S R V N & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

no 302, Sri Krishna Residency,
Street no 17, Telecom Nagar,
Gachibowli, Hyderabad
Telangana 500032

Phone: + 91 9177211200
Email: sampath@srvnassociates.in

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Hexagram Fintech Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Hexagram Fintech Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Standalone statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), Standalone statement of changes in equity and Standalone statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Standalone financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein referred as "standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, and Profit 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 Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the standalone financial statements.

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 standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the Standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements, or our knowledge obtained 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 Standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements

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

Independent Auditor's Report on the Standalone financial statements of Hexagram Fintech Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the 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 standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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.

Independent Auditor's Report on the Standalone financial statements of Hexagram Fintech Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

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.
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, except that the backup of books of account and other books and papers maintained in electronic mode has not been maintained on a daily basis.

c) The standalone Balance Sheet, the standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the standalone statement of changes in equity, and the standalone statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the INDAS 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 31 March 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on 31 March, 2024 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 standalone 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.

Independent Auditor's Report on the Standalone financial statements of Hexagram Fintech Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements (continued)

(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.

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) The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has prescribed a new requirement for companies under the proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 inserted by the Companies (Accounts) Amendment Rules 2021 requiring companies, which uses accounting software for maintaining its books of account, shall use only such accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in the books of account along with the date when such changes were made and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled.

   Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used the accounting software Tally ERP for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility except that that audit trail was not enabled at the database level for accounting software to log any direct data changes. For accounting software for which audit trail feature is enabled, the audit trail facility has been operating throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software and we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with during the course of our audit.

Independent Auditor's Report on the Standalone financial statements of Hexagram Fintech Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements (continued)

k) 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 provisions of Section 197 of the Act are applicable only to a Public Company. Accordingly, the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under section 197(16) is not applicable to the Company.

for **S R V N & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 026326S

JILELLA SAMPATH REDDY Digitally signed by JILELLA SAMPATH REDDY Date: 2024.04.26 22:43:09 +05'30'

Sampath Reddy Jilella
Partner
Membership No: 245866
UDIN: 24245866BKGFBU4444

Date: 26 April 2024
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 standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2024:

(i) (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) Based on the information and explanations furnished to us, 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.

(ii) (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.

Hexagram Fintech Private Limited

"Annexure A" to the Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

(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 2024 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.

Hexagram Fintech Private Limited

"Annexure A" to the Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

(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 willful 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 2024.

(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.

Hexagram Fintech Private Limited

"Annexure A" to the Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

(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 standalone financial statements as required by the applicable Indian accounting standards (INDAS).

(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 Nil in the current financial year and INR 14.40 million in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) The statutory auditor of the Company has resigned during the year. There were no issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditors.

(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 standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that 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.

Hexagram Fintech Private Limited

"Annexure A" to the Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

(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 **S R V N & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 026326S

JILELLA SAMPATH REDDY Digitally signed by JILELLA SAMPATH REDDY Date: 2024.04.26 22:43:24 +05'30'

Sampath Reddy Jilella
Partner
Membership No: 026326S
UDIN: 24245866BKGFBU4444

Date: 26 April 2024
Place: Hyderabad

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' report on the Standalone Financial Statements of Hexagram Fintech Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid Standalone 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 standalone financial statements of Hexagram Fintech Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone 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 standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2024, based on the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (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 standalone 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 standalone financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to Standalone 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 Standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' report on the Standalone Financial Statements of Hexagram Fintech Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 (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 standalone financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Standalone Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of standalone financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone 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 Standalone financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with 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 standalone financial statements.

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

for **S R V N & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 026326S

JILELLA SAMPATH REDDY
Digitally signed by JILELLA SAMPATH REDDY
Date: 2024.04.26 22:43:37 +05'30'

Sampath Reddy Jilella
Partner
Membership No: 245866
UDIN: 24245866BKGFBU4444

Date: 26 April 2024
Place: Hyderabad

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

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
I. ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3a	5.15	7.86
Other intangible assets	3b	54.74	51.11
Intangible assets under development	3c	21.85	-
Financial assets			
(i) Investments in subsidiary	4	9.11	9.11
Deferred tax assets (net)	26	0.25	8.81
Non-current tax assets	5	9.27	7.44
Total non-current assets		**100.37**	**84.33**
(2) Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	6	31.64	-
(ii) Trade receivables	7	63.24	39.26
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	8	7.80	45.73
(iv) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	9	0.30	0.30
(v) Other current financial assets	10	0.69	0.54
Other current assets	11	1.87	1.04
Total current assets		**105.54**	**86.87**
TOTAL ASSETS		**205.91**	**171.20**
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) Equity			
Equity share capital	12	169.90	149.90
Other equity	13	6.94	(22.06)
Total equity		**176.84**	**127.84**
(2) Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	14	1.92	2.71
Total non-current liabilities		**1.92**	**2.71**
(3) Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	15		
- Total dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	1.29
- Total dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		4.00	8.33
(ii) Other current financial liabilities	16	13.09	13.41
Other current liabilities	17	9.13	13.97
Provisions	18	0.93	3.65
Total current liabilities		**27.15**	**40.65**
Total liabilities		**29.07**	**43.36**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**205.91**	**171.20**

Material accounting policies 1 & 2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our Report of even date attached

for **S R V N & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 026326S

JILELLA SAMPATH REDDY
Digitally signed by JILELLA SAMPATH REDDY Date: 2024.04.26 22:31:03 +05'30'

Sampath Reddy Jilella
Partner

Membership No.: 245866

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 26 April 2024

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

Digitally signed by MARUDHERI SHANKARAN CHANDRASEKHAR
Date: 2024.04.26 22:14:18 +05'30'

Marudheri Shankaran Chandrasekhar
Whole time Director & Chief Executive Officer

DIN: 00383738

Place: Parappuram
Date: 26 April 2024

Digitally signed by VENKATA SATYA NAGA SREEKANTH NADELLA
Date: 2024.04.26 22:20:50 +05'30'

Venkata Satya Satya Sreekanth Nadella
Director

DIN: 08659728

Place: Florence
Date: 26 April 2024

Digitally signed by Poonam Rathi
Date: 2024.04.26 22:23:30 +05'30'

Poonam Rathi
Chief Financial Officer

Membership No: 237008

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26 April 2024

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

Particulars	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Income			
I. Revenue from operations	19	131.06	76.58
II. Other income	20	2.33	0.74
III. Total Income (I+II)		**133.39**	**77.32**
IV. Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	21	59.14	65.81
Finance costs	22	0.02	0.01
Depreciation and amortisation expense	23	18.58	10.48
Other expenses	24	19.38	24.90
Total expenses (IV)		**97.12**	**101.20**
V. Profit/(Loss) before tax (III-IV)		**36.27**	**(23.88)**
VI. Tax expense:			
Current tax	26	2.19	-
Deferred tax	26	7.68	(8.75)
		9.87	**(8.75)**
VII. Profit/(Loss) for the year (V-VI)		**26.40**	**(15.13)**
VIII. Other comprehensive income			
A. Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans		3.48	(0.25)
Income tax relating to remeasurement of defined benefit plans		(0.88)	0.06
Total other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax (VIII)		**2.60**	**(0.19)**
IX. Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year (VII+VIII)		**29.00**	**(15.32)**
X. Earnings per equity share (face value of INR 1 each, fully paid-up)	25		
Basic		0.17	(0.15)
Diluted		0.17	(0.15)
Material accounting policies	1 & 2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our Report of even date attached

for **S R V N & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 026326S

JILELLA SAMPATH REDDY
Digitally signed by JILELLA SAMPATH REDDY
Date: 2024.04.26 22:31:30 +05'30'

Sampath Reddy Jilella
Partner

Membership No.: 245866

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 26 April 2024

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

Digitally signed by MARUDHERI SHANKARAN CHANDRASEKHAR
Date: 2024.04.26 22:14:41 +05'30'

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

Place: Parappuram
Date: 26 April 2024

Digitally signed by VENKATA SATYA NAGA SREEKANTH NADELLA
Date: 2024.04.26 22:21:11 +05'30'

Venkata Satya Satya Sreekanth Nadella
Director
DIN: 08659728

Place: Florence
Date: 26 April 2024

Digitally signed by Poonam Rathi
Date: 2024.04.26 22:24:00 +05'30'

Poonam Rathi
Chief Financial Officer
Membership No: 237008

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26 April 2024

Hexagram Fintech Private Limited
Standalone Statement of changes in equity
(All amounts are in INR million, 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 2022	**79.90**	**(6.74)**	**(6.74)**
Issue of share capital	70.00	-	-
Loss for the year	-	(15.13)	(15.13)
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation (net of tax)	-	(0.19)	(0.19)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**149.90**	**(22.06)**	**(22.06)**
Opening balance as at 1 April 2023	**149.90**	**(22.06)**	**(22.06)**
Issue of share capital	20.00	-	-
Profit for the year	-	26.40	26.40
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation (net of tax)	-	2.60	2.60
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**169.90**	**6.94**	**6.94**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our Report on financial statements of even date attached

for **S R V N & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 026326S

JILELLA SAMPATH REDDY Digitally signed by JILELLA SAMPATH REDDY Date: 2024.04.26 22:32:01 +05'30'

Sampath Reddy Jilella
Partner

Membership No.: 245866

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 26 April 2024

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

Digitally signed by MARUDHERI SHANKARAN CHANDRASEKHAR Date: 2024.04.26 22:14:58 +05'30'

Marudheri Shankaran Chandrasekhar
Whole time Director & Chief Executive Officer

DIN: 00383738

Place: Parappuram
Date: 26 April 2024

Digitally signed by VENKATA SATYA NAGA SREEKANTH NADELLA Date: 2024.04.26 22:21:31 +05'30'

Venkata Satya Satya Sreekanth Nadella
Director

DIN: 08659728

Place: Florence
Date: 26 April 2024

Digitally signed by Poonam Rathi Date: 2024.04.26 22:24:23 +05'30'

Poonam Rathi
Chief Financial Officer

Membership No: 237008

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26 April 2024

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 Olsen Spaces, No. 41, Ground Floor, Room No. A4, 15th Cross Road, Sector – 4, HSR Layout, Bengaluru – 560 102, Karnataka, 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. Material Accounting Policies

A) Basis of preparation and measurement of Financial Statement

The Standalone Balance Sheet of the Company as at 31 March 2024, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity, and the Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2024 and the Material 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 26 April 2024.

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. Material 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 these 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.

2. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

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

Use of Judgements and estimates (continued)

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 C - Lease Classification and identification of lease component.

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 H).

- *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 M).

2. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

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

Use of Judgements and estimates (continued)

- *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.

- *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 L).

- *Fair value measurement of financial instruments*
  When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the Standalone 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.

