Just Dial Limited
Financial Statements
2023-24

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of Just Dial Limited
Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Just Dial Limited (the Company), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended on that date, and notes to the 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, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act (Ind AS) and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, and its profit, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matter	Auditor's Response
1	**Revenue computation and recognition**	**Principal audit procedures performed**
	The standalone financial statements reflect total Revenue from contract with customers aggregating Rs. 10,429.1 million for the year ended March 31, 2024, recognised mainly for the search and search related services provided. The Company follows a prepaid model for its search business, has a large customer base consisting of mainly Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) and recognises revenue on completion of its performance obligation over the duration of the contract. We considered recognition and computation of revenue as a Key Audit Matter due to the high volume of transactions recorded on a daily basis, dependency on the algorithm based proprietary Information Technology (IT) system to compute the revenue accrual for the year and because of the inherent risk around the completeness and accuracy of the reports generated from the said system to recognise revenue. The Company's disclosures are included in Note 2.3 and Note 17 to the standalone financial statements, which outlines the accounting policy for revenue and details of revenue recognised.	Our audit procedures included the following: • We understood the underlying process used by the Management for revenue recognition. • We involved IT specialist, to understand, evaluate the design and its implementation and to test the operating effectiveness of the IT controls related to the revenue recognition process. • We tested the General IT Controls (including access controls, change management control and other General IT Controls), the relevant application controls and tested the reports generated by the system. • Evaluated the design and its implementation and tested the operating effectiveness of internal controls relating to review of reconciliation of revenue as generated from IT system with the accounting system performed by the Management. • Obtained and tested the overall reconciliation of revenue as generated from IT system with the accounting system.

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

- The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis Report and Directors' report (including annexures to Directors' report), report on Corporate Governance and Business Responsibility report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements, 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.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is 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 financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including 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 the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility 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.

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 with reference to standalone financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the standalone financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the standalone financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal financial controls 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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. 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 for not complying with the requirement of audit trail as stated in (i)(vi) below.

    c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

    d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

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

    f) The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith, is as stated in paragraph (b) above.

    g) 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 'A'. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements.

    h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

    i) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements - Refer Note 29 to the standalone financial statements;

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

iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 36(ix) to the financial statements no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 36(x) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Parties), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year and has not proposed final dividend for the year.

vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which have a feature of recording audit trail facility and the audit trail feature has been operating throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software, except in respect of maintenance of sales and payroll records wherein the accounting software did not have the audit trail enabled throughout the year and that no audit trail was enabled at the database level for accounting software SAP (database HANA) to log any direct data changes.

Further, during the course of our audit, we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with, in respect of accounting software for the period for which the audit trail feature was enabled and operating.

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

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (the Order) issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in Annexure 'B' a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Mohammed Bengali
Partner
Membership No. 105828
UDIN: 23105828BGWPHV4188

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 17, 2024

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to standalone financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act)

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of Just Dial Limited (the Company) as at March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements based on the internal control 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 (the 'Guidance Note') issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to 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 was established and maintained and if 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 internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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 control with reference to standalone 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 control with reference to standalone financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of 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.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to 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 control 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.

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to standalone financial statements established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm’s Registration No.117366W/W-100018)

Mohammed Bengali
Partner
Membership No. 105828
UDIN: 23105828BGWPHV4188

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 17, 2024

ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

Report on Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (the Order) issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) of Just Dial Limited (the Company)

According to the information and explanations given to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

(i)

(a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets.

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

(b) The Company has a program of verification of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets so to verify all the items once every three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, no such assets were due for physical verification during the year. Since no physical verification of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets was due during the year the question of reporting on material discrepancies noted on verification does not arise.

(c) Based on the examination of the registered sale deed/ transfer deed/ conveyance deed provided to us, we report that, the title deeds, comprising all the immovable properties (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company) of land and buildings which are freehold, are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.

(d) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) and intangible assets during the year.

(e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2024 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended) and rules made thereunder.

(ii)

(a) The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause (ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, at any point of time of the year, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital facility from banks or financial institutions and hence reporting under clause (ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(iii) The Company has made investments in and granted loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year, in respect of which:

(a) The Company has provided advances in the nature of loans during the year, details of which are given below:

Particulars	Loans	Advances in the nature of loans (Rs. in million)
A. Aggregate amount granted / provided during the year:		
- Subsidiary	0.2	
- Others - interest free loans to employees		19.9
B. Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases:		
- Subsidiary	-	
- Others - interest free loans to employees		3.4

The Company has not provided any loans, guarantee or security to any other entity during the year.

(b) The investments made and the terms and conditions of the grant of all the above-mentioned advances in the nature of loans, during the year are, in our opinion, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company’s interest.

(c) In respect of interest free loans given to employees by the Company, the schedule of repayment of principal has been stipulated and the repayments of principal amounts are regular as per stipulation.

(d) According to information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed, in respect of advances in the nature of loans granted by the Company, there is no overdue amount which was outstanding as at the balance sheet date.

(e) No advances in the nature of loans granted by the Company which has fallen due during the year, has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to the same parties.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed, the Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment during the year. Hence, reporting under clause (iii)(f) is not applicable.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities, as applicable.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause (v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vi) Having regard to the nature of the Company's business / activities, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order relating to maintenance of cost records is not applicable.

(vii) In respect of statutory dues:

(a) Undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to the Company have been generally regularly deposited by it with the appropriate authorities.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Axdded Tax, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) Details of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2024 on account of disputes are given below:

Name of Statute	Nature of Dues	Forum where Dispute is Pending	Period to which the Amount Relates	Amount Unpaid (Rs. in million)
Income-tax Act, 1961	Income-tax	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal	Assessment Year 2017-18	62.1
Income-tax Act, 1961	Income-tax	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal	Assessment Year 2020-21	10.2
Income-tax Act, 1961	Income-tax	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal	Assessment Year 2021-22	28.0
Income-tax Act, 1961	Income-tax	The Company is in the process of filing an appeal with the National Faceless Appeal Centre	Assessment Year 2022-23	120.6

Also refer note 29 of the standalone financial statements.

(viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year.

(ix)

(a) The Company has not taken any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Hence reporting under clause (ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no unutilised term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause (ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.

(f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year and hence reporting on clause (ix)(f) of the Order relating to pledge of securities is not applicable.

(x)

(a) The Company has not raised money by a way of further public offer including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause (x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment of shares during the year. In regard to the preferential allotment of shares in the earlier year, we report that the Company had complied with the requirements of Section 42 and 62 of the Companies Act, 2013, and the funds raised have not been utilized by the Company during the year, other than temporary deployment pending application. The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of (fully or partly or optionally) convertible debentures during the year.

(xi)

(a) To the best of our knowledge, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) To the best of our knowledge, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.

(c) As represented to us by the Management, there were no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone Ind AS financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv)

(a) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.

(b) We have considered, the internal audit reports issued to the Company during the year covering the period under audit.

(xv) In our opinion, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or directors of its holding company, subsidiary company or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 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. Hence, reporting under clause (xvi) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Group (the Company and its subsidiaries) does not have any Core Investment Company (CIC) as part of the Group and accordingly reporting under clause (xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.

(xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and 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 indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx) The Company has fully spent the required amount towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and there are no unspent amount for the year requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act or special account in

Compliance with the provision of the sub-section (6) of section 135 of the Act. Accordingly reporting under clause (xx) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Mohammed Bengali
Partner
Membership No. 105828
UDIN: 23105828BGWPHV4188

Place: Mumbai,
Date: April 17, 2024

Just Dial Limited

Standalone Balance sheet as at March 31, 2024

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	1,187.3	1,481.4
Intangible assets	4	278.6	40.0
Intangible assets under development	4	-	301.6
Financial assets			
Investment in subsidiary	5	-	0.0
Other financial assets	11	131.7	133.1
Other non-current assets	8	106.3	110.9
Income-tax assets (net)		42.3	71.7
Total non-current assets		**1,746.2**	**2,138.7**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Other investments	5	46,076.8	40,512.4
Cash and cash equivalents	9	176.8	155.6
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	10	0.1	-
Loans	6	3.4	8.8
Other financial assets	11	147.8	110.9
Other current assets	8	458.6	439.9
Total current assets		**46,863.5**	**41,227.6**
Total assets		**48,609.7**	**43,366.3**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	12	850.4	843.2
Other equity		39,384.6	35,828.4
Total Equity		**40,235.0**	**36,671.6**
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	34	590.5	442.9
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	7	1,114.4	367.5
Other non-current liabilities	16	567.6	568.0
Total non-current liabilities		**2,272.5**	**1,378.4**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	34	262.6	240.9
Trade payable			
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	30	0.7	6.2
Total outstanding dues of other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	15	133.8	146.2
Other financial liabilities	13	698.9	639.5
Other current liabilities	16	4,888.5	4,144.6
Liabilities for current tax (net)		3.1	19.2
Provision for employee benefits	14	114.6	119.7
Total current liabilities		**6,102.2**	**5,316.3**
Total equity and liabilities		**48,609.7**	**43,366.3**

0.0' Represents amounts less than ₹0.1 million

Summary of material accounting policies 2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Standalone Financials Statements.

As per our report of even date
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration Number: 117366W/W-100018

Mohammed Bengali
Partner
Membership No.105282

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Just Dial Limited

V. S. S. Mani
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 00202052

B Anand
Chairman and Independent Director
DIN: 02792009

Malcolm Monteiro
Independent Director
DIN: 00089757

Ranjit Pandit
Independent Director
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Bhama Krishnamurthy
Independent Director
DIN: 02196839

Sanjay Bahadur
Independent Director
DIN: 00032590

V Subramaniam
Non-Executive Director
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Geeta Fulwadaya
Non-Executive Director
DIN: 03341926

Ashwin Khasgiwala
Non-Executive Director
DIN: 00006481

Dinesh Taluja
Non-Executive Director
DIN: 08144541

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 17, 2024

Abhishek Bansal
Chief Financial Officer

Manan Udani
Company Secretary

Just Dial Limited

Standalone statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Income			
a) Revenue from operations (refer note 17)			
Value of services from contract with customers	17	12,306.3	9,968.6
Less : Goods and service tax (GST)		1,877.2	1,521.0
Net Revenue from operations		10,429.1	8,447.6
b) Other Income	18	3,054.6	1,419.1
Total income		**13,483.7**	**9,866.7**
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	19	7,197.7	6,510.0
Finance costs	20	92.8	76.7
Depreciation and amortisation expense	21	461.7	321.6
Other expenses	22	1,066.6	1,078.1
Total expense		**8,818.8**	**7,986.4**
Profit before tax		**4,664.9**	**1,880.3**
Tax expense:			
Current tax expense		337.8	199.9
Current tax (income)/expense- earlier years		(1.3)	6.5
Deferred tax expense		699.9	44.7
Income tax expense	7	**1,036.4**	**251.1**
Profit for the year		**3,628.5**	**1,629.2**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not to be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Re-measurement (loss)/income on defined benefit plans		(21.8)	34.9
Income tax effect		5.5	(8.8)
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		**(16.3)**	**26.1**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**3,612.2**	**1,655.3**
Earnings per Equity share (in ₹) [Nominal value of shares ₹ 10]			
Basic	25	42.71	19.34
Diluted	25	42.66	19.16
Summary of material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Standalone Financials Statements.

