INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Hexagram Fintech Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Hexagram Fintech Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, the statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant 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 financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, and Loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and its cash flows 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.

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Board's Report including Annexures to the Board's Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information 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 of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Managements and Board of Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit/loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act. 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 accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Management and Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is 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 financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

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

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements (continued)

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 law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
   c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity, and the statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 01 April 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on 31st March, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
   f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B" to this report.

   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 which would impact its financial position.
      ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
      iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

   h) The management has represented that other than those disclosed in the notes to accounts:

      (i) no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested by the company to or in any other person(s) or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding that the intermediary shall whether directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of ultimate beneficiaries.
      (ii) no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entities including foreign entities ("Funding Parties") with the understanding that such 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 guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate beneficiaries.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements (continued)

Based on such audit procedures as 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 (h) (i) and (h) (ii) contain any material misstatement.

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

j) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under section 197(16):

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

for **P S K R & CO**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 022800S

PATLOLLA SHIVA KRISHNA REDDY

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P Shiva Krishna Reddy
Partner
Membership No: 249361
UDIN: 23249361BGWRJH7290

Date: 03 May 2023
Place: Hyderabad

Hexagram Fintech Private Limited

"Annexure A" to the Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading 'Report on Other Legal & Regulatory Requirement' of our report of even date to the financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2023:

(a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant, and equipment.
(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars and situation of intangible assets.
(b) The property, plant and equipment were physically verified during the year by the Management in accordance with a regular programme of physical verification of its property, plant, and equipment at reasonable intervals. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
(c) The Company does not have any immovable property. Accordingly, clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
(d) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets during the year.
(e) There were 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.

(i) (a) The Company is engaged in the business of rendering services. Accordingly, it does not hold any physical inventories. Accordingly, clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees in aggregate from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time of the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, provisions of clauses 3(iii)(a) and 3(iii)(c) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

The Company has not made any investments in any company, firms, limited liability partnership or any other parties during the year.

(iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not given any loans, or provided any guarantee or security as specified under Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). In respect of the investments made by the Company, in our opinion the provisions of Section 186 of the Act have been complied with.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act for the services provided by it. Accordingly, clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

(vii) (a) The Company does not have liability in respect of Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales tax and Value added tax during the year since the company was incorporated post 1 July 2017 effective which Good and Service Tax (‘GST’) is applicable.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including GST and Income-Tax, and other statutory dues have been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities, though there are slight delays.

According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of Provident fund, Employees’ State Insurance, Duty of Customs and Cess.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Services Tax, Provident fund, Employees’ State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs, Cess and other statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no statutory dues relating to Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet of the Company, the Company has not raised any funds on short-term basis. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) The Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiary during the year ended 31 March 2023.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, the Company has made preferential allotment of shares during the year as per the requirements of section 42 and section 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the funds raised have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised.

(xi) (a) Based on examination of the books and records of the Company 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 course of the audit.

(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) Based on the information and explanations provided to us, the Company does not have a vigil mechanism and is not required to have a vigil mechanism as per the Act or SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

(xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) The Company is a private limited company and accordingly the requirements as stipulated by the provisions of Section 177 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) In our opinion and based on the information and explanations provided to us, the Company is not required to have an internal audit system as per Section 138 of the Act and does not have an Internal Audit system. Accordingly, clause 3(xiv)(a) and 3(xiv)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

(xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

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

(c) 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.

(d) The Company is not part of any group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 as amended). Accordingly, the requirements of clause 3(xvi)(d) are not applicable.

(xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses of INR 14.40 million in the current financial year and INR nil in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) The statutory auditor of the Company has not resigned during the year. Accordingly, the requirement of clause 3(xviii) 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 realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the 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 the 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 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) The requirements as stipulated by the provisions of Section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

for **P S K R & CO**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. S022800

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P Shiva Krishna Reddy
Partner
Membership No: 249361
UDIN: 23249361BGWRJH7290

Date: 03 May 2023
Place: Hyderabad

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' report on the Financial Statements of Hexagram Fintech Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013

(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Hexagram Fintech Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2023, based on the internal financial controls with reference to 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 (the "Guidance Note").

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act").

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to 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 Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. 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 with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and whether such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' report on the Financial Statements of Hexagram Fintech Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023 (continued)

Auditors' Responsibility (continued)

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 with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to 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 with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

for **P S K R & CO**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. S022800

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P Shiva Krishna Reddy
Partner
Membership No: 249361
UDIN: 23249361BGWRJH7290

Date: 03 May 2023
Place: Hyderabad

Hexagram Fintech Private Limited
Balance Sheet
(All amounts are in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
I. ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3a	7.86	-
Other intangible assets	3b	51.11	33.32
Financial assets			
(i) Investments in subsidiary	4	9.11	9.11
Deferred tax assets (net)	25	8.81	-
Non-current tax assets	5	7.44	6.06
Total non-current assets		**84.33**	**48.49**
(2) Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	6	39.26	14.81
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	7	45.73	24.73
(iii) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	8	0.30	0.30
(vi) Other current financial assets	9	0.54	0.37
Other current assets	10	1.04	1.23
Total current assets		**86.87**	**41.44**
TOTAL ASSETS		**171.20**	**89.93**
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) Equity			
Equity share capital	11	149.90	79.90
Other equity	12	(22.06)	(6.74)
Total equity		**127.84**	**73.16**
(2) Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	13	2.71	3.77
Total non-current liabilities		**2.71**	**3.77**
(3) Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	14		
- Total dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		1.29	0.94
- Total dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		8.33	2.13
(ii) Other current financial liabilities	15	13.41	2.82
Other current liabilities	16	13.97	5.79
Provisions	17	3.65	1.32
Total current liabilities		**40.65**	**13.00**
Total liabilities		**43.36**	**16.77**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**171.20**	**89.93**

Significant accounting policies 1 & 2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our Report of even date attached

for **P S K R & CO**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.:022800S

PATLOLLA SHIVA KRISHNA REDDY Digitally signed by PATLOLLA SHIVA KRISHNA REDDY

P Shiva Krishna Reddy
Partner

Membership No.: 249361

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 03 May 2023

for and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Hexagram Fintech Private Limited
CIN: U72900KA2020PTC135994

MARUDHERI SHANKARAN CHANDRASEKHAR Digitally signed by MARUDHERI SHANKARAN CHANDRASEKHAR Date: 2023.05.03 19:46:19 +05'30'

Marudheri Shankaran Chandrasekhar
Whole time Director & Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 00383738

Place: Parappuram
Date: 03 May 2023

VENKATA SATYA NAGA SREEKANTH NADELLA Digitally signed by VENKATA SATYA NAGA SREEKANTH NADELLA Date: 2023.05.03 17:59:24 +05'30'

Venkata Satya Sreekanth Nadella
Director
DIN: 08659728

Place: Mumbai
Date: 03 May 2023

Poonam Rathi Digitally signed by Poonam Rathi Date: 2023.05.03 18:04:44 +05'30'

Poonam Rathi
Chief Financial Officer
Membership No: 237008

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 03 May 2023

Adnan Kanchwala Digitally signed by Adnan Kanchwala Date: 2023.05.03 18:01:58 +05'30'

