Bonus Payable	11,872	53,059
	11,872	**56,026**
Total	**11,872**	**56,026**

14. Other liabilities

	As at	
	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2023**
Current		
Statutory and other liabilities	7,285	4,780
Total	**7,285**	**4,780**

15. Provisions

	As at	
	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2023**
Non-current		
Provision for employee benefits	14,373	17,319
	14,373	**17,319**
Current		
Provision for employee benefits	2,755	1,736
	2,755	**1,736**
Total	**17,128**	**19,055**

16. Income tax

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2023**
Income tax expense		
Current taxes	7,580	7,588
Deferred taxes	(5,473)	6,967
Income tax included in other comprehensive income towards:		
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	1,173	(1,099)
Total	**3,280**	**13,456**

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

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2023**
Profit before tax	24,204	33,425
Enacted income tax rate in India	25.17%	25.17%
Computed expected tax expense	6,092	8,412
Effect of:		
Expenses disallowed for tax purpose	-	6,143
Taxes related to prior years	(3,984)	
Others	-	
Income tax expense	**2,108**	**14,555**
Effective income tax rate	*8.71%*	*43.54%*

The components of deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Trade payables, accrued expenses and other liabilities	4,311	152
	4,311	**152**
Property, plant and equipment	28	(113)
	28	**(113)**
Net deferred tax assets	**4,339**	**39**

Movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities

Movement during the year ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	As at April 01, 2023	Credit/ (charge) in the statement of profit and loss	Credit/ (charge) in other comprehensive income	As at March 31, 2024
Trade payables and other liabilities	152	5,332	(1,173)	4,311
Property, plant and equipment	(113)	141	-	28
Total	**39**	**5,473**	**(1,173)**	**4,339**

Movement during the year ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	As at April 01, 2022	Credit/ (charge) in the statement of profit and loss	Credit/ (charge) in other comprehensive income	As at March 31, 2023
Trade payables and other liabilities	6,404	(7,351)	1,099	152
Property, plant and equipment	(497)	384	-	(113)
Total	**5,907**	**(6,967)**	**1,099**	**39**

17. Revenue from operations

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Rendering of Services	360,333	322,084
Total	**360,333**	**322,084**

18. Other income

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Other foreign exchange differences, net	-	7,312
Foreign exchange gain/(loss), net	**-**	**7,312**

19. Employee benefits

a) Employee costs includes

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Salaries and bonus	236,574	230,616
Employee benefits plans	2,817	3,231
Total	**239,391**	**233,847**

Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans, net recognised in other comprehensive income include:

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans, net		
Return on plan assets excluding interest income - (gain)/loss		-
Actuarial (gains)/loss arising from financial assumptions	535	2,758
Actuarial (gains)/loss arising from demographic assumptions	(681)	(134)
Actuarial (gains)/loss arising from experience adjustments	(4,516)	1,743
	(4,662)	**4,367**

b) Defined benefit plan:

Amount recognized in the statement of income in respect of defined benefit plans is as follows:

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current service cost	2,817	2,302
Net interest on net defined benefit liability/(asset)	1,413	929
Net gratuity cost/(benefit)	**4,230**	**3,231**

Change in present value of defined benefit obligation is summarised below:

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	19,055	14,018
Current service cost	2,817	2,302
Interest on obligation	1,413	929
Benefits paid	(1,267)	(2,561)
Transfer In / (Out)	(228)	-
Remeasurement (gains)/loss		
Actuarial (gains)/loss arising from financial assumptions	535	2,758
Actuarial (gains)/loss arising from demographic assumptions	(681)	(134)
Actuarial (gains)/loss arising from experience adjustments	(4,516)	1,743
Defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	**17,128**	**19,055**

The principal assumptions used for the purpose of actuarial valuation of these defined benefit plans are as follows:

Discount rate	7.20%	7.40%
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Expected rate of salary increase	10.7% for the first year and 8% thereafter	30% for the first year and 8% thereafter
Duration of defined benefit obligations	5 years	7 years

The discount rate is primarily based on the prevailing market yields of government securities for the estimated term of the obligations. The estimates of future salary increases considered takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors. Attrition rate considered is the management's estimate, based on previous years' employee turnover of the Company.

