SURAJYA SERVICES LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
2023-24

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of Surajya Services Limited
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Surajya Services Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2024, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended on that date, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid 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 31 March 2024, and its loss, total comprehensive loss, 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 Director's report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of Management 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.

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

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

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

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the 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.

g) 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 manager during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

h) 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 does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

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

   iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

   iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes 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 persons 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) The Management has represented to us, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes 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 has been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations given by the Management 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 an accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2024 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

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)

Ketan Vora
(Partner)
(Membership No. 100459)
UDIN: 24100459BKFARB3619

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 16, 2024

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) 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 Surajya Services Limited ("the Company") as at March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to 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 Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to 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 Companies Act, 2013, 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)

Ketan Vora
(Partner)
(Membership No. 100459)
UDIN: 24100459BKFARB3619

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 16, 2024

ANNEXURE “B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’ REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2, under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our Report of even date to the members of Surajya Services Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024)

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.
(i)(c)		The Company does not have any immovable properties, and hence reporting under clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
(i)(d)		The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment 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.
(ii)(a)		The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause (ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
(ii)(b)		According to the information and explanations given to us, at any point of time of the year, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital facility from banks or financial institutions and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
(iii)		The Company has not made any investment and not provided any guarantee or security, and granted any 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 view thereof, reporting under clause 3(iii) (a), (c), (d), (e) and (f) of the Order is not applicable. The investments made during the year are, in our opinion, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company’s interest.

(iv) According to information and explanation given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, made investments or provided guarantees or securities that are covered under the provisions of sections 185 or 186 of the Companies Act, 2013, and hence reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not 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) Having regard to the nature of the Company's business / activities, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

(vii)(a) In respect of statutory dues:

Undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund, Income-tax, duty of Custom, Employees' State Insurance, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to the Company have been regularly deposited by it with the appropriate authorities in all cases during the year. We are informed that the provisions of Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Excise and Value Added Tax are not applicable to the Company.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, 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.

(vii)(b) There are no statutory dues referred in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited on account of disputes as on March 31, 2024.

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

(ix)(a) The Company has not taken any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(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)	On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.
(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 and hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.
(x)(a)	The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (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)	To the best of our knowledge, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
(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, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of section 177 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

(xiv) In our opinion and based on our examination, the company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the

Companies Act 2013, hence reporting under clauses 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable.

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

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

(xvi)(d) 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 (xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

(xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses amounting to Rs. 12958 thousands during the financial year covered by our audit and Rs. 255 thousands in the immediately preceding financial year.

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

(xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx)	The Company was not having net worth of rupees five hundred crore or more, or turnover of rupees one thousand crore or more or a net profit of rupees five crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year and hence, provisions of Section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company during the year. 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)

Ketan Vora
(Partner)
(Membership No. 100459)
UDIN: 24100459BKFARB3619

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 16, 2024

SURAJYA SERVICES LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2024

(₹ in Thousands)

	Notes	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	27,480	39,667
Intangible Assets	3	134,785	155,753
Intangible Assets under Development	3	383,464	252,633
Financial Assets			
Other Financial Assets	4	1,432	1,694
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	5	20,015	20,015
Other Non-Current Assets	6	2,009	2,039
Total Non-Current Assets		**569,185**	**471,801**
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
Trade Receivables	7	3,601	14,429
Cash and Cash Equivalents	8	3,828	1,497
Bank balances other than above	9	283	10,210
Other Financial Assets	10	3,413	3,180
Other Current Assets	11	11,666	10,545
Total Current Assets		**22,791**	**39,861**
TOTAL ASSETS		**591,976**	**511,662**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	12	431	390
Other Equity	13	542,352	442,478
Total Equity		**542,783**	**442,868**
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Lease Liabilities	14	18,849	28,004
Provisions	15	7,956	10,137
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**26,805**	**38,141**
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Lease Liabilities	16	9,155	8,635
Trade Payables	17		
Micro and Small Enterprises		1,557	1,498
Other than Micro and Small Enterprises		5,049	4,808
Other Financial Liabilities	18	3,252	10,759
Other Current Liabilities	19	2,019	3,193
Provisions	20	1,356	1,760
Total Current Liabilities		**22,388**	**30,653**
Total Liabilities		**49,193**	**68,794**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**591,976**	**511,662**
Material Accounting Policies			
See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements	1 to 39		

As per our Report of even date
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 117366W/W-100018

Ketan Vora
Partner
Membership Number: 100459
Date: April 16, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Amit Shukla
Whole-Time Director
DIN: 07165255

Nikhil Agrawal
Director
DIN: 03246800

Ravi Karia
Director
DIN: 08763162

SURAJYA SERVICES LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2024

			(₹ in Thousands)
Particulars	**Notes**	**2023-24**	**2022-23**
Income			
Revenue from Operations	21	3,065	14,891
Other Income	22	157	610
Total Income		**3,222**	**15,501**
Expenses			
Employee Benefits Expense	23	5,693	10,298
Finance Costs	24	313	224
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	25	19,260	21,827
Other Expenses	26	10,604	15,952
Total Expenses		**35,870**	**48,301**
(Loss) Before Tax		**(32,648)**	**(32,800)**
Tax Expenses:			
Deferred Tax	5	-	(8,307)
Loss for the year		**(32,648)**	**(24,493)**
Other Comprehensive (Loss)			
Items that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss		36	11
Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans			
Total Other Comprehensive Income for the Year		**36**	**11**
Total Comprehensive (Loss) for the Year		**(32,612)**	**(24,482)**
Earnings per equity share of face value of INR 1 each			
Basic (In INR)	27	(79.56)	(68.71)
Diluted (In INR)	27	(79.56)	(68.71)