- *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).

2. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

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

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Standalone 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
- 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-Standalone 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

2. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

C) Leases (continued)

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.

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. Material 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 Standalone Balance Sheet and lease liabilities in 'Financial liabilities' in the Standalone 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 sublease 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.

2. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

D) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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 Standalone Balance Sheet date, is shown as capital work-in progress. Advances given towards acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each Standalone 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.

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.

2. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

E) Intangible assets

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

Intangible assets are amortised in the Standalone 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 Rights (IPRs)	5
Computer Software	3

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 Standalone 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 Standalone 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.

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).

2. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

G) Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

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) 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 Standalone 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.

Defined benefit plans

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

2. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

H) Employee benefits (continued)

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 Standalone 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 Standalone Balance Sheet date. The cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each Standalone Balance Sheet date. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they occur.

2. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

I) 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 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.

J) 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.

K) 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.

2. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

L) 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 Standalone 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.

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.

M) 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.

2. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

M) Income taxes (continued)

Current tax (continued)

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 Standalone 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 Standalone 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 Standalone 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.

2. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

M) Income taxes (continued)

Deferred tax (continued)

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.

N) 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.

O) 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.

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net profit/(loss) before tax	**36.27**	**(23.88)**
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	18.58	10.48
Interest income on deposits	(0.97)	(0.73)
Dividend income from mutual funds	(0.79)	-
Liabilities no longer required written back	(0.54)	-
Interest expense	0.02	0.01
Fair value gain on financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss, net	3.48	(0.25)
Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes	**56.05**	**(14.37)**
Working capital adjustments:		
Increase in trade receivables	(23.98)	(24.45)
Increase in other current financial assets	(0.15)	(0.17)
(Increase)/ decrease in other current assets	(0.83)	0.19
(Decrease)/ increase in trade payables	(5.08)	6.55
(Decrease)/ increase in other current financial liabilities	(0.32)	10.59
(Decrease)/ increase in other current liabilities	(4.84)	8.18
(Decrease)/ increase in provisions	(3.51)	1.27
Cash generated/ (used) in operations	**17.34**	**(12.21)**
Income taxes paid, net of refund received	(4.02)	(1.38)
Net cash generated from / (used) in operating activities (A)	**13.32**	**(13.59)**
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)	(41.35)	(36.13)
Fixed deposits redemeed/ (placed) with banks, net	40.20	(40.20)
Investments in redemption of mutual funds	(31.64)	-
Interest income	0.97	0.73
Dividend income from mutual funds	0.79	-
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(31.03)**	**(75.60)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Interest paid	(0.02)	(0.01)
Proceeds from issue of equity shares	20.00	70.00
Net cash generated from financing activities (C)	**19.98**	**69.99**
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**2.27**	**(19.20)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	5.53	24.73
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**7.80**	**5.53**
Reconciliation of Cash and Cash equivalents with the Balance Sheet (Refer Note 8)		
Cash on hand	-	-
Balance with banks:		
(i) in current accounts	7.80	5.53
	7.80	**5.53**

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 **S R V N & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 026326S

JILELLA SAMPATH REDDY Digitally signed by JILELLA SAMPATH REDDY Date: 2024.04.26 22:32:38 +05'30'

Sampath Reddy Jilella
Partner

Membership No.: 245866

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 26 April 2024

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

Digitally signed by MARUDHERI SHANKARAN CHANDRASEKHAR Date: 2024.04.26 22:15:36 +05'30'

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

Place: Parappuram
Date: 26 April 2024

Digitally signed by VENKATA SATYA NAGA SREEKANTH NADELLA Date: 2024.04.26 22:21:52 +05'30'

Venkata Satya Satya Sreekanth Nadella
Director

DIN: 08659728

Place: Florence
Date: 26 April 2024

Digitally signed by Poonam Rathi Date: 2024.04.26 22:24:52 +05'30'

Poonam Rathi
Chief Financial Officer

Membership No: 237008

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26 April 2024

Hexagram Fintech Private Limited
Notes to standalone financial statements
(All amounts are in INR million, 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 2022	-	-	-
Additions	8.12	0.01	8.13
Deletions	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**8.12**	**0.01**	**8.13**
Additions	-	-	-
Deletions	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**8.12**	**0.01**	**8.13**
Accumulated amortisation			
Balance as at 01 April 2022	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	0.27	-	0.27
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**0.27**	-	**0.27**
Depreciation for the year	2.71	-	2.71
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**2.98**	-	**2.98**
Carrying amount (net)			
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**5.14**	**0.01**	**5.15**
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**7.85**	**0.01**	**7.86**

3b Other intangible assets

Particulars	Intellectual property right	Other intangible assets	Total
Gross carrying amount			
Balance as at 01 April 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**
Additions	-	19.50	19.50
Deletions	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**23.43**	**65.61**	**89.04**
Accumulated amortisation			
Balance as at 01 April 2022	**5.86**	**2.36**	**8.22**
Amortisation for the year	4.69	5.52	10.21
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**10.55**	**7.88**	**18.43**
Amortisation for the period	7.81	8.06	15.87
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**18.36**	**15.94**	**34.30**
Carrying amount (net)			
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**5.07**	**49.67**	**54.74**
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**12.88**	**38.23**	**51.11**

3c Intangible assets under development

Particulars	Intangible assets under development	Total
Gross/Net carrying amount		
Balance as at 01 April 2022	-	-
Additions	-	-
Deletions	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	-	-
Additions	41.29	**41.29**
Deletions	19.44	**19.44**
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**21.85**	**21.85**

Ageing of Intangible assets under development
As at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	21.85	-	-	-	21.85
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**21.85**	-	-	-	**21.85**

As at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

Notes:
As on 31st March, 2024 & 31st March, 2023:
(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 million, unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
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 0.17; 31 March 2023: INR Nil)	9.27	7.44
		9.27	**7.44**
6	**Current investments**		
	Investments in mutual funds - quoted - at FVTPL		
	87,363.682 shares-Aditya Birla Sun Life Liquid Fund - Daily IDCW-Direct Plan	8.76	-
	7,656.867 shares-Franklin India Liquid Fund - Super Institutional Plan - Direct Plan - Daily IDCW	7.67	-
	6,535.392 shares-HSBC Liquid Fund - Direct Daily IDCW	6.55	-
	7,568.167 shares-SBI Liquid Fund - Direct Plan - Daily IDCW	8.66	-
		31.64	**-**
7	**Trade receivables**		
	(Unsecured, considered good)		
	Trade receivables	64.24	40.24
	Less: Allowance for credit loss	(1.00)	(0.98)
		63.24	**39.26**
	Break up of security details		
	(a) Trade receivables considered good - Secured	-	-
	(b) Trade receivables considered good - Unsecured	64.24	40.24
	(c) Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
	(d) Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-
	Gross trade receivables	**64.24**	**40.24**
	Allowance for credit loss	(1.00)	(0.98)
	Net trade receivables	**63.24**	**39.26**

The Company's exposure to credit and currency risks, and loss allowances related to trade receivables are disclosed in Note 31

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 gross trade receivables as at 31 March 2024 is as under:

Particulars	Outstanding for following period from the due date of payment							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	54.34	-	9.77	-	0.11	-	0.02	64.24
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables–which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables–which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Ageing of gross trade receivables as at 31 March 2023 is as under:

Particulars	Outstanding for following period from the due date of payment							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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables–which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
8	**Cash and cash equivalents**		
	Balance with banks:		
	(i) in current accounts	7.80	5.53
	(ii) in Deposit	-	40.20
		7.80	**45.73**
9	**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)*	0.30	0.30
		0.30	**0.30**

* Includes fixed deposits amounting to INR 0.30 million (31 March 2023: INR 0.30 million) which is not freely remissible because of contractual restrictions.

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
10	**Other current financial assets**		
	Unsecured, Considered good		
	Rent deposits	0.31	0.16
	Other receivables	0.01	0.01
	Earnest money deposit	0.37	0.37
		0.69	**0.54**
11	**Other current assets**		
	Balance with government authorities	0.49	-
	Prepaid expenses	0.81	0.39
	Advances to employees	0.57	0.65
		1.87	**1.04**

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

12 Share capital

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Authorised		
200,000,000 (previous year: 150,000,000) equity shares of INR 1 each	200.00	150.00
	200.00	**150.00**
Issued, subscribed and paid-up		
169,900,000 (previous year: 149,900,000) equity shares of INR 1 each, fully paid-up	169.90	149.90
	169.90	**149.90**

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	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Opening Balance	14,99,00,000	149.90	7,99,00,000	79.90
Shares issued during the year	2,00,00,000	20.00	7,00,00,000	70.00
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	**16,99,00,000**	**169.90**	**14,99,00,000**	**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 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	No. of shares	%	No. of shares	%
Equity shares of INR 1 each fully paid up, held by:				
KFin Technologies Limited (Formerly known as 'KFin Technologies Private Limited')	16,98,99,994	99.99%	14,98,99,994	99.99%
Total	**16,98,99,994**	**99.99%**	**14,98,99,994**	**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 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares
Equity shares of INR 1 each fully paid up, held by:				
KFin Technologies Limited	16,98,99,994	99.99%	14,98,99,994	99.99%
Total	**16,98,99,994**	**99.99%**	**14,98,99,994**	**99.99%**

e. Disclosure of shareholding of promoters:

Disclosure of shareholding of promoters as at March 31, 2024 is as follows:

Promoter name	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023		% change during the year
	No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares	
Equity shares of INR 1 each fully paid up, held by:					
KFin Technologies Limited	16,98,99,994	99.99%	14,98,99,994	99.99%	0.00%
Total	**16,98,99,994**	**99.99%**	**14,98,99,994**	**99.99%**	**0.00%**

Disclosure of shareholding of promoters as at March 31, 2023 is as follows:

Promoter name	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022		% change during the year
	No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares	
Equity shares of INR 1 each fully paid up, held by:					
KFin Technologies Limited	14,98,99,994	99.99%	7,98,99,994	99.99%	0.00%
Total	**14,98,99,994**	**99.99%**	**7,98,99,994**	**99.99%**	**0.00%**

f. 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 millions, unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
13	**Other equity**			
	Retained earnings	a		
	Balance at the beginning of the year		(22.06)	(6.74)
	Add: Profit/(Loss) for the year		26.40	(15.13)
	Add: Remeasurement of defined benefit plans (Other comprehensive income)		2.60	(0.19)
	Balance at the end of the year		**6.94**	**(22.06)**
	Total other equity		**6.94**	**(22.06)**

(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 million, unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
14	**Non-current provisions**		
	Provision for employee benefits		
	Gratuity	1.92	2.71
	Compensated absences	-	-
		1.92	**2.71**
	Refer Note 29 for disclosure related to employee benefits.		
15	**Trade payables**		
	Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises*	-	1.29
	Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	4.00	8.33
		4.00	**9.62**

Ageing of trade payables as at 31 March 2024 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 and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others than micro and small enterprises	3.99	0.01	-	-	-	4.00
Disputed dues - micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others than micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 and small enterprises	-	1.29	-	-	-	1.29
Others than micro and small enterprises	7.24	1.09	-	-	-	8.33
Disputed dues - micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others than micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Refer Note 28 for disclosure relating to Micro enterprises and small enterprises

		As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
16	**Other current financial liabilities**		
	Employee payables	4.08	6.73
	Other payables	9.01	6.68
		13.09	**13.41**

The Company’s exposure to liquidity risks related to above financial liabilities is disclosed in Note 31.
For details regarding other payables due to related parties, Refer Note 30.