Adnan Kanchwala
Company Secretory
Membership No: 64482

Place: Mumbai
Date: 03 May 2023

Hexagram Fintech Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss
(All amounts are in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Income			
I. Revenue from operations	18	76.58	57.45
II. Other income	19	0.74	-
III. Total Income (I+II)		**77.32**	**57.45**
IV. Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	20	65.81	40.37
Finance cost	21	0.01	1.80
Depreciation and amortisation expense	22	10.48	6.89
Other expenses	23	24.90	14.53
Total expenses (IV)		**101.20**	**63.59**
V. Loss before tax (III-IV)		**(23.88)**	**(6.14)**
VI. Tax expense:			
Current tax	25	-	-
Deferred tax expenses	25	(8.75)	1.54
		(8.75)	**1.54**
VII. Loss for the year (V-VI)		**(15.13)**	**(7.68)**
VIII. Other comprehensive income			
A. Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans		(0.25)	(0.51)
Income tax relating to remeasurement of defined benefit plans		0.06	0.13
Total other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax (VIII)		**(0.19)**	**(0.38)**
IX. Total comprehensive income for the year (VII+VIII)		**(15.32)**	**(8.06)**
X. Earnings per equity share (face value of INR 10 each, fully paid-up)	24		
Basic		(0.15)	(0.46)
Diluted		(0.15)	(0.46)
Significant accounting policies	1 & 2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our Report of even date attached

for **P S K R & CO**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.:022800S

PATLOLLA SHIVA KRISHNA REDDY (Digitally signed)

P Shiva Krishna Reddy
Partner
Membership No.: 249361
Place: Hyderabad
Date: 03 May 2023

for and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Hexagram Fintech Private Limited
CIN: U72900KA2020PTC135994

MARUDHERI SHANKARAN CHANDRASEKHAR
Digitally signed by MARUDHERI SHANKARAN CHANDRASEKHAR
Date: 2023.05.03 19:46:43 +05'30'

Marudheri Shankaran Chandrasekhar
Whole time Director & Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 00383738
Place: Parappuram
Date: 03 May 2023

VENKATA SATYA NAGA SREEKANTH NADELLA
Digitally signed by VENKATA SATYA NAGA SREEKANTH NADELLA
Date: 2023.05.03 17:59:46 +05'30'

Venkata Satya Sreekanth Nadella
Director
DIN: 08659728
Place: Mumbai
Date: 03 May 2023

Poonam Rathi
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Date: 2023.05.03 18:05:13 +05'30'

Poonam Rathi
Chief Financial Officer
Membership No: 237008
Place: Hyderabad
Date: 03 May 2023

Adnan Kanchwala
Digitally signed by Adnan Kanchwala
Date: 2023.05.03 18:02:25 +05'30'

Adnan Kanchwala
Company Secretory
Membership No: 64482
Place: Mumbai
Date: 03 May 2023

Hexagram Fintech Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flows
(All amounts are in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net loss before tax	**(23.88)**	**(6.14)**
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	10.48	6.89
Interest income on deposits	(0.73)	-
Interest expense	0.01	1.80
Fair value loss on financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss, net	(0.25)	(0.50)
Operating (loss)/profit before working capital changes	**(14.37)**	**2.05**
Working capital adjustments:		
(Increase)/ decrease in trade receivables	(24.45)	12.85
Increase in other current financial assets	(0.17)	-
(Increase)/ decrease in other current assets	0.19	(0.49)
Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables	6.55	(10.35)
Increase/ (decrease) in other current financial liabilities	10.59	(21.72)
Increase/ (decrease) in other current liabilities	8.18	(1.02)
Increase in provisions	1.27	0.73
Cash used in operations	**(12.21)**	**(17.95)**
Income taxes paid, net of refund received	(1.38)	(6.02)
Net cash used in operating activities (A)	**(13.59)**	**(23.97)**
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including capital work-in-progress, capital advances, capital creditors and net-off proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment)	(36.13)	(15.09)
Fixed deposits placed with banks	(40.20)	(0.30)
Interest income	0.73	-
Dividend income from mutual funds and subsidiary	-	
Net cash used in from investing activities (B)	**(75.60)**	**(15.39)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Interest paid	(0.01)	(1.80)
Proceeds from issue of equity shares	70.00	65.00
Net cash generated from financing activities (C)	**69.99**	**63.20**
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(19.20)**	**23.84**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	24.73	0.89
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**5.53**	**24.73**
Reconciliation of Cash and Cash equivalents with the Balance Sheet (Refer Note 7)		
Cash on hand	-	-
Balance with banks:		
(i) in current accounts	5.53	24.73
	5.53	**24.73**

Notes

The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Accounting Standard (IND AS) 7 - "Statement of Cash Flows".

Cash comprises cash on hand, Current Accounts and deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

As per our Report on financial statements of even date attached

for **P S K R & CO**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.:022800S

PATLOLLA SHIVA KRISHNA REDDY

P Shiva Krishna Reddy
Partner

Membership No.: 249361

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 03 May 2023

for and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Hexagram Fintech Private Limited
CIN: U72900KA2020PTC135994

MARUDHERI SHANKARAN CHANDRASEKHAR
Digitally signed by MARUDHERI SHANKARAN CHANDRASEKHAR Date: 2023.05.03 19:47:04 +05'30'

Marudheri Shankaran Chandrasekhar
Whole time Director & Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 00383738

Place: Parappuram
Date: 03 May 2023

VENKATA SATYA NAGA SREEKANTH NADELLA
Digitally signed by VENKATA SATYA NAGA SREEKANTH NADELLA Date: 2023.05.03 18:00:02 +05'30'

Venkata Satya Sreekanth Nadella
Director
DIN: 08659728

Place: Mumbai
Date: 03 May 2023

Poonam Rathi
Digitally signed by Poonam Rathi Date: 2023.05.03 18:05:33 +05'30'

Poonam Rathi
Chief Financial Officer
Membership No: 237008

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 03 May 2023

Adnan Kanchwala
Digitally signed by Adnan Kanchwala Date: 2023.05.03 18:02:53 +05'30'

Adnan Kanchwala
Company Secretory
Membership No: 64482

Place: Mumbai
Date: 03 May 2023

Hexagram Fintech Private Limited

Statement of changes in equity

(All amounts are in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Equity share capital and other equity

Particulars	Equity share capital	Other Equity	
		Retained earnings	Total Other equity
Opening balance as at 1 April 2021	**149.00**	**13.18**	**13.18**
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting year	**149.00**	**13.18**	**13.18**
Issue of share capital	650.00	-	-
Loss for the year	-	(7.68)	(7.68)
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation (net of tax)	-	(0.38)	(0.38)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**799.00**	**5.12**	**5.12**
Opening balance as at 1 April 2022	**799.00**	**5.12**	**5.12**
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting year	**799.00**	**5.12**	**5.12**
Issue of share capital	700.00	-	-
Loss for the period	-	(15.13)	(15.13)
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation (net of tax)	-	(0.19)	(0.19)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**1,499.00**	**(10.20)**	**(10.20)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our Report on financial statements of even date attached

for **P S K R & CO**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.:022800S

PATLOLLA SHIVA KRISHNA REDDY

Digitally signed by PATLOLLA SHIVA KRISHNA REDDY
DN: c=IN, o=PERSONAL, title=8012,
pseudonym=5d91267cbeb447e0a19e31e2a539ca45,
2.5.4.20=62a2136f7f7167a381cc5af998287ced5728f55633a51001cb1aba9af57c8635, postalCode=501203,
st=Telangana,
serialNumber=335d8c353022c6cf0db1a639a9cf3a2de837ed20abaa2ea3a7336a3afb887d4a, cn=PATLOLLA SHIVA KRISHNA REDDY
Date: 2023.05.03 21:03:19 +05'30'

P Shiva Krishna Reddy
Partner

Membership No.: 249361

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 03 May 2023

for and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Hexagram Fintech Private Limited
CIN: U72900KA2020PTC135994

MARUDHERI SHANKARAN CHANDRASEKHAR

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Date: 2023.05.03 19:47:24 +05'30'

Marudheri Shankaran Chandrasekhar
Whole time Director & Chief Executive Officer

DIN: 00383738

Place: Parappuram
Date: 03 May 2023

VENKATA SATYA NAGA SREEKANTH NADELLA

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Date: 2023.05.03 18:00:19 +05'30'

Venkata Satya Sreekanth Nadella
Director

DIN: 08659728

Place: Mumbai
Date: 03 May 2023

Poonam Rathi

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Date: 2023.05.03 18:05:52 +05'30'