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Non-Executive Director
DIN: 08144541

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 17, 2024

Abhishek Bansal
Chief Financial Officer

Manan Udani
Company Secretary

Just Dial Limited

Standalone Statement of changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Equity share capital		Other Equity						Total other equity
			Reserves and Surplus						
	No. of shares	Share capital	Securities premium	Capital redemption reserve	General reserve	Employee stock options reserve	Capital reserve	Retained earnings	
As at April 1, 2022	83,601,092	836.1	21,426.8	93.0	167.6	371.1	270.3	11,695.9	**34,024.7**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,629.2	1,629.2
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.1	26.1
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,655.3**	**1,655.3**
Employee stock options plan (ESOP) compensation cost	-	-	-	-	-	95.4	-	-	95.4
Exercise of stock options	719,510	7.1	229.7	-	-	(229.2)	-	-	0.5
Defferred tax asset on incremental ESOP expense to be claimed based on estimated fair value of shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52.5	52.5
Transfer of outstanding ESOP reserve	-	-	-	-	-	(0.3)	-	0.3	-
At March 31, 2023	**84,320,602**	**843.2**	**21,656.5**	**93.0**	**167.6**	**237.0**	**270.3**	**13,404.0**	**35,828.4**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,628.5	3,628.5
Other comprehensive profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16.3)	(16.3)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,612.2**	**3,612.2**
Employee stock options plan (ESOP) compensation cost	-	-	-	-	-	(3.5)	-	-	(3.5)
Exercise of stock options	717,180	7.2	228.1	-	-	(228.1)	-	-	-
Defferred tax asset on incremental ESOP expense to be claimed based on estimated fair value of shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(52.5)	(52.5)
Transfer of outstanding ESOP reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**85,037,782**	**850.4**	**21,884.6**	**93.0**	**167.6**	**5.4**	**270.3**	**16,963.7**	**39,384.6**

0.0' Represents amounts less than ₹0.1 million

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Standalone Financials Statements.

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Non-Executive Director
DIN: 08144541

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 17, 2024

Abhishek Bansal
Chief Financial Officer

Manan Udani
Company Secretary

Just Dial Limited

Standalone statement of cash flow for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	4,664.9	1,880.3
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	461.7	321.6
Employee stock compensation expense	(3.5)	95.4
(Profit) on sale of property, plant and equipments (net)	(0.7)	(0.0)
Loss on cancellation of allotment of leasehold land	2.6	-
Finance income (including fair value change in financial instruments and profit on sale of mutual fund)	(2,811.8)	(1,174.9)
Profit on account of dissolution/strike off of subsidiaries	-	(0.3)
Interest income from income-tax refund	(2.4)	-
Reversal of excess provision for earlier years	(3.8)	(7.5)
Interest income from financial assets classified as fair value through profit and loss	(226.9)	(226.9)
Loss on Impairment of subsidairy	0.7	-
Unwinding of interest on financial instruments	(8.0)	(8.0)
Cessation of lease liability	(0.3)	(0.3)
Finance cost	92.8	76.7
Operating profit before working capital changes	**2,165.3**	**956.1**
Adjustments for:		
(Increase) in Other Financial Assets	(35.1)	(25.0)
Decrease/(Increase) in Other Assets	8.0	(73.5)
Decrease/(Increase) in Loans	5.5	(4.2)
(Decrease)/Increase in Trade Payables	(14.1)	13.5
Increase in Other Financial Liabilities	66.5	71.7
(Decrease)/Increase in Provisions	(26.9)	16.6
Increase in Other Liabilities	743.8	1,015.3
Cash generated from operations	**2,913.0**	**1,970.5**
Income-tax paid (net of refunds and interest on income tax refund)	(320.8)	(182.5)
Net cash flows from operating activities (A)	**2,592.2**	**1,788.0**
B. Cash flow from Investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipments	(109.8)	(178.3)
Purchase of intangible assets	(26.4)	(20.4)
Intangible assets under development	(11.1)	(301.6)
Proceeds on cancellaton of allotment of leasehold land	374.6	-
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipments	0.8	1.7
Purchase of investments	(10,211.7)	(14,779.6)
Proceeds from sale/redemption of investments	7,459.1	13,417.4
Proceeds from dissolution/strike off of subsidiaries	-	7.6
Investment made in a subsidiary	(0.7)	-
Provision for impairment made for investment in subsidary	(0.7)	-
Interest received	227.0	226.8
Net cash flows (used in) investing activities (B)	**(2,298.9)**	**(1,626.4)**
C. Cash flow from Financing activities		
Proceeds from allotment of stock options	7.2	7.7
Payment of lease liability	(279.3)	(238.5)
Net cash flows (used in)/from financing activities (C)	**(272.1)**	**(230.8)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**21.2**	**(69.2)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**155.6**	**224.8**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**176.8**	**155.6**
0.0' Represents amounts less than ₹0.1 million		

Summary of material accounting policies (refer note 2)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Standalone Financials Statements.

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For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
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Place: Mumbai
Date: April 17, 2024

Abhishek Bansal
Chief Financial Officer

Manan Udani
Company Secretary

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

Just Dial Limited (the Company) was incorporated in India under the provision of Companies Act, 1956 on December 20, 1993. The Registered office of the Company is located at Palm Court Building M, 501/B, 5th Floor, New Link Road, Beside Goregaon Sports Complex, Malad West, Mumbai 400064. The Company provides local search, search related services and software services to users in India through multiple platforms such as the internet, mobile internet, over the telephone (voice), text (SMS).

Effective September 1, 2021, pursuant to the terms of the Share Purchase Agreement (SPA) dated July 16, 2021, Reliance Retail Ventures Limited (RRVL) acquired control over the Company and is a promoter of the Company. The Company since is a subsidiary of RRVL.

The aggregate holding of RRVL in the Company as on date stands at 54,289,574 Equity shares of the Company representing 63.84% of the total paid-up Equity share capital of the Company.

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of Preparations and Presentations

The Standalone financial statements (SFS) of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act.

These SFS have been prepared and presented on a historical cost convention, except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as stated in the accounting policies below. Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use. The SFS are presented in ₹ million and all values are rounded to the nearest ₹ million, except when otherwise indicated.

Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when it is:
- Expected to be realised in normal operating cycle* or within twelve months after the reporting period;
- Cash or 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.

A liability is current when:
- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle* or due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period;
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.
*The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified period of twelve months as its operating cycle.

2.2 Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instrument such as investments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

- 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 by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

Currently, the Company carries those instruments where in Level 2 inputs of the above mentioned fair value hierarchy is used.

The Company's Board approves the policies for both recurring and non-recurring fair value measurement. Where seen appropriate external valuer's are involved, the Board reviews the valuation results. This includes a discussion of the major assumptions used in the valuations.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

2.3 Revenue from Contract with customers

The Company has applied Ind AS 115 on 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' which establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is to be recognised.

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control over services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those services. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, because it typically controls the services before transferring them to the customer.

Income from sale of search related services
Revenues from tenure based contracts are recognised pro-rata over the contract period.

Income from sale of software services

- Revenue from sale of software licenses is recognised when risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred.
- Revenue from hosting and related services fees is accrued over the expected tenure of customer churn period.
- Revenue from software subscription license is recognised in the period in which services are rendered.

Income from website services
Revenue from website development is recognized on delivery of website and maintenance revenue is recognized over the period tenure of the contract.

When other services are provided in conjunction with the sale of website maintenance and development services and reliable evidence of fair value has been established, the revenue from such contracts are allocated to each component of the contract at its fair value in accordance with principles given in Ind AS 115.

Income from Other Operating revenue
Revenue from sale of review and rating certification services is recognized at the time of issuance of certificate to the customer.
Transaction service fee and commission income on search plus services is recognised in the period in which services are rendered or delivered.

Cost to obtain a contract
The Company pays incentive to its employees for each contract that they obtain. The Company has elected to defer the expense (included under employee benefits) over the duration of contract based on which the revenue is deferred.
Interest
Interest income is accrued on a time basis using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or over a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of the financial liability. Interest income is included under the head ‘Finance income’, under ‘Other Income’, in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.4 Taxes
Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax.

Current tax

Current income-tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

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

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside Profit and Loss is recognised either in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) or in Equity. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in Equity.

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

Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, are recognised subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances change. Acquired deferred tax benefits recognised within the measurement period reduce goodwill related to that acquisition if they result from new information obtained about facts and circumstances existing at the acquisition date. If the carrying amount of Goodwill is zero, any remaining deferred tax benefits are recognised in OCI/ Capital reserve depending on the principle applicable for bargain purchase gains. All other acquired tax benefits realised are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.5 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant if the recognition criteria are met.

Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost.

Property, plant and equipment are eliminated from financial statements, either on disposal or when retired from active use. Losses arising in case of retirement of Property, plant and equipment and gains or losses arising from disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss in the year of occurrence.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Useful lives used by the Company are different from rates prescribed under Schedule II of the Act. These rates are based on evaluation of useful life estimated by the Management supported by internal technical evaluation. The range of useful lives of the Property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Particulars	Useful lives estimated by the manager (years)
Buildings	20 Years
Plant and Machinery	5 Years
Office Equipment	5 Years
Furniture and Fittings	7 Years
Motor Car	5 Years
Computers (Servers and networks)	5 Years

Particulars	Useful lives estimated by the manager (years)
Computers (End user Devices)	3 Years
Headsets	3 Years

Leasehold improvements are amortised over the period of lease or life of assets whichever is lower.

The Company, in order to align with group financial reporting has reclassified 'Right to use assets' and included the same under 'Property, plant and equipment' during financial year 2021-22 and since then has followed the same.

2.6 Impairment of Property, plant and equipment/Intangible assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. as higher of an asset's or Cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future Cash Flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

The impairment calculation is based on detailed budgets and forecast calculations for each of the Company's CGUs covering a period of five years and applying a long-term growth rate to project future Cash Flows after the fifth year.

When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. Impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

At each reporting date, if there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed in the Statement of Profit and Loss only to the extent of lower of its recoverable amount or carrying amount net of depreciation considering no impairment loss recognised in prior years only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised.

2.7 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately in a business combination and recognised separately from Goodwill are initially recognised at fair value at the acquisition date (which is regarded as their cost). Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life of the asset on a straight line basis and are assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period. The amortisation expense is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

Internally generated intangibles (excluding capitalised development costs) are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditure incurred on internally generated intangible assets are recognized as an intangible asset, when the Company can demonstrate all the following:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- Its intention to complete the asset;
- Its ability to use or sell the asset;
- That the asset will generate future economic benefits;
- The availability of adequate resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset; and
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortised over the period of expected future benefit. Amortisation expense is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually when the asset is not yet in use, and otherwise when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

A summary of amortisation policies applied to the Company's Intangible assets is as below:

Particulars	**Amortisation over period**
Application Software	5 years
Unique telephone numbers	5 years
Application development	3 years
Trademarks and Patents	10 years
Mobile Applications	3 years

2.8 Leases

The Company evaluates each contracts or arrangement, weather it qualifies as lease defined under IND AS 116 on 'Leases' for effects of application of IND AS 116 on financial position (refer note 34).

The Company as lessee: The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;

- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date; The amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;

- The exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and

- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease. The lease liability is presented as a separate line item in the Balance sheet.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Company remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- The lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

- The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using an unchanged discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).

