RADISYS INDIA LIMITED
(formerly known as Radisys India Private Limited)

Financial Statements
2023-24

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of Radisys India Limited (formerly known as Radisys India Private Limited)
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Radisys India Limited (formerly known as Radisys India Private 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 Cash Flow Statement 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 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 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 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 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 financial statements.

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 Boards' report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

- Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

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

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these 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 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 Financial Statements

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

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

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

- 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 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 financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit 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 Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.

   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid 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 account 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 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 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 financial statements - Refer Note 32(i) to the 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 were no amounts which were 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 44(iii)(a) 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 44(iii)(b) 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 (edit log) facility except in respect of payroll business process, where the Company uses an accounting software which is operated by a third-party software service provider, for maintaining its books of account. Based on the third-party software service provider’s auditor’s report which includes the requirements of Rule 11(g) for the period from April 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023, the Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated during the period April 1, 2023 till December 31, 2023. No instance of audit trail feature being tampered with has been reported in such third-party service provider’s auditor’s report for the aforesaid period. In the absence of such auditor’s report for the remaining period, we are unable to comment on whether the audit trail feature of the said software was enabled and operated post December 31, 2023, for all relevant transactions recorded in the software or whether there was any instance of the audit trail feature been tampered with.

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 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)

Shreedhar Ghanekar
(Partner)
(Membership No. 210840)
(UDIN: 24210840BKFBJW2366)

Place: Bengaluru
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 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 financial statements of Radisys India Limited (formerly known as Radisys India Private Limited) (the "Company") as at March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date which includes internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India". 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 respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to 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 financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

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

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 financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to financial statements established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

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

Shreedhar Ghanekar
(Partner)
(Membership No. 210840)
(UDIN: 24210840BKFBJW2366)

Place: Bengaluru
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)

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given 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.

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

(i)(b) The property, plant and equipment were physically verified during the year by the Management which, in our opinion, provides for physical verification at reasonable intervals. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(i)(c) The Company does not have any immovable properties and hence reporting under clause (i)(c) of the Order is not applicable. In respect of immovable properties of buildings that have taken on lease and disclosed as right-of-use assets in the financial statements, where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company.

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

(i)(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 in 2016) and rules made thereunder, and hence reporting under clause 3(i)(e) of the Order is not applicable.

(ii)(a) The inventories were physically verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals. In our opinion and based on information and explanations given to us, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the Management is appropriate having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its operations. No discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventories were noticed on such physical verification of inventories, when compared with the books of account.

(ii)(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, at any point of time of the year, the Company has not sanctioned any working capital facility from banks or financial institutions and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(iii) The Company has made investments in, provided guarantee or security and granted loans or advances in the nature of 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 loans or advances in the nature of loans during the year and details of which are given below:

Aggregate amount granted / provided during the year:	**Loans (Amount Rs. in Crores)**
Others – Employee loans	0.48
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of the above cases:	
Others – Employee loans	0.11

* The amounts reported are at gross amounts, without considering provisions made. There are no provisions made against these loans given.

The Company has not provided any 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 loans during the year are, in our opinion, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest.

(c) In respect of loans granted or advances in the nature of loans provided by the Company, the schedule of 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 loans granted by the Company, there is no overdue amount remaining outstanding as at the balance sheet date.

(e) No loan or advance in the nature of loan 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 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 3(iii)(f) is not applicable.

(iv) The Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans granted, investments made and guarantees and securities provided, as applicable.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified for the activities of the Company by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013.

(vii) In respect of statutory dues:

(a) Undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, duty of Custom, 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 Services tax, Provident Fund, Income-tax, duty of Custom, 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	Amount (in Rs. Crores)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Income-tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	0.35	AY 2005-2006	Commissioner of Income-tax, Appeals
		0.62*	AY 2006-2007	
		0.86**	AY 2017-18	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal
		2.96***	AY 2018-19	

* Net of Rs. 0.76 crore paid under protest.
** Net of Rs. 7.62 crore paid under protest.
*** Net of Rs. 1.85 crore paid under protest.

(viii) According to the information and explanations provided to us, 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) In our opinion, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.

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

(ix)(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 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(ix)(d) The Company has not raised funds raised on short-term basis and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

(ix)(e) The Company did not have any subsidiary or associate or joint venture during the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.

(ix)(f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

(x)(a) The Company has not issued any of its securities (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(x)(b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(xi)(a) Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to information and explanations given by the management, no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi)(b) To the best of our knowledge, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the 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.

(xi)(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 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 188 of the Act for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provision of Section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.

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

(xiv)(b) We have considered, the internal audit report issued to the Company during the year covering the period upto June 30, 2023. As per the information and explanations provided to us, in view of the internal audit for the balance period till March 31, 2024, being in progress, internal audit reports have not been issued for the period from July 01, 2023 till the end of the year.

(xv) In our opinion, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

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

(xvi)(b) As represented by the management, the Group does not have any Core Investment Company (CIC) as part of the Group as per the definition of Group contained in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 and hence the reporting under clause 3(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 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 CSR amounts 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 sub-section (6) of section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

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

Shreedhar Ghanekar
(Partner)
(Membership No. 210840)
(UDIN: 24210840BKFBJW2366)

Place: Bengaluru
Date: April 17, 2024

RADISYS INDIA LIMITED
(formerly Radisys India Private Limited)
Balance sheet as at March 31, 2024
(Amount in Rs. crores, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	136.49	146.86
Right-of-use assets	4	91.48	79.91
Intangible assets	4	4.69	10.60
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	5	9.94	8.62
Deferred tax assets (net)	38B	14.90	10.35
Other non-current assets	6	24.97	19.23
Total non - current assets		**282.47**	**275.57**
Current assets			
Inventories	8	3.11	13.91
Financial assets			
Investments	7	10.00	-
Trade receivables	9	266.58	273.18
Cash and cash equivalents	10	0.98	2.89
Loans	11	0.62	1.22
Other financial assets	12	6.92	1.77
Other current assets	13	8.32	12.53
Total current assets		**296.53**	**305.50**
Total assets		**579.00**	**581.07**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	14	0.21	0.21
Other equity	15	296.70	250.80
Total equity		**296.91**	**251.01**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	16	26.21	25.95
Lease liabilities	17	93.05	82.73
Provisions	18	35.40	28.27
Other non-current liabilities	19	22.22	22.90
Total non-current liabilities		**176.88**	**159.85**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	17	11.77	5.50
Trade payables	20		
Dues of micro and small enterprises		0.64	4.88
Dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		48.85	103.85
Other financial liabilities	21	0.66	17.83
Provisions	22	18.77	16.27
Other current liabilities	23	24.52	21.88
Total current liabilities		**105.21**	**170.21**
Total equity & liabilities		**579.00**	**581.07**
Material accounting policies	1-3		
See accompanying notes to the financial statements	4-46		

As per our report of even date
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 117366W/W-100018

For and on behalf of the Board

Shreedhar Ghanekar
Partner
Membership No: 210840

Nitesh Varshney
Managing Director
DIN:01494603

Harish Gilla
Director
DIN:08418388

Anshuman Thakur
Director
DIN:03279460

Date: April 17, 2024

RADISYS INDIA LIMITED
(formerly Radisys India Private Limited)
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2024
(Amount in Rs. crores, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Income			
Revenue from operations	24	893.10	848.66
Other income	25	10.60	15.09
Total income		**903.70**	**863.75**
Expenses			
(a) Purchase of stock-in-trade	26	74.01	71.98
(b) Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	27	10.79	(13.91)
(c) Employee benefits expense	28	573.24	554.61
(d) Finance costs	29	9.95	8.24
(e) Depreciation and amortization expense	30	68.62	54.71
(f) Other expenses	31	100.05	106.59
Total expenses		**836.66**	**782.22**
Profit before tax		**67.04**	**81.53**
Tax expense			
(1) Current tax	38A	22.19	19.48
(2) Short/ (excess) provision for tax relating to prior years		4.97	(2.38)
(3) Deferred tax	38B	(4.92)	1.28
Total tax expense		**22.24**	**18.38**
Profit for the year		**44.80**	**63.15**
Other comprehensice income/(loss)			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of the defined benefit liabilities / (asset)		1.47	(0.92)
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(0.37)	0.23
Total other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		**1.10**	**(0.69)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**45.90**	**62.46**
Earnings per equity share face value of Rs. 10 each	37		
Basic		2,133.32	3,006.80
Diluted		2,133.32	3,006.80
Material accounting policies	1-3		
See accompanying notes to the financial statements	4-46		