		As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
17	**Other current liabilities**		
	Statutory dues payable	2.62	1.85
	Contract liabilities - Unearned income	6.51	12.12
		9.13	**13.97**
18	**Current provisions**		
	Provision for employee benefits:		
	Gratuity	0.03	2.18
	Compensated absences	0.90	1.47
		0.93	**3.65**

Refer Note 29 for disclosure related to employee benefits.

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

	Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
19	**Revenue from operations**		
	Revenue from contracts with customers		
	Sale of services	131.06	76.58
		131.06	**76.58**
20	**Other income**		
	Interest income from:		
	-Bank deposits (calculated using effective interest method on financial assets at amortised cost)	0.75	0.53
	-Income-tax refund	0.22	0.20
	Dividend income from Investments in Mutual funds	0.79	-
	Miscellaneous income	-	0.01
	Foreign exchange gain	0.03	-
	Liabilities no longer required written back	0.54	-
		2.33	**0.74**
21	**Employee benefits expense**		
	Salaries and wages	54.03	58.94
	Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer Note 29(i))	3.45	3.31
	Staff welfare expenses	0.80	0.59
	Share based payment expenses	0.86	2.97
		59.14	**65.81**
22	**Finance Costs**		
	Other interest costs	0.02	0.01
		0.02	**0.01**
23	**Depreciation and amortisation expense**		
	Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	2.71	0.27
	Amortisation of intangible assets	15.87	10.21
		18.58	**10.48**
24	**Other expenses**		
	Rent	0.59	2.67
	Rates and taxes	1.01	0.11
	Legal and professional fee*	13.90	15.15
	Consultancy	0.16	0.14
	Office maintenance	0.01	0.27
	Corporate social responsibility**	-	-
	Postage, courier and communication	0.11	0.37
	Travelling and conveyance	2.55	3.29
	Shared services cost (includes rent of office premises)	0.77	0.88
	Sales promotion and advertisement	0.04	-
	Bank charges	0.06	0.07
	Allowance for credit loss on trade receivables and other financial assets	-	0.98
	Miscellaneous expenses	0.18	0.97
		19.38	**24.90**

	*** Payment to auditors** (included in legal and professional expenses above)		
	As auditor		
	Statutory audit	0.52	0.52
	Other services	0.08	0.08
	Out of pocket expenses	0.01	0.01
		0.61	**0.61**

**** Corporate social responsibility**
The Company was incorporated on 15 July 2020. During the previous 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') for the year ended 31 March 2024, under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

25	**Earning per share (EPS)**		
	Profit/ (Loss) attributable to equity shareholders (A)	26.40	(15.13)
	Shares		
	Number of shares at the beginning of the year	14,99,00,000	7,99,00,000
	Add: Equity shares issued during the year	2,00,00,000	7,00,00,000
	Less: Shares cancelled during the year	-	-
	Number of shares at the end of the year	**16,99,00,000**	**14,99,00,000**
	Weighted average number of equity shares for Basic EPS (B)	15,74,06,849	10,11,32,877
	Effect of potential equity shares on employee stock options outstanding	-	-
	Weighted average number of equity shares for diluted EPS (C)	15,74,06,849	10,11,32,877
	Basic EPS - par value of INR 1 per share (A/B) (in INR)	0.17	(0.15)

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

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

	Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
26	**Income tax**		
A.	**Amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss**		
	Deferred tax charge		
	Change in recognised temporary differences	7.68	(8.75)
		7.68	**(8.75)**
	Current tax expense		
	Current tax	0.17	-
	Tax for earlier years	2.02	-
	Total tax expense	**9.87**	**(8.75)**

B. Amounts recognised in Other comprehensive income

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024			For the year ended 31 March 2023		
	Before tax	Tax (expense)/ Income	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax (expense)/ Income	Net of tax
Remeasurement of defined benefit liability	3.48	(0.88)	2.60	(0.25)	0.06	(0.19)
	3.48	**(0.88)**	**2.60**	**(0.25)**	**0.06**	**(0.19)**

C. Reconciliation of effective tax rate

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Profit/ (Loss) before tax	36.27	(23.88)
Enacted tax rate in India	25.168%	25.168%
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	9.13	(6.01)
Tax effect of:		
Non recognition of deferred tax	9.87	(8.75)
Others	(11.15)	6.01
Tax for earlier years	2.02	-
	9.87	**(8.75)**

D. Movement in deferred tax balances

Particulars	As at 1 April 2023	Recognised in Statement of profit and loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	As at 31 March 2024
Property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets	2.56	(4.29)	-	(1.73)
Carry forward losses	4.65	(4.65)	-	-
Provision for employee benefits and certain other liabilities	1.60	1.26	(0.88)	1.98
Others	-	-	-	-
Net deferred tax assets	**8.81**	**(7.68)**	**(0.88)**	**0.25**

Particulars	As at 1 April 2022	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**

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

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
27	**Commitments, contingent liabilities and contingent assets**		
	A. Commitments		
	(i) Capital commitments as on balance sheet date	Nil	Nil
	B. Contingent liabilities	Nil	Nil

28 Outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises

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 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the year.	-	1.29
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.	-	-
The amount of the payments made to micro and small suppliers beyond the appointed date during each accounting year	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the year of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the 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 million, unless otherwise stated)

29 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 21):

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Contribution to provident fund	3.44	3.27
Contribution to employee state insurance	0.01	0.04

(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 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Net defined benefit liability	1.95	4.89
Current (Refer Note 18)	0.03	2.18
Non Current (Refer Note 14)	1.92	2.71

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 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Balance as at beginning of the year	4.88	4.00
Included in statement of profit or loss		
Interest cost	0.36	0.27
Current service cost	0.45	0.88
Past service cost	-	-
Benefits paid	(0.26)	(0.51)
Actuarial loss/ (gain) arising from financial assumptions	-	-
- demographic assumptions	-	(0.13)
- experience adjustment	(3.55)	0.48
- Financial assumptions	0.07	(0.11)
	1.95	**4.88**
Balance as at end of the year	**1.95**	**4.88**

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Notes to standalone financial statements
(All amounts are in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

29 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 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Discount rate (p.a.)	7.27%	7.50%
Salary increase (p.a.)	4.00%	4.00%

b) Demographic assumptions

i) Retirement age (years)	62 years	58 years
ii) Mortality table	IALM (2012-14)	IALM (2006-08)
iii) Withdrawal rates (p.a.)	1.00%	1.00%

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 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Discount rate (1% movement)		
- Increase	(0.26)	(0.30)
- Decrease	0.35	0.37
Future salary growth (1% movement)		
- Increase	0.37	0.42
- Decrease	(0.28)	(0.35)
Mortality rate (1% movement)		
- Increase	(0.01)	0.01
- Decrease	0.00	0.01
Attrition rate (1% movement)		
- Increase	0.14	0.13
- Decrease	(0.15)	(0.15)

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

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Duration of defined benefit payments		
Less than 1 year	0.03	2.26
Between 2 - 5 years	0.75	0.55
Between 5- 10 years	0.22	1.63
Over 10 years	6.62	0.45
Total	**7.62**	**4.89**

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 2024, the Company has incurred an expense on compensated absences amounting to 1.60 INR millions (31 March 2023: INR 1.69 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.

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30 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) M.S. Chandrashekar (Whole time Director w.e.f 7 February 2022)
c) Vishesh Tayal (w.e.f 7 February 2022)
d) Venkata Satya Naga Sreekanth Nadella (w.e.f 7 February 2022)
e) Venkata Giri Vonkayala(w.e.f 13 September 2022)
f) Poonam Rathi (w.e.f 7 February 2023)

B. Transactions with the related parties of Company

Particulars	**For the year ended 31 March 2024**	**For the year ended 31 March 2023**
i) Holding Company		
KFin Technologies Limited		
Issue of equity shares	20.00	70.00
Share based payment expenses	0.86	3.51
Unearned revenue	-	2.00
Fee from services	(76.08)	-
Reimbursement of expenses incurred by related party on behalf of company	9.21	0.62
Reimbursement of expenses incurred by company on behalf of related party	(0.51)	-
ii) Wholly owned subsidiary		
a) Hexagram Fintech SDN BHD		
Fee from services	-	(0.71)
Reimbursement of expenses incurred by company on behalf of related party	(0.06)	-
Reimbursement of expenses incurred by related party on behalf of company	9.44	4.25
iii) Key Management Personnel*		
Short-term employee benefits		
- Remuneration paid	3.32	6.13

*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.

C. Related party balances

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2024**	**As at 31 March 2023**
i) Holding Company		
KFin Technologies Limited		
Trade receivables	39.13	-
Contract liabilities - unearned income	-	2.00
Other payables	2.79	4.13
ii) Wholly owned subsidiary		
a) Hexagram Fintech SDN BHD		
Trade receivables	-	0.73
Other payables	6.22	2.58

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 million, unless otherwise stated)

31 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.

As at 31 March 2024	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	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								
Investments	31.64	-	-	31.64	31.64	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	63.24	63.24	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	7.80	7.80	-	-	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent	-	-	0.30	0.30	-	-	-	-
Other current financial assets	-	-	0.69	0.69	-	-	-	-
	31.64	**-**	**81.14**	**112.78**	**31.64**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial liabilities								
Trade payables	-	-	4.00	4.00	-	-	-	-
Other financial liablities	-	-	13.09	13.09	-	-	-	-
	-	**-**	**17.09**	**17.09**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

As at 31 March 2023	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	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								
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Current financial liabilities								
Trade payables	-	-	9.62	9.62	-	-	-	-
Othet financial liablities	-	-	13.41	13.41	-	-	-	-
	-	-	**23.03**	**23.03**	-	-	-	-

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.