- A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liabilities, lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct cost. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over shorter period of lease terms and useful life of right-of-use assets. If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-to-use asset reflects the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The Company applied IND AS 36 on ‘Impairment of assets’ to determine whether a right-of-use assets is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in ‘impairment of property plant and equipment policy’ (refer note 2.6).

The right-of-use of assets is disclosed under property plant and equipment (refer note 3) and lease liability is recognized under financial liabilities.

In the Statement of Profit and Loss the right-of-use asset is amortised and recorded as depreciation and amortisation expense and financial expense corresponding to the interest on the lease liability is recorded under Finance costs replacing the lease payments previously charged.

In the Cash Flow statement, Cash Flows from operating activities are impacted by interest expenses paid and Cash Flows from financing activities are impacted by the reimbursement of the principal of lease liability. Previously Cash Flows from operating activities were impacted by the total of lease payments.

2.9 Provisions, Contingent liabilities, Contingent assets and Commitments:

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company; or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

A contingent asset is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

2.10 Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefits in the form of provident fund and pension fund are defined contribution schemes. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to such schemes. The Company recognises contribution payable to such schemes as an expense, when an employee renders the related service.

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method. Liability for gratuity as at the year-end is provided on the basis of actuarial valuation.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the Balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss in subsequent periods.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs and Net interest expense or income.

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilised within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the Statement of Profit and Loss and are not deferred. The Company presents the entire compensated absences as a current liability in the Balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date.

2.11 Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP) compensation cost

Employees (including senior executives) of the Company receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments in form of Employee stock options, whereby employees render services as consideration for Equity instruments (Equity-settled transactions).

The cost of Equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using the Black Scholes valuation model. That cost is recognized in Employee benefits expense, together with a corresponding increase in Stock Option Outstanding reserves in Equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled. The cumulative expense recognised for Equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company’s best estimate of the number of Equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The expense or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognised in Employee benefits expense.

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Company’s best estimate of the number of Equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted Earnings per share.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and/or service conditions have not been met.

2.12 Investment in Subsidiary

The investment in subsidiaries are measured at cost less impairment loss, if any in accordance with Ind AS 27 on 'Separate Financial Statements' and classified as Non-current Investment.

2.13 Financial instruments

A financial instrument (assets and liabilities) are recognised when the Company becomes a party to a contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or Equity instrument of another entity.

I. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

The Company does not have any Equity instruments except investment in subsidiaries. All financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets, other than those designated as Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), are added to the fair value of the financial assets, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets at FVTPL are recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Subsequent measurement

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets; as described below:

a) Financial assets measured at amortised cost

b) Financial assets measured at Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

c) Financial assets measured at Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

1. The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual Cash Flows; and
2. Contractual terms of the instruments give rise on specified dates to Cash Flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the EIR, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument or where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition. The EIR amortisation is included in other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to debt instruments, trade and other receivables, loans, etc.

Financial assets at fair value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)

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

All investments (except investment in subsidiary) included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate an instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Derecognition

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

The rights to receive Cash Flows from the asset have expired, or

The Company has transferred its rights to receive Cash Flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received Cash Flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either

a) The Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
b) The Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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

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

II. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through Profit and Loss or at amortised cost, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade payables, unclaimed preference shares, lease obligations, and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings and other payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

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

Derecognition

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

III. Offsetting of financial instruments

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

IV. Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are Equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company’s senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company’s operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

2.14 Segment accounting

Company’s operational performance as defined in Ind AS 108 on ‘Operating segments’, are evaluated as a whole by the Chief Operating Decision Maker of the Company. Based on this, ‘Search and related services’ are considered as a single operating segment.

2.15 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance sheet majorly comprise of cash in current accounts, cash on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in current accounts, cash on hand and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company’s cash management.

2.16 Dividend distribution to Equity holders

The Company recognises a liability to make cash distributions to Equity holders of the Company when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. A distribution in case of final dividend is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is accordingly recognised directly in Equity. In case of interim dividend, it is authorised when it is approved by the Board of Directors.

2.17 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to Equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to Equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year after adjusting for the effects of weighted average potential dilutive Equity shares unless the effect of the potential dilutive Equity shares is anti-dilutive.

2.18 New Standards and interpretations issued but not yet applicable:

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from April 1, 2023

2.19 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's Standalone Financial Statements (SFS) requires Management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent assets and contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements. Although these estimates are based on the Management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below:

a) Income Taxes

Significant judgements are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/ recovered for uncertain tax positions. The Company establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of assessments by the tax authorities. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax assessments and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the Company's domicile. Also refer note 29.

Deferred income-tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred income-tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable income together with future tax planning strategies and the schedules reversal of the deferred income tax liabilities. Given the wide range of business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. Further details on taxes are disclosed in note 7.

b) Defined benefit obligation

The Company's obligation on account of gratuity and compensated absences is determined based on actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, these liabilities are highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

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

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific countries. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the respective countries. Further details about are given in note 27.

c) Useful lives of Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. The charge is respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by the Management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technical or commercial obsolescence arising from changes or improvements in production or from a change in market demand of the product or service output of the asset.

d) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments (refer note 32).

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Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

3: Property, plant and equipment

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

	Leasehold improvements	Building	Plant and machinery	Office equipments	Furniture and fittings	Motor car	Computer	Freehold Land	Right-of-use Assets: Lease Hold Land	Right-of-use Assets: Rental premises	Total
Cost											
At April 1, 2022	156.0	331.9	333.0	111.0	88.9	51.1	1,815.2	29.0	415.7	1,023.4	4,355.2
Additions	19.5	-	6.3	5.1	10.9	-	146.9	-	-	351.1	539.8
Disposals	(15.5)	-	(8.4)	(6.8)	(6.6)	-	(9.9)	-	-	(58.4)	(105.6)
At March 31, 2023	**160.0**	**331.9**	**330.9**	**109.3**	**93.2**	**51.1**	**1,952.2**	**29.0**	**415.7**	**1,316.1**	**4,789.4**
Additions	0.6	-	2.9	2.4	4.0	-	71.0	-	-	363.2	444.1
Disposals	(1.6)	-	(2.8)	(1.7)	(0.6)	-	(99.2)	-	(415.7)	(149.9)	(671.5)
At March 31, 2024	**159.0**	**331.9**	**331.0**	**110.0**	**96.6**	**51.1**	**1,924.0**	**29.0**	**-**	**1,529.4**	**4,562.0**
Depreciation											
At April 1, 2022	153.1	85.7	321.2	104.1	78.3	34.6	1,676.6	-	30.5	564.8	3,048.9
Depreciation charge for the year	2.7	16.5	6.9	3.4	8.1	10.2	72.6	-	4.2	179.8	304.4
Disposals	(15.4)	-	(8.1)	(6.0)	(6.0)	-	(9.8)	-	-	-	(45.3)
At March 31, 2023	**140.4**	**102.2**	**320.0**	**101.5**	**80.4**	**44.8**	**1,739.4**	**-**	**34.7**	**744.6**	**3,308.0**
Depreciation charge for the year	4.7	16.6	5.7	3.4	5.2	6.3	89.9	-	3.8	218.1	353.7
Disposals	(1.6)	-	(2.8)	(1.7)	(0.5)	-	(99.2)	-	(38.5)	(142.7)	(287.0)
At March 31, 2024	**143.5**	**118.8**	**322.9**	**103.2**	**85.1**	**51.1**	**1,730.1**	**-**	**-**	**820.0**	**3,374.7**
Net Book Value											
At March 31, 2024	**15.5**	**213.1**	**8.1**	**6.8**	**11.5**	**-**	**193.9**	**29.0**	**-**	**709.4**	**1,187.3**
At March 31, 2023	**19.6**	**229.7**	**10.9**	**7.8**	**12.8**	**6.3**	**212.8**	**29.0**	**381.0**	**571.5**	**1,481.4**

(₹ in million)

Net Book Value	**At March 31, 2024**	**At March 31, 2023**
Plant, property and equipment	477.9	528.9
Right of use Assets	709.4	952.5
Tangible assets	**1,187.3**	**1,481.4**

Note :

The Company has received a refund on February 2, 2024 for an amount of ₹ 356.3 million, and on March 18, 2024, a further sum of ₹18.3 million, in the matter pertaining to cancellation of lease allotment by Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board of 15 acres of land in Bengaluru Urban District. Thus, the cost of acquisition of land (excluding stamp duty, registration charges etc.) paid by the Company for this land allotment stands recovered and the ongoing legal proceedings in the Hon’ble High Court of Karnataka pertaining to the land are disposed.

Just Dial Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

4a: Intangible assets

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

	Computer - Software	Website	Application development	Unique telephone nos	Trademarks and Patents	Mobile Applications	Total
Cost							
At April 1, 2022	154.9	5.8	21.4	10.0	1.8	-	193.9
Additions	20.4	-	-	-	-	-	20.4
Disposals	(1.1)	-	-	-	-	-	(1.1)
At March 31, 2023	**174.2**	**5.8**	**21.4**	**10.0**	**1.8**	**-**	**213.2**
Additions	26.4	-	-	-	-	312.6	339.0
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**200.6**	**5.8**	**21.4**	**10.0**	**1.8**	**312.6**	**552.2**
Amortisation							
At April 1, 2022	129.5	3.0	21.4	10.0	0.8	-	164.7
Amortisation	8.5	0.9	-	-	0.2	-	9.6
Disposals	(1.1)	-	-	-	-	-	(1.1)
At March 31, 2023	**136.9**	**3.9**	**21.4**	**10.0**	**1.0**	**-**	**173.2**
Amortisation	13.7	0.6	-	-	0.2	85.9	100.4
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**150.6**	**4.5**	**21.4**	**10.0**	**1.2**	**85.9**	**273.6**
Net Book Value							
At March 31, 2024	**50.0**	**1.3**	**-**	**-**	**0.6**	**226.7**	**278.6**
At March 31, 2023	**37.3**	**1.9**	**-**	**-**	**0.8**	**-**	**40.0**

(₹ in million)

Net Book Value	At March 31, 2024	At March 31, 2023
Intangible assets	278.6	40.0

4b: Intangible assets under development

(₹ in million)

Net Book Value	At March 31, 2024	At March 31, 2023
Intangible assets under development	-	301.6

Ageing as at March 31, 2023

(₹ in million)

	Amount for the year ended March 31, 2023				
	Less than 1 year	**1- 2 years**	**2- 3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Project in progress*	301.6	-	-	-	301.6
Total	**301.6**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**301.6**

*The company has capitalised the intangibles assets under development during the current year.

Just Dial Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

5: Investments

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	No of Units/shares	Amount	No of Units/shares	Amount
I) Non-current investments				
(A) Investment in subsidiary (Unquoted Equity shares (at cost)				
Investment in MYJD Private Limtied (wholly owned subsidary)*				
At the beginning of the year (100 (March 31, 2023: 100) Equity shares of ₹10/- each fully paid)	100	0.0	100	0.0
Add: Investment made during the year (69,900, (March 31, 2023: nil) Equity shares of ₹10/- each full paid)	69,900	0.7	-	-
70,000 (March 31, 2023: 100) Equity shares of ₹10/- each fully paid in MYJD Private Limited	**70,000**	**0.7**	**100**	**0.0**
Less: Provision for Impairment	(70,000)	(0.7)	-	-
At the end of the year	**-**	**-**	**100**	**0.0**

'0.0' Represents amount less than ₹ 0.1 million

*During the year ended March 31, 2024, MYJD Private Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company has filed an application with the Registrar of Companies under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 on March 9, 2024 for striking off its name from Register of Companies.