Poonam Rathi
Chief Financial Officer

Membership No: 237008

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 03 May 2023

Adnan Kanchwala

Digitally signed by Adnan Kanchwala
Date: 2023.05.03 18:03:16 +05'30'

Adnan Kanchwala
Company Secretory

Membership No: 64482

Place: Mumbai
Date: 03 May 2023

Hexagram Fintech Private Limited
Financial Statement

1. Reporting entity

Hexagram Fintech Private Limited ("the Company") was incorporated on 15 July 2020 at Bangalore, India. The Company's registered office is at No. 1236, MM Plaza, 1st Floor, 5th Main 18th Cross, Sector VII, HSR Layout Bangalore Karnataka 560102 India. The company is engaged in software product development and sales. The software products developed by the company are used in Banking and Financial Services Sector.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

A. Basis of preparation and measurement of Financial Statement

The Balance Sheet of the Company as at 31 March 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity, and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2023 and the Significant accounting policies and Other Financial Information (together referred to as 'Financial Statement') have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act") read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rule, 2016 and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The Financial Statement have been prepared on a going concern basis. The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the Financial Statement.

The Financial Statement have been prepared under the historical cost convention on accrual basis except for the following items:

- Defined benefit liability/(assets): fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligation
- Certain financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value or amortised value

This Financial Statement was authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 03 May 2023.

Functional and presentation currency

These Financial Statement are presented in Indian Rupees ('INR'), which is the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest millions, unless otherwise stated.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

A. Basis of preparation and measurement of Financial Statement (continued)

Fair value measurement

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

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

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the Financial Statement are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole-

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Company's directors determine the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs for fair value measurements. When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the Company engages third party qualified valuers to perform the valuation. Any change in the fair value of each asset and liability is also compared with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

For changes that have occurred between levels in the hierarchy during the year the Company re-assesses 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.

Use of judgments and estimates

In preparing this Financial Statement, management has made judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of the Financial Statement are prudent and reasonable. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial estimates in the period in which changes are made and if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the Financial Statement.

a) Judgements

Information about the judgments made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the Financial Statement have been given below:

- Note P - Classification of financial assets: assessment of business model within which the assets the assets are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the financial asset are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
- Note C - Lease Classification and identification of lease component.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

A. Basis of preparation and measurement of Financial Statement (continued)

Use of judgments and estimates (continued)

b) Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the Financial Statement for every period ended is included below:

- *Employee benefit plans*
  The cost of defined benefit plans and the present value of the obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions which may differ from actual developments in the future. These includes the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates However, any changes in these assumptions may have impact on the reported amount of obligation and expenses. (Refer note I).

- *Taxes*
  Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations, changes in tax laws, and the amount and timing of future taxable income. The Company establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of assessment by the tax authorities of the jurisdiction in which it operates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax assessment and differing interpretations of tax laws by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. The Company assesses the probability for litigation and subsequent cash outflow with respect to taxes.

  Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgment 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. (Refer note Q)

- *Useful life and residual value of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets*
  The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after estimating the asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The depreciation method, useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are estimated by Management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed during each financial year. (Refer note D, E and F)

- *Impairment of financial assets*
  Analysis of historical payment patterns, customer concentrations, customer credit-worthiness and current economic trends. If the financial condition of a customer deteriorates, additional allowances may be required. (Refer note P)

- *Provisions and contingencies*
  Assessments undertaken in recognizing the provisions and contingencies have been made as per the best judgment of the management based on the current available information. (Refer note O).

- *Fair value measurement of financial instruments*
  When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be derived from active markets, their fair value is determined using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgments is required in establishing fair values. The judgments 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. (Refer note P).

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

A. Basis of preparation and measurement of Financial Statement (continued)

Use of judgments and estimates (continued)

- *Impairment of non-financial assets: Key assumptions for discount rate, growth rate, etc.*
  The determination of recoverable amounts of the CGUs assessed in the annual impairment test requires the Company to estimate their fair value net of disposal costs as well as their value-in-use. The assessment of value-in-use requires assumptions to be made with respect to the operating cash flows of the CGUs as well as the discount rates. (Refer note G)

A.1. Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, as below:

Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes - This amendment has narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its standalone financial statement.

Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements - This amendment requires the entities to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and the impact of the amendment is insignificant in the standalone financial statements.

Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - This amendment has introduced a definition of 'accounting estimates' and included amendments to Ind AS 8 to help entities distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its standalone financial statements.

B) Classification of assets and liabilities as current and non-current

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

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle.
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash and cash equivalents unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets are classified as non-current assets.

A liability is treated as current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle.
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current

Operating Cycle

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

C) Leases

i. As a lessee

As a lessee, the Company recognises right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for most leases – i.e. these leases are on-balance sheet. The Company decided to apply recognition exemptions to short-term leases.

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company uses the definition of a lease in Ind AS 116. At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of land and buildings in which it is a lessee, the Company has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

i. As a lessee

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate at lease commencement date. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:
a. Fixed payments including in-substance fixed payments
b. Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date
c. Amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

C) Leases (continued)

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of machinery that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets.

The Company presents right-of-use assets as a separate line in the balance sheet and lease liabilities in 'Financial liabilities' in the Balance sheet. However as on date company does not have any leases.

ii. As a lessor

When the Company acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

To classify each lease, the Company makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Company considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short-term lease to which the Company applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

The Company recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of 'other income'.

D) Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as a separate item (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Any gain or loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment is recognised in Statement of Profit and loss.

Capital work-in-progress

Cost of assets not ready for intended use, as on the balance sheet date, is shown as capital work-in-progress. Advances given towards acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date are disclosed as other non-current assets.

Subsequent Measurement

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

D) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Depreciation

The Company provides depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment, other than vehicles and leasehold improvements based on the useful life specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

The depreciation is provided under straight-line method. Leasehold improvements are amortised over the primary period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the assets, whichever is lower.

Depreciation on additions (disposals) is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from (up to) the date on which asset is ready for use (disposed of).

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate. Based on technical evaluation and consequent advice, the management believes that its estimates of useful lives as given above best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets.

E) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment loss, if any.

Intangible assets are amortised in the Statement of Profit and Loss over their estimated useful lives from the date they are available for use based on the expected pattern of economic benefits of the asset. Intangible asset is amortised on straight line basis

Asset category	Estimated useful life (Years)
Intellectual property right	5
Computer software	3-10

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Amortisation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted if appropriate.

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

F) Intangible assets under development

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Software product development costs are expensed as incurred unless technical and commercial feasibility of the project is demonstrated, future economic benefits are probable, the Company has an intention and ability to complete and use or sell the software and the costs can be measured reliably. The costs which can be capitalized include the cost of software purchased, direct salary and overhead costs that are directly attributable to preparing the asset for its intended use.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

G) Impairment of non–financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than inventories and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication on impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest Company of assets that generates the cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or Cash generating unit (CGUs).

The recoverable amount of a CGU (or an individual asset) is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, 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 CGU (or the asset).

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment loss in respect of assets is reversed only to the extent that the assets carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised in prior years. A reversal of impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

H) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded by the Company at the exchange rates prevailing at the date when the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date of 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.

Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

I) Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid 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.

Defined contribution plans

The Company makes specified monthly contribution towards employee provident fund to Government administered provident fund scheme, which is a defined contribution scheme. The Company's contribution is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

I) Employee benefits (continued)

Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan.

Gratuity

For defined benefit plans in the form of gratuity fund, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. The contributions made to the fund are recognised as plan assets. The defined benefit obligation as reduced by fair value of plan assets is recognised in the Balance Sheet. Re-measurements are recognised in the other comprehensive income, net of tax in the year in which they arise.