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

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024 Carrying amount	As at 31 March 2024 Fair value	As at 31 March 2023 Carrying amount	As at 31 March 2023 Fair value
Investment in subsidiaries	9.11	9.11	9.11	9.11
Trade receivables	63.24	63.24	39.26	39.26
Cash and cash equivalents	7.80	7.80	45.73	45.73
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
Other current financial assets	0.69	0.69	0.54	0.54
	81.14	**81.14**	**94.94**	**94.94**
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	4.00	4.00	9.62	9.62
Other financial liablities	13.09	13.09	13.41	13.41
	17.09	**17.09**	**23.03**	**23.03**

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

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 2024	As at 31 March
Trade receivables	63.24	39.26

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 2024, the Company has a net current assets of INR 78.39 million (31 March 2023: INR 46.22 million)

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31 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 2024	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	4.00	4.00	4.00	-	-	-
other current financial liabilities	13.09	13.09	13.09	-	-	-
Total	**17.09**	**17.09**	**17.09**	-	-	-

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	-	-	-
other current financial liabilities	13.41	13.41	13.41	-	-	-
Total	**23.03**	**23.03**	**23.03**	-	-	-

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 24 as well as 31 March 23.

32 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 2024, the disclosure of total debt to equity ratio is not been disclosed.

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

33 Revenue from contract with customers

(a)

Type of Service	Timing of recognition	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Annual Maintenance charges	Over the period	20.34	17.89
Annuity	Over the period	3.57	2.27
Consulting Income	Over the period	-	0.71
Sale of software service	Over the period	70.30	42.78
Support Services	Over the period	36.85	12.93
Total		**131.06**	**76.58**

Information about geographical areas

Revenue from operations attributable to external customers	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Within India	131.06	75.87
Outside India		
Malaysia	-	0.71
Total	**131.06**	**76.58**
Timing of recognition of revenue		
Performance obligation satisfied at over the period	131.06	76.58
Total	**131.06**	**76.58**

(b) Contract balances:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2022
Trade receivables, net	63.24	39.26

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 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Contract price	131.06	76.58
Less : Adjustments for price concessions	-	-
Revenue from operations	**131.06**	**76.58**

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

34 Ratios as per Schedule III requirements

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
i) Current ratio = Current assets divided by current liabilities		
Current assets	105.54	86.87
Current liabilities	27.15	40.65
Ratio	**3.89**	**2.14**
% change from the previous year	**81.90%**	**-32.96%**
Reason for change more than 25%:		
Due to increase current investments and receivables.		
ii) Return on Equity Ratio / Return on Investment Ratio = Net loss after tax divided by Equity		
Net profit/(loss) after tax	26.40	(15.13)
Equity	176.84	127.84
Ratio	**0.15**	**(0.12)**
% change from the previous year	**-226%**	**13%**
Reason for change more than 25%:		
Due to increase in paid up share capital and profit.		
iii) Trade Receivables turnover ratio = Credit Sales divided by Closing trade receivables		
Credit sales	131.06	76.58
Closing trade receivable	63.24	39.26
Ratio	**2.07**	**1.95**
% change from the previous year	**6%**	**-50%**
Reason for change more than 25%:		
Not Applicable		
iv) Trade Payables turnover ratio = Credit Purchses divided by Closing trade payables		
Credit purchases	19.38	24.90
Closing trade payables	4.00	9.62
Ratio	**4.85**	**2.59**
% change from the previous year	**87%**	**-50%**
Reason for change more than 25%:		
Due to decrease in expenses and trade payables in current year		
v) Net capital turnover ratio = Sales divided by Working capital whereas working capital= current assets - current liabilities		
Net sales	131.06	76.58
Working capital	78.39	46.22
Ratio	**1.67**	**1.66**
% change from the previous year	**1%**	**-18%**
Reason for change more than 25%:		
Not Applicable		
vi) Net loss ratio = Net loss after tax divided by Sales		
Net profit/(loss) after tax	26.40	(15.13)
Net sales	131.06	76.58
Ratio	**0.20**	**(0.20)**
% change from the previous year	**-202%**	**48%**
Reason for change more than 25%:		
Due to increase of sales during the year, which inturn resulted in profit for the entity.		
vii) Return on Capital employed (pre cash)=Earnings before interest and taxes(EBIT) divided by Capital Employed(pre cash)		
Profit/(Loss) before tax (A)	36.27	(23.88)
Finance costs (B)	0.02	0.01
Other income (C)	2.33	0.74
EBIT (A)+(B)-(C)	**33.96**	**(24.61)**
Capital employed (D)-(E)-(F)-(F)-(G)	**170.66**	**84.52**
Total Assets (D)	205.91	171.20
Current liabilities (E)	27.15	40.65
Cash and cash equivalents (F)	7.80	45.73
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents (G)	0.30	0.30
Ratio	**0.20**	**(0.29)**
% change from the previous year	**-168%**	**248%**
Reason for change more than 25%:		
Due to increase in current investment and sales, which resulted in profit for the entity.		

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

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

35 Transfer Pricing:
The Company has established a comprehensive system of maintenance of information and documents as required by the transfer pricing legislation under Sections 92-92F of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Since the law requires existence of such information and documentation to be contemporaneous in nature, the Company is in the process of updating the documentation for the international and domestic transactions entered into with the associated enterprise during the financial year and expects such records to be in existence latest by due date, as required by law. The Management confirms that its international and domestic transactions are at arm's length so that the aforesaid legislation will not have any impact on the financial statements, particularly on the amount of tax expenses and that of provision for taxation.

36 Code of Social Security, 2020:
The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits received the Presidential assent in September 2020. The effective date from which the changes are applicable is yet to be notified. The Company will evaluate and will give appropriate impact in the financial statements in the period in which the Code becomes effective and the related rules are published.

37 As of the date of this financial statement, the company does not currently have a Company Secretary onboarded following the resignation of the previous one. The company is actively in pursuit of selecting a suitable candidate and is committed to fulfilling this obligation promptly within the specified timeframe outlined in Section 203 of the Companies Act 2013. Management is dedicated to ensuring adherence to all pertinent regulations and statutes.

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

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

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

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

42 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.

43 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.

44 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).

45 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 **S R V N & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 026326S

JILELLA SAMPATH REDDY
Digitally signed by JILELLA SAMPATH REDDY
Date: 2024.04.26 22:33:17 +05'30'

Sampath Reddy Jilella
Partner
Membership No.: 245866

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 26 April 2024

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

Digitally signed by MARUDHERI SHANKARAN CHANDRASEKHAR Date: 2024.04.26 22:15:56 +05'30'	Digitally signed by VENKATA SATYA NAGA SREEKANTH NADELLA Date: 2024.04.26 22:22:20 +05'30'	Digitally signed by Poonam Rathi Date: 2024.04.26 22:25:19 +05'30'
Marudheri Shankaran Chandrasekhar	**Sreekanth Nadella**	**Poonam Rathi**
Whole time Director & Chief Executive Officer	*Director*	*Chief Financial Officer*
DIN: 00383738	DIN: 08659728	Membership No: 237008
Place: Parappuram	Place: Florence	Place: Mumbai
Date: 26 April 2024	Date: 26 April 2024	Date: 26 April 2024

no 302, Sri Krishna Residency,
Street no 17, Telecom Nagar,
Gachibowli, Hyderabad
Telangana 500032

Phone: + 91 9177211200
Email: sampath@srvnassociates.in

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Hexagram Fintech Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Hexagram Fintech Private Limited ("the Company") and its subsidiary (Holding company and its subsidiary together referred to as "the Group"), which comprise the consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, the consolidated statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, and based on the consideration of reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements of such subsidiary as where audited by other auditors, the aforesaid consolidated 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 Group as at March 31, 2024, of its consolidated profit and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and its consolidated 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 Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group 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 Consolidated 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.

Independent Auditor's Report on the consolidated financial statements of Hexagram Fintech Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Other Information

The Holding 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 consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

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

Managements and Board of Directors' Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Holding 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 consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, consolidated profit/loss and consolidated other comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group 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 Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and 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 consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Management and Board of Directors of the holding company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Management and Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the Company's ability of each company 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 respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process for each company.

Independent Auditor's Report on the consolidated financial statements of Hexagram Fintech Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- 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 and Board of Directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of consolidated financial statements 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 consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

Independent Auditor's Report on the consolidated financial statements of Hexagram Fintech Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

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

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial statements of such entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entity included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain responsible for our audit opinion. Our responsibilities in this regard are further described in paragraph (a) of the section titled "Other Matters" in this audit report.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding company and such other entity included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

Other Matters

a) We did not audit the financial statements of the subsidiary, whose financial statements reflect total assets (before consolidation adjustments) of INR 23.82 million as at 31 March 2024, total revenues (before consolidation adjustments) of 23.04 million and net cash inflows (before consolidation adjustments) amounting to INR 6.21 million for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. These financial statements have been audited by the other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the management and our opinion on consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of this subsidiary and our report in term of sub section (3) of the section 143 of this Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiary is based on the reports of the other auditors.

b) The aforesaid subsidiary is located outside India whose financial statements and other financial information have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in their respective country. The Holding Company's Management have converted the financial statements of such subsidiary located outside India from accounting principles generally accepted in their respective country to accounting policies generally accepted in India. We have audited these conversions adjustments made by the holding company's management. Our opinion in so far as it relates to the balance and affairs of such subsidiary located outside India is based on the reports of other auditors and the conversion adjustments prepared by the management of the Holding company and audited by us.

Independent Auditor's Report on the consolidated financial statements of Hexagram Fintech Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

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.

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 of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements.

b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Holding Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books, except that the backup of books of account and other books and papers maintained in electronic mode has not been maintained on a daily basis.

c) The consolidated balance Sheet, the consolidated statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the consolidated statement of changes in equity, and the consolidated statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the INDAS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company, none of the directors are disqualified as on 31 March 2024 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 Holding Company, 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 and based on the reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements of the subsidiary as noted in the "other matters" paragraph:

i. The Group does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
ii. The Group does 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 Holding Company.

Independent Auditor's Report on the consolidated financial statements of Hexagram Fintech Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements (continued)

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 Holding 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.

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 Holding Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.

j) The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has prescribed a new requirement for companies under the proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 inserted by the Companies (Accounts) Amendment Rules 2021 requiring companies, which uses accounting software for maintaining its books of account, shall use only such accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in the books of account along with the date when such changes were made and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled.

Based on our examination which included test checks, the Holdng Company has used the accounting software Tally ERP for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility except that that audit trail was not enabled at the database level for accounting software to log any direct data changes. For accounting software for which audit trail feature is enabled, the audit trail facility has been operating throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software and we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with during the course of our audit.