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
II) Current investments	No of Units/shares	Amount	No of Units/shares	Amount
(A) Investments at fair value through profit or loss				
a)Quoted Tax free bonds				
8.50% National Highways Authority of India - Tax Free Bonds of ₹ 1,000 each (maturity at February 5, 2029)	1,180,000	1,341.7	1,180,000	1,370.3
8.76% National Housing Bank - Tax Free Bonds of ₹ 5,000 each (maturity at January 13, 2034)	87,089	548.4	87,089	557.1
8.66% India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited - Tax Free Bonds of ₹ 1,000 each (maturity at January 22, 2034)	260,000	325.6	260,000	330.7
8.12% Rural Electrification Corporation Limited - Tax Free Bonds of ₹ 1,000 each (maturity at March 27, 2027)	250,000	269.5	250,000	275.4
8.48% India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited - Tax Free Bonds of ₹ 1,000 each (maturity at January 22, 2029)	150,000	170.1	150,000	173.8
8.46% Power Financial Corporation Limited - Tax Free Bonds of ₹ 1,000,000 each (maturity at August 30, 2028)	100	112.4	100	114.8
8.20% Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited - Tax Free Bonds of ₹ 1,000 each (maturity at March 5, 2027)	100,000	107.9	100,000	110.3
7.39% National Highways Authority of India - Tax Free Bonds of ₹ 1,000 each (maturity at March 9, 2031)	100,000	112.3	100,000	113.7
8.48% India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited - Tax Free Bonds of ₹ 1,000,000 each (maturity at September 5, 2028)	50	56.2	50	57.5
8.46% India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited - Tax Free Bonds of ₹ 1,000,000 each (maturity at August 30, 2028)	50	56.2	50	57.4
8.68% National Housing Bank - Tax Free Bonds of ₹ 5,000 each (maturity at March 24, 2029)	1,000	5.7	1,000	5.9
	2,128,289	**3,106.0**	**2,128,289.0**	**3,166.9**
b)Quoted Mutual funds				
Nippon India ETF Nifty SDL - 2026 Maturity	22,000,000	2,635.5	19,000,000	2,122.5
BHARAT Bond ETF April 2025	943,298	1,129.4	943,298	1,050.8
Axis AAA Bond Plus SDL ETF - 2026 Maturity	22,500,000	261.7	22,500,000	243.8
	45,443,298	**4,026.6**	**42,443,298**	**3,417.1**

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Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

II) Current investments				
(A) Investments at fair value through profit or loss				
c)Unquoted Mutual funds				
Edelweiss NIFTY PSU Bond Plus SDL Apr 2026 50:50 Index Fund - Direct Plan	284,833,871	3,381.7	284,833,871	3,153.2
Edelweiss NIFTY PSU Bond Plus SDL Apr 2027 50:50 Index Fund - Direct Plan	88,718,287	999.1	88,718,287	931.7
Aditya Birla Sun Life Nifty SDL Plus PSU Bond SEP 2026 60:40 Index Fund - Direct Plan	223,807,049	2,517.3	223,807,049	2,347.3
ICICI Prudential Nifty PSU Bond Plus SDL Sep 2027 40:60 Index Fund - Direct Plan	172,092,874	1,931.7	172,092,874	1,802.0
Kotak Nifty SDL Apr 2027 Top 12 Equal Weight Index Fund - Direct Plan	223,557,330	2,482.6	223,557,330	2,317.8
Bandhan Corporate Bond Fund - Regular Plan	30,211,583	525.0	30,211,583	490.5
Aditya Birla Sun Life Corporate Bond Fund - Direct Plan	4,610,819	476.0	4,610,819	440.8
HDFC Corporate Bond Fund - Direct Plan	22,284,868	665.9	13,488,531	372.5
Nippon India Banking & PSU Debt Fund - Direct Plan	29,187,052	566.2	15,496,083	278.9
Kotak Bond Short Term - Direct Plan	13,097,322	674.8	13,097,322	625.0
Axis Short term fund - Direct Plan	7,043,071	212.9	7,043,071	197.4
Bandhan Corporate Bond Fund - Direct Plan	9,925,719	176.9	9,925,719	164.8
ICICI Prudential Corporate Bond Fund - Direct Plan	38,172,023	1,074.4	5,140,625	133.8
Kotak Corporate Bond Fund - Regular Plan	230,721	784.4	230,721	729.4
Kotak Bond Short Term - Regular Plan	4,224,016	199.6	4,224,016	186.3
Invesco India Medium Duration Fund - Direct Plan	471,195	542.3	748,148	799.3
Kotak Floating Rate Fund - Direct Plan	1,994,668	2,763.4	1,994,668	2,560.0
Kotak Bond Fund - Direct Plan	2,300,721	178.3	2,300,721	163.7
Aditya Birla Sun Life Government Securities Fund - Direct Plan	20,380,451	1,610.2	20,380,451	1,473.7
Bandhan CRISIL IBX Gilt June 2027 Index Fund - Direct Plan	76,483,130	897.6	76,483,130	835.2
Mirae Asset Dynamic Bond Fund - Direct Plan	20,215,603	322.3	30,181,189	449.0
Aditya Birla Sun Life Nifty SDL Apr 2027 Index Fund - Direct Plan	257,674,100	2,891.8	257,674,100	2,697.1
Axis CRISIL IBX SDL May 2027 Index Fund - Direct Plan	138,453,998	1,534.5	138,453,998	1,432.0
DSP Nifty SDL Plus G-Sec Jun 2028 30:70 Index Fund - Direct Plan	29,863,114	335.3	29,863,114	311.7
Aditya Birla Sun Life CRISIL IBX 60:40 SDL + AAA PSU - Apr 2027 Index Fund - Direct Plan	38,822,079	429.8	38,822,079	400.9
SBI CRISIL IBX SDL Index - Sep 2027 Fund - Direct Plan	19,291,614	214.5	19,291,614	200.3
Nippon India Nifty AAA CPSE Bond Plus SDL - Apr 2027 Maturity 60:40 Index Fund - Direct Plan	48,613,947	537.5	48,613,947	500.9
Kotak Liquid Fund - Direct Plan	141,108	688.5	48,894	222.4
HSBC Corporate Bond Fund - Direct Plan	113,318,838	7,932.2	113,318,838	7,372.3
Nippon India Corporate Bond Fund - Direct Plan	3,780,586	213.2	-	-
HSBC Liquid Fund - Direct Plan	30,028	72.2	-	-
Kotak Corporate Bond Fund - Direct Plan	86,296	305.1	-	-
ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund - Direct Plan - Growth	2,188,776	782.3	-	-
Invesco India Liquid Fund - Direct Plan	7,438	24.7	109,528	338.5
	1,926,114,296	**38,944.2**	**1,874,762,321**	**33,928.4**
Total current investments	**1,973,685,883**	**46,076.8**	**1,919,333,908**	**40,512.4**
Aggregate book value of quoted tax free bonds		**3,106.0**		**3,166.9**
Aggregate market value of quoted tax free bonds		**3,106.0**		**3,166.9**
Aggregate book value of quoted mutual fund investments		**4,026.6**		**3,417.1**
Aggregate market value of quoted mutual fund investments		**4,026.6**		**3,417.1**
Aggregate book value of unquoted mutual fund investments		**38,944.2**		**33,928.4**
Aggregate value of impairment in the investments		**-**		**-**

Notes:

(i) All the investments in Mutual funds have been made in growth plans.

(ii) IDFC Mutual Funds is renamed as Bandhan Mutual Funds

(iii) Reliance Mutual fund is renamed as Nippon India Mutual fund and DHFL Pramerica as PGIM India Mutual fund

Just Dial Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

6: Loans

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

	Current	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated		
Loans given to related party - MYJD Private Limited *	-	0.5
Loans to employees**	3.4	8.3
	3.4	**8.8**

*During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company has given a loan of ₹ 0.2 million (March 31, 2023 ₹ 0.3 million) to MYJD Private Limited (wholly owned subsidiary of the Company) which was repayable on demand (interest rate ranging from 7% to 8.5%). During the year, the entire outstanding loan of ₹ 0.7 million has been repaid with interest by MYJD Private Limited.

**The Company has a policy, wherein on the request of employees, salary advance is given to employees after considering eligibility criteria defined in policy. Further such advances are interest free and repayable, in 3 months. However Company can extend the tenure and reconsider eligibility criteria beyond the policy terms on an exceptional basis as per management's approval.

7: Income Taxes

A reconciliation of income-tax expense applicable to profit before tax at statutory rate to the income-tax expense at Company's effective income-tax rate for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 is as follows:

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Profit before tax	**4,664.9**	**1,880.3**
Statutory income-tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Computed tax expense	1,174.0	473.0
Increase/(reduction) in taxes on account of:		
Exempt income on tax free bonds	(57.1)	(57.1)
Tax effect of ESOP deduction over and above cumulative expense charged in profit and loss	(46.4)	(65.3)
Effect of additional allowances	(6.0)	(19.4)
Tax effect on account of non-deductible expenses	7.1	8.9
Effect of income taxed at different rates	8.2	41.1
Effect of indexation benefit on long term capital assets	(42.1)	(136.7)
Tax impact for earlier years	(1.3)	6.5
	(137.6)	(221.9)
Income-tax expense recognised in the Statement of profit and loss	**1,036.4**	**251.1**

Deferred tax recognised as on March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 is as follows:

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Deferred Tax Assets		
Expenses debited in Statement of profit and loss account in current year but allowed for tax purpose in following years:		
ESOP expenses allowed on straight-line basis	1.4	41.2
Incremental ESOP expense claimed based on estimated fair value of shares	-	52.5
Adjustment towards lease assets in accordance with Ind AS 116	36.6	28.8
Defined benefits obligation	-	0.0
Depreciation and amortisation	30.0	35.0
Defined benefits obligation recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	16.1	10.6
	84.1	**168.1**
Deferred Tax Liabilities		
Deferral of sales linked incentives	(99.7)	(92.7)
Fair value gain on financial instruments - FVTPL	(1,098.8)	(442.9)
	(1,198.5)	**(535.6)**
Net Deferred tax (liabilities)	**(1,114.4)**	**(367.5)**

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority

Significant components of net Deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

	As at March 31, 2023	Statement of Profit and Loss	Other equity	Other Comprehensive Income	As at March 31, 2024
Expenses debited in Statement of profit and loss account in current year but allowed for tax purpose in following years:					
ESOP expenses allowed on straight-line basis	41.2	(39.8)	-	-	1.4
Incremental ESOP expense claimed based on estimated fair value of shares	52.5	-	(52.5)	-	-
Adjustment towards lease assets in accordance with Ind AS 116	28.8	7.8	-	-	36.6
Depreciation and amortisation	35.0	(5.0)	-	-	30.0
Defined benefits obligation recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	10.6	-	-	5.5	16.1
	168.1	**(37.0)**	**(52.5)**	**5.5**	**84.1**
Deferred Tax Liabilities					
Deferral of sales linked incentives	(92.7)	(7.0)	-	-	(99.7)
Fair value gain on financial instruments - FVTPL	(442.9)	(655.9)	-	-	(1,098.8)
	(535.6)	**(662.9)**	**-**	**-**	**(1,198.5)**
Net Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets	**(367.5)**	**(699.9)**	**(52.5)**	**5.5**	**(1,114.4)**