The expected future contribution and estimated future benefit payments from the fund are as follows:

Expected contribution to the fund during the year ending March 31, 2025	
Estimated benefit payments from the fund for the year ending March 31:	
2025	2,754,891
2026	2,429,212
2027	2,406,950
2028	2,984,961
2029	2,760,233
Thereafter	12,401,901
Total	

The expected benefits are based on the same assumptions used to measure the Company's benefit obligations as at March 31, 2024.

c) Defined contribution plans:

The total expense for the year ended March 31, 2024 and 2023 is Rs. 3,093 and Rs. 2,111 respectively.

20. Finance costs

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest expense	1,398	1,615
Total	**1,398**	**1,615**

21. Other Expenses

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Power and fuel	802	685
Repairs & maintenance	4,162	4,727
Miscellaneous expenses	1,498	2,101
Total	**6,462**	**7,513**

22. Earnings per equity share

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company	22,097	18,870
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	20,000	20,000
Basic and diluted earnings per equity share	**1,104.85**	**943.48**

23. Related party relationship and transactions

i. The following are the entities with which the Company has related party transactions:

Name of the Party	**Relationship with the Company**
Wipro Limited	Ultimate Holding Company
Rizing Germany GMBH	Holding Company(1)
Rizing LLC	Fellow subsidiaries
Rizing Consulting Pty Ltd	Fellow subsidiaries
Rizing Solutions Pty Ltd	Fellow subsidiaries
Rizing Lanka (Pvt) Ltd	Fellow subsidiaries
Wipro LLC	Fellow subsidiaries
Attune Aus Pty Ltd	Fellow subsidiaries
Attune Consulting USA Inc	Fellow subsidiaries
Rizing New Zealand Ltd	Fellow subsidiaries
Rizing Philippines Inc.	Fellow subsidiaries
Rizing Pte Ltd	Fellow subsidiaries
Rizing Solutions Canada Inc	Fellow subsidiaries
Aparna Iyer	Director(2)
Ashish Chawla	Director
Krishnan Subramanian	Director
Dipak Kumar Bohra	Additional Director(3)

(1) Till May 19, 2022

(2) Ms. Aparna Iyer resigned as director of the company with effect from October 1, 2023.

(3) Mr. Deepak Kumar Bohra was appointed as additional director with effect from October 1, 2023.

Mr. Azim H. Premji is the ultimate controlling party.

ii. The Company has the following related party transactions for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 2023:

	Subsidiaries	
Transactions / balances	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**
Sales of goods and services	358,598	322,084
Purchase of services	2,714	-

Balance as at the year end		
Receivables	119,662	161,537
Payables	3,729	5,377

iii. The following are the significant related party transactions during the year ended March 31, 2024 and 2023:

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2023**
Sale of services		
Rizing Lanka (Pvt) Ltd	24,413	307,361
Rizing Consulting Pty Ltd	5,860	12,311
Rizing LLC	62,558	1,281
Rizing Solutions Pty Ltd	9,372	1,131
Wipro Ltd	971	-
Wipro LLC	12,263	-
Attune Germany Gmbh	137,339	-
Attune Aus Pty Ltd	405	-
Attune Consulting USA Inc	103,322	-
Rizing New Zealand Ltd	52	-
Rizing Philippines Inc.	761	-
Rizing Pte Ltd	333	-
Rizing Solutions Canada Inc	949	-
Purchase of Services		
Wipro Ltd	2,714	-
Payable		
Wipro Ltd	2,426	5,377
Wipro LLC	1,302	-
Receivable		
Rizing Consulting Pty Ltd	488	12,290
Rizing LLC	36,470	1,273
Rizing Solutions Pty Ltd	6,219	1,125
Rizing Lanka (Pvt) Ltd	5,610	146,849
Rizing Germany Gmbh	21,708	-
Rizing Consulting USA Inc	47,289	-
Rizing Philippines Inc.	764	-
Rizing Pte Ltd	161	-
Rizing Solutions Canada Inc	953	-

24. Commitments and contingencies

There are no Contingent Liabilities, Capital and Other Commitments as at March 31, 2024 and 2023.