As per our report of even date
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 117366W/W-100018

For and on behalf of the Board

Shreedhar Ghanekar
Partner
Membership No: 210840

Nitesh Varshney
Managing Director
DIN:01494603

Harish Gilla
Director
DIN:08418388

Anshuman Thakur
Director
DIN:03279460

Date: April 17, 2024

RADISYS INDIA LIMITED

(formerly Radisys India Private Limited)

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

(Amount in Rs. crores, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

(A) Equity share capital

Balance as at April 01, 2022	Change during the year 2022-23	Balance as at March 31, 2023	Changes during the year 2023-24	Balance as at March 31, 2024
210,000	-	210,000	-	210,000

(B) Other equity

	Balance as at April 01, 2023	Total other comprehensive income for the year	Balance as at March 31, 2024
As at March 31, 2024			
Reserves and surplus			
Retained earnings	253.60	44.80	298.40
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	(2.80)	1.10	(1.70)
Total	**250.80**	**45.90**	**296.70**

	Balance as at April 01, 2022	Total other comprehensive income for the year	Balance as at March 31, 2023
As at March 31, 2023			
Reserves and surplus			
Retained earnings	190.45	63.15	253.60
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	(2.11)	(0.69)	(2.80)
Total	**188.34**	**62.46**	**250.80**
Material accounting policies		1-3	
See accompanying notes to the financial statements		4-46	

As per our report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 117366W/W-100018

For and on behalf of the Board

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DIN:03279460

Date: April 17, 2024

RADISYS INDIA LIMITED
(formerly Radisys India Private Limited)
Cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2024
(Amount in Rs. crores, except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Net profit before tax for the period	67.04	81.53
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	68.62	54.71
Interest income	(5.48)	(0.91)
Interest expense on lease liabilities	7.89	6.33
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment (net)	-	(0.01)
Net unrealised exchange foreign exchange loss / (gain)	(0.53)	(0.60)
Income on financial liability designated at amortised cost	(2.48)	(2.48)
Interest expense on other financial liability	2.06	1.91
Net gain on financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss	(0.02)	(0.10)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**137.10**	**140.38**
Changes in working capital:		
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:		
Financial assets		
Trade receivables	7.14	(96.03)
Loans current	0.60	(1.00)
Other financial assets (current and non-current)	(1.12)	(1.14)
Non-financial assets		
Other assets (current and non-current)	(0.99)	(5.01)
Inventories	10.79	(13.91)
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Financial liabilities		
Trade payables	(59.25)	66.46
Non-financial liabilities		
Provisions (current and non-current)	11.12	9.34
Other liabilities (current and non-current)	2.60	6.62
Cash generated from operations	**107.99**	**105.71**
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	(27.70)	(25.57)
Net cash flow generated from operating activities (A)	**80.29**	**80.14**
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets	(54.80)	(75.52)
Investment in mutual funds	(33.40)	(73.00)
Proceeds from sale of mutual funds	23.42	73.10
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	0.33
Interest received	0.14	0.09
Net cash flow used in investing activities (B)	**(64.64)**	**(75.00)**
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Payments of interest portion of lease liabilities	(7.89)	(6.33)
Payments of principal portion of lease liabilities	(9.68)	(8.13)
Net cash flow used in financing activities (C)	**(17.57)**	**(14.46)**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(1.92)**	**(9.32)**
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year [Refer note no. 10]	2.89	12.19
Less: Effect of exchange differences on restatement of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents	0.01	0.02
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer note no. 10)	**0.98**	**2.89**
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as defined in Ind AS 7:		
Cash and cash equivalents as per balance sheet [Refer note no. 10]	0.98	2.89
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**0.98**	**2.89**

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2024 (continued)

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	As at April 01, 2023	Financing cash flows	Fair value adjustment	Financing cash flows derecognition of liability/ other adjustments	As at March 31, 2024
Lease liabilities	88.23	(17.57)	34.16	-	104.82
Borrowings	25.95	-	-	0.26	26.21
	114.18	**(17.57)**	**34.16**	**0.26**	**131.03**

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	As at April 01, 2022	Financing cash flows	Fair value adjustment	Financing cash flows derecognition of liability/ other adjustments	As at March 31, 2023
Lease liabilities	54.24	(14.46)	48.45	-	88.23
Borrowings	24.81	-	-	1.14	25.95
	79.05	**(14.46)**	**48.45**	**1.14**	**114.18**

Material accounting policies 1-3
See accompanying notes to the financial statements 4-46

As per our report of even date
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
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For and on behalf of the Board

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Anshuman Thakur
Director
DIN:03279460

Date: April 17, 2024

1 Corporate Information

Radisys India Limited (formerly known as Radisys India Private Limited) (CIN:U72200KA2004PLC033252) (“the Company”) was incorporated on January 27, 2004 as a private limited company under Companies Act, 1956. The name of the Company was changed to Radisys India Limited with effect from December 18, 2021. The Company is a Wholly Owned Subsidiary of Jio Platforms Limited.

The Company is mainly engaged in the business of providing software development and support services. The Company is registered as a 100% Export Oriented Unit (EOU) and operates under Software Technology Parks of India (‘STPI’) scheme of Government of India. The Company has also obtained approval from Software Technology Parks of India for Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) Sales.
The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on April 17, 2024.

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

B.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following which are measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind AS:
i) Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value,
ii) Defined benefit and other long-term employee benefit obligations
iii) Equity settled Share Based Payments

The Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared to comply with the Indian Accounting standards (‘Ind AS’), including the rules notified under the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, (as amended from time to time) and Presentation and disclosure requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS Compliant Schedule III) as amended from time to time.
The financial statements of the Company is presented in India Rupees (INR), which is also its functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest crores (Rs. 00,00,000), except when otherwise indicated. Amount less than Rs. 50 lakhs are disclosed as "0".

B.2 Significant estimates and assumptions

Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty
The preparation of the Company’s Financial Statements requires management to make judgement, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures. 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 next financial years.

(i) **Property plant and equipment/ intangible assets**
Estimates are involved in determining the cost attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the management. Property, Plant and Equipment/Intangible Assets are depreciated/amortised over their estimated useful life, after taking into account estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful life and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation/ amortisation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful life and residual values are based on the Company’s historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological and future risks. The depreciation/amortisation for future periods is revised if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

(ii) **Provisions**
The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability (including litigations) requires the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. The carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and revised to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

3.0 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 realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent 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;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

3.1 Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company is generally the principal as it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

Generally, control is transferred upon shipment of goods to the customer or when the goods is made available to the customer, provided transfer of title to the customer occurs and the Company has not retained any significant risks of ownership or future obligations with respect to the goods shipped.

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised over time by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of performance obligations at the reporting period.

Revenue is recognised on a cost plus basis at a margin of 10% to 15% based on the underlying contractual terms and conditions entered with its group entities.

Revenue in excess of billings is classified as 'Unbilled revenues' under other current assets and billings in excess of earnings are classified as 'Unearned revenues' under other current liabilities.

Revenue is measured at the amount of consideration which the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring distinct goods or services to a customer as specified in the contract, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for example taxes and duties collected on behalf of the government). Consideration is generally due upon satisfaction of performance obligations and a receivable is recognised when it becomes unconditional. Generally, the credit period varies for customers from the shipment or delivery of goods or services as the case may be. Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold, and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts/schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract.

Difference between final settlement price and provisional price is recognised subsequently. The Company does not adjust short-term advances received from the customer for the effects of significant financing component if it is expected at the contract inception that the promised good or service will be transferred to the customer within a period of one year.