Material Accounting Policies
See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements 1 to 39

As per our Report of even date
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 117366W/W-100018
Chartered Accountants

Ketan Vora
Partner
Membership Number: 100459
Date: April 16, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Amit Shukla
Whole-Time Director

Nikhil Agrawal
Director
DIN: 03246800

Ravi Karia
Director
DIN: 08763162

SURAJYA SERVICES LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2024 **(₹ in Thousands)**

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

	Balance as at 1st April, 2022	Change during the year 2022-23	Balance as at 31st March 2023	Change during the year 2023-24	Balance as at 31st March 2024
Equity Share Capital	**335**	**55**	**390**	**41**	**431**

B. OTHER EQUITY

As at March 31, 2024	Balance as at April 01,2023	Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	On Rights Issue	On Employee Stock Options	Other Comprehensive Income	Balance as at March 31,2024
RESERVES AND SURPLUS						
Securities Premium	528,294	-	144,964	-	-	673,258
Stock Options Reserve	12,807	-	-	(12,478)	-	329
Retained Earnings	(98,755)	(32,648)	-	-	-	(131,403)
Other comprehensive income	132	-	-	-	36	168
Share Application Pending Allotment		-	-	-	-	-
Total	**442,478**	**(32,648)**	**144,964**	**(12,478)**	**36**	**542,352**

As at March 31, 2023	Balance as at April 01,2022	Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	On Rights Issue	On Employee Stock Options	Other Comprehensive Income	Balance as at March 31,2023
RESERVES AND SURPLUS						
Securities Premium	338,375	-	189,919	-	-	528,294
Stock Options Reserve	11,285	-	-	1,522	-	12,807
Retained Earnings	(74,262)	(24,493)	-	-	-	(98,755)
Other comprehensive income	121	-	-	-	11	132
Total	**275,519**	**(24,493)**	**189,919**	**1,522**	**11**	**442,478**

As per our Report of even date
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 117366W/W-100018

Ketan Vora
Partner
Membership Number: 100459
Date : April 16, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Amit Shukla
Whole-Time Director
DIN: 07165255

Nikhil Agrawal
Director
DIN: 03246800

Ravi Karia
Director
DIN: 08763162

SURAJYA SERVICES LIMITED
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2024

	(₹ in Thousands)	
	2023-24	**2022-23**
A: CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net (Loss) Before Tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	(32,648)	(32,800)
Adjusted for:		
Loss on Sale / Discard of Property, Plant and Equipment and Other Intangible Assets (Net)	52	-
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	19,260	21,827
Interest Income	(157)	(610)
Finance Costs	313	224
Share Based Payment	94	1,522
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	(13,086)	(9,837)
Adjusted for:		
Trade and Other Receivables	8,888	(10,820)
Trade and Other Payables	(10,929)	12,438
Cash Used in Operations	**(15,127)**	**(8,219)**
Taxes Paid (net)	877	(251)
Net Cash Flow used in Operating Activities	**(14,250)**	**(8,470)**
B: CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment, Intangible Assets and intangible assets under development	(129,560)	(181,962)
Maturity of Fixed Deposits	9,927	12,645
Interest Income	157	610
Net Cash Flow (used in) Investing Activities	**(119,476)**	**(168,707)**
C: CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from Issue of Equity Share Capital	145,005	189,973
Repayment of lease Liabilities	(8,948)	(11,366)
Net Cash flow generated from Financing Activities	**136,057**	**178,607**
Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,331	1,430
Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,497	67
Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer Note : 8)	**3,828**	**1,497**

Notes:
1) The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the "indirect method" as set out in Ind AS-7-Cash Flow Statement
2) Figures in the brackets indicate outflow

As per our Report of even date
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 117366W/W-100018

Ketan Vora
Partner
Membership Number: 100459
Date: April 16, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Amit Shukla
Whole-Time Director
DIN: 07165255

Nikhil Agrawal
Director
DIN: 03246800

Ravi Karia
Director
DIN: 08763162

SURAJYA SERVICES LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2024

Note 1 : Corporate Information

Surajya Services Limited is a public limited company, initially incorporated as Surajya Services Private Limited on May 19, 2015, converted into limited company with effect from April 01, 2021. The registered office of the Company is located in New Delhi. EasyGov, platform run by the Company provides capabilities to State and Central Government to align the delivery of benefits of Government's welfare schemes and services both through user interface and backened functionalities for Government officials.

Note 2: Basis of Preparation & Material Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of Preparation and Presentation

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value amount:

i) Certain Financial Assets and Liabilities (including derivative instruments),
ii) Defined Benefit Plans – Plan Assets and
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, amended from time to time and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 (IndAS compliant Schedule III) (as amended from time to time).

The Company's Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is also its functional currency. and and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand, except when otherwise indicated.

2.2 Summary of Material Accounting Policies

(a) **Current and Non-Current Classification**

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on Current/ Non-Current classification.

An asset is treated as Current when it is –

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Expected to be realised 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 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.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

(b) **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.

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.

(c) **Leases**

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

(d) **Intangible Assets**

i) In use

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any. Intangible assets are amortized over their respective individual estimated useful lives on a straight line basis, from the date that they are available for use. The estimated useful life of an identifiable intangible asset is based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition, and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry, and known technological advances). Amortization methods and useful lives are reviewed periodically including at each financial year end.