Independent Auditor's Report on the consolidated financial statements of Hexagram Fintech Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements (continued)

k) 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 provisions of Section 197 of the Act are applicable only to a Public Company. Accordingly, the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under section 197(16) is not applicable to the Holding Company.

for **S R V N & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 026326S

JILELLA SAMPATH REDDY Digitally signed by JILELLA SAMPATH REDDY Date: 2024.04.26 23:30:40 +05'30'

Sampath Reddy Jilella
Partner
Membership No: 245866
UDIN: 24245866BKGFBT9076

Date: 26 April 2024
Place: Hyderabad

Hexagram Fintech Private Limited

"Annexure A" to the Independent Auditors' Report on consolidated financial statements of Hexagram Fintech Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Clause (xxi) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (CARO): The Holding Company does not have subsidiaries incorporated in India, Therefore the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 provisions are not applicable, to the subsidiary of Hexagram Fintech Private Limited.

for **S R V N & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 026326S

JILELLA SAMPATH REDDY
Digitally signed by JILELLA SAMPATH REDDY
Date: 2024.04.26 23:30:58 +05'30'

Sampath Reddy Jilella
Partner
Membership No: 026326S
UDIN: 24245866BKGFBT9076

Date: 26 April 2024
Place: Hyderabad

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' report on the Consolidated Financial Statements of Hexagram Fintech Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid consolidated 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

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financials statements of the company as of and for the year ended 31 March 2024, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of Hexagram Fintech Private Limited ("hereinafter referred to as "The holding Company") as of that date.

In our opinion, the Holding Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2024, based on the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated 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 Holding 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 consolidated financial statements criteria established by the respective 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 internal financial controls with reference to consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' report on the Consolidated Financial Statements of Hexagram Fintech Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 (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 internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Consolidted Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

for **S R V N & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 026326S

JILELLA SAMPATH REDDY
Digitally signed by JILELLA SAMPATH REDDY
Date: 2024.04.26 23:31:12 +05'30'

Sampath Reddy Jilella
Partner
Membership No: 245866
UDIN: 24245866BKGFBT9076

Date: 26 April 2024
Place: Hyderabad

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

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
I. ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3a	5.15	7.86
Other intangible assets	3b	54.74	51.11
Intangible assets under development	3c	21.85	-
Goodwill on consolidation		10.86	10.86
Deferred tax assets (net)	25	0.25	8.81
Non-current tax assets	4	10.50	6.86
Total non-current assets		**103.35**	**85.50**
(2) Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Current Investments	5	31.64	-
(ii) Trade receivables	6	72.91	57.55
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	7	14.01	9.82
(iv) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	8	0.30	40.50
(v) Other current financial assets	9	0.69	0.58
Other current assets	10	2.27	1.78
Total current assets		**121.82**	**110.23**
TOTAL ASSETS		**225.17**	**195.73**
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) Equity			
Equity share capital	11	169.90	149.90
Other equity	12	25.62	(2.53)
Total equity		**195.52**	**147.37**
(2) Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Provisions	13	1.92	2.71
Total non-current liabilities		**1.92**	**2.71**
(3) Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	14		
- Total dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	0.94
- Total dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		7.55	11.28
(ii) Other current financial liabilities	15	6.88	11.32
Other current liabilities	16	12.37	18.46
Provisions	17	0.93	3.65
Total current liabilities		**27.73**	**45.65**
Total liabilities		**29.65**	**48.36**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**225.17**	**195.73**

Material accounting policies 1 & 2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consol financial statements

As per our Report of even date attached

for **S R V N & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.:026326S

JILELLA SAMPATH REDDY Digitally signed by JILELLA SAMPATH REDDY Date: 2024.04.26 23:10:49 +05'30'

Sampath Reddy Jilella

Partner

Membership No.: 245866

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 26 April 2024

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

Digitally signed by MARUDHERI SHANKARAN CHANDRASEKHAR Date: 2024.04.26 22:16:30 +05'30'	Digitally signed by VENKATA SATYA NAGA SREEKANTH NADELLA Date: 2024.04.26 22:20:10 +05'30'	Digitally signed by Poonam Rathi Date: 2024.04.26 22:27:30 +05'30'
Marudheri Shankaran Chandrasekhar	**Venkata Satya Sreekanth Nadella**	**Poonam Rathi**
Whole time Director & Chief Executive Officer	*Director*	*Chief Financial Officer*
DIN: 00383738	DIN: 08659728	Membership No: 237008
Place: Parappuram Date: 26 April 2024	Place: Florence Date: 26 April 2024	Place: Mumbai Date: 26 April 2024

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

Particulars	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Income			
I. Revenue from operations	18	154.00	108.40
II. Other income	19	2.58	0.74
III. Total Income (I+II)		**156.58**	**109.14**
IV. Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	20	76.43	86.13
Finance costs	21	0.02	0.01
Depreciation and amortisation expense	22	18.58	10.48
Other expenses	23	24.98	28.35
Total expenses (IV)		**120.01**	**124.97**
V. Profit/(Loss) before tax (III-IV)		**36.57**	**(15.83)**
VI. Tax expense:			
Current tax	25	2.36	1.05
Income tax of earlier years	25	-	-
Deferred tax	25	7.68	(8.75)
		10.04	**(7.70)**
VII. Profit/(Loss) for the year (V-VI)		**26.53**	**(8.13)**
VIII. Other comprehensive income			
A. Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans		3.48	(0.25)
Income tax relating to remeasurement of defined benefit plans		(0.88)	0.06
B. Items that will be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(0.97)	0.51
Total other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax (VIII)		**1.63**	**0.32**
IX. Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period (VII+VIII)		**28.16**	**(7.81)**
X. Earnings per equity share (face value of INR 1 each, fully paid-up)	24		
Basic		0.17	(0.08)
Diluted		0.17	(0.08)
Material accounting policies	1 & 2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consol financial statements

As per our Report of even date attached

for **S R V N & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.:026326S

JILELLA SAMPATH REDDY
Digitally signed by JILELLA SAMPATH REDDY
Date: 2024.04.26 23:13:24 +05'30'

Sampath Reddy Jilella
Partner
Membership No.: 245866
Place: Hyderabad
Date: 26 April 2024

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

Digitally signed by MARUDHERI SHANKARAN CHANDRASEKHAR Date: 2024.04.26 22:16:51 +05'30'	Digitally signed by VENKATA SATYA NAGA SREEKANTH NADELLA Date: 2024.04.26 22:18:35 +05'30'	Digitally signed by Poonam Rathi Date: 2024.04.26 22:25:55 +05'30'
Marudheri Shankaran Chandrasekhar	**Venkata Satya Sreekanth Nadella**	**Poonam Rathi**
Whole time Director & Chief Executive Officer	*Director*	*Chief Financial Officer*
DIN: 00383738	DIN: 08659728	Membership No: 237008
Place: Parappuram	Place: Florence	Place: Mumbai
Date: 26 April 2024	Date: 26 April 2024	Date: 26 April 2024

Hexagram Fintech Private Limited
Consolidated Statement of changes in equity
(All amounts are in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

Equity share capital and other equity

Particulars	Equity share capital	Retained earnings	Other comprehensive income	Total Other equity
			Foreign currency translation reserve	
Opening balance as at 1 April 2022	**79.90**	**4.88**	**0.39**	**5.27**
Shares Issued during the year	70.00			
Loss for the year	-	(8.13)	0.51	(7.62)
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation (net of tax)	-	(0.19)	-	(0.19)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**149.90**	**(3.44)**	**0.90**	**(2.53)**
Opening balance as at 1 April 2023	**149.90**	**(3.44)**	**0.90**	**(2.53)**
Shares Issued during the year	20.00	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	26.53	(0.97)	25.55
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation (net of tax)	-	2.60	-	2.60
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**169.90**	**25.69**	**(0.07)**	**25.62**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consol financial statements

As per our Report on Consol financial statements of even date attached

for **S R V N & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.:026326S

JILELLA SAMPATH REDDY Digitally signed by JILELLA SAMPATH REDDY Date: 2024.04.26 23:14:10 +05'30'

Sampath Reddy Jilella

Partner

Membership No.: 245866

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 26 April 2024

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

Digitally signed by MARUDHERI SHANKARAN CHANDRASEKHAR Date: 2024.04.26 22:17:07 +05'30'

Marudheri Shankaran Chandrasekhar
Whole time Director & Chief Executive Officer

DIN: 00383738

Place: Parappuram
Date: 26 April 2024

Digitally signed by VENKATA SATYA NAGA SREEKANTH NADELLA Date: 2024.04.26 22:19:04 +05'30'

Venkata Satya Sreekanth Nadella
Director

DIN: 08659728

Place: Florence
Date: 26 April 2024

Digitally signed by Poonam Rathi Date: 2024.04.26 22:26:18 +05'30'

Poonam Rathi
Chief Financial Officer

Membership No: 237008

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26 April 2024

1. Reporting entity

Hexagram Fintech Private Limited ("the Holding Company") was incorporated on 15 July 2020 at Bangalore, India. The Group's registered office is at Olsen Spaces, No. 41, Ground Floor, Room No. A4, 15th Cross Road, Sector – 4, HSR Layout, Bengaluru – 560 102, Karnataka, India. The Holding Company together with its subsidiaries as set out below are collectively referred to as "the Group" The Group is engaged in software product development and sales. The software products developed by the Group are used in Banking and Financial Services Sector.

2. Material Accounting Policies

A) Basis of preparation and measurement of Financial Statement

The Consolidated Balance Sheet of the Group as at 31 March 2024, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity, and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2024 and the Material 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 26 April 2024.

Functional and presentation currency

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

2. Material 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 Group.

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 Group'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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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.

2. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

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

Use of judgments and estimates

In preparing these Financial Statement, management has made judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Group'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 C - Lease Classification and identification of lease component.

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).

2. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

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

Use of Judgements and estimates (continued)

- *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 Group 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 Group 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 N).

- *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 Group's assets are estimated by Management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed during each financial year. (Refer note E, F and G).

- *Impairment of financial assets*
  Analysis of historical payment patterns, customer concentrations, customer creditworthiness and current economic trends. If the financial condition of a customer deteriorates, additional allowances may be required.

- *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 M).

2. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

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

Use of Judgements and estimates (continued)

- *Fair value measurement of financial instruments*
  When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the Consolidated 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.
- *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 Group 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).

B) Principles of Consolidation

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the group has control. The group controls an entity when the group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the relevant activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the group.

Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee;
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements;
- The Group’s voting rights and potential voting rights;

2. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

B) Principles of Consolidation (continued)

- The size of the Group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of the holdings of the other voting rights holders.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of an entity begins when the Group obtains control over that entity and ceases when the Group loses control over the entity. Assets, liabilities, income, and expenses of an entity acquired or disposed of during the year are included in these Consolidated Financial Statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary. A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

The group combines the financial information of the parent and its subsidiaries line by line adding together like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses. Inter Company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset.