Contract balances - Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company’s right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional.

Contract balances - Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration or is due from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier).
Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

Interest income

Interest Income from a Financial Assets is recognised using effective interest rate method.

Dividend Income

Dividend Income is recognised when the Company’s right to receive the amount has been established.

3.2 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing cost and any cost directly attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use, net charges on foreign exchange contracts and adjustments arising from exchange rate variations attributable to the assets.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset’s carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost can be measured reliably.

Property, plant and equipment which are significant to the total cost of that item of property, plant and equipment and having different useful life are accounted separately.

Other indirect expenses incurred relating to project, net of income earned during the project development stage prior to its intended use, are considered as pre-operative expenses and disclosed under capital work-in-progress.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided using straight line method. Depreciation is provided based on useful life of the assets as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except in respect of the following assets, where useful life is different than those prescribed in Schedule II.

Class of asset *	**Useful life**
Computers	3 - 6 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years
Office Equipment	5 years

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over primary lease period.

*For these class of assets, based on internal technical assessment, taking into account the nature of assets, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement, the Management believes that the useful lives as given above best represent the period over which Management expects to use these assets.

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

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of a property, plant and equipment 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.

Intangible assets

Intangible Assets are stated at cost of acquisition net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated amortisation/depletion and impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing costs, and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use, net charges on foreign exchange contracts and adjustments arising from exchange rate variations attributable to the Intangible Assets.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset’s carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost can be measured reliably. Other indirect expenses incurred relating to project, net of income earned during the project development stage prior to its intended use, are considered as pre-operative expenses and disclosed under Intangible Assets Under Development.

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. The Company’s intangible assets comprises assets with finite useful life which are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of their expected useful life.

Amortization is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life of the computer software's are ranging from 1-5 years. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for Intangible Assets with a finite useful life are reviewed at each reporting date.

3.3 Leases: The Company as a lessee

The Company, as a lessee, recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for its leasing arrangements, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset.

The contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, if it involves the use of an identified asset and the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset and has right to direct the use of the identified asset. The cost of the right-of-use asset shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date plus any initial direct costs incurred. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation/ amortisation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated/ amortised using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate.

For short-term and low value leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3.4 Income taxes

The tax expenses for the period comprises of current tax and deferred income tax. Tax is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income. In which case, the tax is also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.

(i) Current income tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the Income Tax authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted at the Balance sheet date.

(ii) 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 assets are recognised to the extent it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax losses can be utilised. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The carrying amount of deferred tax liabilities and assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

3.5 Foreign currencies transactions and translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency closing rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent of exchange differences which are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on foreign currency borrowings that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets which are capitalised as cost of assets.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are recorded using the exchange rates at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured. The gain or loss arising on translation of nonmonetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e. translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or Statement of Profit and Loss are also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or Statement of Profit and Loss, respectively).

In case of an asset, expense or income where a non-monetary advance is paid/received, the date of transaction is the date on which the advance was initially recognised. If there were multiple payments or receipts in advance, multiple dates of transactions are determined for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

3.6 Employee benefits

Short term employee benefits

The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognised as an expense during the period when the employees render the services.

Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plans

The Company recognises contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognised as a liability. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognised as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

Defined benefit plans

The Company pays gratuity to the employees who have completed five years of service with the Company at the time of resignation/superannuation. The gratuity is paid @15 days basic salary for every completed year of service as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The gratuity liability amount is contributed to the approved gratuity fund formed exclusively for gratuity payment to the employees. The gratuity fund has been approved by respective Income Tax authorities. The liability in respect of gratuity and other post-employment benefits is calculated using the Projected Unit Credit Method and spread over the period during which the benefit is expected to be derived from employees' services.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur in Other Comprehensive Income.

Employee separation costs:

The Company recognises the employee separation cost when the scheme is announced, and the Company is demonstrably committed to it.

3.7 Provisions and contingent liabilities

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. 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.

Disclosure of contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which 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 where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of amount cannot be made.

3.8 Financial instruments

a. Financial assets:

Initial recognition and measurement:

All Financial Assets are initially recognised at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets, which are not at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss, are adjusted to the fair value on initial recognition. Purchase and sale of financial assets are recognised using trade date accounting. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

Subsequent measurement:

Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows on specified dates that represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

A Financial Asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are measured at FVTPL. Financial assets are reclassified subsequent to their recognition, if the Company changes its business model for managing those financial assets. Changes in business model are made and applied prospectively from the reclassification date following the changes in business model in accordance with principles laid down under Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments.

Financial Assets measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)

A Financial Asset is measured at FVTOCI if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling Financial Assets and the contractual terms of the Financial Asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that represents solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Other equity investments:

All other equity investments (other than investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures) are measured at fair value, with value changes recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except for those equity investments for which the Company has elected to present the value changes in ‘Other Comprehensive Income’. However, dividend on such equity investments are recognised in Statement of Profit and loss when the Company’s right to receive payment is established. The investments in preference shares with the right of surplus assets which are in nature of equity in accordance with Ind AS 32 are treated as separate category of investment and measured at FVTOCI.

Impairment

Financial assets (other than at fair value)

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company uses ‘Expected Credit Loss’ (ECL) model, for evaluating impairment of Financial Assets other than those measured at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL).

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

• The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date);

or

• Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).

For trade receivables the Company applies ‘simplified approach’ which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

The Company uses historical default rates to determine impairment loss on the portfolio of trade receivables. At every reporting date these historical default rates are reviewed and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

For other assets, the Company uses 12 month ECL to provide for impairment loss where there is no significant increase in credit risk. If there is significant increase in credit risk full lifetime ECL is used.

Financial liabilities

A. Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised at fair value and in case of borrowings, net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as finance cost.

B. Subsequent measurement

Financial Liabilities are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Derecognition of financial instruments

The Company derecognises a Financial Asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the Financial Asset expire or it transfers the Financial Asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. A Financial liability (or a part of a Financial liability) is derecognised from the Company's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Offsetting

Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the amount and it intends, either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3.9 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year adjusted for bonus element in equity share. Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as at the beginning of the period unless issued at a later date.

3.10 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Board of Directors of the Company assesses the financial performance and position of the Company, and makes strategic decisions. The Board of Directors, which has been identified as being the chief operating decision maker ('CODM').

3.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash on hand, cash at banks, short-term deposits and short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

3.12 Inventories

Items of inventories are measured at lower of cost and net realisable value after providing for obsolescence, if any, except in case of by-products which are valued at net realisable value. Cost of inventories comprises of cost of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs including manufacturing overheads net of recoverable taxes incurred in bringing them to their respective present location and condition.
Cost of finished goods, work-in-progress, raw materials, chemicals, stores and spares, packing materials, trading and other products are determined on weighted average basis.

3.13 Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby net profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated. Bank overdrafts are classified as part of cash and cash equivalents as they form an integral part of an entity's cash management.

3.14 Finance costs

Borrowing costs include exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the cost of such assets. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the period for which they are incurred.

3.15 Impairment of non-financial assets - Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that any property, plant and equipment and intangible assets or group of Assets, called Cash Generating Units (CGU) may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to determine the extent of impairment, if any. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss to the extent, asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risk specific to the assets.

The impairment loss recognised in prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount.