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

A summary of the amortization policies applied to the Company's Intangible Assets to the extent of depreciable amount is, as follows:

The amortization period for the intangible asset EasyGov 1.0 spans 4 years.
The amortization period for the intangible asset EasyGov 2.0 spans 10 years.

ii) Under Development

Cost directly attributable to the internally developed asset during the development phase is capitalised till it is in desired usable condition and amortised thereafter (as above) once it is put to use. Such costs include employee benefit expenses incurred for preparation of the intangible asset.

Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment and Amortization of Intangible Assets

i) Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment is calculated on a written down value basis using the useful life defined under Schedule II of Companies Act, 2013. The Company has used the life as per Schedule II to provide depreciation on its fixed assets.

ii) The depreciable amount of an intangible asset with a finite useful life is allocated on a systematic basis over its useful life ranging from 4 years to 10 years. Amortisation begins when the asset is available for use i.e. when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

According to Ind As 38 Para 97, "The amortisation method used shall reflect the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed by the entity. If that pattern cannot be determined reliably, the straight-line method shall be used".

(e) **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.

(f) **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of 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.

(g) **Contingent Liabilities**

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.

(h) **Employee Benefits Expense**

i)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.

ii) Post - Employment Benefits

A) Defined Benefit Plan

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 salary for every completed year of service as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.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 recognized in the period in which they occur, directly in Other Comprehensive Income.

B) Defined Contribution Plan

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 recognized as a liability. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

iii) Other Long Term Employee Benefits

Compensated Absences are accrued and provided for on the basis of actuarial valuation done as at the year end by an independent actuary as per the Projected Unit Credit Method.

(i) **Tax Expenses**

Tax Expenses comprises 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, tax is also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.

i) **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** 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 year.

(j) **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 item of 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, if asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable mount. 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.

(k) **Share-Based Payments**

Equity-settled share based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. Details regarding the determination of the fair value of equity-settled share based payments transactions are set out in Note 13.5. The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share based payments is capitalized in intangible assets under development as a project development expenditure, on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity. At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss such that the cumulative expenses reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the Share Based Payments Reserve.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

(l) **Revenue Recognition**

Revenue from Operations is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the Government. 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.

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

Contract Balances

Trade Receivables

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

Contract Liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is 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 asset is recognised using Effective Interest Rate Method.

(m) **Foreign Currencies Transactions and Translations**

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 and that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets, are capitalized 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 non-monetary 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 as pre-operative expenses and disclosed under Intangible Assets Under Development).

(n) **Earning Per Share**

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding. 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.

(o) **Financial Instruments**

i) Financial Assets

A) 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.

B) Subsequent Measurement:

a) Financial Assets measured at Amortised Costs (AC)

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.

b) 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.

c) Financial Assets measured 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 which is the first day of immediately next reporting period following the changes in business model in accordance with principles laid down under Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments.

C. Impairment of Financial Assets

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.

ii) 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.

iii) 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.

iv) 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.

(p) **Change in Accounting Estimate**

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and on each balance sheet date. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods are affected.

2.3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS 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.

(a) **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. With respect to intangible assets, the useful life and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes.

Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment is calculated on a written down value basis using the useful life defined under Schedule II of Companies Act, 2013. Amortization of intangible asset is calculated on straight line basis. The depreciation/amortisation for future periods is revised if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

(b) **Recoverability of Trade Receivables**

Judgments are required in assessing the recoverability of overdue trade receivables and determining whether a provision against those receivables is required. Factors considered include the credit rating of the counterparty, the amount and timing of anticipated future payments and any possible actions that can be taken to mitigate the risk of non-payment.

(c) **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.

(d) **Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities**

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses for which there is probability of utilisation against the future taxable profit. The Company uses judgement to determine the amount of deferred tax that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits and business developments.

(e) **Impairment of Financial and Non-Financial Assets**

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected cash loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

In case of non-financial assets, assessment of impairment indicators involves consideration of future risks/ changes relating to such assets. Further, the company estimates asset's recoverable amount, which is higher of an asset's or Cash Generating Units (CGU's) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use.

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

SURAJYA SERVICES LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2024

(₹ in Thousands)

Note 3: Property, Plant & Equipment, Capital Work-In-Progress, Intangible Assets and Intangible Assets Under Development

Description	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION / AMORTISATION				NET BLOCK	
	As at 1st April, 2023	Addition During the year	Deductions During the year	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 1st April, 2023	Depreciation / Amortisation for the year #	Deductions During the year	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Property ,Plant and Equipment										
Own Assets :										
Office Equipments	905	187	-	1,092	481	268	-	749	343	424
Computers	12,504	102	3,433	9,173	9138	2,036	3,088	8,086	1,087	3,366
Furniture	227	-	-	227	79	38	-	117	110	148
Sub Total	**13,636**	**289**	**3,433**	**10,492**	**9,698**	**2,342**	**3,088**	**8,952**	**1,540**	**3,938**
Right-of-Use Assets :										
Building	41,808	-	-	41,808	6,079	9,788	-	15,868	25,940	35,729
Vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total	**41,808**	**-**	**-**	**41,808**	**6,079**	**9,788**	**-**	**15,868**	**25,940**	**35,729**
Total (A)	**55,444**	**289**	**3,433**	**52,300**	**15,777**	**12,130**	**3,088**	**24,820**	**27,480**	**39,667**
Intangible Assets *										
Inbuild Application-EasyGov-1.0	26,582	-	-	26,582	25,253	0	-	25,253	1,329	1,329
Inbuild Application-EasyGov-2.0	180,947	-	3,813	177,134	26,523	18,095	940	43,678	133,456	154,424
Total (B)	**207,529**	**-**	**3,813**	**203,716**	**51,776**	**18,095**	**940**	**68,931**	**134,785**	**155,753**
Intangible Assets Under Development **										
Software Work in Progress EasyGov 3.0	252,633	130,831	-	383,464	-	-	-	-	383,464	252,633
Total (C)	**252,633**	**130,831**	**-**	**383,464**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**383,464**	**252,633**
Total (A+B+C)	**515,606**	**131,120**	**7,246**	**639,480**	**67,553**	**30,225**	**4,028**	**93,750**	**545,729**	**448,053**
Previous Year	**291,274**	**233,678**	**9,347**	**515,606**	**40,662**	**33,146**	**6,254**	**67,553**	**448,053**	**250,612**