Just Dial Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

Significant components of net deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows: (₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

	As at March 31, 2022	Statement of Profit and Loss	Other equity	Other Comprehensive Income	As at March 31, 2023
Expenses debited in Statement of profit and loss account in current year but allowed for tax purpose in following years:					
ESOP expenses allowed on straight-line basis	74.6	(33.4)	-	-	41.2
Incremental ESOP expense claimed based on estimated fair value of shares	-	-	52.5	-	52.5
Adjustment towards lease assets in accordance with Ind AS 116	24.4	4.4	-	-	28.8
Defined benefits obligation	3.8	(3.8)	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	44.3	(9.3)	-	-	35.0
Defined benefits obligation recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	19.4	-	-	(8.8)	10.6
	166.5	**(42.1)**	**52.5**	**(8.8)**	**168.1**
Deferred Tax Liabilities					
Deferral of sales linked incentives	(75.7)	(17.0)	-	-	(92.7)
Fair value gain on financial instruments - FVTPL	(457.3)	14.4	-	-	(442.9)
	(533.0)	**(2.6)**	**-**	**-**	**(535.6)**
Net Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets	**(366.5)**	**(44.7)**	**52.5**	**(8.8)**	**(367.5)**

8: Other assets

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

	Non-current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Capital advances	29.1	7.1	-	-
Unamortized contract cost *	44.3	47.8	352.1	320.7
Prepaid expenses	9.4	17.4	68.1	74.1
Deffered lease rent (refer note 21)	18.3	16.4	7.5	7.6
Prepaid gratuity (note 27)	5.2	22.2	-	-
Advance to vendors	-	-	9.8	12.6
Taxes input credit	-	-	21.1	24.9
Total other assets	**106.3**	**110.9**	**458.6**	**439.9**

* The unamortized contract cost comprises of unamortised employee incentive cost to obtain contracts. The Company amortises the contract cost over period of contract. Further, employee benefit cost includes ₹ 843.5 million (March 31, 2023 - ₹ 736.4 million) towards amortisation of contract cost.

9: Cash and cash equivalents

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

	Current	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balances with banks:		
- In current accounts	176.6	155.4
Cash-on-hand	0.2	0.2
Total cash and cash equivalents	**176.8**	**155.6**

10: Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

	Current	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Bank Deposits (having remaining maturity more than 3 months but less than 1 year)	0.1	-
Total bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	**0.1**	**-**

11: Other financial assets

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

	Non Current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Deposits with body corporates and others	131.7	133.1	1.5	1.6
Interest accrued but not due on tax free bonds	-	-	50.0	50.0
Other receivable	-	-	96.3	59.3
Interest accrued on bank deposits	-	-	0.0	-
	131.7	**133.1**	**147.8**	**110.9**

0.0' Represents amount less than ₹ 0.1 million

Just Dial Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

12: Equity Share capital

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

Authorised share capital	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
100,000,000 (March 31, 2023: 100,000,000) Equity shares of ₹10/- each	1,000.0	1,000.0
12,000,000 (March 31, 2023: 12,000,000) Preference shares of ₹1/- each (March 31, 2023, ₹ 1/- each)	12.0	12.0
	1,012.0	**1,012.0**

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
85,037,782 (March 31, 2023: 84,320,602) Equity shares of ₹10/- each	850.4	843.2
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	**850.4**	**843.2**

(i) Rights, Preferences and Restrictions Attached to Shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having face value of ₹ 10 each. The holder of the equity share is entitled to dividend right and voting right in the same proportion as the capital paid-up on such equity share bears to the total paid-up equity share capital of the Company. The dividend proposed by Board of Directors is subject to approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company in the same proportion as the capital paid-up on the equity shares held by them bears to the total paid-up equity share capital of the Company.

(ii) Reconciliation of number of the Equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
Particulars	**No. of shares**	**₹ in million**	**No. of shares**	**₹ in million**
Equity shares				
At the beginning of the year	84,320,602	843.2	83,601,092	836.1
Equity shares allotted pursuant to exercise of ESOP	717,180	7.2	719,510	7.1
At the end of the year	**85,037,782**	**850.4**	**84,320,602**	**843.2**

(iii) Shares in respect of each class in the Company 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

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Equity Shares of ₹10 each fully paid-up		
Holding Company		
Reliance Retail Ventures Limited	**54,289,574**	**54,289,574**

(iv) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
Name of the shareholder	**No. of shares**	**% holding in the class**	**No. of shares**	**% holding in the class**
Equity shares of INR ₹10 each fully paid-up				
Reliance Retail Ventures Limited	54,289,574	63.84%	54,289,574	64.38%
Mr. V. S. S. Mani	6,468,187	7.61%	6,328,187	7.50%

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

(v) Details of shareholding of Promoters in Equity shares is as under:

As at March 31, 2024

Name of Promoter*	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year
Reliance Retail Ventures Limited	54,289,574	-	54,289,574	63.84%	0.00%
V.S.S. Mani	6,328,187	140,000	6,468,187	7.61%	2.21%
Anita Mani	1,925,345	-	1,925,345	2.26%	0.00%
Ramani Iyer	30,404	(29,000)	1,404	0.00%	(95.38%)
V. Krishnan	261,478	(140,000)	121,478	0.14%	(53.54%)
Total	**62,834,988**	**(29,000)**	**62,805,988**	**73.86%**	

As at March 31, 2023

Name of Promoter*	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year
Reliance Retail Ventures Limited	55,975,693	(1,686,119)	54,289,574	64.38%	(3.01%)
V.S.S. Mani	6,328,187	-	6,328,187	7.50%	0.00%
Anita Mani	1,925,345	-	1,925,345	2.28%	0.00%
Ramani Iyer	46,616	(16,212)	30,404	0.04%	(34.78%)
V. Krishnan	261,478	-	261,478	0.31%	0.00%
Total	**64,537,319**	**(1,702,331)**	**62,834,988**	**74.52%**	

*Promoter here means promoter as defined in the Companies Act, 2013.

(vi) Aggregate number of Equity shares issued as bonus, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
a) Buyback of shares		
Number of shares bought back	3,142,857	5,892,857

In addition the Company has issued total 2,245,898 shares (March 31, 2023: 1,649,848) during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date on exercise of option granted under the employee stock option plan (ESOP) wherein part consideration was received in the form of employee services.

(vii) Shares reserved for issue under options

For details of shares reserved for issue under the ESOP of the Company, refer note 28.

Just Dial Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

13: Other financial liabilities (₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

	Current	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Other financial liabilities (at amortised cost)		
Employee benefits payable	696.5	625.5
Other payables for property, plant and equipment	0.9	7.9
Deposit from franchisees	1.5	6.1
Total other financial liabilities	**698.9**	**639.5**

14: Provision for employee benefits (₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

	Current	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Gratuity (refer note 27)	-	-
Compensated absences	114.6	119.7
Total Provision for employee benefits	**114.6**	**119.7**

15: Trade payables (₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

	Current	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (MSME) (refer note 30)	0.7	6.2
Total outstanding dues of other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	133.8	146.2
Due to related parties (other than MSME) (refer note 26)	-	-
Total trade payables	**134.5**	**152.4**

Trade payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2024 (₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding dues for following periods from the date of invoice				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2 -3 years	More than 3 years	
i) MSME	-	0.7	-	-	-	0.7
ii) Others	72.1	60.9	0.6	0.1	0.1	133.8
iii) Related Parties	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
v) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**72.1**	**61.6**	**0.6**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**134.5**

Trade payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2023 (₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding dues for following periods from the date of invoice				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2 -3 years	More than 3 years	
i) MSME	-	6.2	-	-	-	6.2
ii) Others	71.1	73.3	1.5	0.0	0.3	146.2
iii) Related Parties	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
v) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**71.1**	**79.5**	**1.5**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**152.4**

0.0' Represents amount less than ₹ 0.1 million

Note: Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled as and when demanded/due. For explanations on the Company's credit risk management processes, refer Note 33.

16: Other liabilities

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

	Non-current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Taxes and other statutory dues	-	-	47.0	50.8
Tax deducted at source payable	-	-	121.5	94.7
Goods and service tax payable	-	-	210.2	173.0
Other payable	-	-	-	7.5
Unspent CSR liability (refer note 24)	-	-	-	4.5
Deferred revenue (refer note 16.1)	567.6	568.0	4,509.8	3,814.1
Total other current liabilities	**567.6**	**568.0**	**4,888.5**	**4,144.6**

16.1: Deferred revenue (₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	4,382.1	3,381.1
Add : Additions during the year	11,124.4	9,448.6
Less : Revenue recognised during the year	(10,429.1)	(8,447.6)
Balance at the end of the year	**5,077.4**	**4,382.1**

Just Dial Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

17: Revenue from operations*	**For the year ended March 31, 2024**	**For the year ended March 31, 2023**
Value of services from contract with customers	12,306.3	9,968.6
Less : Goods and service tax (GST)	1,877.2	1,521.0
Net Revenue from operations	**10,429.1**	**8,447.6**
I) Disaggregated revenue Information		
Sale of search related services	10,309.1	8,325.5
Sale of software and website services	49.9	66.8
Sale of review and rating certification services	57.9	44.3
Transaction fees and commission income on search plus services	12.2	11.0
Total revenue from contract with customers	**10,429.1**	**8,447.6**
Timing of revenue recognition		
Services delivered at a point of time	95.0	96.4
Services provided over period of time	10,334.1	8,351.2
	10,429.1	**8,447.6**

*'Revenue from operations' is a derived value arrived at by applying the applicable GST rate to the 'Net revenue from operations'.

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

II) Contract balances	**For the year ended March 31, 2024**	**For the year ended March 31, 2023**
Contract liabilities	**5,077.4**	**4,382.1**

Contract liabilities are primarily deferred revenue against which amount has been received but services are yet to be rendered on the reporting date either in full or parts. Contract liabilities are recognised evenly over the tenure of contract, being performance obligation of the Company.

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

Changes in contract liabilities balances	**For the year ended March 31, 2024**	**For the year ended March 31, 2023**
Balance at the beginning of the year	4,382.1	3,381.1
Add : Additions during the year	11,124.4	9,448.6
Less : Revenue recognised during the year	(10,429.1)	(8,447.6)
Balance at the end of the year	**5,077.4**	**4,382.1**

III) Performance obligation

1) Search related services

The performance obligation for search related services is satisfied after the provision of services over the period of contract.

2) Software and website services

The performance obligation for website development is satisfied on delivery of software and first time hosting and related services is satisfied over the tenure of contract.

3) Review and rating certification

The performance obligation is satisfied at the time of delivery of certificate to the customer.

4) Transaction service fee

The performance obligation is satisfied after the services are rendered on which the fees are levied.

The transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations (unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied) as at March 31, are as follows:

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	**For the year ended March 31, 2023**
Within one year	4,509.8	3,814.1
More than one year	567.6	568.0
	5,077.4	**4,382.1**

IV) Cost to obtain contract

The Company pays sales incentives to its employees for each contract that they obtain. The Company has elected to defer the expense in the nature of sales incentives (included under employee benefits) over the duration of contract based on which the revenue is deferred.