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4 Property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets

Description	Gross block				Depreciation/ amortisation expense				Net block	
	As at April 01, 2023	Additions / adjustments	Deductions / adjustments	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 01, 2023	For the year	Deductions / adjustments	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Property, plant and equipment:										
Owned assets										
Computers	123.31	13.70	-	137.01	37.56	24.61	-	62.17	74.84	85.75
Office equipment	97.17	15.62	-	112.79	37.89	20.68	-	58.57	54.22	59.28
Furniture and fixtures	0.16	0.02	-	0.18	0.11	0.02	-	0.13	0.05	0.05
Leasehold improvements	3.09	6.15	-	9.24	1.31	0.55	-	1.86	7.38	1.78
Total (A)	**223.73**	**35.49**	**-**	**259.22**	**76.87**	**45.86**	**-**	**122.73**	**136.49**	**146.86**
Right-of-use assets										
Building	115.49	25.99	-	141.48	36.01	14.42	-	50.43	91.05	79.48
Vehicles	0.76	0.29	-	1.05	0.45	0.23	-	0.68	0.37	0.31
Others	0.30	-	-	0.30	0.18	0.06	-	0.24	0.06	0.12
Total (B)	**116.55**	**26.28**	**-**	**142.83**	**36.64**	**14.71**	**-**	**51.35**	**91.48**	**79.91**
Other intangible assets										
Computer software	37.15	2.14	-	39.29	26.55	8.05	-	34.60	4.69	10.60
Total (C)	**37.15**	**2.14**	**-**	**39.29**	**26.55**	**8.05**	**-**	**34.60**	**4.69**	**10.60**
Total (A+B+C)	**377.43**	**63.91**	**-**	**441.34**	**140.06**	**68.62**	**-**	**208.68**	**232.66**	**237.37**
Previous year	**251.81**	**126.89**	**(1.27)**	**377.43**	**86.32**	**54.71**	**(0.97)**	**140.06**	**237.37**	**165.49**

Note 1: All assets are owned by the Company, unless stated otherwise

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5 Other financial assets – Non-current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Security deposits	9.89	8.57
Balance held as margin money	0.05	0.05
Total	**9.94**	**8.62**

6 Other non-current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Prepaid expenses	3.22	0.64
Balances with government authorities:		
- Goods and service tax receivable	4.21	1.59
Advance tax and tax deducted at source (net of provision for tax)*	17.54	17.00
Total	**24.97**	**19.23**
* Provision for tax	63.51	44.15

7 Investments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Investment in mutual funds		
(Quoted)		
Kotak Overnight Fund - 78,350.999 Units with face value of Rs. 1276.52 (As at March 31, 2023 - Nil)	10.00	-
Total	**10.00**	**-**
Aggregate book value	10.00	-
Aggregate market value	10.00	-

8 Inventories

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Stock-in-trade (Electronic items and accessories)	3.11	13.91
Total	**3.11**	**13.91**

The cost of inventories recognised as an expense during the year was Rs. 84.81 crores (FY 2022-23: Rs. 58.07 crores).

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9 Trade receivables (unsecured, considered good)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Trade receivables	266.58	273.18
Total	**266.58**	**273.18**

Trade receivables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	153.20	113.38	-	-	-	-	266.58
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**153.20**	**113.38**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**266.58**

Trade receivables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed rrade receivables - considered good	173.74	99.44	-	-	-	-	273.18
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**173.74**	**99.44**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**273.18**

10 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	0.98	2.89
Total	**0.98**	**2.89**
Of the above, balances that make the definition of cash and cash equivalent as per Ind AS 7 - Statement of Cash flows	0.98	2.89

11 Loans
(Unsecured and considered good)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Employee advances	0.62	1.22
Total	**0.62**	**1.22**

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12 Other financial assets
(Unsecured and considered good)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Security deposits	0.42	0.74
Unbilled revenue	1.03	-
Other receivables [Refer note no. 36]	5.47	1.03
Total	**6.92**	**1.77**

13 Other current assets
(Unsecured and considered good)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Prepaid expenses	8.27	11.46
Advance to suppliers	0.05	1.07
Total	**8.32**	**12.53**

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14 Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
(a) Authorised:				
(i) Equity share capital				
Equity shares of Rs.10 each with voting rights	210,000	0.21	210,000	0.21
	210,000	**0.21**	**210,000**	**0.21**
(b) Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up:				
(i) Equity share capital				
Equity shares of Rs.10 each with voting rights	210,000	0.21	210,000	0.21
Total	**210,000**	**0.21**	**210,000**	**0.21**

(i) Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding as at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares of Rs.10 each with voting rights				
Opening balance	210,000	0.21	210,000	0.21
Add: Movement during the year	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	**210,000**	**0.21**	**210,000**	**0.21**

(ii) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% of the share capital:

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Number of shares held	% of holding	Number of shares held	% of holding
Equity shares with voting rights				
Jio Platforms Limited and its nominees	210,000	100.00%	210,000	100.00%

(iii) Shareholding of promoter

As at 31st March, 2023

Class of equity share	Promoter's name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	change during the year	% Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year
Fully paid-up equity shares of Rs.10 each	Jio Platforms Limited	210,000	-	-	210,000	100%	-

As at 31st March, 2022

Class of equity share	Promoter's name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	change during the year	% Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year
Fully paid-up equity shares of Rs.10 each	Jio Platforms Limited	210,000	-	-	210,000	100%	-

Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity share having a par value of Rs.10 each. Holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of the equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amount. However, as on date no such preferential amount exists. The distribution will be in proportion to number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

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15 Other equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Retained earnings		
Opening balance	253.60	190.45
Profit for the year	44.80	63.15
Closing balance	**298.40**	**253.60**
Other comprehensive income/(loss)		
Opening balance	(2.80)	(2.11)
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year	1.10	(0.69)
Closing balance	**(1.70)**	**(2.80)**
Total	**296.70**	**250.80**

Retained earnings
Comprises of amounts that can be distributed by the Company as dividend to its equity shareholders.
Other comprehensive income/(loss)
Items of comprehensive income/(loss) consists of remeasurement of defined benefit plans.

16 Borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Unsecured – At amortised cost		
0.0001% Unsecured Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures (OFCD) of Rs. 10,000 each	26.21	25.95
Total	**26.21**	**25.95**

Terms attached to the Unsecured Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures
Company has issued 50,000, 0.0001% Unsecured Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures (OFCD) of Rs. 10,000 each, on Rights issue basis. Interest on OFCD shall accrue and be payable on maturity i.e on March 16, 2031 for 15,000 OFCDs and June 27, 2031 for 35,000 OFCDs. The Company shall have an option for conversion at any time after allotment of the OFCD by giving one month notice to the OFCD holder into such equal number of Equity shares/such securities based on the convertion ratio considering the fair value on the date of conversion.

17 Lease liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Opening balance	88.23	54.24
Additions	26.27	42.12
Accretion of interest	7.89	6.33
Payments	17.57	14.46
Deletion	-	-
Closing balance	**104.82**	**88.23**
Current	*11.77*	*5.50*
Non-current	*93.05*	*82.73*

18 Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for gratuity [Refer note no. 34.1.b]	35.40	28.27
Total	**35.40**	**28.27**

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19 Other non current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Other non current liabilities [Refer note no. 16]	22.22	22.90
Total	**22.22**	**22.90**

20 Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Trade payables		
- dues of micro and small enterprises [Refer note no. 33]	0.64	4.88
- dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	48.85	103.85
Total	**49.49**	**108.73**

Trade payables ageing as at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not due	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
(i) MSME	0.64	-	-	-	-	0.64
(ii) Others	48.81	0.04	-	-	-	48.85
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**49.45**	**0.04**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**49.49**

Trade payables ageing as at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not due	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
(i) MSME	3.05	1.83	-	-	-	4.88
(ii) Others	63.88	39.89	0.08	-	-	103.85
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**66.93**	**41.72**	**0.08**	**-**	**-**	**108.73**

21 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Payable on purchase of property, plant and equipme	0.66	17.83
Total	**0.66**	**17.83**

22 Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a) Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for compensated absence	14.24	12.22
Provision for gratuity [refer note no. 34.1.b]	3.52	3.04
(b) Provision for income tax [Refer note below]	1.01	1.01
Total	**18.77**	**16.27**
Note		
Provision for income tax	20.86	20.86
Less: Tax payments	19.85	19.85
Balance	**1.01**	**1.01**

23 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Statutory remittances	24.52	21.88
Total	**24.52**	**21.88**

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24 Revenue from operations

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Revenue from contacts with customers		
Sale of services		
Income from software development services - Export	511.72	521.35
Income from software development services - Domestic	275.64	256.34
Income from pre sales and marketing	1.80	2.20
Income from other services	4.05	-
Sale of products		
Sale of stock-in-trade	99.89	68.77
Total	**893.10**	**848.66**

The Company derives its revenue from contracts with customers for the transfer of goods and services at a point in time and over time in the following services/goods. The disclosure of revenue by services/goods is consistent with the revenue information that is disclosed for each reportable segment under Ind AS 108 (Refer note 35).