Note: Depreciation is Capitalised hence Accumulated depreciation and Depreciation are not equal. Difference is due to capitalization

* Right to Use Assets reflects the present value of the lease rentals recognised as an asset in accordance with IndAS 116.
* Intangible Assets comprises of digital platform developed and completed by the Company inhouse. The Company estimates the useful life of the current platform completed to be 4 years for Easy Gov 1.0 and 10 Years for EasyGov 2.0, on the expected technical obsolescence of such assets. However, the actual useful life may be shorter or longer than four/ten years depending on the technical innovations and competitor actions.

** Intangible Assets under development comprises digital platform being developed and includes development cost for the application.
\# Out of total depreciation INR 30,225 (000') during the year, INR 10,025 (000') is Capitalised in IAUD, Adjustment during the year INR 940 (000') and remaining INR 19,260 (000') is charged to Profit and Loss account.
For The Financial Year 2022-23 out of total depreciation INR 33,146 (000') during the year, INR 11,319 (000') is Capitalised in IAUD and remaining INR 21,827 (000') is charged to Profit and Loss account.

Note 3.1 : Intangible Assets Under Development (IAUD):

(a) Ageing schedule as at March 31,2024

IAUD	Amount in IAUD for a period of				
	<1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	>3 Years	Total
Projects in progress	130,831	191,032	61,601	-	383,464
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
	130,831	**191,032**	**61,601**	**-**	**383,464**

(b) Ageing schedule as at March 31,2023

IAUD	Amount in IAUD for a period of				
	<1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	>3 Years	Total
Projects in progress	191,032	61,601	-	-	252,633
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
	191,032	**61,601**	**-**	**-**	**252,633**

(c) There is no time and cost overrun for any of the projects forming part of IAUD in view of readiness of an asset for intended management use being determined based on achievement of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs') for a consistent period of time.

Surajya Services Limited
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2024 **(₹ in Thousands)**

Note 4 : Other financial assets - Non Current

	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Security Deposits	1,432	1,694
Total	**1,432**	**1,694**

Note 5 : Deferred Tax Assets (Net)
The movement on the deferred tax account is as follows :

	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
At the start of the year	20,015	11,708
Charge to Statement of Profit and Loss	-	8,307
At the end of the year	**20,015**	**20,015**

Components of Deferred Tax Liabilities / Assets

	As at 31st March, 2023	Charge / (Credit) to Statement of Profit and Loss	As at 31st March, 2024
Deferred tax liabilities / asset in relation to:			
Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Asset	(7,277)	-	(7,277)
Accumulated Losses as per Income Tax	27,292	-	27,292
	20,015	**-**	**20,015**

	As at 31st March 2022	Charge / (Credit) to Statement of Profit and Loss	As at 31st March, 2023
Deferred tax liabilities / asset in relation to:			
Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Asset	(1,836)	(5,441)	(7,277)
Accumulated Losses as per Income Tax	13,544	13,748	27,292
	11,708	**8,307**	**20,015**

Note 5.1 The income tax expenses for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Loss before Tax	(32,648)	(32,800)
Applicable Tax Rate	26%	26%
Computed Tax Expense	**(8,489)**	**(8,528)**
Tax effect of :		
Others	8,489	221
Deferred Tax Asset reversed on brought forward Loss on account of change in shareholding	-	-
Tax Expenses/(credit) recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	**-**	**(8,307)**

Note 6 : Other Non-Current Assets

	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Tax Deducted at Source	1,162	2,039
Balance with GST Authorities	847	-
Total	**2,009**	**2,039**

Note 7 :Trade Receivables

	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Unsecured, considered good	3,601	14,429
Doubtful	10,692	4,779
	14,293	19,208
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful debts	(10,692)	(4,779)
Total	**3,601**	**14,429**

Surajya Services Limited
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2024 (₹ in Thousands)

Note 7.1: Trade Receivables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2024

Particlars	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		464		-	-	-	464
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	3,137	-	-	3,137
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**464**	**-**	**3,137**	**-**	**-**	**3,601**

Note 7.2: Trade Receivables ageing schedule as at As at 31st March 2023

Particlars	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	-	-	12,851	-	678	900	14,429
(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	**-**	**-**	**12,851**	**-**	**678**	**900**	**14,429**

Note 8: Cash and Cash Equivalent

	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Balances with Banks	3,814	1,412
Cash in Hand	14	85
Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Balance Sheet	**3,828**	**1,497**
Cash and Cash Equivalent as per Cash Flows Statement	**3,828**	**1,497**

* Cash and cash equivalents include deposits maintained by the Company with banks in current accounts, which can be withdrawn by the company at any point of time without prior notice or penalty.