Just Dial Limited
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

18: Other income	**For the year ended March 31, 2024**	**For the year ended March 31, 2023**
Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
Tax free bonds (unrealized)	(61.0)	(162.7)
Mutual funds (unrealized)	2,803.6	(555.9)
Profit on sale of investments (realized gain)	69.2	1,893.5
Profit on account of dissolution/strike off of subsidiaries	-	0.3
Other non-operating Income		
Profit on sale of property plant and equipment (net)	0.7	0.0
Reversal of excess provision for earlier years	3.8	7.5
Foreign exchange loss (net)	-	-
Cessation on lease liability	0.3	0.3
Miscellaneous income	0.7	1.2
Finance Income		
Interest income from financial assets at amortized cost	0.0	-
Interest income from financial assets classified as fair value through profit and loss	226.9	226.9
Interest income from income-tax refund	2.4	-
Unwinding of interest on financial instruments	8.0	8.0
Total other income	**3,054.6**	**1,419.1**

'0.0' Represents amounts less than ₹0.1 million

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

19: Employee benefits expense	**For the year ended March 31, 2024**	**For the year ended March 31, 2023**
Salaries, wages and bonus	6,751.8	5,962.8
Contribution to provident fund and other funds	315.7	316.4
Employee stock compensation expense (refer note 28)	(3.5)	95.4
Gratuity expense (refer note 27)	43.4	48.2
Staff welfare expenses	90.3	87.2
Total employee benefits expense	**7,197.7**	**6,510.0**

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

20: Finance cost	**For the year ended March 31, 2024**	**For the year ended March 31, 2023**
Interest cost on lease asset	92.8	76.7
Total finance cost	**92.8**	**76.7**

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

21: Depreciation and amortisation expenses	**For the year ended March 31, 2024**	**For the year ended March 31, 2023**
Depreciation of tangible assets (refer note 3)	131.8	120.4
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 4)	100.4	9.6
Depreciation on lease asset (including amortisation of lease deposits) (refer note 34 and note below)	229.5	191.6
Total depreciation and amortisation	**461.7**	**321.6**

Note:Movement of deferred lease rent (₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2024**	**For the year ended March 31, 2023**
Balance at the beginning of the year	24.0	23.0
Add : Additions during the year	9.4	8.7
Less : Deletions during the year	(0.0)	(0.1)
Less : Amortisation of lease deposits	(7.6)	(7.6)
Balance at the end of the year	**25.8**	**24.0**

'0.0' Represents amounts less than ₹0.1 million

Just Dial Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

22: Other expenses	**For the year ended March 31, 2024**	**For the year ended March 31, 2023**
Advertising and sales promotion	211.3	237.2
Rent	1.5	9.3
Internet and server charges	211.4	178.9
Communication costs	129.7	130.3
Power and fuel	103.3	104.7
Data base and content charges	24.3	22.7
Repairs and maintenance		
- Plant and machinery	24.6	23.6
- Others	86.9	83.6
Rates and taxes	9.8	17.1
Legal and professional fees	48.7	49.0
Payment to auditors (refer note 23)	8.4	6.5
Office expenses	42.1	37.3
Collection charges	49.9	49.8
Printing and stationery	15.7	8.9
Travelling and conveyance	18.7	28.8
Administrative and support services	-	1.6
Corporate social responsibilities expenditure (refer note 24)	33.9	32.8
Sundry balance written off	-	0.1
Directors sitting fees	4.2	4.4
Loss on Impairment of subsidairy	0.7	-
Loss on cancellation of allotment of leasehold land	2.6	-
Miscellaneous expenses	38.9	51.5
Total other expenses	**1,066.6**	**1,078.1**

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

23: Payment to auditors	**For the year ended March 31, 2024**	**For the year ended March 31, 2023**
For statutory audit (includes ₹ 0.5 million (March 31, 2023: ₹ nil) for the previous year)	5.9	4.5
For tax audit (includes ₹ 0.0 million (March 31, 2023: ₹ nil) for the previous year)	0.4	0.4
For limited reviews (includes ₹ 0.1 million (March 31, 2023: ₹ nil) for the previous year)	1.5	1.3
In other capacity:		
For other services (certification fees) (includes ₹ 0.1 million (March 31, 2023: ₹ nil) for the previous year)	0.2	0.0
For re-imbursement of expenses	0.4	0.3
Total payment to auditors	**8.4**	**6.5**

'0.0' Represents amounts less than ₹0.1 million

Just Dial Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

24: Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
i)	Amount required to be spent during the year	33.9	32.8
ii)	Amount spent during the year		
	Amount Spent on CSR Project/Programme	33.9	32.8
iii)	Shortfall at the end of the year	-	-
iv)	Total of previous years shortfall	-	-
v)	Reason for shortfall	-	-
vi)	Amount spent from unspent CSR A/c 2020-21 during the financial year	-	10.5
vii)	Amount remaining in unspent CSR A/c 2020-21 at the end of the financial year	-	-
viii)	Amount spent from unspent CSR A/c 2021-22 during the financial year (refer note below)	4.5	23.2
ix)	Amount remaining in unspent CSR A/c 2021-22 at the end of the financial year (refer note below)	-	4.5
x)	Details of related party transactions	-	-

Note: During the financial year 2023-2024, the carried forward unspent amount of ₹4.5 million lying under Just Dial Limited Unspent Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) A/C 2021-2022 was spent on CSR Activities as per Annual Action Plan.

Nature of CSR Activities - The Company has identified education sector for its CSR activities.

Movements of the contractual obligation of CSR provisions

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

Sr. No.	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
i)	Opening Balance at the beginning of the year	4.5	38.2
ii)	Additional provision made during the year	-	-
iii)	Expenditure incurred from Unspent CSR Account 2020-21 for ongoing project	-	10.5
iv)	Expenditure incurred from Unspent CSR Account 2021-22 for ongoing project	4.5	23.2
v)	Closing Balance at the end of the year	-	4.5*

*balance held in Unspent CSR A/c 2021-22.

25: Earnings per share

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Profit attributable to Equity shareholders **(A)**	3,628.5	1,629.2
Weighted average number of Equity shares for Basic EPS **(B)**	84,957,387	84,239,512
Effect of dilution - number of Equity share options **(C)**	93,186	797,466
Weighted average number of Equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution (D=B+C)	**85,050,573**	**85,036,978**
Basic Earnings per share (in ₹) (A/B)	**42.71**	**19.34**
Diluted Earnings per share (in ₹) (A/D)	**42.66**	**19.16**

Just Dial Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

26: Related Party Transactions

A. Name of Related Parties where control exists

I. Ultimate Holding Company
Reliance Industries Limited

II. Holding Company
Reliance Retail Ventures Limited

III. Wholly owned subsidiary companies
Just Dial Inc., Delaware, United States of America (dissolved w.e.f March 17, 2023)

JD International Pte Ltd., (During the previous year, an application filed by the Company for striking off of JD International Pte. Ltd., Singapore, which was non-operational was approved by the authorities on February 21, 2023, subsequently the Company was struck off on September 04, 2023)

MYJD Private Limited (During the year ended March 31, 2024, an application has been filed with the Registrar of Companies under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 on March 9, 2024, for striking off its name from Register of Companies)

Related Parties under Ind AS 24 with whom transactions have taken place during the year

IV. Key Management Personnel
Mr. V. S. S. Mani - Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer*
Mr. Abhishek Bansal - Chief Financial Officer
Mr. Manan Udani - Company Secretary

* Persons having significant influence on the Company

V. Relatives of Key Management Personnel
Mr. V Krishnan - Brother of Mr. V.S.S. Mani
Ms. Manasi Iyer - Daughter of Mr. V.S.S.Mani

VI. Companies owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel or their relatives
Just Dial Global Private Limited (upto November 25, 2023)

VII. Other Entity with Common Key Managerial Person
Just Dial Foundation

VIII. Board Members (other than KMP)
Mr. B. Anand - Chairman and Independent Non-Executive Director
Mr. Sanjay Bahadur - Independent Non-Executive Director
Mr. Malcolm Monteiro - Independent Non-Executive Director
Ms. Bhavna Thakur - Independent Non-Executive Director (upto March 31, 2024)
Mr. Ranjit Vasant Pandit - Independent Non-Executive Director
Mr. V Subramaniam - Non-Executive Director
Mr. Ashwin Khasgiwala - Non-Executive Director
Ms. Geeta Kalyandas Fulwadaya - Non-Executive Director
Ms. Divya Narayana Murthy - Non-Executive Director (upto January 13, 2023)
Mr. Anshuman Thakur - Non-Executive Director (effective January 13, 2023)
Mr. Dinesh Taluja - Non-Executive Director (effective January 13, 2023)
Ms. Bhama Krishnamurthy - Independent Director(effective April 1, 2024)

IX. Fellow Subsidiaries
Reliance Retail Limited
Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited
Jio Platforms Limited
Grab A Grub Services Private Limited

X. Associate of Holding Company
Dunzo Merchant Services Private Limited

Just Dial Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

B. Transactions with Related Parties (₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
I	**Wholly owned subsidiary companies**		
	(i) Administrative and support services availed		
	Just Dial Inc.	-	1.6
	(ii) Loan given		
	MYJD Private Limited	0.2	0.3
	(iii) Interest Accrued/received on loan		
	MYJD Private Limited	0.0	0.0
	(iv) Amount received against dissolution/strike off of subsidiary		
	Just Dial Inc.	-	7.4
	JD International Pte Limited	-	0.2
	(v) Loan repayment		
	MYJD Private Limited	0.7	-
	(v) Investment made		
	MYJD Private Limited	0.7	-
II	**Fellow Subsidiaries**		
	(i) Purchase of products/availing services		
	Reliance Retail Limited	0.0	0.2
	Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited	0.0	0.0
	Jio Platforms Limited	0.0	-
	Grab A Grub Services Private Limited	-	2.0
	(ii)Sale of services		
	Reliance Retail Limited	0.5	0.3
III	**Associate of Holding Company**		
	(i)Availing services		
	Dunzo Merchant Services Private Limited	-	0.0
IV	**Key Management Personnel**		
	(i) Remuneration*		
	Mr. V. S. S. Mani	2.5	30.0
	Mr. Abhishek Bansal	39.9	31.9
	Mr. Manan Udani	5.2	4.4
	Employee stock option compensation cost		
	Mr. Abhishek Bansal	0.7	11.6
	Mr. Manan Udani	-	0.1
		48.3	**78.0**

*Does not include provision made for gratuity and compensated absences as they are determined on actuarial basis for all employees together.