Disaggregation of revenue
Timing of recognition of revenue:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Services transferred over time	793.21	779.89
Goods transferred at a point-in-time	99.89	68.77
Total	**893.10**	**848.66**

Reconciliation of revenue with contract price is set out below

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Contract price	893.10	848.66
Adjustments for: Cash discounts/others	-	-
Revenue from operations	**893.10**	**848.66**

Contract balances and the related disclosures have been included in the following places in the financial statements:

Receivables	Balance described as 'Trade receivables' [Refer note no. 9]

25 Other income

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Interest income:		
- on bank deposits	0.04	-
- on trade receivables	5.35	0.82
- on security deposits	0.14	0.09
Other income on vendor payable written off	-	0.19
Income on financial liability designated at amortised cost	2.48	2.48
Net gain on foreign currency transactions and translation	2.57	11.40
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment and intangibles (net)	-	0.01
Net gain on financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss	0.02	0.10
Total	**10.60**	**15.09**

26 Purchases of stock-in-trade

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Purchases of stock-in-trade	74.01	71.98
Total	**74.01**	**71.98**

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27 Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
(a) Inventories at the end of the year		
Stock-in-trade (Electronic items and accessories)	3.12	13.91
	3.12	**13.91**
(b) Inventories at the beginning of the year		
Stock-in-trade (Electronic items and accessories)	13.91	-
	13.91	**-**
(Increase) / decrease in inventories (b) - (a)	**10.79**	**(13.91)**

28 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Salaries, wages and bonus	524.05	510.35
Contributions to provident fund and other fund [Refer Note No. 34.1.a]	26.92	22.45
Gratuity expenses [Refer Note No. 34.1.b]	10.54	7.48
Staff welfare expenses	11.73	14.33
Total	**573.24**	**554.61**

29 Finance costs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Interest expense on lease liabilities	7.89	6.33
Interest expense on other financial liability	2.06	1.91
Total	**9.95**	**8.24**

30 Depreciation and amortization expense

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Refer note no. 4)	45.86	34.31
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (Refer note no. 4)	14.71	12.62
Amortization of other intangible assets (Refer note no. 4)	8.05	7.78
Total	**68.62**	**54.71**

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31 Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Rent including lease rentals	0.62	0.41
Power, fuel and water charges	10.50	7.74
Office maintenance	8.19	7.01
Rates and taxes	0.31	0.36
Insurance	0.93	1.00
Communication expenses	2.44	2.10
Recruitment expenses	0.70	1.53
Travelling and conveyance	7.86	7.37
Legal and professional charges	27.70	49.13
Payments to auditors (refer note-i below)	0.30	0.31
Software expenses	13.81	10.38
Car hire charges	0.31	0.29
Equipment hire charges	0.08	0.23
Security and house keeping	3.19	2.62
Computer accessories and maintenance expenses	1.57	6.07
Clearing and forwarding charges	1.33	1.64
License fees	11.92	7.46
Deployment charges	6.85	-
Rent stores	0.27	-
Printing and stationery	0.05	0.13
Bank charges	0.06	0.10
Contribution to corporate social responsibility (Refer note no. 41)	1.01	0.66
Miscellaneous expenses	0.05	0.05
Total	**100.05**	**106.59**

Note i - Payments to auditors:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Statutory audit fees	0.20	0.19
Tax audit fee	-	0.01
Limited review	0.08	0.08
Others	0.02	0.03
Total	**0.30**	**0.31**

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		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
32	**Contingent liabilities and commitments (to the extent not provided for)**		
(i)	**Contingent liabilities:**		
	The income-tax department has made adjustments to the transfer prices for the assessment years 2005-06, 2006-07, 2017-18 and 2018-19 which are disputed before various forums. Considering the facts and nature of disputes, the Company believes that the final outcome of the below disputes will be in favor of the Company and there should not be any material impact on the Financial Statements. Accordingly, no provision has been made in books for the below demands. The details pertaining to the aforementioned assessment years are as follows:		
	Assessment year 2005-2006		
	Demand	0.35	0.35
	Assessment year 2006-2007		
	Demand	1.38	0.57
	Deposited under protest	0.76	-
	Assessment year 2017-2018		
	Demand	8.48	6.97
	Deposited under protest	7.62	-
	Assessment year 2018-2019		
	Demand	4.81	4.81
	Deposited under protest	1.85	-
(ii)	**Commitments:**		
	Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for:	1.01	16.11

33 Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	0.64	4.88
(ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(iii) The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-
(iv)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	-	-
(v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(vi) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, 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	-	-

Dues to micro and small enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management.

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34 Employee benefit plans

34.1.a **Defined contribution plans - Provident fund:**

The Company makes provident fund contributions to defined contribution plans for qualifying employees. Under the scheme, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The Company recognised the following contributions in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Provident fund	26.92	22.45

34.1.b **Defined benefit plan - Gratuity**

In accordance with applicable Indian laws, the Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan (Gratuity plan). The Gratuity plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees, at retirement or termination of employment, an amount based on the respective employee's last drawn eligible salary and the years of employment with the Company. Since the plan is unfunded, the governance of the plan is limited to employees being paid gratuity as per the terms of the plan.

Description of risk exposures

Valuations are performed on certain basic set of pre-determined assumptions and other regulatory framework which may vary over time. Thus, the Company is exposed to various risks in providing the above gratuity benefit which are as follows:

A Interest rate risk: The plan exposes the Company to the risk of fall in interest rates. A fall in interest rates will result in an increase in the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit and will thus result in an increase in the value of the liability (as shown in financial statements).

B Investment risk: The probability or likelihood of occurrence of losses relative to the expected return on any particular investment.

C Salary escalation risk: The present value of the defined benefit plan is calculated with the assumption of salary increase rate of plan participants in future. Deviation in the rate of increase of salary in future for plan participants from the rate of increase in salary used to determine the present value of obligation will have a bearing on the plan's liability.

D Demographic risk: The Company has used certain mortality and attrition assumptions in valuation of the liability. The Company is exposed to the risk of actual experience turning out to be worse compared to the assumption.

E Liquidity risk: This is the risk that the Company is not able to meet the short-term gratuity payouts. This may arise due to non-availability of enough cash/cash equivalent to meet the liabilities or holding of illiquid assets not being sold in time.

F The most recent actuarial valuation for the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out as at March 31, 2024 by Mr. Arpan N Thanawala, Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries of India. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.

The following table sets out the unfunded status of the gratuity scheme:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Components of employer expense		
Current service cost	8.32	5.89
Interest cost	2.22	1.59
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Recognised in statement of profit and loss	**10.54**	**7.48**
Recognised in other comprehensive income / (loss)	**(1.47)**	**0.92**
Total expense recognised in the Statement of total comprehensive income	9.07	8.40
Other comprehensive income (OCI)		
Actuarial (gain) / loss due to DBO experience	(3.11)	2.42
Actuarial (gain) / loss due to DBO assumption changes	1.64	(1.50)
Actuarial (gain) / loss arising during period	**(1.47)**	**0.92**
Actual return on plan assets (greater) / less interest on plan assets	-	-
Actuarial (gains) / losses recognized in OCI	**(1.47)**	**0.92**
Defined benefit cost		
Service cost	8.32	5.89
Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	2.22	1.59
Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognized in OCI	(1.47)	0.92
Defined benefit cost	**9.07**	**8.40**

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Change in defined benefit obligation (DBO) during the year		
Present value of DBO at beginning of the year	31.30	24.35
Current service cost	8.32	5.89
Interest cost	2.22	1.59
Actuarial (gains) / losses	(1.47)	0.92
Benefits paid	(1.45)	(1.45)
Present value of DBO at the end of the year	**38.92**	**31.30**

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Current and non-current liabilities portion		
Current asset / (liabilities)	(3.52)	(3.04)
Non-current asset / (liabilities)	(35.40)	(28.27)
Net asset / (liability) recognised in the balance sheet		
Present value of defined benefit obligation	38.92	31.30
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Unfunded status [surplus / (deficit)]	(38.92)	(31.30)
Net asset / (liability) recognised in the balance sheet	**(38.92)**	**(31.30)**
Actuarial assumptions		
Discount rate	7.25%	7.45%
Salary escalation	10% until 1 year inclusive, then 7%	10% until 1 year inclusive, then 7%

The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Government of India securities as at the Balance Sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations.