Note 9 : Bank balances other than above

	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Fixed Deposit	283	10,210
Total	**283**	**10,210**

Note 10 : Other Financial Assets - Current

	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Security Deposits	3,413	3,180
Total	**3,413**	**3,180**

Note 11 : Other Current Assets

	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Unsecured, considered good		
Prepaid Expenses	1,194	3,187
Balance with GST Authorities	9,990	6,301
Other Receivables	482	1,057
Total	**11,666**	**10,545**

SURAJYA SERVICES LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2024 **(₹ in Thousands)**

Note 12 : Share Capital

	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares*	Amount
(i) Authorised Share Capital				
Equity Shares of Rs.1/- each (Share Split on 27.05.2022) Previous Year Rs. 10/-	**1,000,000**	**1,000**	**1,000,000**	**1,000**
(ii) Issued, Subscribed and Paid up:				
Equity Shares of Rs.1/- each fully paid (Share Split on 27.05.2022) Previous Rs. 10/-	**430,968**	**431**	**389,538**	**390**

*During the Financial year ended 31st Mar, 2023 the equity shares of the Company having face value of Rs. 10/- each has been sub-divided into 10 equity shares having face value of Re. 1/- each

12.1 Terms/ rights attached to Equity Shares :
The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of INR 1/- per share. Each shareholder is eligible to one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company, in proportion to their shareholding.

12.2 The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding is set out below:	**As at March 31, 2024**	**As at March 31, 2023**
Number of shares at the beginning of the year	**389,538**	**335,260**
Add: Issue of Shares during the year	41,430	54,278
Number of shares at the end of the year	**430,968**	**389,538**

12.3 Details of Equity Shares issued during the year	**No. of Shares**	**Date of Issue**
Fully paid up equity shares	4,284	08.05.2023
Fully paid up equity shares	4,284	07.06.2023
Fully paid up equity shares	3,570	30.06.2023
Fully paid up equity shares	6,285	07.08.2023
Fully paid up equity shares	2,857	11.09.2023
Fully paid up equity shares	2,856	06.10.2023
Fully paid up equity shares	4,440	07.11.2023
Fully paid up equity shares	1,714	13.12.2023
Fully paid up equity shares	714	21.12.2023
Fully paid up equity shares	2,856	03.01.2024
Fully paid up equity shares	2,428	07.02.2024
Fully paid up equity shares	2,428	05.03.2024
Fully paid up equity shares	2,714	30.03.2024
Total	**41,430**	

12.4 Shares of the Company held by holding/ultimate holding Company:
Jio Platforms Limited (Holding Company) hold 3,25,278 Equity Shares of the Company (Previour year 283,848 Equity Shates)

12.5 Details of shareholders holding more than 5 % shares in the Company	**As at 31st March, 2024**		**As at 31st March, 2023**	
Name of the Shareholder	**Numbers of Shares**	**Percentage of Holding**	**Numbers of Shares**	**Percentage of Holding**
Equity				
Amit Shukla	91,420	21.21%	91,420	23.47%
Jio Platforms Limited *	325,278	75.48%	283,848	72.87%

(*) Includes 20 shares held by the 2 nominees of Jio Platforms Limited (Holding Co.)

12.6 Shareholding of Promoters
As at 31st March 2024

Equity Share	Promoter's Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year*	% of total shares	% change during the year
Fully paid-up equity shares of Rs.1 each	Jio Platforms Limited	283,848	41,430	325,278	75.48%	14.61%

As at 31st March 2023

Equity Share	Promoter's Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year*	% of total shares	% change during the year
Fully paid-up equity shares of Rs.1 each	Jio Platforms Limited	229,570	54,278	283,848	72.87%	23.64%

Note: During the Financial year ended 31st Mar, 2023 the equity shares of the Company having face value of Rs. 10/- each has been sub-divided into 10 equity shares having face value of Re. 1/- each

SURAJYA SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2024 (₹ in Thousands)

Note : 13 Other Equity

	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Securities Premium (Refer Note 13.1 below)	673,258	528,294
Retained Earnings (Refer Note 13.2 below)	(131,403)	(98,755)
Share based payment reserve (Refer Note 13.3 below)	329	12,807
Other comprehensive income (Refer Note 13.4 below)	168	132
Total	**542,352**	**442,478**

13.1 Securities Premium

	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
As per Last Balance Sheet	528,294	338,375
Add: on Issue of Equity Shares	144,964	189,919
Total	**673,258**	**528,294**

13.2 Retained Earnings

	2024	2023
As per Last Balance Sheet	(98,755)	(74,262)
Add: (Loss) for the year	(32,648)	(24,493)
Total	**(131,403)**	**(98,755)**

13.3 Share based payment reserve (refer note 13.5 below)

	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
As per Last Balance Sheet	12,807	11,285
Add: On issue of employee stock option	(12,478)	1,522
Total	**329**	**12,807**

13.4 Other comprehensive income

	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
As per last Balance Sheet	132	121
Add: Changes during the year	36	11
Total	**168**	**132**

13.5 Note on Stock Option Reserve

Equity-settled share based payment to employees are measured at Intrinsic Value - INR 3,499/- (Fair Market Value - Exercise Price) of the equity instrument at grant date. Details regarding determination of the fair value of equity settled share based payment transaction are set out in note below. The amount determined at the grant date of equity-settled share based payments is expensed on a proportionate basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in Stock Options Outstanding Account. At the end of each reporting year, the Company estimates the number of equity instruments expected to vest. These options have been granted to employees involved in the development phase of intangible asset. Therefore, it has been capitalised.