25. Segment Reporting

The Company operates in one business segment, namely, sale of software services. In line with IND-AS 108, as the relevant information is available from balance sheet and the statement of profit and loss itself, and keeping in view the objective of segment reporting, the Company is not required to disclose segment information as per IND AS -108.

26. Financial instruments

	As at	
	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2023**
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	55,510	12,685
Other financial assets		
Trade receivables	120,814	161,537
Unbilled receivables	1,734	-
Other assets	5,666	5,319
Total	**183,724**	**179,541**
Financial liabilities		
Trade payables and other payables		
Trade payables	37,129	12,580
Other financial liabilities	11,872	56,026
Lease Liabilities	-	7,877
Total	**49,001**	**76,483**

Notes to financial instruments:

a. The management assessed that the fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, loans, other financial assets, trade payables, borrowings and other financial liabilities approximate the carrying amount largely due to short-term maturity of these instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The Company has measured investments in equity shares of subsidiaries and joint ventures at the deemed cost. The Company has considered the carrying amount under previous GAAP as the deemed cost.

b. Fair value hierarchy

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the statement of financial position are grouped into three Levels of a fair value hierarchy. The three Levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for financial instruments.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Measurement of fair value of financial instruments

The Company's finance team performs valuations of financial items for financial reporting purposes, including Level 3 fair values, in consultation with third party valuation specialist for complex valuations, wherever necessary. Valuation techniques are selected based on the characteristics of each instrument, with the overall objective of maximizing the use of market-based information.

27. Financial risk management

The Company’s activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the related impact in the financial statements.

Risk	**Exposure arising from**	**Measurement**
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalent, trade receivables, financial assets measured at amortized cost	Ageing analysis
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other financial liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts
Market risk -Interest rate	Long-term borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis

The Company's risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (of the group) under policies approved by the board of directors. The board of directors provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such interest rate risk, credit risk and investment of excess liquidity.

A. Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, investments carried at amortized cost and deposits with banks and financial institutions.

Credit risk management

The finance function of the Company assesses and manages credit risk based on internal credit rating system. Internal credit rating is performed for each class of financial instruments with different characteristics.

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an on-going basis throughout each reporting period. In general, it is presumed that credit risk has significantly increased since initial recognition if the payments are more than 30 days past due. A default on a financial asset is when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments when they fall due. This definition of default is determined by considering the business environment in which entity operates and other macro-economic factors.

Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach

During the periods presented, the Company made no write-offs of trade receivables and it does not expect to receive future cash flows or recoveries from collection of cash flows previously written off.

B. Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. Due to the nature of the business, the Company maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed facilities.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company takes into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates. In addition, the Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts include estimated interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements, if any.

March 31, 2024							
Contractual cash flows	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-4 years**	**Beyond 4 years**	**Total cash flows**	**Interest included in total cash flows**	**Carrying value**
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	37,129	-	-	-	**37,129**	-	**37,129**
Other financial liabilities	11,872	-	-	-	**11,872**	-	**11,872**

March 31, 2023							
Contractual cash flows	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-4 years**	**Beyond 4 years**	**Total cash flows**	**Interest included in total cash flows**	**Carrying value**
Lease liabilities	8,123	-	-	-	**8,123**	(246)	**7,877**
Trade payables	12,580	-	-	-	**12,580**	-	**12,580**
Other financial liabilities	56,026	-	-	-	**56,026**	-	**56,026**

C. Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises of currency risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include trade and other receivables/ payables. The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and certain other price risk, which are a result from both its operating and investing activities.