Non-controlling interests, if any in the results are shown separately in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and Balance Sheet, respectively.

The Consolidated Financial Statements are presented, to the extent possible, in the same format as that adopted by the Parent Company for its separate financial statements.

The Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. If a member of the Group uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the Consolidated Financial Statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to that Group member's financial information in preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements to ensure conformity with the Group's accounting policies.

The financial statements of all entities used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the Parent Company, i.e. year ended on 31 March 2024.

2. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

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

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the Consolidated 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
- 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 Group has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

D) Leases

i. As a lessee

As a lessee, the Group recognises right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for most leases i.e. these leases are on-Consolidated Balance Sheet. The Group decided to apply recognition exemptions to short-term leases.

At inception of a contract, the Group 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 Group uses the definition of a lease in Ind AS 116. At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group 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

2. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

D) Leases (continued)

lessee, the Group has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Group 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 Group’s incremental borrowing rate at lease commencement date. Generally, the Group 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 Group’s estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Group 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. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

D) Leases (continued)

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

ii. As a lessor

When the Group 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 Group 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 Group considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for a major part of the economic life of the asset.

When the Group is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sublease 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 Group applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

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

E) 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.

2. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

E) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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 Consolidated Balance Sheet date, is shown as capital work-in progress. Advances given towards acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each Consolidated 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 Group.

Depreciation

The Group 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.

2. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

F) Intangible assets

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

Intangible assets are amortised in the Consolidated 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 Rights (IPRs)	5
Computer Software	3

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is recognised in the Consolidated 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 Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

G) 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 Group 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.

H) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group 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 Group 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).

2. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

H) Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

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 Group 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.

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 Group 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 Group makes specified monthly contribution towards employee provident fund to Government administered provident fund scheme, which is a defined contribution scheme. The Group's contribution is recognised as an expense in the Consolidated 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.

Defined benefit plans

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

2. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

I) Employee benefits (continued)

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 Consolidated 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 Group, 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 Group 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 Consolidated Balance Sheet date. The cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each Consolidated Balance Sheet date. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they occur.

2. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

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 Group is primarily from sale of software products. The Group earns revenue from perpetual grant of license and/or on subscription basis. The Group 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.

K) Contract balances

Contract assets: The Group 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 Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Group transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is received.

L) 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 Group 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.

2. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

M) 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 Consolidated 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.

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 Group 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 Group recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

N) 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.

2. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

N) Income taxes (continued)

Current tax (continued)

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 Consolidated 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 Consolidated 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 Consolidated Balance Sheet date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group 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 Group 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.

2. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

N) Income taxes (continued)

Deferred tax (continued)

Deferred tax liabilities are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries where the Group 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.

O) 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 Group have been identified as being the Chief operating decision maker by the management of the Group.

P) 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.

Q) 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.

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
A. Cash flows from operating activities		
Net profit/(loss) before tax	**36.57**	**(15.83)**
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	18.58	10.48
Interest income on deposits	(0.75)	(0.53)
Dividend income from mutual funds	(0.79)	-
Interest expense	0.02	0.01
Liabilities no longer required written back	(0.54)	-
Allowance for credit loss on trade receivables and other financial assets	-	0.98
Fair value loss on financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss, net	3.48	-
Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes	**56.57**	**(4.89)**
Working capital adjustments:		
Increase in trade receivables	(15.36)	(24.90)
Increase in other current financial assets	(0.11)	(0.21)
Increase in other current assets	(0.48)	(0.40)
Decrease in trade payables	(4.13)	(0.28)
(Decrease)/ Increase in other current financial liabilities	(4.44)	8.12
(Decrease)/ Increase in other current liabilities	(6.10)	10.74
(Decrease)/ Increase in current provisions	(3.51)	1.27
Cash generated/ (used) in operations	**22.44**	**(10.55)**
Income taxes paid, net	(6.98)	(1.27)
Net cash generated/ (used) in operating activities (A)	**15.46**	**(11.82)**
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, goodwill and intangible assets (including capital and intangible work-in-progress, capital advances and creditors)	(41.35)	(36.13)
Fixed deposits redemeed/ (placed) with banks, net	40.20	(40.20)
Investments in redemption of mutual funds	(31.64)	-
Dividend income from mutual funds	0.79	-
Interest income	0.75	0.53
Net cash used in from investing activities (B)	**(31.25)**	**(75.80)**
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Interest paid	(0.02)	(0.01)
Proceeds from issue of equity shares	20.00	70.00
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	**19.98**	69.99
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**4.19**	**(17.63)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	9.82	27.45
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**14.01**	**9.82**
Reconciliation of Cash and Cash equivalents with the Balance Sheet (Refer Note 7)		
Cash on hand	-	-
Balance with banks:		
(i) in current accounts	14.01	9.82
	14.01	**9.82**

Notes

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

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 Consol financial statements of even date attached

for **S R V N & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.:026326S

JILELLA SAMPATH REDDY
Digitally signed by JILELLA SAMPATH REDDY Date: 2024.04.26 23:15:18 +05'30'

Sampath Reddy Jilella
Partner
Membership No.: 245866
Place: Hyderabad
Date: 26 April 2024

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

Digitally signed by MARUDHERI SHANKARAN CHANDRASEKHAR Date: 2024.04.26 22:17:24 +05'30'

Marudheri Shankaran Chandrasekhar
Whole time Director & Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 00383738
Place: Parappuram
Date: 26 April 2024

Digitally signed by VENKATA SATYA NAGA SREEKANTH NADELLA Date: 2024.04.26 22:19:24 +05'30'

Venkata Satya Sreekanth Nadella
Director
DIN: 08659728
Place: Florence
Date: 26 April 2024

Digitally signed by Poonam Rathi Date: 2024.04.26 22:26:41 +05'30'

Poonam Rathi
Chief Financial Officer
Membership No: 237008
Place: Mumbai
Date: 26 April 2024

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

3a Property, plant & equipment

Particulars	Computers and other related assets	Office Equipment	Total
Gross carrying amount			
Balance as at 1 April 2022	-	-	-
Additions	8.12	0.01	**8.13**
Deletions/ adjustments	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**8.12**	**0.01**	**8.13**
Additions	-	-	-
Deletions	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**8.12**	**0.01**	**8.13**
Accumulated amortisation			
Balance as at 01 April 2022	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	0.27	-	**0.27**
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**0.27**	**-**	**0.27**
Depreciation for the period	2.71	-	**2.71**
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**2.98**	**-**	**2.98**
Carrying amounts (net)			
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**5.14**	**0.01**	**5.15**
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**7.85**	**0.01**	**7.86**

3b Other intangible assets

Particulars	Intellectual property right	Other intangible assets	Total
Gross carrying amount			
Balance as at 1 April 2022	23.43	18.11	**41.54**
Additions		28.00	28.00
Deletions/ Capitalisation		-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**23.43**	**46.11**	**69.54**
Additions		19.50	19.50
Deletions/ Capitalisation		-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**23.43**	**65.61**	**89.04**
Accumulated amortisation			
Balance as at 1 April 2022	5.86	2.36	8.22
Amortisation for the year	4.69	5.52	10.21
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**10.55**	**7.88**	**18.43**
Amortisation for the period	3.91	11.96	15.87
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**14.46**	**19.84**	**34.30**
Carrying amounts (net)			
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**8.97**	**45.77**	**54.74**
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**12.88**	**38.23**	**51.11**

3c Intangible assets under Development

Particulars	Intangible assets under Development	Total
Gross/Net carrying amount		
Balance as at 01 April 2022	**-**	**-**
Additions	-	-
Deletions	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**-**	**-**
Additions	41.29	**41.29**
Deletions	19.44	**19.44**
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**21.85**	**21.85**

Ageing of Intangible assets under development
As at March 31, 2024

Intangibles under development	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	21.85	-	-	-	21.85
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**21.85**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**21.85**

As at March 31, 2023

Intangibles under development	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

Notes:
As on 31st March, 2024 & 31st March, 2023:
(a) The Group has not carried out any revaluation of its Other intangible assets.
(b) There are no projects where completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
4	**Non-current tax assets**		
	Advance income-tax including tax deducted at source	10.50	6.86
	(As for the year ended Mar-2024 net of provision for tax is INR 0.17 lakhs; 31 March 2023: INR Nil lakhs)		
		10.50	**6.86**
5	**Current Investments**		
	Investments in mutual funds - quoted - at FVTPL		
	87,363.682 shares-Aditya Birla Sun Life Liquid Fund - Daily IDCW-Direct Plan	8.76	-
	7,656.867 shares-Franklin India Liquid Fund - Super Institutional Plan - Direct Plan - Daily IDCW	7.67	-
	6,535.392 shares-HSBC Liquid Fund - Direct Daily IDCW	6.55	-
	7,568.167 shares-SBI Liquid Fund - Direct Plan - Daily IDCW	8.66	-
		31.64	**-**
6	**Trade receivables**		
	(Unsecured, considered good)		
	Trade receivables	73.91	58.53
	Receivables from related parties	-	-
		73.91	**58.53**
	Less: Allowance for credit loss	(1.00)	(0.98)
	Total	**72.91**	**57.55**
	Break up of security details		
	(a) Trade receivables considered good - Secured	-	-
	(b) Trade receivables considered good - Unsecured	73.91	58.53
	(c) Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
	(d) Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-
	Gross trade receivables	**73.91**	**58.53**
	Allowance for credit loss	(1.00)	(0.98)
	Net trade receivables	**72.91**	**57.55**

The Group'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 Group applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss towards expected risk of delays and default in collection.

The Group 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 gross trade receivables as at 31 March 2024 is as under:

Particulars	Outstanding for following period from the due date of payment							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	61.32		9.77	1.79	1.01	-	0.02	73.91
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables–which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables–which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Ageing of gross trade receivables as at 31 March 2023 is as under:

Particulars	Outstanding for following period from the due date of payment							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	27.64	-	18.74	5.08	7.07	-	-	58.53
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables–which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables–which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
7	**Balance with banks:**		
	(i) in current accounts	14.01	9.82
		14.01	**9.82**
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)*	0.30	40.50
		0.30	**40.50**
9	**Other current financial assets**		
	Unsecured, Considered good		
	Other receivables	0.69	0.21
	Earnest Money Deposit	-	0.37
		0.69	**0.58**
10	**Other current assets**		
	Balance with government authorities	0.49	0.49
	Prepaid expenses	1.11	0.56
	Advances to employees	0.67	0.73
		2.27	**1.78**

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

11 Share capital

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Authorised		
200,000,000 (previous year: 150,000,000) equity shares of INR 1 each	200.00	150.00
	200.00	**150.00**
Issued, subscribed and paid-up		
169,900,000 (previous year: 149,900,000) equity shares of INR 1 each, fully paid-up	169.90	149.90
	169.90	**149.90**

a. Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The Group has only one class of Shares viz., 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 Group. 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 Group(after distribution of all preferential amounts) in the proportion of equity shares held by the shareholders.