A. Scheme Details

The Company has created a pool of 15000 equity shares under Employee Stock Option Scheme 2019 under which options have been granted at the exercise price of INR 1/- (face value INR 1/- each).

During the year, the Company has not granted (previous year 244) ESOPs to its employee exercisable at INR 1/- after the end of 3 (three) years and 90 (ninety) days of vesting period. Cost borne by the Company for each such share i.e. intrinsic value has been considered corresponding to the respective financial year.

Financial Year (Year of Grant)	Number of Options Outstanding		Financial Year of Vesting	Range of Fair value As at at Grant Date (In INR)
	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023		
2020-21	4,700	4,700	2021-2022	3,500
2021-22	300	300	2022-2023	3,500
2022-23	244	244	2023-2024	3,500

Note: No Shares has been granted during the financial year 23-24.

Exercise period will expire not later than 1186 days from the date of vesting of options.

During the Financial year ended 31st Mar, 2023 the equity shares of the Company having face value of Rs. 10/- each has been sub-divided into 10 equity shares having face value of Re. 1/- each

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2024 (₹ in Thousands)

B. Expenditure on account of share based payment

Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
Expense arising from equity-settled share based payment	(12,478)	1,522

C. Fair Value on the grant date

The fair value at the grant date is determined using	2023-24	2022-23
i. Weighted average exercise price		INR 1/-
ii. Grant date		14.07.2022
iii. Vesting year		2023-24
iv. Share Price at grant date (Fair Value)		INR 3,500/-

Note: No Shares has been granted during the financial year 23-24.

D. Movement in share options during the year

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	Weighted Average Exercise Price	As at 31st March, 2023	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Options outstanding at the beginning of the year	3728	1	5000	1
Granted during the year (On 14.07.2022)		1	244	1
Forfeited/Expired during the year	3634	-	1516	-
Exercised during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the Year	94	1	3728	1
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

Note 14 : Non-Current Liabilities-Lease Liabilities

	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Lease Liability	18,849	28,004
Total	**18,849**	**28,004**

Note 15 : Provisions - Non Current

	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Provisions for Employee Benefit (Refer note 23.1)	7,956	10,137
Total	**7,956**	**10,137**

Note 16: Current Liabilities- Lease Liabilities

	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Lease Liability	9,155	8,635
Total	**9,155**	**8,635**

Note 17 : Trade Payables

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Micro and Small Enterprises	1,557	1,498
Other than Micro and Small Enterprises	5,049	4,808
Total	**6,606**	**6,306**

Disclosure in respect of amount due to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises:

The disclosure in respect of the amounts payable to Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises as at March 31, 2024, has been made in the financial statements based on information received and available with the Company as on date of financial Statements.

There are no overdue amounts to Micro, Small and Medium enterprises as at 31st Mar, 2024.

17.1 : Trade Payables Ageing as at 31st March, 2024

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
Particulars	Not Due	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
(i) MSME	1,557	-	-	-	-	1,557
(ii) Others	5,049	-	-	-	-	5,049
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**6,606**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6,606**

17.2 : Trade Payables Ageing As at 31st March 2023

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
Particulars	Not Due	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
(i) MSME	1,498	-	-	-	-	1,498
(ii) Others	4,808	-	-	-	-	4,808
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**6,306**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6,306**

SURAJYA SERVICES LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2024 **(₹ in Thousands)**

Note 18 : Other Financial Liabilities - Current

	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Expenses Payable	2,915	1,203
Employee Benefit Payable	337	9,556
Total	**3,252**	**10,759**

Note 19 : Other Current Liabilities

	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Statutory Dues Payable	2,019	3,193
Total	**2,019**	**3,193**

Note 20 : Provisions - Current

	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Provision for Employee Benefit (Refer Note 23.1)	1,356	1,760
Total	**1,356**	**1,760**

Surajya Services Limited
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2024 (₹ in Thousands)

Note 21 : Revenue from Operations

	2023-24	2022-23
Value of Services	3,617	17,571
Less: GST Recovered	552	2,680
Total	**3,065**	**14,891**

Note 22 : Other Income

	2023-24	2022-23
Interest on Fixed Deposit	134	154
Miscellaneous Income	-	416
Interest on Income Tax Refund	23	40
Total	**157**	**610**

Note : 23 Employee Benefits Expense

	2023-24	2022-23
Salaries and Wages	4,914	9,548
Contribution to Provident Fund and Other Funds	683	631
Staff Welfare Expenses	96	119
Total	**5,693**	**10,298**

Note : 23.1 As Per Indian Accounting Standard 19 “Employee Benefits”, The Disclosures As Defined Are Given Below :

Defined Contribution Plans

Contribution to Defined Contribution Plans, recognised as expense for the year is as under :

Particulars	**2023-24**	**2022-23**
Employer’s Contribution to Provident Fund	134	238

Defined Benefit Plan

i) Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of Defined Benefit Obligation