Sensitivity analysis

Gratuity is a lump sum plan and the cost of providing these benefits is typically less sensitive to small changes in demographic assumptions. The key actuarial assumptions to which the benefit obligation results are particularly sensitive to are discount rate and future salary escalation rate. The following table summarizes the change in defined benefit obligation and impact in percentage terms compared with the reported defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting year arising on account of an increase or decrease in the reported assumption by 50 basis points.

Gratuity plan	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Discount rate	Salary escalation rate	Discount rate	Salary escalation rate
Defined benefit obligation on increase in 50 bps	37.47	40.47	30.14	32.54
Impact of increase in 50 bps on defined benefit obligation	-3.73%	3.96%	-3.73%	3.96%
Defined benefit obligation on decrease in 50 bps	40.48	37.47	32.55	30.13
Impact of decrease in 50 bps on defined benefit obligation	3.98%	-3.75%	3.98%	-3.75%

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Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:

Maturity profile, if it ensues	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Year 1	3.52	3.04
Year 2	3.83	3.10
Year 3	4.20	3.30
Year 4	4.28	3.48
Year 5	4.28	3.36
Year 6	3.82	3.32
Year 7	3.74	3.01
Year 8	3.49	2.86
Year 9	4.08	2.66
Year 10 and above	41.95	35.41

Experience adjustments:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
1. Defined benefit obligation	38.92	31.30	24.35	19.37	14.03
2. Fair value of plan assets	-	-	-	-	-
3. Surplus / (deficit)	38.92	31.30	24.35	19.37	14.03
4. Experience adjustments on plan liabilities (gain/(loss))	3.11	(2.42)	(1.25)	1.45	0.25
5. Experience adjustments on plan assets (gain/(loss))	-	-	-	-	-

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35 Segment information

Business segment information:

The Company has three principal operating and reporting segments; viz. Domestic services, Export services and Sale of products.

The accounting policies adopted for segment reporting are in line with the accounting policy of the Company with following additional policies for segment reporting.

a) Revenue and Expenses have been identified to a segment on the basis of allocation to operating activities of the segment. Revenue and Expenses which relate to Company as a whole and are not allocable to a specific segment on reasonable basis have been disclosed as "Unallocable".

b) Segment Assets and Segment Liabilities represent Assets and Liabilities in respective segments, other assets and liabilities that cannot be allocated to a segment on reasonable basis have been disclosed as "Unallocable".

(a) Segment information

2023-2024

Particulars	Domestic services	Export services	Sale of products	Common unallocated cost	Total
1. Segment revenue					
Revenue from operations	**275.64**	**513.52**	**103.94**	**-**	**893.10**
2. Segment results before interest and tax	17.26	67.47	(4.01)	(14.33)	66.39
Finance costs					(9.95)
Other income					10.60
Profit before tax					**67.04**
Current tax					22.19
Short/ (excess) provision for tax relating to prior years					4.97
Deffered tax					(4.92)
Profit after tax					**44.80**
3. Other information					
Segment assets*	106.23	431.82	8.51	32.44	579.00
Segment liabilities	79.63	131.49	13.38	57.59	282.09
Capital expenditure	6.04	57.89	-	-	63.93
Depreciation and amortization expense	23.80	35.25	-	9.57	68.62

2022-2023

Particulars	Domestic services	Export services	Sale of products	Common unallocated cost	Total
Segment revenue					
1. Revenue from operations	**250.34**	**523.55**	**68.77**	**6.00**	**848.66**
2. Segment results before interest and tax	23.65	68.35	1.27	(18.59)	74.68
Finance costs					(8.24)
Other income					15.09
Profit before tax					**81.53**
Current tax					19.48
Short/ (excess) provision for tax relating to prior years					(2.38)
Deffered tax					1.28
Profit after tax					**63.15**
3. Other information					
Segment assets*	78.83	459.48	15.41	27.35	581.07
Segment liabilities	114.73	157.49	7.96	49.87	330.06
Capital expenditure	0.71	126.18	-	-	126.89
Depreciation and amortization expense	7.79	42.39	-	4.53	54.71

*Includes current and non-current assets.

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(b) <u>Geographical segment information</u>

Geographical revenues are allocated based on the location of the customer. Geographical segments of the Company based on its customer location are predominantly at United States of America.

Geographic segment		Revenues	Non-current assets*
India			
	March 31, 2024	379.59	250.03
	March 31, 2023	325.10	248.22
United States of America			
	March 31, 2024	503.44	-
	March 31, 2023	522.56	-
Rest of the world			
	March 31, 2024	10.07	-
	March 31, 2023	1.00	-
Total			
	March 31, 2024	**893.10**	**250.03**
	March 31, 2023	**848.66**	**248.22**

*Non-current assets reported above excludes the deferred tax and income tax (net of provisions).

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36 Related party transactions

A. **Details of related parties:**

Description of telationship	Name of related parties
Ultimate parent company	Reliance Industries Limited
Parent company	Jio Platforms Limited
Fellow subsidiary	Radisys Corporation, USA
Fellow subsidiary	Radisys UK Limited
Fellow subsidiary	Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited
Fellow subsidiary	Reliance Retail Limited
Fellow subsidiary	Reliance Foundation
Fellow subsidiary	Mimosa Networks Inc. [With effect from August 11, 2023]
Key management personnel	Mr. Nitesh Varshney (Managing Director)
	Mr. Harish Gilla (Director)
	Mr. Anshuman Thakur (Director)
	Ms. Arti Dugar (Director) [With effect from July 19, 2022]
	Ms. Neha Pukhraj Pokhrana (Director) [With effect from August 31, 2021 till June 29, 2022]
	Ms. Divya Bharat Alwani (Company Secretary) [With effect from April 19, 2021 till February 22, 2023]

B. **Details of transactions during the year and balance outstanding as at the balance sheet date:**

Particulars	Related Party	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
a) Transactions during the year:			
Income from software development services - Export	Radisys Corporation, USA	490.74	520.36
Income from pre sales and marketing	Radisys Corporation, USA	1.80	2.20
Income from software development services - Export	Radisys UK Limited	10.07	0.99
Income from software development services - Export	Mimosa Networks Inc	10.90	-
Income from other services	Reliance Industries Limited	4.05	-
Sale of stock-in-trade	Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited	99.89	68.77
Income from software development services - Domestic	Jio Platforms Limited	275.64	256.34
Communication expenses	Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited	0.10	0.12
Interest income on trade receivables	Radisys Corporation, USA	5.35	0.82
Purchase of supplies	Reliance Retail Limited	-	0.02
Reimbursement of expenses	Radisys Corporation, USA	1.77	0.23
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	Radisys Corporation, USA	0.67	1.30
Purchase of stock-in-trade - data and communication related hardware	Radisys Corporation, USA	-	7.87
License fees	Radisys Corporation, USA	11.92	7.46
Contribution to corporate social responsibility	Reliance Foundation	1.01	0.66
Salaries, wages and bonus (Refer below note (iv))	Mr. Nitesh Varshney (Managing Director)	2.13	2.65

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Particulars	Related party	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
b) Balance outstanding:			
Trade receivables	Radisys Corporation, USA	228.26	242.34
Trade receivables	Radisys UK Ltd	9.19	1.01
Trade receivables	Jio Platforms Limited	23.98	29.84
Trade receivables	Reliance Industries Limited	2.41	-
Trade receivables	Mimosa Networks Inc.	3.77	-
Other receivables	Radisys Corporation, USA	5.47	1.03
Trade payables	Radisys Corporation, USA	-	66.39
Payable on purchase of property plant and equipment	Radisys Corporation, USA	-	0.25
Equity share capital	Jio Platforms Limited (including nominees)	0.21	0.21
Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures (Refer note v)	Jio Platforms Limited	50.00	50.00

Notes:
i) Related party relationship is as identified by the Company on the basis of information available with the Company.
ii) No amount is/has been written off or written back during the year in respect of debts due from or to related party.
iii) The above transactions are compiled from the date these parties became related.
iv) Does not include provision for gratuity and compensated absences since these are provided for based on actuarial valuation for the employees of the Company as a whole and not for individual employees.
v) This represents the face value of the Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures.