When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprises actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income. Net interest expense (income) on the net defined liability (assets) is computed by applying the discount rate, used to measure the net defined liability (asset), to the net defined liability (asset) at the start of the financial year after taking into account any changes as a result of contribution and benefit payments during the year. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in the Statement of profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

Other long-term employee benefits

Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service are recognised as a liability at the present value of the defined benefit obligation as at the Balance Sheet date. The cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each Balance Sheet date. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they occur.

J) Revenue

Ind AS 115 Revenue from contracts with customers outlines a single comprehensive model of accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers and supersedes current revenue recognition guidance found within Ind ASs. Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to receive in exchange for those products or services. The effect on adoption of Ind AS 115 was insignificant.

The Revenue for the company is primarily from sale of software products. The company earns revenue from grant of perpetual grant of license and/ or on subscription basis. The company also generates revenue by way of Maintenance services on products sold.

Work-in-progress (unbilled revenue) represents revenue from services rendered, recognised based on services performed in advance of billing based on the terms and conditions mentioned in the agreements with the customers.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

K) Other income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition. Interest income is included in other income in the Statement of Profits and Losses.

L) Borrowings and related cost

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

M) Contract balances

Contract assets: The Company classifies its right to consideration in exchange for deliverables as either a receivable or as unbilled revenue. A receivable is a right to consideration that is unconditional upon passage of time. Revenues in excess of billings is recorded as unbilled revenue and is classified as a financial asset where the right to consideration is unconditional upon passage of time.

Contract liabilities: A contract liability (which we referred to as Unearned Revenue) 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 goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is received.

N) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for services rendered in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognised at fair value. The Company holds trade receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost, less provision for expected credit loss.

O) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognised when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable ("more likely than not") that it is 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 balance sheet date, considering the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and 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.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the control of the entity. Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the Financial Statement but disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

A contract is considered as onerous when the expected economic benefits to be derived by the Company from the contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision for an onerous contract is measured at the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Company recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

P) Financial instruments

Business model assessment

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 instruments also include derivative contracts such as foreign currency forward contracts, embedded derivatives in the host contract, etc.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

The Company initially recognises trade receivables and debt securities issued on the date on which they are originated. The Company recognises the other financial assets on the trade date, which is the date on which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provision of the instrument.

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset except assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

Classifications and subsequent measurement

Classifications

The Company classifies its financial assets as subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value depending on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of a business model in which an asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management.

Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

P) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Debt instrument at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at Fair value though profit and loss (FVTPL):

a) it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest 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 considering 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 income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss.

Debt instrument at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

A financial asset is measured at FVOCI only if both of the following conditions are met:

a) it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

b) the contractual terms of the financial asset represent contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI). Interest income is recognised basis EIR method and the losses arising from ECL impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

Debt instrument at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorisation as at amortised cost or as FVOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income are recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss.

Reclassification of financial assets

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except in the period after the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Derecognition of financial assets

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.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

P) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortised cost. At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- the disappearance of an active market for security because of financial difficulties.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month expected credit losses are the portion of expected credit losses that result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

In all cases, the maximum period considered when estimating expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

Measurement of expected credit losses

Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).

Presentation of allowance for expected credit losses in the Balance Sheet

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

P) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, amortised cost, as appropriate.

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

Classification and subsequent measurement

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

Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost

After initial recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (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 or Loss.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

Financial liabilities

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 and losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognised in OCI. These gains and losses are not subsequently transferred to profit and loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. Company also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and a new financial liability with modified terms is recognized 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 when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously (‘the offset criteria’).

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Q) Income taxes

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or to an item recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

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

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

R) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

The Board of directors of the Company have been identified as being the Chief operating decision maker by the management of the Company.

S) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into cash with original maturities of three months or less. Cash and cash equivalents consist primarily of cash and deposits with banks and interest accrued on deposits.

T) Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby net profit/ (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from regular revenue generating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

U) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share ("EPS") is computed by dividing the net profit after tax for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, net profit after tax for the year and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed to be converted as of the beginning of the year, unless they have been issued at a later date.

V) Business combinations

Business combinations have been accounted for using the acquisition method under the provisions of Ind AS 103, Business Combinations. The cost of an acquisition is measured at the fair value of the assets transferred, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of acquisition, which is the date on which control is transferred to the Company. The cost of acquisition also includes the fair value of any contingent consideration. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values on the date of acquisition. Transaction cost that the Company incurs in connection with business combination such as finders fees, legal fees, due diligence and other professional fees are charged to equity.

Goodwill is measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Company re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in OCI and accumulated in equity as capital reserve. However, if there is no clear evidence of bargain purchase, the entity recognises the gain directly in equity as capital reserve, without routing the same through OCI.

In case of business combinations taking under scheme of amalgamation approved by Courts in India, the accounting treatment as specified in the court order is followed for recording such business combination.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

W) Business combinations (continued)

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

A cash generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

X) Events after reporting date

Where events occurring after the balance sheet date provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, the impact of such events is adjusted within the financial statements. Otherwise, events after the balance sheet date of material size or nature are only disclosed.

(All amounts are in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

3a Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Computers and other related assets	Office Equipment	Total
Gross carrying amount			
Balance as at 01 April 2021	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-
Deletions	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	-	-	-
Additions	8.12	0.01	8.13
Deletions	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**8.12**	**0.01**	**8.13**
Accumulated amortisation			
Balance as at 01 April 2021	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	**0.27**	-	0.27
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**0.27**	-	**0.27**
Carrying amounts (net)			
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**7.85**	**0.01**	**7.86**
Balance as at 31 March 2022	-	-	-

3b Other intangible assets

Particulars	Intellectual property right	Other intangible	Total
Gross carrying amount			
Balance as at 01 April 2021	**23.43**	**3.02**	**26.45**
Additions	-	15.09	15.09
Deletions	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**23.43**	**18.11**	**41.54**
Additions	-	28.00	28.00
Deletions	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**23.43**	**46.11**	**69.54**
Accumulated amortisation			
Balance as at 01 April 2021	**1.17**	**0.15**	**1.32**
Amortisation for the year	4.69	2.21	6.90
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**5.86**	**2.36**	**8.22**
Amortisation for the period	4.69	5.52	10.21
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**10.55**	**7.88**	**18.43**
Carrying amounts (net)			
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**12.88**	**38.23**	**51.11**
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**17.57**	**15.75**	**33.32**

3c Intangible property under Development

Particulars	Intangible property under Development	Total
Balance as at 31 March 2022	-	-
Additions	28.00	**28.00**
Deletions	28.00	**28.00**
Balance as at 31 March 2023	-	-

Notes

(a) The Company has not carried out any revaluation of its Property, plant and equipment.
(b) The Company does not hold any immovable property in its own name.
(c) There are no capital work-in-progress where completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan

(All amounts are in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
4	**Investments in subsidiary**		
	Investment in equity instruments - unquoted- at cost less provision for other than temporary impairment		
	Hexagram Fintech SDN BHD (formerly known as Hexagon Global IT Solutions SDN BHD)	9.11	9.11
		9.11	**9.11**
	Aggregate amount of un-quoted non-current investments	9.11	9.11
	Aggregate amount of provision for impairment in value of non-current investments	-	-
5	**Non-current tax assets**		
	Advance income-tax including tax deducted at source (net of provision for tax INR. Nil; 31 March 2022: INR.Nil)	7.44	6.06
		7.44	**6.06**
6	**Trade receivables**		
	(Unsecured, considered good)		
	Trade receivables	40.24	14.81
	Less: Allowance for credit loss	(0.98)	-
		39.26	**14.81**
	Break up of security details		
	(a) Trade receivables considered good - Secured	-	-
	(b) Trade receivables considered good - Unsecured	40.24	14.81
	(c) Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
	(d) Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-
	Total	**40.24**	**14.81**
	Allowance for credit loss	(0.98)	-
	Total trade receivables	**39.26**	**14.81**

The Company's exposure to credit and currency risks, and loss allowances related to trade receivables are disclosed in Note 30

Trade receivables are unsecured and are derived from revenue from operations i.e. fee from sale and services. No interest is charged on the outstanding balance, regardless of the age of the balance. The Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss towards expected risk of delays and default in collection.