'0.0' Represents amounts less than ₹0.1 million

Just Dial Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

B. Transactions with Related Parties (₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
V	**Payment to Board of Directors (other than KMP)**		
	(i) Commission		
	Mr. B. Anand	0.7	0.7
	Mr. Sanjay Bahadur	0.7	0.7
	Mr. Malcolm Monteiro	0.7	0.7
	Ms. Bhavna Thakur	0.7	0.7
	(ii) Sitting Fees		
	Mr. B. Anand	1.0	1.0
	Mr. Sanjay Bahadur	1.4	1.5
	Mr. Malcolm Monteiro	1.0	1.0
	Ms. Bhavna Thakur	0.8	0.9
		7.0	**7.2**
VI	**Relative of Key Managerial Person**		
	(i) Remuneration		
	Mr. V. Krishnan	31.1	31.1
	Ms. Manasi Iyer	1.1	0.5
VII	**Other Entity with Common Key Managerial Person**		
	Just Dial Foundation (Donation)	0.2	0.2

C. Balance outstanding at the year end (₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
I	**Wholly owned subsidiary companies**		
	Investment in MYJD Private Limited(net of provision for impairment for ₹ 0.7 million (refer note 5))	-	0.0
	Loan outstanding from MYJD Private Limited	-	0.5
II	**Key Management Personnel**		
	(i) Remuneration payable		
	Mr. V. S. S. Mani	-	1.5
	Mr. Abhishek Bansal	4.3	7.3
	Mr. Manan Udani	0.2	0.2
III	**Payment to Board of Directors (other than KMP)**		
	(i) Commission payable		
	Mr. B. Anand	0.6	0.6
	Mr. Sanjay Bahadur	0.6	0.6
	Mr. Malcolm Monteiro	0.6	0.6
	Ms. Bhavna Thakur	0.6	0.6
IV	**Payment to Board of Directors (other than KMP)**		
	(i) Sitting fees payable		
	Mr. B. Anand	-	0.1
	Mr. Sanjay Bahadur	-	0.1
	Ms. Bhavna Thakur	-	0.1
V	**Relative of Key Managerial Person**		
	(i) Remuneration payable		
	Mr. V. Krishnan	1.3	0.5
	Ms. Manasi Iyer	0.1	0.1

'0.0' Represents amounts less than ₹ 0.1 million

The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

27: Gratuity and other post-employment benefits plans

I) Defined Contribution plan
Contribution to provident fund of ₹ 258.4 million (March 31, 2023 - ₹ 257.2 million) is recognized as an expense in Note 19 'Employee benefits expense' of the Statement of profit and loss.

II) Defined Benefit plan
The Company has a defined benefit gratuity funded plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on resignation or retirement at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The scheme is funded with an insurance Company in the form of a qualifying insurance policy.

The following tables summarise the components of net gratuity benefits expense recognised in the Statement of profit and loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the Balance sheet for the gratuity plan.

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balance Sheet		
Gratuity (assets)/liabilities	(5.2)	(22.2)

Changes in the defined benefit obligation (DBO) and fair value of plan assets as at March 31, 2024:

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Benefit liability/(Assets)
Gratuity cost charged to profit or loss:			
Balance as at April 1, 2023	342.7	364.9	(22.2)
Service cost	45.0	-	45.0
Net interest expense	22.2	23.8	(1.6)
Expense recognised during the year	**67.2**	**23.8**	**43.4**
Benefits paid during the year	(29.9)	(29.9)	-
Remeasurement gains/(losses) in other comprehensive income:			
Amounts recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	12.4	(9.4)	21.8
Contributions by employer	-	48.2	(48.2)
As at March 31, 2024	**392.4**	**397.6**	**(5.2)**

Changes in the defined benefit obligation (DBO) and fair value of plan assets as at March 31, 2023:

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Benefit liability/(Assets)
Gratuity cost charged to profit or loss:			
Balance as at April 1, 2022	347.1	332.1	15.0
Service cost	48.9	-	48.9
Net interest expense	17.9	18.6	(0.7)
Expense recognised during the year	**66.8**	**18.6**	**48.2**
Benefits paid during the year	(35.2)	(35.2)	-
Remeasurement gains/(losses) in other comprehensive income:			
Amounts recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	(36.0)	(1.0)	(35.0)
Contributions by employer	-	50.4	(50.4)
As at March 31, 2023	**342.7**	**364.9**	**(22.2)**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
The major categories of plan assets of the fair value of the total plan assets are as follows:		
Insurer Managed Funds	100%	100%
The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligations are shown below:		
Discount rate	6.95%	7.15%
Future salary increases	7.00%	7.00%
Salary Increase frequency	Once a year	Once a year
Retirement age (Years)	58	58
Expected return on assets	6.95%	7.15%
Withdrawal Rate	0% to 75% depending on the age and designation	0% to 72% depending on the age and designation
Mortality	Indian Assured lives mortality (2012-14) Ult	Indian Assured lives mortality (2012-14) Ult

The defined benefit plan expose the Company to actuarial risks such as interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk:

i) Interest rate risk : A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan's liability.

ii) Longevity rate risk : The present value of defined benefit liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of mortality of plan participants both during and after the employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

iii) Salary risk : The present value of defined benefit liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such an increase in the salary of plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at March 31, and its impact on defined benefits obligation (DBO) is as follows :

Sensitivity Analysis	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
Discount rate (₹ in million)	404.2	381.3	354.1	332.0
Impact of increase/decrease in 50 bps in DBO-rate %	3.00%	(2.83%)	3.32%	(3.11%)
Salary Growth Rate (₹ in million)	383.0	402.1	333.7	351.7
Impact of increase/decrease in 50 bps in DBO-rate %	(2.40%)	2.46%	(2.62%)	2.63%

Methods and assumptions used in preparing sensitivity and their limitations: The liability was projected by changing certain assumptions and the total liability post the change in such assumptions have been captured in the table above. This sensitivities are based on change in one single assumption, other assumptions being constant. In practice, scenario may involve change in several assumptions where the stressed defined benefit obligation may be significantly impacted.

The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plan in future years

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	76.8	63.7
From year 2 to year 5	187.0	156.6
Beyond year 5	151.9	130.1
	415.7	**350.4**

The average duration of the defined benefits plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 3.01 years (March 31, 2023: 3.12 years)

Just Dial Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

28: Employee stock options plan (ESOP)

The Company has not made any new grants during the current year and in the previous year.

Exercise period for all the ESOP schemes is seven years from the date of vesting of the options.

The carrying amount of Employee stock options reserve as at March 31, 2024 is ₹ 5.4 million (March 31, 2023 - ₹ 237.0 million). The expense recognised for employee services received during the year ended March 31, 2024 is (₹3.5) million
(March 31, 2023 - ₹ 95.4 million)
The details of activity under various ESOP Scheme have been summarised below:

Particulars	ESOP scheme 2014		ESOP scheme 2016		ESOP scheme 2019	
	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	329	7,671	305,897	585,661	446,579	910,396
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forfeited/Surrendered during the year	-	(288)	(24,375)	(22,500)	-	(8,625)
Exercised during the year	(329)	(7,054)	(270,272)	(257,264)	(446,579)	(455,192)
Outstanding at the end of the year	-	329	11,250	305,897	-	446,579
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	329	2,500	201,923	-	439,079
Weighted average remaining contractual life (in years)	-	5.8	8.0	7.2	-	7.0
Weighted average fair value of options (per option) on the date of grant	1,297	1,297	392	392	275	275

Weighted average share price at the date of exercise for stock options exercised during the year was ₹ 694 (March 31, 2023, ₹ 830)

29: Commitments and Contingencies

A. Commitments

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2024**	**As at March 31, 2023**
i) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	26.3	96.0

B. Pending litigations
Contingent liabilities not provided for

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2024**	**As at March 31, 2023**
Claims against Company not acknowledge as debts	23.5	33.7
	23.5	**33.7**

1) There are certain cases against the Company pending in various courts. The Management believes that based on legal/technical advice from experts that the ultimate outcome of these cases will not have a material/ adverse impact on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

2) The Company is contesting the income-tax demands and the Management believe that its position will likely be upheld in the appellate process. No tax expense has been accrued in the financial statements for the tax demand raised. The Management believes that the ultimate outcome of this proceeding will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

Uncertain Direct Tax litigation

The Hon'ble Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals) (CIT(A)), National Faceless Appeal Center (NFAC) has passed appellate orders with respect to ongoing disputes with income-tax authorities of India pertaining to tax treatment of certain expenses for Assessment Year A.Y. 2017-18 , A.Y. 2018-19, A.Y. 2020-21 and A.Y. 2021-22. The Company has received favourable orders from CIT(A) for A.Y. 2018-19, A.Y. 2020-21 and A.Y. 2021-22. In relation to A.Y. 2017-18, the Company has received partially favourable order from CIT(A). Income-tax assessment is completed till A.Y. 2022-23.

A.Y. 2017-18

The demand of ₹ 80.9 million was raised for A.Y. 2017-18 on the Company by Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax (DCIT) / Assessing officer (AO). Thereafter, an order dated March 24, 2023 was passed by NFAC with addition of ₹ 0.07 million to total income of the Company and determined the revised tax payable as ₹ 62.1 million (the total demand as per the NFAC's order was ₹ 81.4 million. The Company had paid ₹ 6.8 million and ₹ 14.4 million was adjusted by the tax department against earlier years refunds which resulted to total tax payment of ₹ 21.2 million. Thus ₹ 62.1 million was the net demand as per NFAC order).

On December 5, 2023, the Company had received partially favourable order from the NFAC. The Company has filed an Order Giving Effect (OGE) application on December 18, 2023 with jurisdictional AO for the order received from the NFAC, The revised demand as per the OGE application is ₹ 44.0 million (including interest). Further, the Company has filed an appeal challenging the order passed by the NFAC with the Income tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT) on January 18, 2024 which is pending for disposal.

The Company has also filed application for the rectification with the AO on April 27, 2023 as there was a short credit of TDS in the order passed by NFAC.

The Company has received two show cause notices from the Income tax department on April 9, 2024 for penalty under sections 270A and 271AAC(1) of the Income tax Act, 1961. The Company has replied to these show cause notices on April 15, 2024, denying grounds of penalty levied by the Department.

A.Y. 2018-19

There was no outstanding demand for A.Y. 2018-19. However, there were some additions as per the Assessment Order for A.Y. 2018-19 against which the Company had filed an appeal on May 23, 2021 before the NFAC. During the year, the Company has received a favourable order from the NFAC on December 5, 2023. The Company has filed an OGE application on December 18, 2023 with jurisdictional AO for processing refund of ₹ 0.0 million.

A. Y. 2020-21

The demand of ₹10.22 million was raised for A.Y. 2020-21. However, there were some additions as per the Assessment Order for A.Y. 2020-21 against which the Company had filed rectification application with the AO on October 21, 2022 and an appeal before the NFAC on October 20, 2022.

During the year, the Company has received a favourable order from the NFAC on December 5, 2023. The Company has filed an OGE application on December 18, 2023 with jurisdictional AO for processing refund of ₹ 19.5 million.

A.Y. 2021-22

The demand of ₹28.0 million was raised for A.Y. 2021-22. However, there were some additions as per the Assessment Order for A.Y. 2021-22 against which the Company had filed rectification application with the AO on January 13, 2023 and an appeal before the NFAC on January 12, 2023. During the year, the Company has received a favourable order from the NFAC on December 5, 2023. The company has filed an OGE application on December 18, 2023 with jurisdictional AO for processing refund of ₹ 1.2 million

A.Y. 2022-23

The Company has received intimation under section 143(1) and demand under section 143(3) from the AO on March 28, 2024 where a demand is raised for A.Y. 2022-23 for ₹ 120.6 million. The Company has filed an appeal with the NFAC challenging the aforesaid demand on April 15, 2024.

Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax (ACIT) has filed an appeal with ITAT on February 2, 2024 for the A.Y. 2017-18, A.Y. 2018-19, A.Y. 2020-21 and A.Y. 2021-22 against the orders passed by the NFAC. A copy of the appeal documents are not yet provided by the tax authorities to the Company. The Company has filed a letter with the ITAT to provide the documents related to the aforesaid appeal on April 1, 2024.