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37 Earnings per equity share

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Par value per equity share (Rs.)	10.00	10.00
Profit attributable to equity shareholders	44.80	63.15
Weighted average number of equity shares (Nos.)	210,000	210,000
Earning per share - Basic (Rs.)	2,133.32	3,006.80
Earning per share - Diluted (Rs.)	2,133.32	3,006.80

38A Income tax expense recognised:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024		Year ended March 31, 2023	
	Statement of profit and loss	Other comprehensive income / (loss)	Statement of profit and loss	Other comprehensive income / (loss)
Current tax:				
In respect of current year	22.19	-	19.48	-
In respect of earlier years	4.97	-	(2.38)	-
Deferred tax:				
In respect of current year	(4.92)	(0.37)	1.28	0.23
Income tax expense	**22.24**	**(0.37)**	**18.38**	**0.23**

38B Movement in deferred tax balances:

Particulars	Opening balance March 31,2023	Recognised in statement of profit and loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing balance March 31,2024
As at March 31, 2024				
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax asset				
Disallowances under section 40A(7) of Income-tax Act, 1961	7.88	2.29	(0.37)	9.80
Disallowances under section 43B of Income-tax Act, 1961	3.56	0.03	-	3.59
Other temporary differences	1.78	1.12	-	2.90
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax asset	**13.22**	**3.44**	**(0.37)**	**16.29**
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax (liability)				
On difference between book balance and tax balance of property plant and equipment	2.87	(1.48)	-	1.39
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax (liability)	**2.87**	**(1.48)**	**-**	**1.39**
Net Deferred tax asset / (liability)	**10.35**	**4.92**	**(0.37)**	**14.90**
As at March 31, 2023				
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax asset				
Disallowances under section 40A(7) of Income-tax Act, 1961	6.13	1.52	0.23	7.88
Disallowances under section 43B of Income-tax Act, 1961	6.06	(2.50)	-	3.56
Other temporary differences	0.80	0.98	-	1.78
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax asset	**12.99**	**(0.00)**	**0.23**	**13.22**
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax (liability)				
On difference between book balance and tax balance of property plant and equipment	1.59	1.28	-	2.87
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax (liability)	**1.59**	**1.28**	**-**	**2.87**
Net Deferred tax asset/(liability)	**11.40**	**(1.28)**	**0.23**	**10.35**

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37 Earnings per equity share

38C Reconciliation of income tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by Company's domestic tax rate:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Profit before tax	**67.04**	**81.53**
Enacted income tax rate in India	25.17%	25.17%
Computed expected tax expense	**16.87**	**20.52**
Effect on account of current tax of earlier years	4.97	(2.38)
Effect on account of non-deductible expenses under income tax	0.25	0.17
Others	0.15	0.07
Income tax expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**22.24**	**18.38**

39 Leases

i) Refer note 4 and 17 for the amounts recognised as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities respectively in the balance sheet.

ii) Maturity analysis: Contractual undiscounted cash flows

Particulars	Building		Vehicles	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Less than one year	18.80	11.60	0.26	0.14
One to five years	91.11	67.36	0.18	0.10
More than five years	24.85	40.54	-	-
Total	**134.76**	**119.50**	**0.44**	**0.24**

Particulars	Others	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Less than one year	0.07	0.07
One to five years	-	0.04
More than five years	-	-
Total	**0.07**	**0.11**

iii) Refer note 29 and 30 for amounts recognised as interest on lease liabilities and amortisation respectively in the statement of profit and loss.

iv) Refer note 31 Lease rent expense on short term leases debited to statement of profit and loss.

v) Amount recognised in statement of cash flows

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Cash outflows for leases		
interest portion of lease liabilities	(7.89)	(6.33)
principal portion of lease liabilities	(9.68)	(8.13)

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40 Financial instruments

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2024, March 31, 2023 is as follows:

Particulars	Carrying value		Fair value	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Financial assets				
Amortised cost				
Loans	0.62	1.22	0.62	1.22
Trade receivables	266.58	273.18	266.58	273.18
Cash and cash equivalents	0.98	2.89	0.98	2.89
Other financial assets (current and non-current)	16.86	10.39	16.86	10.39
Total Assets	**285.04**	**287.68**	**285.04**	**287.68**
At fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)				
Investments	10.00	-	10.00	-
	10.00	**-**	**10.00**	**-**
Financial liabilities				
Amortised cost				
Lease liabilities (current and non-current)	104.82	88.23	104.82	88.23
Borrowings	26.21	25.95	26.21	25.95
Trade payables	49.49	108.73	49.49	108.73
Other financial liabilities	0.66	17.83	0.66	17.83
Total liabilities	**181.18**	**240.74**	**181.18**	**240.74**

The management assessed that fair value of cash and cash equivalents, loans, trade receivables, trade payables, and other financial assets (current and non-current) and other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

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

40A Fair value hierarchy:

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The following table represents the fair value measurement hierarchy of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value on recurring basis as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023:

Particulars	Total	Fair value measurement using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets measured at fair value:				
FVTPL financial assets designated at fair value:				
Investments in mutual funds				
As at March 31, 2024	10.00	10.00	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-

There have been no transfers among Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3.

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40B

1 **Financial risk management**

The Company’s principal financial liabilities comprises trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company’s operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Company’s principal financial assets include loans (current and non-current), trade receivables, other receivables and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: such as credit risk, liquidity risk, foreign currency risk and interest rate risk. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The primary market risk to the Company is foreign exchange risk.

The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below:

2 **Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company’s receivables from customers. Credit risk arises from cash held with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure to clients, including outstanding accounts receivable. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The Company assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.

Trade and other receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The demographics of the customer, including the default risk of the industry and country in which the customer operates, also has an influence on credit risk assessment.

The following table gives details in respect of percentage of revenues generated from top customer and top 2 customers:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Revenue from top customer	492.54	522.56
Revenue from top 2 customers	768.19	778.89

The Company has six customers (four customers in previous year), which are its group entities. As such 100% of its revenue for the year and entire receivables outstanding as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 are from these customers.

3 **Investments**

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by generally investing in liquid securities and only with counterparties that have a good credit rating. The Company does not expect any losses from non- performance by these counter-parties, and does not have any significant concentration of exposures to specific industry sectors.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk through credit limits with banks.

The Company’s corporate treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management.

The working capital position of the Company is given below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Cash and cash equivalents	0.98	2.89
Investments in liquid mutual funds	10.00	-
Total	**10.98**	**2.89**

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities:

Particulars	As at	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3 years and above
Lease liabilities				
	March 31, 2024	11.77	13.60	79.45
	March 31, 2023	5.50	42.19	40.54
Trade payables				
	March 31, 2024	49.49	-	-
	March 31, 2023	108.73	-	-
Other financial liabilities	March 31, 2024	0.66	-	-
	March 31, 2023	17.83	-	-
Borrowings				
	March 31, 2024	-	-	26.21
	March 31, 2023	-	-	25.95

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4 Foreign currency risk

The Company’s exchange risk arises from its foreign operations, foreign currency revenues and expenses. A significant portion of the Company’s revenues are in US Dollars, while a significant portion of its costs are in Indian rupees. As a result, if the value of the Indian rupee appreciates in relation to US Dollars, the Company’s revenues measured in rupees may decrease. The exchange rate between the Indian rupee and US Dollars has changed substantially in recent periods and may continue to fluctuate substantially in the future. The Company's management meets on a periodic basis to formulate the strategy for foreign currency risk management.