	Gratuity (Unfunded)	
	2023-24	**2022-23**
Defined Benefit Obligations at the beginning of the year	6,850	5,452
Current Service Cost	1,158	1,952
Add:On Acqusition/Transfer		
Interest Cost	506	362
Actuarial (Gain) /Loss	(728)	(219)
Benefits Paid	(2,562)	(697)
Defined Benefit Obligations at the end of the year	**5,224**	**6,850**

ii) Reconciliation of the Fair Value of Assets and Obligations

Particulars	**Gratuity (Unfunded)**	
	2023-24	**2022-23**
Fair Value of Plan Assets	-	-
Present Value Obligation	5,224	6,850
Amount Recognised in Balance sheet (Deficit)	**(5,224)**	**(6,850)**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2024 (₹ in Thousands)

iii) Expenses recognized during the year

Particulars	Gratuity (Unfunded)	
In Income Statement	**2023-24**	**2022-23**
Current Service Cost	(1,122)	98
Interest Cost	21	18
Expected Return on Plan Assets	-	-
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss	-	-
Net Cost	**(1,101)**	**116**
In Other Comprehensive Income		
Actuarial Gain	(36)	(11)
Return on Plan Assets	-	-
Net Income For the period Recognised in OCI	**(36)**	**(11)**

iv) Actuarial Assumptions

Mortality Table (IALM) 2012 - 14	Gratuity (Unfunded)	
	2023-24	**2022-23**
Discount Rate (Per Annum)	7.19%	7.39%
Expected Rate of Return on Plan Assets(Per Annum)	NA	NA
Rate of Escalation in Salary (Per Annum)	10%	10%

The estimates of rate of escalation in salary considered in acturial valuation,takes into account inflation,seniority promotion and other relevant factors including supply and demand in the employment market, the above information is certified by the actuary.

The expected rate of return on plan assets is determined considering several applicable factors, mainly the composition of Plan assets held, assessed risks, historical results of return on plan assets and the Group's policy for plan assets management.

v) The expected contributions for Defined Benefit Plan for the next financial year will be in line with FY 2023-24.

vi) Sensitivity Analysis

Significant Acturial Assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount trade ,expected salary,increase and employee turnover. The sensitivity analysis below, have been determined based on resonably possible changes of the assumptions occuring at end of the reporting period , while holding all other assumptions constant. The result of Sesitivity analysis is given below :

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024		As at 31st March, 2023	
	Decrease	**Increase**	**Decrease**	**Increase**
Change in rate of discounting (delta effect of +/- 0.5%)	119	(114)	163	(155)
Change in rate of salary increase(delta effect of +/- 1%)	(177)	182	(259)	267
Change in rate of employee turnover (delta effect of +/- 5%)	371	(318)	529	(466)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2024 (₹ in Thousands)

These plans typically expose the Group to actuarial risks such as: investment risk, interest risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

Investment risk:

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds;

Interest risk

A decrease in the discount rate will increase the plan liability;

Longevity risk

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

Salary risk

The present value of the defined plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

Note 24 : Finance Costs

	2023-24	2022-23
Interest on Lease Liabilities	313	224
Total	**313**	**224**

Note 25 : Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses

	2023-24	2022-23
Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment	408	513
Amortization of Intangible Assets	17,155	20,153
Amortisation of Righ-to-Use Asset	1,697	1,161
Total	**19,260**	**21,827**

Note 26 : Other Expenses

	2023-24	2022-23
Conveyance Expenses	74	314
Bank Charges	88	115
Lease Rent	5	276
Office Expenses	167	1,542
Legal,Professional and License fees	782	2,120
Repair and Maintenance	273	474
Telephone Expenses and Internet Charges	120	114
Tours and Travels	485	1,515
Software and Website Expenses	54	126
Courier Expenses	8	94
Printing and Stationary	7	204
Marketing Expenses	353	981
Fee Rates and Taxes	135	187
Electricity Expenses	18	113
Bad Debts	5,913	5,788
Loss on Sale of Assets	52	-
Payments to Auditors		
Audit Fees	927	550
Others	350	300
Miscellaneous Expenses	793	1,139
Total	**10,604**	**15,952**

SURAJYA SERVICES LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2024 (₹ in Thousands)

Note 27 : Earnings Per Share

	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Face Value Per Equity Share	1.00	1.00
Basic Earnings Per Share (₹)	**(79.56)**	**(68.71)**
Net (loss) after Tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss attributable to Equity Shareholders (₹)	(32,648)	(24,493)
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares used as denominator for calculating Basic EPS	410,373	356,455
Diluted Earnings Per Share (₹)	**(79.56)**	**(68.71)**
Net (loss) after Tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss attributable to Equity Shareholders (₹)	(32,648)	(24,493)
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares used as denominator for calculating Diluted EPS (refer note below)	410,373	356,455

Note: the effect of conversion of ESOP's has not been considered since the impact thereof on the Earnings per share is anti dilutive.

Note: During the Financial year ended 31st Mar, 2023 the equity shares of the Company having face value of Rs. 10/- each has been sub-divided into 10 equity shares having face value of Re. 1/- each

Note 28 : Related Party Disclosure IndAS-24

a) Related Parties with whom transactions have taken place and their relationship

Name	Relationship
Amit Shukla	Whole-Time Director
Prabha Shukla	Relative of KMP
Jio Platforms Limited	Holding Company
Reliance Retail Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited	Fellow Subsidiary

b) Transactions with Related Party

Related Party	Relationship	Nature of Transaction	Transaction during the Year	Closing Balance
1) Amit Shukla	Whole-Time Director	Remuneration	9,448	-
			(8,007)	-
2) Prabha Shukla	Relative of KMP	Remuneration	4,880	-
		Remuneration	(4,880)	-
		Car Lease	-	-
		Car Lease	(1,764)	(376)
3) Jio Platforms Limited	Holding Company	Issue of shares	145,005	786,661
			(189,973)	(641,656)
		Expense	4,533	
		Provision for Expenses	1,198	1,198
4) Reliance Retail Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Fixed Assets	119	-
			(231)	-
5) Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Internet Expenses	80	81
			(344)	(135)