Based on Management's evaluation it expects the tax authorities to accept the tax treatment considered by the Company for all the above-mentioned years and disputes and thereby does not expect any material impact on the taxable profits/losses in the future periods. Consequently, provision for this uncertain tax position is not recorded.

30: Details of dues to Micro and Small Enterprises as per Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006

The information regarding Micro or Small Enterprises has been determined on the basis of information available with the Management, which has been relied upon by the auditors.

The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to MSME supplier as at the end of each accounting year are as follows:

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2024**	**As at March 31, 2023**
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	0.7	6.2
Interest due on above	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006	-	-
	0.7	**6.2**

Just Dial Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

31: Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other Equity reserves. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure the going concern operation and to maintain an efficient capital structure to support the corporate strategy and maximise shareholder value.

The capital structure is governed by policies approved by the Board of Directors and is monitored by various metrics. The Company maintains focus on capital efficiency without incurring material indebtedness and has positive working capital and free cash flows. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in the light of changes in economic environment and the requirements of the financial covenants.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

32: Financial Instruments

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

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities.

The carrying value and fair value of financial assets by categories as at March 31, 2024 were as follows:

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Carrying amount	Fair value	Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique(s) and key inputs used
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Current investment in Tax free bonds	3,106.0	3,106.0	Level 2	Based on valuation technique adopted by independent valuer using directly or indirectly observable inputs
Current investment in Mutual funds	42,970.8	42,970.8	Level 2	Based on NAV as on the reporting date
Total	**46,076.8**	**46,076.8**		

The carrying value and fair value of financial assets by categories as at March 31, 2023 were as follows:

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Carrying amount	Fair value	Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique(s) and key inputs used
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Current investment in Tax free bonds	3,166.9	3,166.9	Level 2	Based on valuation technique adopted by independent valuer using directly or indirectly observable inputs
Current investment in Mutual funds	37,345.5	37,345.5	Level 2	Based on NAV as on the reporting date
Total	**40,512.4**	**40,512.4**		

Reconciliation of fair value measurement of the investment categorised at Level 2

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
	At FVTPL	**At FVTPL**
Opening balance at fair value at the beginning of the year	40,512.4	37,975.7
Addition during the year	10,211.7	14,779.6
Sale/reduction during the year	(7,459.1)	(13,417.4)
Total Gain/(loss)	2,811.8	1,174.5
Closing balance at fair value at the end of the year	**46,076.8**	**40,512.4**

The Management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, loans, other financial assets, trade payables, and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The Management assessed that fair value of deposits and other liabilities approximate their carrying amount since they are carried at amortised cost in these financial statements.

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

Just Dial Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

33: Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. The Company's financial risk management policy is set by the Board of Directors.

The key risks include market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies and procedures for management of these risks.

a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair value or future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, equity prices and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments.

i) Interest rate risk

The Company does not have any borrowings. The Company's investment in debt instruments and loans given by the Company are at fixed interest rates, consequently the Company is not exposed to interest rate risk. In order to optimize the Company's position with regards to finance income and to manage the interest rate risk, treasury performs a comprehensive corporate interest rate risk management by continuous review of investment portfolio and portfolio exposure to instruments having lower credit rating, balancing the proportion of fixed rate and floating rate financial instruments in its total portfolio.

Thus, the Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk as at the respective reporting dates.

ii) Foreign currency exchange risk

The Company undertakes minimal transactions denominated in foreign currency, consequently exposures to exchange rate fluctuations is not significant. The Management has taken a position not to hedge this currency risk.

iii) Equity and other price risk

The Company is exposed to equity price risks arising from equity investments. The Company’s equity investments are held for strategic rather than trading purposes.

b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises

principally from the Company’s receivables from rental deposits given, loans given, investments made and balances at bank.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as the Company generally invest in deposits with banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by credit-rating agencies. The credit risk on mutual funds, and debt instruments is limited because the counterparties are generally banks, financial institutions and sovereign bonds with high credit ratings assigned by credit rating agencies.

None of the financial instruments of the Company result in material concentrations of credit risk. The Company's objective is to seek continual revenue growth while minimising losses incurred due to increased credit risk exposure.

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations as they fall due. The Company's policy on liquidity risk is to maintain sufficient liquidity in the form of cash and investment in liquid mutual funds to meet the Company's operating requirements with an appropriate level of headroom. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. The Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of financial liabilities including estimated interest payments as at :

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

As at March 31, 2024	On Demand	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Lease Liability	-	262.6	590.5	-	853.1
Trade payables	72.1	61.6	0.8	-	134.5
Other financial liabilities	-	698.9	-	-	698.9
Total	**72.1**	**1,023.1**	**591.3**	-	**1,686.5**

(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

As at March 31, 2023	On Demand	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Lease Liability	-	240.9	442.9	-	683.8
Trade payables	71.1	79.5	1.8	-	152.4
Other financial liabilities	-	639.5	-	-	639.5
Total	**71.1**	**959.9**	**444.7**	-	**1,475.7**

Just Dial Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

34: Leases

The details of the Lease Assets held by the Company as at March 31, 2024 is as follows: (₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Office Premises	Lease hold Land	Total
As at April 1, 2023	571.5	381.0	952.5
Additions	363.2	-	363.2
Deletions	(7.2)	(415.7)	(422.9)
Depreciation	(218.1)	34.7	(183.4)
As at March 31, 2024	**709.4**	**-**	**709.4**

The details of the Lease Assets held by the Company as at March 31, 2023 is as follows: (₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Office Premises	Lease hold Land	Total
As at April 1, 2022	458.6	385.2	843.8
Additions	351.1	-	351.1
Deletions	(58.4)	-	(58.4)
Depreciation	(179.8)	(4.2)	(184.0)
As at March 31, 2023	**571.5**	**381.0**	**952.5**

Depreciation of right-of-use assets is as follows: (₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Office premises	218.1	179.8
Leasehold Land	3.8	4.2
	221.9	**184.0**

Following table shows breakup of current and non-current Lease Liabilities as at : (₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Current lease liabilities	262.6	240.9
Non-current lease liabilities	590.5	442.9
	853.1	**683.8**

Following table shows movement in Lease Liabilities during the year : (₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
At the beginning of the year	683.9	553.3
Additions	363.2	351.1
Deletions	(7.2)	(58.4)
Accretion of interest	92.8	76.6
Cessation on lease liability	(0.3)	(0.3)
Lease Payments	(279.3)	(238.5)
At the end of the year	**853.1**	**683.8**

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of Lease Liabilities at the year-end on an undiscounted basis:
(₹ in million unless otherwise stated)

Tenure	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Less than 1 year	262.6	240.9
1-5 years	568.6	479.9
More than 5 years	214.0	98.5
	1,045.2	**819.3**

Just Dial Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

35: Ratio Analysis

Ratio Analysis for the year ended as at March 31, 2024 are as follows:

Sr.No	Ratio Name	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023	Variance %	Reason for variance given for variation more than 25%
1	Current Ratio	7.7	7.8	(1%)	
2	Trade payable Turnover Ratio	7.4	7.2	3%	
3	Return on Equity Ratio	9.4%	4.6%	107%	Ratio has increased due to improvement in Net Profits, which increased due to increase in total revenue and cost optimizations.
4	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	0.3	0.3	9%	
5	Net Profit Ratio	29.5%	16.3%	80%	Ratio has increased due to improvement in Net Profits, which increased due to increase in total revenue and cost optimizations.
6	Return on Capital Employed Ratio	11.0%	4.7%	132%	Ratio has increased primarily due to improvement in Net Profits
7	Return on Investment	7.0%	3.6%	95%	Ratio has increased due to increase in mark to market gains on treasury investments this year. Previous year gains were lower due to increase in bond yields in that year.

Ratio Analysis for the year ended as at March 31, 2023 are as follows:

Sr.No	Ratio Name	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	Variance %	Reason for variance given for variation more than 25%
1	Current Ratio	7.8	8.4	(7%)	
2	Trade payable Turnover Ratio	7.2	9.9	(27%)	Advertisements spends were lower for the year ended March 31, 2023 versus previous year
3	Return on Equity Ratio	4.6%	3.0%	52%	Ratio has increased due to improvement in Net Profits, which increased primarily due to increase in operating revenue.
4	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	0.3	0.2	13%	
5	Net Profit Ratio	16.3%	9.3%	76%	Ratio has increased due to improvement in Net Profits, which increased primarily due to increase in operating revenue.
6	Return on Capital Employed Ratio	4.7%	3.6%	32%	Ratio has increased due to improvement in Net Profit.
7	Return on Investment	3.6%	4.5%	(21%)	

Formulae for computation of ratios are as follows:

Sr.No	Particulars	Formula
1	Current Ratio	Current Asset
		Current Liabilities
2	Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Other Expenses
		Average Trade Payable
3	Return on Equity Ratio	Profit after tax
		Average Networth
4	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Values of sales and service including Goods and service tax
		Working Capital (Current Assets-Current Liabilities)
5	Net Profit Ratio	Profit after tax
		Values of sales and service including Goods and service tax
6	Return on Capital Employed Ratio	Profit after tax +Deferred tax expense/(income)+ Finance cost
		Average Capital employed
7	Return on Investment	Other Income (Excluding Dividend)
		Average Cash, Cash Equivalents, Loans and Other Marketable Securities

Just Dial Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

36: Disclosure as per Schedule III of the Companies Act 2013

i) The Company has title deeds for all the immovable properties held in the name of the Company.
ii) The Company does not have any benami properties. There are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding Benami property under Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules thereunder.
iii) The Company is not declared as a 'wilful defaulter' by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
iv) During the year, the Company has no transactions with struck off companies under section 248 of Companies Act 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act 1956.

Details of transactions with struck off companies under section 248 of Companies Act 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act 1956 for the year ended March 31, 2023 is as follows:

Name of the Struck off company	Balance type	As at March 31, 2023
Ridaan Network (OPC) Private Limited	Trade Payables	-

v) There no charges or satisfaction yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies (ROC).
vi) The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency.
vii) The Company does not have any transactions recorded in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the assessments under Income Tax Act, 1961.
viii) The Company does not have any Capital-work-in progress or intangible assets under development, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to
ix) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entity(ies) (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.
x) The Company has not received any fund from any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entity(ies) (funding party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the funding party shall ;
a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities indentified 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.
xi) The Company has not declared any dividend in the current year and in the previous year.

37: The Standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2024, were reviewed by the Audit Committee and were approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on April 17, 2024.

As per our report of even date
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration Number: 117366W/W-100018

Mohammed Bengali
Partner
Membership No.105282

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 17, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Just Dial Limited

V. S. S. Mani
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 00202052

B Anand
Chairman and Independent Director
DIN: 02792009

Malcolm Monteiro
Independent Director
DIN: 00089757

Ranjit Pandit
Independent Director
DIN: 00782296

Bhama Krishnamurthy
Independent Director
DIN: 02196839

Sanjay Bahadur
Independent Director
DIN: 00032590

V Subramaniam
Non-Executive Director
DIN: 00009621

Anshuman Thakur
Non-Executive Director
DIN: 03279460

Geeta Fulwadaya
Non-Executive Director
DIN: 03341926

Ashwin Khasgiwala
Non-Executive Director
DIN: 00006481

Dinesh Taluja
Non-Executive Director
DIN: 08144541

Abhishek Bansal
Chief Financial Officer

Manan Udani
Company Secretary