The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance based on a provision matrix. Management makes specific provision in cases where there are known specific risks of customer default in making the repayments. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward- looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the days the receivables are due and the rates as per the provision matrix.

Ageing of trade receivable as at 31 March 2023 is as under:

Particulars	Outstanding for following period from the due date of receipt							Total
	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 6 Months	6 months - 1 year	1 to 2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	24.18	-	15.33	0.68	0.05	-	-	40.24
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables–which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables–which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Ageing of trade receivable as at 31 March 2022 is as under:

Particulars	Outstanding for following period from the due date of receipt							Total
	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 6 Months	6 months - 1 year	1 to 2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	11.93	-	2.88	-	-	-	-	14.81
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables–which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables–which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
7	**Cash and cash equivalents**		
	Balance with banks:		
	(i) in current accounts	5.53	24.73
	(ii) in Deposit	40.20	-
		45.73	**24.73**
8	**Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents**		
	Bank balance in deposit accounts (having original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months from reporting	0.30	0.30
		0.30	**0.30**

* Includes fixed deposits amounting to INR 0.30 millions (31 March 2022: INR 0.30 millions) which is not freely remissible because of contractual restrictions.

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
9	**Other current financial assets**		
	Unsecured, Considered good		
	Rent deposits	0.16	-
	Other receivables	0.01	-
	Earnest money deposit	0.37	0.37
		0.54	**0.37**
10	**Other current assets**		
	Balance with government authorities	-	0.49
	Prepaid expenses	0.39	0.46
	Advances to employees	0.65	0.28
		1.04	**1.23**

(All amounts are in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

11 Share capital

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Authorised		
150,000,000 equity shares of INR 1 each	150.00	150.00
	150.00	**150.00**
Issued, subscribed and paid-up		
149,000,000 (previous year: 79,900,000) equity shares of INR 1 each, fully paid-up	149.90	79.90
	149.90	**79.90**

a. Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share with a right to receive per share dividend declared by the Company. Voting rights cannot be excercised in respect of shares on which any call or other sums presently payable have not been paid. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company (after distribution of all preferential amounts) in the proportion of equity shares held by the shareholders.

b. Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year:

Particulars	No. of shares	Amount
Opening Balance	79,900,000	79.90
Shares issued during the year	70,000,000	70.00
Shares cancelled during the year	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	**149,900,000**	**149.90**

c. Details of shares held by its holding company or its ultimate holding company including shares held by subsidiaries or associates of the holding company or the ultimate holding company in aggregate :

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	No. of shares	Percentage	No. of shares	Percentage
Equity shares of INR 1 each fully paid up, held by:				
KFin Technologies Limited (Formerly known as 'KFin Technologies Private Limited')	149,899,994	99.99%	79,899,994	99.99%
Total	**149,899,994**	**99.99%**	**79,899,994**	**99.99%**

* Balance 6 shares are held by Employees of Holding Company on behalf of KFin Technologies Limited.
General Atlantic Singapore Fund Pte Ltd is the ultimate holding company (upto 29 December 2022)

d. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	No. of shares	Percentage of total shares	No. of shares	Percentage of total shares
Equity shares of INR 1 each fully paid up, held by:				
KFin Technologies Limited	149,899,994	99.99%	79,899,994	99.99%
Total	**149,899,994**	**99.99%**	**79,899,994**	**99.99%**

e. Shares held by promoters at the end of the year:

Promoter name	As at 31 March 2023			As at 31 March 2022		
	No. of shares	Percentage of total shares	Percentage of change during the year	No. of shares	Percentage of total shares	Percentage of change during the year
Equity shares of INR 1 each fully paid up, held by:						
KFin Technologies Limited	149,899,994	99.99%	-	79,899,994	99.99%	99.99%
Total	**149,899,994**	**99.99%**		**79,899,994**	**99.99%**	

h. The Company was incorporated on 15 July 2020 and from then onwards, the Company has not allotted any shares as fully paid by way of bonus shares, pursuant to a contract without payment being received in cash and has also not bought back any shares during this period.

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
12	**Other equity**			
	Retained earnings	a		
	Balance at the beginning of the year		(6.74)	1.32
	Add: Loss for the year		(15.13)	(7.68)
	Add: Remeasurement of defined benefit plans (Other comprehensive income)		(0.19)	(0.38)
	Balance at the end of the year		**(22.06)**	**(6.74)**
	Total other equity		**(22.06)**	**(6.74)**

(a) Retained earnings

Retained earnings represents the net profits after all distributions and transfers to other reserves.

Remeasurement of defined benefit plans

Remeasurement of defined benefit plans represents the following as per Ind AS 19, Employee Benefits:
(a) actuarial gains and losses
(b) the return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset); and
(c) any change in the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset)

(All amounts are in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
13	**Non-current provisions**		
	Provision for employee benefits		
	Gratuity	2.71	2.95
	Compensated absences	-	0.82
		2.71	**3.77**

Refer Note 28 for disclosure related to employee benefits.

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
14	**Trade payables**		
	Total dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises *	1.29	0.94
	Total dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	8.33	2.13
		9.62	**3.07**

Ageing of trade payables as at 31 March 2023 is as under:

Particulars	Outstanding for following period from the due date of payment					
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise	-	1.29	-	-	-	1.29
Others than Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise	7.24	1.09	-	-	-	8.33
Disputed dues - Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others than Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise	-	-	-	-	-	-

Ageing of trade payables as at 31 March 2022 is as under:

Particulars	Outstanding for following period from the due date of payment					
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise	-	0.94	-	-	-	0.94
Others than Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise	-	2.13	-	-	-	2.13
Disputed dues - Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others than Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise	-	-	-	-	-	-

Refer Note 27 for disclosure relating to Micro enterprises and small enterprises

*Includes payable due to related parties. Refer Note 29

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
15	**Other current financial liabilities**		
	Employee payables	6.73	2.82
	Other payables	6.68	-
		13.41	**2.82**

The Company's exposure to liquidity risks related to above financial liabilities is disclosed in Note 30.
For details regarding trade payables due to related parties, Refer Note 29.

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
16	**Other current liabilities**		
	Statutory dues payable	1.85	1.46
	Contract liabilities - Unearned income [Refer Note 29]	12.12	4.33
		13.97	**5.79**
17	**Current provisions**		
	Provision for employee benefits:		
	Gratuity	2.18	1.05
	Compensated absences	1.47	0.27
		3.65	**1.32**

Refer Note 28 for disclosure related to employee benefits.

(All amounts are in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
18	**Revenue from operations**		
	Sale of products	76.58	57.45
		76.58	**57.45**
19	**Other income**		
	Interest income from		
	Bank deposits (calculated using effective intrest method on financial assets at amortised cost)	0.53	-
	Income-tax refund	0.20	-
	Miscellaneous income	0.01	-
		0.74	**-**
20	**Employee benefits expense**		
	Salaries and wages	58.94	37.30
	Contribution to provident and other funds [Refer Note 28(i)]	3.31	2.86
	Staff welfare expenses	0.59	0.21
	Share based payment expenses	2.97	-
		65.81	**40.37**

* The Company has capitalised salary cost of INR 16.68 million and INR 9.04 million to the other intangible assets for the period ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 respectively.

	Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
21	**Finance Cost**		
	Other interest costs	0.01	1.80
		0.01	**1.80**
22	**Depreciation and amortisation expense**		
	Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	0.27	-
	Amortisation of intangible assets	10.21	6.89
		10.48	**6.89**
23	**Other expenses**		
	Rent	2.67	3.32
	Repairs and maintenance - others	-	0.02
	Rates and taxes	0.11	1.22
	Legal and professional fee*	15.15	5.99
	Consultancy	0.14	0.14
	Office maintenance	0.27	0.06
	Corporate social responsibility**	-	-
	Postage, courier and communication	0.37	0.78
	Travelling and conveyance	3.29	0.58
	Shared services cost	0.88	1.80
	Sales promotion and advertisement	-	0.34
	Foreign exchange loss (net)	-	0.27
	Bank charges	0.07	0.01
	Allowance for credit loss on trade receivables and other financial assets	0.98	-
	Miscellaneous expenses	0.97	-
		24.90	**14.53**

* The company has capitalised expenses of (legal and professional of INR 10.87 million and Rent of INR 0.45 million for the period ended 31 March 2023 and(legal and professional INR 6.05 million and Rent of INR Nil for the period ended 31 March 2022)

* **Payment to auditors** (included in legal and professional expenses above)

As auditor		
Statutory audit	0.52	0.20
Other services	0.08	
Out of pocket expenses	0.01	-
	0.61	**0.20**

****Corporate social responsibility**

The Company was incorporated on 15 July 2020. During the year ended 31 March 2023, the Company did not have any profits. Accordingly the Company was not required to spend any amount towards Corporate Social Responsibility ('CSR') under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

	Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
24	**Earning per share (EPS)**		
	Loss attributable to equity shareholders (A)	(15.13)	(7.68)
	Shares		
	Number of shares at the beginning of the year	79,900,000	14,900,000
	Add: Equity shares issued during the year	70,000,000	65,000,000
	Less: Shares cancelled during the year	-	-
	Number of shares at the end of the period/year	**149,900,000**	**79,900,000**
	Weighted average number of equity shares for Basic EPS (B)	101,132,877	16,680,822
	Effect of potential equity shares on employee stock options outstanding	-	-
	Weighted average number of equity shares for diluted EPS (C)	101,132,877	16,680,822
	Basic EPS - par value of INR 10 per share (A/B) (in INR)	(0.15)	(0.46)

The Company does not have any potential dilutive equity shares and therefore there is no dilutive EPS.

(All amounts are in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

		For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
25	**Income tax**		
A.	**Amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss**		
	Deferred tax charge		
	Change in recognised temporary differences	(8.75)	1.54
		(8.75)	**1.54**
	Total tax expense	**(8.75)**	**1.54**

B. Amounts recognised in Other comprehensive income

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023			For the year ended 31 March 2022		
	Before tax	Tax (expense)/ Income	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax (expense)/ Income	Net of tax
Remeasurement of defined benefit liability	(0.25)	0.06	(0.19)	(0.51)	0.13	(0.38)
	(0.25)	**0.06**	**(0.19)**	**(0.51)**	**0.13**	**(0.38)**

C. Reconciliation of effective tax rate

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Loss before tax	(23.88)	(6.14)
Enacted tax rate in India	25.168%	25.168%
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	(6.01)	(1.55)
Tax effect of:		
Non recognition of deferred tax	(8.75)	1.93
Others	6.01	1.16
	(8.75)	**1.54**

D. Movement in deferred tax balances

Particulars	As at 1 April 2022	Arising on account of amalgamation*	Recognised in Statement of profit and loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	As at 31 March 2023
Property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets	(0.42)	-	2.98	-	2.56
Carry forward losses	-	-	4.65	-	4.65
Provision for employee benefits and certain other liabilities	0.42	-	1.12	0.06	1.60
Net deferred tax assets	**-**	**-**	**8.75**	**0.06**	**8.81**

Particulars	As at 1 April 2021	Arising on account of amalgamation*	Recognised in Statement of profit and loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	As at 31 March 2022
Property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets	(0.56)	-	0.14	-	(0.42)
Carry forward losses	0.43	-	(0.43)	-	-
Provision for employee benefits and certain other liabilities	1.53	-	(1.24)	0.13	0.42
Net deferred tax assets	**1.40**	**-**	**(1.53)**	**0.13**	**-**

(All amounts are in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
26	**Commitments, contingent liabilities and contingent assets**		
	A. Commitments		
	(i) Capital commitments as on balance sheet date	Nil	Nil
	B. Contingent liabilities	Nil	Nil

27 Disclosure as required under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ("the MSMED Act") based on the information available with the Company

The Management has identified enterprises which have provided goods and services to the Company and which qualify under the definition of micro and small enterprises, as defined under the MSMED Act. Accordingly, the disclosure in respect of the amounts payable to such enterprises as at respective year end has been made in the financial statements based on information received and available with the Company.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the year.	1.29	0.94
Interest due thereon remaining outstanding as at the end of the year.	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer as per the MSMED Act.	-	1.80
The amount of the payments made to micro and small suppliers beyond the appointed date during each accounting year	-	8.72
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 period) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act.	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year.	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act.	-	-

Note: The above information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

(All amounts are in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

28 Employee benefits

The Company contributes to the following post-employment defined benefit contribution in India.

(i) Defined contribution plans:

Employee State Insurance

The Company makes contribution towards Employee state insurance for its employees. The Company's contribution to the Employees' State Insurance is deposited with the government

Provident fund:

The Company makes contribution towards provident fund for employees. The Group's contribution to the Employees' Provident Fund is deposited with the Government under the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. The contribution paid under the plan by the Company is at the rate specified under the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.

During the year, the Company has recognised following amounts in the Statement of Profit and Loss (included in Note 20):

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Contribution to provident fund	3.27	2.45
Contribution to employee state insurance	0.04	0.07

(ii) Defined benefit plan:

The Company does not make any contribution to any fund and the liability is currently unfunded. Every employee is entitled to a benefit equivalent to fifteen days salary last drawn for each completed year of service in line with the Payment of Gratuity Act 1972. The same is payable at the time of separation from the Company or retirement whichever is earlier.

A. Based on the actuarial valuation obtained in this respect, the following table sets out the status of the amounts of liability recognised in the financial statements as at balance sheet date:

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Net defined benefit liability	4.89	4.00
Current (Refer Note 17)	2.18	1.05
Non Current (Refer Note 13)	2.71	2.95

B. Movement in net defined benefit liability

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for net defined benefit (asset) liability and its components:

Defined benefit obligation

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Balance as at beginning of the year	4.00	2.43
Included in statement of profit or loss		
Interest cost	0.27	0.14
Current service cost	0.88	0.60
Past service cost	-	-
Benefits paid	(0.51)	(0.87)
Actuarial loss/ (gain) arising from financial assumptions	-	-
- demographic assumptions	(0.13)	-
- experience adjustment	0.48	1.70
- Financial assumptions	(0.11)	-
	4.89	**4.00**
Balance as at end of the year	**4.89**	**4.00**

28 Employee benefits (continued)

C. Actuarial assumptions

a) Economic assumptions

The principal assumptions are the discount rate, expected rate of return on plan assets and salary growth rate. Financial and demographic valuation assumptions are as follows:

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Discount rate (p.a.)	7.50%	7.18%
Salary increase (p.a.)	4.00%	4.00%

b) Demographic assumptions	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
i) Retirement age (years)	58 years	58 years
ii) Mortality table	IALM (2006-08)	IALM (2006-08)
iii) Withdrawal rates (p.a.)	1.00%	2.00%

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.

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Discount rate (1% movement)		
- Increase	(0.30)	(0.20)
- Decrease	0.37	0.24
Future salary growth (1% movement)		
- Increase	0.42	0.41
- Decrease	(0.35)	(0.34)
Mortality rate (1% movement)		
- Increase	0.01	0.01
- Decrease	0.01	-
Attrition rate (1% movement)		
- Increase	0.13	0.22
- Decrease	(0.15)	(0.24)

D. Expected maturity analysis of the undiscounted gratuity benefit is as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Duration of defined benefit payments		
Less than 1 year	2.26	0.96
Between 2 - 5 years	0.55	1.18
Between 5- 10 years	1.63	0.58
Over 10 years	0.45	1.28
Total	**4.89**	**4.00**

F. Discount rate: The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian government securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations.