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Opening Balance	14,99,00,000	149.90	7,99,00,000	79.90
Shares issued during the year	2,00,00,000	20.00	7,00,00,000	70.00
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	**16,99,00,000**	**169.90**	**14,99,00,000**	**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 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	No. of shares	Percentage	No. of shares	Percentage
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid up, held by:				
KFin Technologies Limited (formerly known as 'KFin Technologies Private Limited')	16,98,99,994	99.99%	14,98,99,994	99.99%
Total	**16,98,99,994**	**99.99%**	**14,98,99,994**	**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 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	No. of shares	Percentage of total shares	No. of shares	Percentage of total shares
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid up, held by:				
KFin Technologies Limited (formerly known as 'KFin Technologies Private Limited')	16,98,99,994	99.99%	14,98,99,994	99.99%
Total	**16,98,99,994**	**99.99%**	**14,98,99,994**	**99.99%**

e. Disclosure of shareholding of promoters:

Disclosure of shareholding of promoters as at March 31, 2024 is as follows:

Promoter name	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023		% change during the year
	No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares	
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid up, held by:					
KFin Technologies Limited (formerly known as 'KFin Technologies Private Limited')	16,98,99,994	99.99%	14,98,99,994	99.99%	0.00%
Total	**16,98,99,994**	**99.99%**	**14,98,99,994**	**99.99%**	**0.00%**

Disclosure of shareholding of promoters as at March 31, 2023 is as follows:

Promoter name	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022		% change during the year
	No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares	
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid up, held by:					
KFin Technologies Limited (formerly known as 'KFin Technologies	14,98,99,994	99.99%	7,98,99,994	99.99%	0.00%
Total	**14,98,99,994**	**99.99%**	**7,98,99,994**	**99.99%**	**0.00%**

f. The Holding Company was incorporated on 15 July 2020 and from then onwards, the Holding 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 millions, unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
12	**Other equity**			
	Retained earnings	**a**		
	Balance at the beginning of the year		(3.25)	4.88
	Add: Profit/ (loss) for the period		26.53	(8.13)
	Balance at the end of the period		**23.28**	**(3.25)**
	Remeasurement of defined benefit plans (Other comprehensive income)	**b**		
	Balance at the beginning of the year		0.72	0.39
	Add: Profit/ (loss) for the period		1.63	0.33
	Balance at the end of the period		**2.35**	**0.72**
	Total other equity	**(a+b)**	**25.62**	**(2.53)**

Nature and purpose of other reserves

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

(b) 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 million, unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
13	**Non-current provisions**		
	Provision for employee benefits		
	Gratuity	1.92	2.71
		1.92	**2.71**
	Refer Note 28(ii) for disclosure related to employee benefits.		
14	**Trade payables**		
	Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises*	-	0.94
	Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	7.55	11.28
		7.55	**12.22**

Ageing of trade payables as at 31 March 2024 is as under:

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following period from the due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others than micro and small enterprises	7.13	0.42	-	-	-	7.55
Disputed dues - micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others than micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following period from the due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Micro and small enterprises	-	0.94	-	-	-	0.94
Others than micro and small enterprises	10.19	1.09	-	-	-	11.28
Disputed dues - micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others than micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Refer Note 27 for disclosure relating to Micro enterprises and small enterprises
For details regarding trade payables due to related parties, Refer Note 30.

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
15	**Other current financial liabilities**		
	Employee payables	4.09	4.64
	Other liabilities	2.79	6.68
		6.88	**11.32**

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

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
16	**Other current liabilities**		
	Statutory dues payable	3.02	3.20
	Contract liabilities (Unearned income)	9.35	15.26
		12.37	**18.46**
17	**Current provisions**		
	Provision for employee benefits:		
	Gratuity	0.03	2.18
	Compensated absences	0.90	1.47
		0.93	**3.65**

Refer Note 28(ii) for disclosure related to provisions for employee benefits.

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

	Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
18	**Revenue from operations**		
	Revenue from contracts with customers		
	Sale of services	154.00	108.40
		154.00	**108.40**
19	**Other income**		
	Interest income from:		
	- Bank deposits (calculated using effective interest method on financial assets at amortized cost)	0.75	0.53
	- Income-tax refund	0.22	0.20
	- Investments in Mutual funds and others	0.79	-
	Miscellaneous income	0.28	0.01
	Liabilities no longer required written back	0.54	-
		2.58	**0.74**
20	**Employee benefits expense**		
	Salaries and wages	69.17	77.17
	Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer Note 28(i))	5.44	5.20
	Staff welfare expenses	0.96	0.79
	Share based payment expenses	0.86	2.97
		76.43	**86.13**
21	**Finance Costs**		
	Other interest costs	0.02	0.01
		0.02	**0.01**
22	**Depreciation and amortisation expense**		
	Depreciation on tangible assets	2.71	0.27
	Amortisation of other intangible assets	15.87	10.21
		18.58	**10.48**
23	**Other expenses**		
	Rent	0.17	3.72
	Rates and taxes	1.06	0.18
	Legal and professional fee*	17.84	16.84
	Office maintenance	0.01	0.27
	Postage, courier and communication	0.17	0.44
	Travelling and conveyance	3.25	3.69
	Shared services cost (Includes rent of office premises)	0.77	0.88
	Staff recruitment	-	0.20
	Allowance for credit loss on trade receivables and other financial assets	-	0.98
	Sales promotion and advertisement	0.06	0.09
	Bank charges	0.09	0.07
	Foreign exchange loss (net)	0.33	-
	Miscellaneous expenses	0.14	0.99
	Credit impaired receivables written-off	1.09	-
		24.98	**28.35**
	*** Payment to auditors** (included in legal and professional expenses above)		
	As auditor:		
	-Statutory audit	0.63	1.00
	-Others	0.08	-
	Out of pocket expenses	0.01	-
		0.72	**1.00**

****Corporate social responsibility**
The Holding Company was incorporated on 15 July 2020. During the previous year ended 31 March 2023, the Holding Company did not have any profits. Accordingly, the Holding Company was not required to spend any amount towards Corporate Social Responsibility ('CSR') for the year ended 31 March 2024, under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

		For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
24	**Earning per share (EPS)**		
	Profit/(Loss) attributable to equity shareholders (A)	26.53	-8.13
	Shares		
	Number of shares at the beginning of the year	14,99,00,000	7,99,00,000
	Add: Equity shares issued during the year	2,00,00,000	7,00,00,000
	Less: Shares cancelled during the year	-	-
	Number of shares at the end of the year	**16,99,00,000**	**14,99,00,000**
	Weighted average number of equity shares for Basic EPS (B)	15,74,06,849	10,11,32,877
	Effect of potential equity shares on employee stock options outstanding	-	-
	Weighted average number of equity shares for diluted EPS (C)	15,74,06,849	10,11,32,877
	Basic EPS - par value of INR 1 per share (A/B) (in INR)	0.17	(0.08)

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

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

	Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
25	**Income tax**		
A.	**Amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss**		
	Deferred tax charge	-	-
	Change in recognised temporary differences	7.68	(8.75)
		7.68	**(8.75)**
	Current tax expense		
	Current tax	0.34	-
	Tax for earlier years	2.02	-
	Total tax expense	**10.04**	**(8.75)**

B. Amounts recognised in Other comprehensive income

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024			For the year ended 31 March 2023		
	Before tax	Tax (expense)/ Income	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax (expense)/ Income	Net of tax
Remeasurement of defined benefit liability	3.48	(0.88)	2.60	(0.25)	0.06	(0.19)
	3.48	**(0.88)**	**2.60**	**(0.25)**	**0.06**	**(0.19)**

C. Reconciliation of effective tax rate

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Profit/ (Loss) before tax	36.57	(15.83)
Enacted tax rate in India	25.168%	25.168%
Tax using the Holding Company's domestic tax rate	9.20	(3.98)
Tax effect of:		
Non recognition of deferred tax	10.04	(8.75)
Others	(11.22)	3.98
Tax for earlier years	2.02	-
	10.04	**(8.75)**

D. Movement in deferred tax balances

Particulars	As at 1 April 2023	Recognised in Statement of profit and loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets	2.56	(4.29)	-	(1.73)
Carry forward losses	4.65	(4.65)	-	-
Provision for employee benefits and certain other liabilities	1.60	1.26	(0.88)	1.98
Net deferred tax assets	**8.81**	**(7.68)**	**(0.88)**	**0.25**

Particulars	As at 1 April 2022	Recognised in Statement of profit and loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	For the year ended 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**

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

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
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 Outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises

The Management has identified enterprises which have provided goods and services to the Group 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 Group.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the year.	-	1.29
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.	-	-
The amount of the payments made to micro and small suppliers beyond the appointed date during each accounting year	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the year of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the 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 Group.

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

28 Employee benefits

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

(i) Defined contribution plans:

Employee State Insurance

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

Provident fund:

The Holding Company makes contribution towards provident fund for employees. The Holding Company'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 Holding Company is at the rate specified under the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act. 1952.

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Contribution to provident fund	3.44	3.27
Contribution to employee state insurance	0.01	0.04

(ii) Defined benefit plan:

The Holding 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 Holding 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:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Net defined benefit liability	1.95	4.89
Current (Refer Note 13)	0.03	2.18
Non Current (Refer Note 17)	1.92	2.71

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 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Balance as at beginning of the year	4.88	4.00
Included in statement of profit or loss		
Interest cost	0.36	0.27
Current service cost	0.45	0.88
Past service cost	-	-
Benefits paid	(0.26)	(0.51)
Actuarial loss/ (gain) arising from financial assumptions	-	-
- demographic assumptions	-	(0.13)
- experience adjustment	(3.55)	0.48
- Financial assumptions	0.07	(0.11)
Balance as at end of the year	**1.95**	**4.88**
Balance as at end of the year	**1.95**	**4.88**

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:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Discount rate (p.a.)	7.27%	7.50%
Salary increase (p.a.)	4.00%	4.00%
b) Demographic assumptions		
i) Retirement age (years)	62 years	58 years
ii) Mortality table	IALM (2012-14)	IALM (2006-08)
iii) Withdrawal rates (p.a.)	1.00%	1.00%

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.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Discount rate (1% movement)		
- Increase	(0.26)	(0.30)
- Decrease	0.35	0.37
Future salary growth (1% movement)		
- Increase	0.37	0.42
- Decrease	(0.28)	(0.35)
Mortality rate (1% movement)		
- Increase	(0.01)	0.01
- Decrease	0.00	0.01
Attrition rate (1% movement)		
- Increase	0.14	0.13
- Decrease	(0.15)	(0.15)

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Duration of defined benefit payments		
Less than 1 year	0.03	2.26
Between 2 - 5 years	0.75	0.55
Between 5- 10 years	0.22	1.63
Over 10 years	6.62	0.45
Total	**7.62**	**4.89**

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 Holding Company provides compensated absences benefits to the employees of the Holding 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 2024, the Company has incurred an expense on compensated absences amounting to 1.60 INR million (31 March 2023: INR 1.69 million). 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)

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
i) Holding Company		
KFin Technologies Limited		
Issue of equity shares	20.00	70.00
Share based payment expenses	0.86	3.51
Unearned revenue	-	2.00
Fee from services	(76.08)	-
Reimbursement of expenses incurred by related party on behalf of company	9.21	0.62
Reimbursement of expenses incurred by company on behalf of related party	(0.51)	-
ii) Key Management Personnel*		
Short-term employee benefits		
- Remuneration paid	3.32	6.13

*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.