D. Interest rate risk

The Company has no borrowings as at March 31, 2024 and 2023. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, 'Financial Instruments - Disclosures', since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

E. Foreign currency risk

The Company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from USD. Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions or recognised assets or liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency.

The management evaluates rate exposure arising from these transactions and enters into foreign currency derivative instruments to mitigate such exposure. The company follows risk management policies, including the use of derivatives like foreign currency exchange forward options etc.

The below table presents foreign currency risk from non-derivative financial instruments as of March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023:

Particulars	March 31, 2024	
	US $	**Total**
Trade receivables	105,057	105,057
Trade payables and other financial liabilities	(13,410)	(13,410)
Net assets/ (liabilities)	**91,647**	**91,647**

Particulars	March 31, 2023	
	US $	**Total**
Trade receivables	11,856	11,856
Trade payables and other financial liabilities	(5,007)	(5,007)
Net assets/ (liabilities)	**6,849**	**6,849**

As at March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, every 1% increase/decrease in the respective foreign currencies compared to functional currency of the Company would impact results by approximately ₹ 916 and ₹ 68, respectively.

28. Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises

There are no material dues owed by the Company to Micro and Small enterprises, which are outstanding for more than 45 days during the year and as at March 31, 2024 and 2023.This information as required under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act,2006 has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company and has been relied upon by the auditor.

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2023**
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year;		
-Principal	63	233
-Interest		-
	63	**233**

29. Analytical Ratios

Ratio	Measured In	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	Variance
Current ratio[1]	times	Current assets	Current liabilities	3.24	2.43	33.4%
Debt-equity ratio[2]	times	Debt[2]	Total equity	-	0.07	-100.0%
Debt service coverage ratio[5]	times	Earnings available for debt service[3]	Debt service[4]	3.49	4.09	-14.8%
Return on Equity[6]	%	Profit for the period	Average total equity	17%	18%	-2.0%
Inventory turnover ratio	times	Sale of products	Average inventory	NA	NA	-
Trade receivable turnover ratio	times	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	2.55	2.22	14.9%
Trade payables turnover ratio[7]	times	Purchase of technical services, software licenses and other expenses	Average trade payables	3.48	6.72	-48.2%
Net capital turnover ratio	times	Revenue from operations	Average working capital	2.72	3.02	-9.9%
Net profit ratio	%	Profit for the period	Revenue from operations	6%	6%	4.7%
Return on capital employed[9]	%	Earnings before interest and tax	Capital employed[8]	18%	31%	-40.4%
Return on investment	%	Income generated from investments	Time weighted average investments	NA	NA	-

(1) Increase in current ratio is due to repayment of lease liabilities and other current liabilities.

(2) Debt consists of lease liabilities. Decline in debt-equity ratio is on account of repayment of lease liabilities.

(3) Profit for the period adjusted for non cash operating expenses, finance cost and other expenses, loss on disposal of fixed assets.

(4) Debt Service consists of lease liabilities including interest and finance costs paid.

(5) Decline in debt service coverage ratio is due to reduction in earnings available for debt service and repayment of debt.

(6) Decline in return on equity is due to decrease in profit.

(7) Decline in trade payables turnover ratio is due to increase in trade payables as of March 31, 2024. Such increase is on account of invoices received in March 2024 remaining unpaid as on reporting date.

(8) Capital Employed consists of tangible net worth, lease liabilities and deferred tax liabilities.

(9) Decline in return on capital employed is due to reduction in earnings before interest and tax predominatly on account of ERF gain in the year ended March 31, 2023.

30. Events occurring after the reporting date

No adjusting or significant non-adjusting events have occurred between 31 March 2024 and the date of authorization of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

for Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 008072S

Sd/-

Amit Ved
Partner
Membership No. 120600

Bengaluru
Jun 7, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-

Ashish Chawla
Director

Sd/-

Navin Gadia
Director