Expected rate of return on plan assets: This is based on the expectation of the average long-term rate of return expected on investments of the fund during the estimated term of the obligations.

Salary escalation rate: The estimates of future salary increases considered takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand in the employment market.

Other long-term employee benefits:

The Company provides compensated absences benefits to the employees of the Company which can be carried forward to future years. Since the compensated absences do not fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service and are also not expected to be utilised wholly within twelve months after the end of such period, the benefit is classified as a long-term employee benefit. During the year ended 31 March 2023, the Company has incurred an expense on compensated absences amounting to 0.85 INR millions (31 March 2022: INR 0.90 millions). The Company determines the expense for compensated absences basis the actuarial valuation of the present value of the obligation, using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

(All amounts are in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

29 Related parties

A. Names of related party and nature of relationship

i. Ultimate Holding Company

General Atlantic Singapore Fund Pte Ltd (upto 29.12.2022)

ii. Holding Company :

a) KFin Technologies Limited (formerly known as Kfin Technologies Private Limited) (w.e.f 7 February 2022)

iii. Wholly owned subsidiary:

a) Hexagram Fintech SDN BHD (Formerly known as Hexagon Global IT Solutions SDN BHD).

iv. Enterprise where promoters/ promoter Company hold control:

a) Hexagon Global IT Services Private Limited (upto 6 February 2022)
b) Hexagon Mobile Platform Services LLP (upto 6 February 2022)
c) KFin Technologies (Bahrain) W.L.L. (formerly known as Karvy Fintech (Bahrain) W.L.L)
d) KFin Technologies (Malaysia) SDN.BHD (formerly known as Karvy Fintech (Malaysia) SDN.BHD)
e) KFin Services Private Limited.
h) Kfin Global Technologies (IFSC) Limited (w.e.f 28 June 2022)

v. Key Management personnel (KMP)

a) Arun Menon (upto 5 February 2022)
b) R K Ravindranath (upto 6 February 2022)
c) Ravi Seshadri (upto 5 February 2022)
d) M.S. Chandrashekar (Whole time Director w.e.f 7 February 2022)
e) Vishesh Tayal (w.e.f 7 February 2022)
g) Venkata Satya Naga Sreekanth Nadella (w.e.f 7 February 2022)
h) Venkata Giri Vonkayala(w.e.f 13 September 2022)
I) Poonam Rathi (w.e.f 7 February 2023)
J) Adnan Kanchwala (w.e.f 7 February 23)

B. Transactions with the related parties of Company (whether eliminated or not in the Financial Statement)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
i) Holding Company		
KFin Technologies Limited		
Issue of equity shares	70.00	65.00
Share based payment expenses	3.51	-
Unearned revenue	2.00	-
Reimbursement of Expenses	0.62	-
ii) Wholly owned subsidiary		
a) Hexagram Fintech SDN BHD (w.e.f 1 January 2021)		
Fee from services	(0.71)	(9.40)
Reimbursment of Expenses	4.25	
iii) Enterprise where promoters/ promoter Company hold control:		
a) Hexagon Global IT Services Private Limited (upto 6 February 2022)		
Shared service costs	-	1.77
Loan taken	-	3.00
Loan repaid	-	(3.00)
iv) Key Management Personnel*		
Short-term employee benefits		
- Remuneration paid	6.13	9.90
- Loan taken	-	3.10
- Loan repaid	-	(3.10)

*The managerial personnel are covered by the Group's gratuity policy and are eligible for leave encashment along with other employees of the Group. The proportionate amount of gratuity and leave encashment pertaining to the managerial personnel has not been included in the aforementioned disclosures as these are determined on an actuarial basis for the Company as a whole.

(All amounts are in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

29 Related parties (continued)

C. Related party balances

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2023**	**As at 31 March 2022**
i) Holding Company		
KFin Technologies Limited		
Contract liabilities - unearned income	2.00	-
Other payable	4.13	-
ii) Wholly owned subsidiary		
a) Hexagram Fintech SDN BHD		
Trade receivables	0.73	-
Trade payables	2.58	-
iii) Key Management Personnel*		
Remuneration payable	-	2.40

All related party transactions entered during the year were in ordinary course of business and are on arm's length basis.

Terms and conditions:

All transactions with those related parties are priced on an arm's length basis and resulting outstanding receivables and payables including financial assets and financial liabilities balances are settled in cash within a range of 30-120 days of the transaction date. None of the balances are secured.

(All amounts are in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

30 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

I. Fair value measurements

A. Financial instruments by category

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include the fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

	Carrying amount				Fair value			
As at 31 March 2023	**Fair value through profit and loss**	**Fair value through other comprehensive income**	**Amortised cost**	**Total**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets								
Non-current assets								
Investment in subsidiaries	-	-	9.11	9.11	-	-	-	-
Current financial assets								
Trade receivables	-	-	39.26	39.26	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	45.73	45.73	-	-	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent	-	-	0.30	0.30	-	-	-	-
Other current financial assets	-	-	0.54	0.54	-	-	-	-
	-	-	**94.94**	**94.94**	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities								
Trade payables	-	-	9.62	9.62	-	-	-	-
Other financial liablities	-	-	13.41	13.41	-	-	-	-
	-	-	**23.03**	**23.03**	-	-	-	-

	Carrying amount				Fair value			
As at 31 March 2022	**Fair value through profit and loss**	**Fair value through other comprehensive income**	**Amortised Cost**	**Total**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Non-current assets								
Investment in subsidiaries	-	-	9.11	9.11	-	-	-	-
Current financial assets								
Trade receivables	-	-	14.81	14.81	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	24.73	24.73	-	-	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent	-	-	0.30	0.30	-	-	-	-
Other current financial assets	-	-	0.37	0.37	-	-	-	-
	-	-	**49.32**	**49.32**	-	-	-	-
Current financial liabilities								
Trade payables	-	-	3.07	3.07	-	-	-	-
Othet financial liablities	-	-	2.82	2.82	-	-	-	-
	-	-	**5.89**	**5.89**	-	-	-	-

B. Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgments and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are:
(a) recognised and measured at fair value and
(b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements.

To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into three levels prescribed under the Indian Accounting Standard 113. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices

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

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

There are no transfers between level 1 and level 2 during the year.

Valuation process

The finance department of the Company performs the valuation of financial assets and liabilities required for financial reporting purposes, including level 3 fair values. Discussions of valuation processes and results are held between the director and the finance team at least once every quarter.

(All amounts are in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

30 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (continued)

C. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Carrying amount	**Fair value**	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value**
Trade receivables	39.26	39.26	14.81	14.81
Cash and cash equivalents	45.73	45.73	24.73	24.73
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
Other current financial assets	0.54	0.54	0.37	0.37
	85.83	**85.83**	**40.21**	**40.21**
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	9.62	9.62	3.07	3.07
Other financial liablities	13.41	13.41	2.82	2.82
	23.03	**23.03**	**5.89**	**5.89**

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, capital creditors, cash and cash equivalents and other payable for capital goods are considered to be the same as their fair values due to their short-term nature.

II. Financial risk management

Risk management framework

The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board of Directors are responsible for monitoring the Company's risk management policies. 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, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:
a) Credit risk ;
b) Liquidity risk ; and
c) Market risk

30 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

i. Credit risk

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 resulting in a financial loss to the Company. Credit risk encompasses both the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of credit worthiness as well as concentration risks. Credit risk arises principally from trade receivables, advances, security deposits, cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks.

a. Trade receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country in which customers operate.
The Company establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its expected credit losses in respect of trade and other receivables. The management uses a simplified approach for the purpose of computation of expected credit loss for trade receivables. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date.
The management has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before the standard payments and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The average credit period provided to customers is around 15 days. The Company review includes external ratings, customer's credit worthiness, if they are available, and in some cases bank references.
A default on a financial asset is when counterparty fails to make payments within 365 days when they fall due.
The customer base of the Company comprises of various corporate and mutual fund houses all having sound financial condition and none of these balances are credit impaired. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on invoice wise receivables balances.

Cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks

Cash and cash equivalents of the Company are held with banks which have high credit rating. The Company considers that its cash and cash equivalents have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties.

Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using lifetime expected credit losses

Particulars	**As at 31 March**	**As at 31 March**
Trade receivables	39.26	14.81

ii. Liquidity risk

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.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the cash flows generated from operations to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, the Company's treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position comprising cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. This is generally carried out in accordance with practice and limits set by the Company. 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. As at 31 March 2023, the Company has a net current assets of INR 46.21 million (31 March 2022: INR 28.44 million)

(All amounts are in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

30 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (continued)

Maturities of financial liabilities

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and exclude contractual interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

Particulars	Carrying amount as at 31 March 2023	Contractual cash flows				
		Total	Up to 1 year	Between 1 - 2 years	Between 2 - 5 years	More than 5 year
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Trade payables	9.62	9.62	9.62	-	-	-
Total	**9.62**	**9.62**	**9.62**	-	-	-

Particulars	Carrying amount as at 31 March 2022	Contractual cash flows				
		Total	Up to 1 year	Between 1 - 2 years	Between 2 - 5 years	More than 5 year
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Trade payables	3.07	3.07	3.07	-	-	-
Total	**3.07**	**3.07**	**3.07**	-	-	-

iii. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates – will affect the Company's Revenue from operations or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Currency risk

The Company is not exposed to foreign currency risk as there are no significant foreign currency receivable or payable as at 31 March 23 as well as 31 March 22.

31 Capital management

The Company aims to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain the confidence of all stakeholders and to sustain future development of the business.

In order to maintain the capital structure, the Company monitors the return on capital, as well as the level of dividends to equity shareholders. The Company aims to manage its capital efficiently so as to safeguard its ability to continue as going concern and to optimise returns to all its shareholders. For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves and debt includes long-term borrowings (including current maturities) and short-term borrowings.

As the Company does not have any debt as at 31 March 2023, the disclosure of total debt to equity ratio is not been disclosed.

(All amounts are in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

32 Revenue from contract with customers

(a)

Type of Service	Timing of recognition	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Annual Maintenance charges	Over the period	17.89	7.28
Annuity	Over the period	2.27	0.00
Consulting Income	Over the period	0.71	33.03
Sale of software	Over the period	42.78	17.14
Support Services	Over the period	12.93	-
Total		**76.58**	**57.45**

Information about geographical areas

Revenue from operations attributable to external customers	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Within India	75.87	48.05
Outside India		
Malaysia	0.71	9.40
Total	**76.58**	**57.45**
Timing of recognition of revenue		
Performance obligation satisfied at over the period	76.58	57.45
Total	**76.58**	**57.45**

(b) Contract balances:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Trade receivables, net	39.26	14.81

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and generally on terms of payment of 15-30 days.

(c) Reconciliation of revenue with contract price

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Contract price	76.58	57.45
Less : Adjustments for price concessions	-	-
Revenue from operations	**76.58**	**57.45**

(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

33 Ratios as per Schedule III requirements

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
i) Current ratio = Current assets divided by current liabilities		
Current assets	86.87	41.44
Current liabilities	40.65	13.00
Ratio	**2.14**	**3.19**
% change from the previous year	**-32.96%**	**0.00%**
Reason for change more than 25%:		
Due to increase in payables and unearned revenue		
-		
ii) Return on Equity Ratio / Return on Investment Ratio = Net loss after tax divided by Equity		
Net loss after tax	(15.13)	(7.68)
Equity	127.84	73.16
Ratio	**(0.12)**	**(0.10)**
% change from the previous year	**13%**	**0%**
Reason for change more than 25%: Not Applicable		
iii) Trade Receivables turnover ratio = Credit Sales divided by Closing trade receivables		
Credit sales	76.58	57.45
Closing trade receivable	39.26	14.81
Ratio	**1.95**	**3.88**
% change from the previous year	**-50%**	
Reason for change more than 25%:		
Due to the increase in sales during the year		
iv) Net capital turnover ratio = Sales divided by Working capital whereas working capital= current assets - current liabilities		
Net sales	76.58	57.45
Working capital	46.22	28.44
Ratio	**1.66**	**2.02**
% change from the previous year	**-18%**	
Reason for change more than 25%: Not Applicable		
v) Net loss ratio = Net loss after tax divided by Sales		
Net loss after tax	(15.13)	(7.68)
Net sales	76.58	57.45
Ratio	**(0.20)**	**(0.13)**
% change from the previous year	**48%**	
Reason for change more than 25%:		
Due to increase of expenses during the year		
vi) Return on Capital employed (pre cash)=Earnings before interest and taxes(EBIT) divided by Capital Employed(pre cash)		
Loss before tax (A)	(23.88)	(6.14)
Finance costs (B)	0.01	1.80
Other income (C)	0.74	-
EBIT (A)+(B)-(C)	**(24.61)**	**(4.34)**
Capital employed (D)-(E)-(F)-(F)-(G)	**84.52**	**51.90**
Total Assets (D)	171.20	89.93
Current liabilities (E)	40.65	13.00
Cash and cash equivalents (F)	45.73	24.73
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents (G)	0.30	0.30
Ratio	**(0.29)**	**(0.08)**
% change from the previous year	**248%**	**0%**
Reason for change more than 25%:		
Due to increase in losses during the year		

The Company does not have debt, inventory and COGS. Therefore Debt equity ratio, Debt service coverage ratio, Inventory turnover ratio, Trade payable turnover ratio is not applicable and accordingly not presented.

Hexagram Fintech Private Limited
Notes to financial statements
(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

34 The Company does not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

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

36 To the best of our knowledge, the Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off

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

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

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

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

a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

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

41 The Company does not have borrowings from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Hence, no quarterly returns or statements of current assets are being filed by the Company with banks and financial institutions

for **P S K R & CO**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.:022800S

for and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Hexagram Fintech Private Limited
CIN: U72900KA2020PTC135994

PATLOLLA SHIVA KRISHNA REDDY Digitally signed by PATLOLLA SHIVA KRISHNA REDDY	MARUDHERI SHANKARAN CHANDRASEKHAR Digitally signed by MARUDHERI SHANKARAN CHANDRASEKHAR Date: 2023.05.03 19:48:54 +05'30'	VENKATA SATYA NAGA SREEKANTH NADELLA Digitally signed by VENKATA SATYA NAGA SREEKANTH NADELLA Date: 2023.05.03 18:00:55 +05'30'	Poonam Rathi Digitally signed by Poonam Rathi Date: 2023.05.03 18:06:26 +05'30'	Adnan Kanchwala Digitally signed by Adnan Kanchwala Date: 2023.05.03 18:03:48 +05'30'
P Shiva Krishna Reddy	**Marudheri Shankaran Chandrasekhar**	**Venkata Satya Sreekanth Nadella**	**Poonam Rathi**	**Adnan Kanchwala**
Partner	*Whole time Director & Chief Executive Officer*	*Director*	*Chief Financial Officer*	*Company Secretory*
Membership No.: 249361	DIN: 00383738	DIN: 08659728	Membership No: 237008	Membership No: 64482
Place: Hyderabad	Place: Parappuram	Place: Mumbai	Place: Hyderabad	Place: Mumbai
Date: 03 May 2023	Date: 03 May 2023	Date: 03 May 2023	Date: 03 May 2023	Date: 03 May 2023