C. Related party balances

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Holding Company		
KFin Technologies Limited		
Trade receivables	39.13	-
Contract liabilities - unearned income	-	2.00
Other payables	2.79	4.13

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 million, 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.

As at 31 March 2024	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	Fair value through profit and loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Amortised cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets								
Current financial assets								
Investments	31.64	-	-	31.64	31.64	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	72.91	72.91	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	14.01	14.01	-	-	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent	-	-	0.30	0.30	-	-	-	-
Other current financial assets	-	-	0.69	0.69	-	-	-	-
	31.64	-	**87.91**	**119.55**	**31.64**	-	-	-
Financial liabilities								
Trade payables	-	-	7.55	7.55	-	-	-	-
Other financial liablities	-	-	6.88	6.88	-	-	-	-
	-	-	**14.43**	**14.43**	-	-	-	-

As at 31 March 2023	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	Fair value through profit and loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Current financial assets								
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	57.55	57.55	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	9.82	9.82	-	-	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent	-	-	40.50	40.50	-	-	-	-
Other current financial assets	-	-	0.58	0.58	-	-	-	-
	-	-	**108.45**	**108.45**	-	-	-	-
Current financial liabilities								
Trade payables	-	-	12.22	12.22	-	-	-	-
Othet financial liablities	-	-	11.32	11.32	-	-	-	-
	-	-	**23.54**	**23.54**	-	-	-	-

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 Group 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 instrumen

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 Group 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.

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Trade receivables	72.91	72.91	57.55	57.55
Cash and cash equivalents	14.01	14.01	9.82	9.82
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent	0.30	0.30	40.50	40.50
Other current financial assets	0.69	0.69	0.58	0.58
	87.91	**87.91**	**108.45**	**108.45**
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	7.55	7.55	12.22	12.22
Other financial liablities	6.88	6.88	11.32	11.32
	14.43	**14.43**	**23.54**	**23.54**

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.

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

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

II. Financial risk management

Risk management framework

The Group Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the group risk management framework. The Board of Directors are responsible for monitoring the group risk management policies. The group risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the group, 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 group activities. The Group, 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 Group has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

a) Credit risk ;
b) Liquidity risk ; and
c) Market risk

i. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the group. 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 group 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 group 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 Group 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 group comprises of various corporate and mutual fund houses all having sound financial condition and none of these balances are credit impaired. An impairment

Cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks

Cash and cash equivalents of the group are held with banks which have high credit rating. The group 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 2024**	**As at 31 March 2023**
Trade receivables	72.91	57.55

ii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. T group 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 group 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 group treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the group 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 group. In addition, the group 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 2024, the group has a net current assets of INR 94.09 million (31 March 2023: INR 64.58 million)

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 2024**	**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	7.55	7.55	7.55	-	-	-
other current financial liabilities	6.88	6.88	6.88	-	-	-
Total	**14.43**	**14.43**	**14.43**	-	-	-

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	12.22	12.22	12.22	-	-	-
other current financial liabilities	11.32	11.32	11.32	-	-	-
Total	**23.54**	**23.54**	**23.54**	-	-	-

iii. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates – will affect the group 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 group is not exposed to foreign currency risk as there are no significant foreign currency receivable or payable as at 31 March 24 as well as 31 March 23.

31 Capital management

The group 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 group monitors the return on capital, as well as the level of dividends to equity shareholders. The group aims to manage its capital efficientlyso as to safeguard its ability to continue as going concern and to optimise returns to all its shareholders. For the purpose of the group 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 group does not have any debt as at 31 March 2024, the disclosure of total debt to equity ratio is not been disclosed.

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

32 Revenue from contract with customers

(a)

Type of Service	Timing of recognition	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Annual Maintenance charges	Over the period	32.25	30.40
Annuity	Over the period	3.57	2.27
Consulting Income	Over the period	-	0.00
Sale of software services	Over the period	70.30	55.53
Support Services	Over the period	47.88	20.20
Total		**154.00**	**108.40**

Information about geographical areas

Revenue from operations attributable to external customers	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Within India	130.97	75.87
Outside India		
Malaysia	23.03	32.53
Total	**154.00**	**108.40**

Timing of recognition of revenue		
Performance obligation satisfied at over the period	154.00	108.40
Total	**154.00**	**108.40**

(b) Contract balances:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Trade receivables, net	72.91	57.55

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

(c) Reconciliation of revenue with contract price

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Contract price	154.00	108.40
Less : Adjustments for price concessions	-	-
Revenue from operations	**154.00**	**108.40**

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

33 Ratios as per Schedule III requirements

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
i) Current ratio = Current assets divided by current liabilities		
Current assets	121.82	110.23
Current liabilities	27.73	45.65
Ratio	**4.39**	**2.41**
% change from the previous year	**81.94%**	**-32.96%**
Reason for change more than 25%:		
Due to increase current investments and receivables.		
ii) Return on Equity Ratio / Return on Investment Ratio = Net loss after tax divided by Equity		
Net Profit/ (loss) after tax	26.53	(8.13)
Equity	195.52	147.37
Ratio	**0.14**	**(0.06)**
% change from the previous year	**346%**	**13%**
Reason for change more than 25%:		
Due to increase in paid up share capital and profit.		
iii) Trade Receivables turnover ratio = Credit Sales divided by Closing trade receivables		
Credit sales	154.00	108.40
Closing trade receivable	72.91	57.55
Ratio	**2.11**	**1.88**
% change from the previous year	**12%**	**-50%**
Reason for change more than 25%:		
Not Applicable		
iv) Trade Payables turnover ratio = Credit Purchses divided by Closing trade payables		
Credit purchases	24.98	28.35
Closing trade payables	7.55	12.22
Ratio	**3.31**	**2.32**
% change from the previous year	**43%**	**-50%**
Reason for change more than 25%:		
Due to decrease in expenses and trade payables in current year		
v) Net capital turnover ratio = Sales divided by Working capital whereas working capital= current assets - current liabilities		
Net sales	154.00	108.40
Working capital	94.09	64.58
Ratio	**1.64**	**1.68**
% change from the previous year	**-2%**	**-18%**
Reason for change more than 25%:		
Not Applicable		
vi) Net loss ratio = Net loss after tax divided by Sales		
Net Profit/ (loss) after tax	26.53	(8.13)
Net sales	154.00	108.40
Ratio	**0.17**	**(0.08)**
% change from the previous year	**130%**	**48%**
Reason for change more than 25%:		
Due to increase of sales during the year, which inturn increased the profit for the year.		
vii) Return on Capital employed (pre cash)=Earnings before interest and taxes(EBIT) divided by Capital Employed(pre cash)		
Profit/(Loss) before tax (A)	36.57	(15.83)
Finance costs (B)	0.02	0.01
Other income (C)	2.58	0.74
EBIT (A)+(B)-(C)	**34.01**	**(16.56)**
Capital employed (D)-(E)-(F)-(F)-(G)	**183.13**	**99.76**
Total Assets (D)	225.17	195.73
Current liabilities (E)	27.73	45.65
Cash and cash equivalents (F)	14.01	9.82
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents (G)	0.30	40.50
Ratio	**0.19**	**(0.17)**
% change from the previous year	**12%**	**248%**
Reason for change more than 25%:		

The Group does not have debt, inventory and COGS. Therefore Debt equity ratio, Debt service coverage ratio and Inventory turnover ratio are not applicable and accordingly, not presented.

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

34 Transfer Pricing:

The Group has established a comprehensive system of maintenance of information and documents as required by the transfer pricing legislation under Sections 92-92F of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Since the law requires existence of such information and documentation to be contemporaneous in nature, the Group is in the process of updating the documentation for the international and domestic transactions entered into with the associated enterprise during the financial year and expects such records to be in existence latest by due date, as required by law. The Management confirms that its international and domestic transactions are at arm's length so that the aforesaid legislation will not have any impact on the financial statements, particularly on the amount of tax expenses and that of provision for taxation.

35 Code of Social Security, 2020:

The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits received the Presidential assent in September 2020. The effective date from which the changes are applicable is yet to be notified. The Group will evaluate and will give appropriate impact in the financial statements in the period in which the Code becomes effective and the related rules are published.

36 As of the date of this financial statement, the Holding Company does not currently have a Company Secretary onboarded following the resignation of the previous one. The Holding Company is actively in pursuit of selecting a suitable candidate and is committed to fulfilling this obligation promptly within the specified timeframe outlined in Section 203 of the Companies Act 2013. Management is dedicated to ensuring adherence to all pertinent regulations and statutes.

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

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

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

40 The Group has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year

41 The Group 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

42 The Group 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

43 The Group 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).

44 The Group 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 **S R V N & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.:026326S

JILELLA SAMPATH REDDY Digitally signed by JILELLA SAMPATH REDDY Date: 2024.04.26 23:15:52 +05'30'

Sampath Reddy Jilella

Partner

Membership No.: 245866

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 26 April 2024

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

Digitally signed by MARUDHERI SHANKARAN CHANDRASEKHAR Date: 2024.04.26 22:17:41 +05'30'	Digitally signed by VENKATA SATYA NAGA SREEKANTH NADELLA Date: 2024.04.26 22:19:48 +05'30'	Digitally signed by Poonam Rathi Date: 2024.04.26 22:27:05 +05'30'
Marudheri Shankaran Chandrasekhar	**Venkata Satya Sreekanth Nadella**	**Poonam Rathi**
Whole time Director & Chief Executive Officer	*Director*	*Chief Financial Officer*
DIN: 00383738	DIN: 08659728	Membership No: 237008
Place: Parappuram Date: 26 April 2024	Place: Florence Date: 26 April 2024	Place: Mumbai Date: 26 April 2024