Note: Amount in brackets denotes figures for previous year

Note 29 : Compensation of Key Managerial Personnel

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Short-term benefits	9,448	8,007

Note 30 : Capital Management

The Company adheres to a disciplined Capital Management framework in order to maintain a strong balance sheet. The main objectives are as follows :
a) Maintain AAA rating domestically and investment grade rating internationally.
b) Manage foreign exchange, interest rates and commodity price risk, and minimise the impact of market volatility on earnings.
c) Diversify sources of financing and spread the maturity across tenure buckets in order to manage liquidity risk.
d) Leverage optimally in order to maximise shareholder returns.
The Net Gearing Ratio at end of the reporting period was as follows:

	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Gross Debt	-	-
Cash and Marketable Securities	3,828	1,497
Net debt (A)	(3,828)	(1,497)
Total Equity (As per Balance Sheet) (B)	542,783	442,868
Net Gearing (A/B)	(0.01)	(0.00)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2024 (₹ in Thousands)

Note 31 : Financial Instruments

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024				As at 31st March, 2023			
	Carrying Amount	Level of input used in			Carrying Amount	Level of input used in		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets								
At Amortised Cost								
Trade Receivables	3,601	-	-	-	14,429	-	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3,828	-	-	-	1,497	-	-	-
Bank balances other than above	283	-	-	-	10,210	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets-Non Current	1,432	-	-	-	1,694	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets-Current	3,413	-	-	-	3,180	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities								
At Amortised Cost								
Trade Payables	6,606	-	-	-	6,306	-	-	-
Lease Liabilities-Non Current	18,849	-	-	-	28,004	-	-	-
Lease Liabilities-Current	9,155	-	-	-	8,635	-	-	-

Note 32 : Contingent liabilities and Commitments (to the extent not provided for)

(a) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt - NIL
(b) A performance guarantee issued by HDFC bank amounting to INR 2,50,000 (PY INR 2,50,000) have been provided and Charge Created
(c) Other money for which the company is contingently liable : NIL

Note 33 : Ratio Analysis

S. No.	Ratios	FY 2023-24	FY 2022-23	% Change	Reason for Changes
1	Current Ratio	1.02	1.30	-22%	FD matured during the year for incurring the expenses. Decrease in trade receivables and in current liability employee benefits payable as previous year provision for bonus paid, no provision has been created during the year.
2	Return on Equity	-6.02%	-5.53%	9%	Due to decrease in Revenue from Operation and increase security premium reserve.
3	Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	0.40	1.30	-69%	Due to decrease in Revenue from Operations.
4	Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	1.64	4.61	-64%	Average creditor increase as compared to previous year average creditor.
5	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	0.75	1.04	-28%	Due to decrease in Revenue from Operations
6	Net Profit Ratio	-902.57%	-139.39%	547%	Due to decrease in Revenue from Operations
7	Return on Capital Employed	-24.03%	-20.94%	15%	Due to decrease in capital employed
8	Return on Investment	3.00%	3.69%	-19%	Due to decrease interest income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2024 (₹ in Thousands)

Note 33.1 : Formula for computation of ratios are as follows

Sr No	Particulars	Formula
1	Current Ratio	Current Assets / Current Liabilities
2	Return on Equity Ratio	Profit After Tax (Attributable to Owners) / Average Net Worth
4	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Cost of Materials Consumed (after adjustment of RM
5	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations (Incl GST) / Average Working Capital
6	Net Profit Ratio	Profit After Tax / Value of Sales & Services
7	Return on Capital Employed (Excluding Working Capital Financing)	Net Profit After Tax + Deferred Tax Expense/(Income) + Finance Cost (-) Other Income (-) Share of Profit / (Loss) of Associates and Joint Ventures / Average Capital Employed
8	Return on Investment	Other Income (Excluding Dividend) / Average Cash, Cash Equivalents & Other Marketable Securities

Note 34 : 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 31st March, 2024 (Previous year NIL)

Note 35 : Segment Reporting
The Company is mainly engaged in
i) PAAS (providing the services of the platform to Governments)
ii) Data: Leveraging the presence of EasyGov app in MyJio through integration with third parties with similar target audiences.
All activities of the Company revolve around this main business. Accordingly, the Company has single segment as per the requirements of Ind AS 108 - Operating Segments.
Also there are no geographical segments

Note 36 : Other Statutory Information
(i) There are no balances outstanding on account of any transaction with companies struck off under section 248 of Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956
(ii) The Company do 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) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
(a) Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
(iv) The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall:
(a) Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) Provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
(v) The Company have not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act. 1961.

Note 37 : The figures for the corresponding previous year have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary, to make them comparable.

Note 38 : Charge on Fixed Deposit has been created during the previous financial year 22-23

Note 39 : Approval Of Financial Statements
The financial Statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on April 16, 2024

As per our Report of even date
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 117366W/W-100018

Ketan Vora
Partner
Membership Number: 100459
Date: April 16, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Amit Shukla
Whole-Time Director
DIN: 07165255

Nikhil Agrawal
Director
DIN: 03246800

Ravi Karia
Director
DIN: 08763162