Consequently, the Company management believes that the payables in foreign currency and its assets in foreign currency shall mitigate the foreign currency risk mutually to some extent.

The following table presents foreign currency risk from non-derivative financial instruments:

Particulars	Currency	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
Assets					
Trade receivables	USD	$2.78	₹232.03	$2.95	₹242.34
Trade receivables	GBP	GBP 0.09	₹9.19	GBP 0.01	₹1.01
Other receivables	USD	$0.07	₹5.47	$0.00	₹0.21
Cash and cash equivalents	USD	$0.00	₹0.06	$0.03	₹2.28
Liabilities					
Payables towards purchase of property plant and equipment	USD	($0.02)	₹-2.03	($0.34)	₹-28.01
Payable towards Royalty	USD	$0.00	₹0.00	($0.08)	₹-6.65
Net assets/(liabilities)	**USD**	**$2.83**	**₹235.53**	**$2.56**	**₹210.17**
	GBP	**GBP 0.09**	**₹9.19**	**GBP 0.01**	**₹1.01**

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The Company is mainly exposed to the currency USD on account of outstanding trade receivables and trade payables in USD.

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 5% increase and decrease in INR against the USD. 5% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key Management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the year end for a 5% change in foreign currency rates. A negative number below indicates an decrease in profit or equity where the INR strengthens 5% against the relevant currency. For a 5% weakening of the INR against the relevant currency, there would be a comparable impact on the profit or equity, and the balances below would be positive.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Impact on profit after tax	8.72	7.87

For a 5% weakening of the INR against the relevant currency, there would be equivalent amount of impact on the profit as mentioned in the above

5 Interest rate risk

Liabilities

The Company's borrowings are carried at amortised cost and are fixed rate borrowings. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

Assets

The Company's fixed deposits are carried at amortised cost and are fixed rate deposits. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

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6 Price risk

The Company's exposure to price risk arises from investments held and classified in the Balance Sheet either at fair value through other comprehensive income or at fair value through profit and loss. To manage the price risk arising from investments, the Company diversifies its portfolio of assets.

Sensitivity

The table below summarises the impact of increases/decreases of the index on the Company's equity and profit for the period.

Impact on profit after tax

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Current investments - mutual funds		
Net asset value - increase by 1%	0.10	-
Net asset value - decrease by 1%	(0.10)	-

7 Capital management

The Company’s policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Company monitors the return on capital. The Company’s objective when managing capital is to maintain an optimal structure so as to maximize shareholder value.

The capital structure is as follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Total equity attributable to the equity share holders of the Company	**296.90**	**251.00**
As percentage of total capital	86%	84%
Current borrowings	-	-
Non-current borrowings	48.43	48.86
Total borrowings	**48.43**	**48.86**
As a percentage of total capital	14%	16%
Total capital (borrowings and equity)	**345.33**	**299.86**

The Company is predominantly equity financed which is evident from the capital structure table.

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41 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Consequent to the requirements of Section 135 of Companies Act 2013, the Company has made contributions as stated below. The same is in line with activities specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013

The Company's CSR activities primarily focuses on programs that aims to make a positive difference in the lives of the people by engaging in activities that eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, making available safe drinking water and promoting gender equality, empowering women, measures for reducing in equalities faced by socially and economically backward groups and rural development projects.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Average net profit of the Company for last three financial years	50.52	33.20
a) Amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	1.01	0.66
b) Amount of expenditure incurred on purpose other than construction/acquisition of any asset in sustainable livelihood programme	1.01	0.66
c) Excess spend of prior years set off during the year	-	-
d) Shortfall/(excess) at the end of the year [(d)=(a)-(b)-(c)]	-	-
e) Total of previous year shortfall	-	-
f) Reason for shortfall	-	-

42 Ratio analysis:

Sr. No	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023	Variance
1	Current ratio !	2.82	1.79	57%
2	Debt-equity ratio	0.16	0.19	-16%
3	Debt service coverage ratio >	2.80	3.95	-29%
4	Return on equity ratio*	16.35%	28.73%	-43%
5	Inventory turnover ratio	9.96	3.21	210%
6	Trade receivables turnover ratio	3.31	3.77	-12%
7	Trade payables turnover ratio $	2.20	0.66	231%
8	Net capital turnover ratio <	4.67	6.27	-26%
9	Net profit ratio %	5.02%	7.44%	-33%
10	Return on capital employed (Excluding working capital financing) ^	22.29%	29.94%	-26%
11	Return on investment	36.7%	34.3%	7%

! Current ratio increased due to reduction in trade payables.
> Debt service coverage ratio decreased due to increased finance costs and decreased profits during the year on account of absorbing common cost by the Company.
* Return on equity has decreased due to decrease in profits during the year on account of absorbing common cost by the Company.

$ Trade payables turnover ratio increased due to decrease in the average trade payables due to payments made during the year.
< Trade capital turnover ratio decreased due to payment of trade payables.
% Net profit ratio has decreased due to decrease in profits during the year on account of absorbing common cost by the Company.

^ Decrease in return on capital employed due to decrease in profits during the year on account of absorbing common cost by the Company.

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Formulae for computation of ratios are as follows:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Formula
1	Current ratio	Current assets/Current liabilities
2	Debt-equity ratio	Total borrowings (including non-current liabilities)/Total equity
3	Debt service coverage ratio	Earnings before interest, tax and exceptional Items / interest expense + principal repayments made during the period for long
4	Return on equity ratio	Profit after tax (attributable to owners) / average net worth
5	Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold / Average inventories of stock-in-trade
6	Trade receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from operations / Average trade receivables
7	Trade payables turnover ratio	Purchases of stock-in-trade + Other expenses / Average trade
8	Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operations / Working capital
9	Net profit ratio	Profit after tax / Revenue from operations
10	Return on capital employed (Excluding working capital financing)	Earnings before interest, tax and exceptional Items / Tangible net worth + Total Borrowings + Deferred Tax liability
11	Return on investment	Interest income on bank deposits + Net gain on financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss / Average cash and cash equivalents and Other marketable securities

43 The Company has ‘international transactions with associated enterprises’ which are subject to Transfer Pricing regulations in India. These regulations, inter alia, require maintenance of prescribed documents and information for the basis of establishing arm’s length price including furnishing a report from an Accountant within the due date of filing the return of income.

The Company has undertaken necessary steps to comply with the Transfer Pricing regulations and the prescribed certificate from the Accountant will be obtained for the year ended March 31, 2024. The Management is of the opinion that the international transactions are at arm’s length, and hence the aforesaid legislation will not have any impact on the Financial Statement, particularly on the amount of tax expense and that of provision for taxation.

44 Other statutory information

(i) As per section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013, there are no balances outstanding with struck off companies.

(ii) 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 its original plan

(iii) (a) 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 or entities, 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) 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.

(iv) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961.

(v) There are no properties / assets which are not held or registered in the name of the Company (benami property).

(vi) There are no charges or satisfaction yet to be registered with the ROC beyond the statutory period.

(vii) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

(viii) No schemes of arrangements have been applied or approved by the Competent Authority in terms of section 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013.

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(ix) The title deeds of all immovable properties, (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company) disclosed in the financial statements included in property, plant and equipment are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.

(x) The Company does not have any subsidiaries and hence it is in compliance with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

45 Details of loans given, investments made and guarantee given covered U/S 186 (4) of The Companies Act, 2013
No investments are made, no loans and guarantees are given by the Company as at March 31, 2024 (Previous year - NIL)

46 Previous period's figures have been regrouped / rearranged where necessary to conform to current period's classification.

As per our report of even date
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 117366W/W-100018

Shreedhar Ghanekar
Partner
Membership No: 210840

Date: April 17, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Nitesh Varshney	**Harish Gilla**	**Anshuman Thakur**
Managing Director	Director	Director
DIN:01494603	DIN:08418388	DIN:03279460