

Independent Auditor's Report

To The Members of Happiest Minds Technologies Limited Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Happiest Minds Technologies Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, 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 then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information in which are incorporated the financial statements of Happiest Minds Technologies share Ownership Plans Trust (the "ESOP trust") for the year ended on that date audited by other auditors ("trust auditor").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, and based on the consideration of reports of the trust auditor on separate financial statements referred to in the Other Matters section below, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2023, and its profit, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matter	Auditor's Response
1	<p>Fixed price contracts using the percentage of completion method</p> <p><i>(refer note 2(a) and note 26 of the standalone Ind AS financial statement)</i></p> <p>Revenue from fixed-price contracts where the performance obligations are satisfied over time, is recognized using the percentage-of-completion method. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the Company to determine the project costs incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated project costs required to complete the project. The estimation of total project costs involves significant judgement and is assessed throughout the period of the contract to reflect any changes based on the latest available information.</p> <p>We identified the revenue recognition for fixed price contracts where the percentage-of-completion method is used as a key audit matter because of the significant judgement involved in estimating the efforts to complete such contracts. This estimate has a high inherent uncertainty and requires consideration of progress of the contract, efforts incurred to-date and estimates of efforts to complete the contract.</p> <p>This required a high degree of auditor judgement in evaluating the audit evidence supporting the estimated efforts to complete and a higher extent of audit effort to evaluate the reasonableness of the total estimated efforts used to recognise revenue on fixed-price contracts.</p>	<p>Principal audit procedures performed:</p> <p>Our audit procedures related to estimates of efforts to complete for fixed-price contracts accounted using the percentage-of-completion method included the following, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We tested the effectiveness of controls relating to (1) recording of efforts incurred and estimation of efforts to complete the remaining contract performance obligations, and (2) access and application controls pertaining to time recording and allocation systems, which prevents unauthorized changes to recording of efforts incurred. We evaluated management's ability to reasonably estimate the progress towards satisfying the performance obligation by comparing actual information to estimates for performance obligations that have been fulfilled. We selected a sample of fixed price contracts with customers accounted using percentage-of-completion method and performed the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read the contract and based on the terms and conditions evaluated whether recognizing revenue over time was appropriate, and the contract was included in management's calculation of revenue over time. Evaluated other information that supported the estimates of the progress towards satisfying the performance obligation. Evaluated the appropriateness of and consistency in the application of management's policies and methodologies to estimate progress towards satisfying the performance obligation. Compared efforts incurred with data from the timesheet application system. Tested the estimate for consistency with the status of delivery of milestones and customer acceptances to identify possible delays in achieving milestones, which require changes in estimated efforts to complete the remaining performance obligations. We assessed the adequacy of disclosures made in the financial statements with respect to revenue recognized during the year as required by applicable Indian Accounting Standards

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 Company's annual report 2022-23, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

- Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
- In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the

standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. Other information so far as it relates to the ESOP trust is traced from their financial statements audited by the trust auditors.

- When we read the Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance as required under SA 720 'The Auditor's responsibilities Relating to Other Information'

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. 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 statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, management 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 intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the Company and the ESOP trust to express an opinion on the standalone financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities or business activities included in the standalone financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities or business activities included in the standalone financial statements, which have been audited by the trust auditor, such trust auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

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

Other Matters

We did not audit the financial statements of the ESOP trust included in the standalone financial statements of the Company whose financial statements reflect total assets of ₹ 30,190 lakhs as at March 31, 2023 and total revenue of ₹ Nil for the year ended on that date, as considered in the standalone financial statements. The financial statements of the ESOP trust these branches and joint operations have been audited by the trust auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinion in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these branches and joint operations and our report in terms of subsection (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid ESOP trust, is based solely on the report of such trust auditors.

Our opinion on the standalone financial statements and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below is not modified in respect of these matters.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of the reports of the trust auditor on the separate financial statements of the ESOP, referred to in the Other Matters section above we report, to the extent applicable 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 and the reports of the trust auditors.
 - 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 and with the financial statements received from the trust auditors.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in “Annexure A”. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company’s internal financial controls over financial reporting.

- f) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor’s Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor’s Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements. Refer Note 40 of standalone financial statements
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There 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, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (“Intermediaries”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - (b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (“Funding Parties”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - (c) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
 - v. The final dividend proposed in the previous year, declared and paid by the Company during the year is in accordance with section 123 of the Act, as applicable.
- As stated in note 44 to the standalone financial statements, the Board of Directors of the Company has proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The dividend proposed is in accordance with section 123 of the Act, as applicable.
- vi. Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for maintaining books of account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is applicable to the Company w.e.f. April 1, 2023, and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2023.
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**
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm’s Registration No. 008072S

Vikas Bagaria
 Partner
 Membership No. 060408
 UDIN: 23060408BGYP5268
 Place: Bengaluru
 Date: May 8, 2023

Annexure “A” to the Independent Auditor’s Report (Referred to in paragraph 1(e) under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of Happiest Minds Technologies Limited (“the Company”) as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company’s management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements based on the internal control with reference to standalone financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting 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 company’s policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor’s Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of the Company and its joint operations companies incorporated in India (retain as applicable) 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 standalone financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements .

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Standalone Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to standalone financial statements established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 008072S

Vikas Bagaria
Partner
Membership No. 060408
UDIN: 23060408BGYP5268
Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 8, 2023

Annexure "B" to the Independent Auditor's Report (Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of accounts and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

- i. In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:
 - (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets.
 - (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
 - (b) Some of the Property, Plant and Equipment and right-of-use assets were physically verified during the year by the Management in accordance with a programme of verification, which in our opinion provides for physical verification of all the Property, Plant and Equipment and right-of-use assets at reasonable intervals having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its activities.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - (c) Based on our examination of the registered sale deed provided to us, we report that, the title deeds of all the immovable properties, (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company) disclosed in the financial statements included in (property, plant and equipment and capital work-in progress) are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.
 - (d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including right of use assets) or intangible assets, during the year.
 - (e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2023 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 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹ 5 crores, in aggregate, at points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the quarterly returns or statements comprising book debt statements, statements on ageing analysis of the debtors, and other stipulated financial information filed by the Company with such banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the unaudited books of account of the Company of the respective quarters.
- iii. The Company has made investments in, companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year, in respect of which:

- (a) The Company has provided loans, the details of which are given below:

	Loans	Advances in nature of loans	Guarantees	Security
(₹ in lakhs)				
A. Aggregate amount granted / provided during the year:				
- Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
- Loan to employees	60	-	-	-
B. Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases:				
- Subsidiaries	2,465	-	-	-
- Loan to employees	64	-	-	-

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

- (c) In respect of loans, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated. No repayments of principal or interest was due in the current year.
- (d) In respect of loans granted by the Company, there is no amount overdue for more than 90 days at the balance sheet date.
- (e) None of the loans or advances in the nature of loans granted by the Company have fallen due during the year.
- (f) According to information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed, the Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment during the year. Hence, reporting under clause (iii)(f) is not applicable.
- iv. The Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans granted, investments made and guarantees and securities provided, as applicable.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause (v) of the Order is not applicable.
- vi. The maintenance of cost records has not been specified for the activities of the Company by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business carried out by the Company. Hence, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable.
- vii. In our opinion, in respect of statutory dues:
- (a) Undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to the Company have generally been regularly deposited by it with the appropriate authorities.
- There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) There were no cases where statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) have not been deposited on account of any dispute, hence, the clause is not applicable.
- 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) In our opinion, the company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.
- (b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) To the best of our knowledge and belief, in our opinion, term loans availed by the Company were, applied by the Company during the year for the purposes for which the loans were obtained.
- (d) On an overall examination of the Financial Statements of the Company, funds raised on short term basis, have, prima facie, not been used during the year, for long term purposes by the Company.
- (e) On an overall examination of the Financial Statements of the Company, the company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.
- (f) The company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries.
- 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 (x)(a) of the Order is not applicable
- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year 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.
- (b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.
- (c) As represented to us by the Management, there were no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year (and up to the date of this report).

- xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xiii. In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies 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.
- xiv. (a) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.
- (b) We have considered, the internal audit reports issued to the Company during the year and covering the period upto March 31, 2023, in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.
- xv. In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. (a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause (xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) In our opinion, there is no core investment Company with the Group (as identified in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
- xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date.
- We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- xx. The Company has fully spent the required amount towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and there are no unspent CSR amount for the year requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act or special account in compliance with the provision of sub-section (6) of section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 008072S

Vikas Bagaria
Partner
Membership No. 060408
UDIN: 23060408BGYP5268
Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 8, 2023

Standalone Balance Sheet

as at March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	13,111	77
Capital work-in-progress	3	185	-
Goodwill	4	611	611
Other intangible assets	4	394	271
Intangible assets under development	4	81	35
Right-of-use assets	5	5,786	5,389
Financial assets			
i. Investments	6	19,719	6,025
ii. Loans	7	2,465	2,274
iii. Other financial assets	8	9,349	1,827
Income tax assets (net)	9	1,196	679
Other assets	10	93	1
Deferred tax assets (net)	11	1,246	697
Total non-current assets		54,236	17,886
Current assets			
Financial assets			
i. Investments	12	-	46,400
ii. Trade receivables	13	19,885	16,127
iii. Cash and cash equivalents	14	5,966	5,601
iv. Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	15	61,441	10,071
v. Loans	7	64	4
vi. Other financial assets	8	11,901	8,955
Other assets	10	4,147	3,235
Total current assets		1,03,404	90,393
Total assets		1,57,640	1,08,279
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	16	2,866	2,854
Other equity	17	79,732	64,120
Total equity		82,598	66,974
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	19	11,278	1,724
ii. Lease liabilities	20	4,761	4,119
iii. Other financial liabilities	21	1,996	-
Provisions	22	2,179	1,858
Total non-current liabilities		20,214	7,701

Standalone Balance Sheet (Contd.)

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Current liabilities			
Contract liabilities	23	759	972
Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	19	36,377	17,340
ii. Lease liabilities	20	1,859	1,792
iii. Trade payables	24		
(A) Total outstanding due of Micro enterprises and Small enterprises		83	79
(B) Total outstanding due of creditors other than Micro enterprises and Small enterprises		6,160	5,215
iv. Other financial liabilities	21	5,590	4,321
Other current liabilities	25	2,243	2,427
Provisions	22	1,757	1,458
Total current liabilities		54,828	33,604
Total liabilities		75,042	41,305
Total equity and liabilities		1,57,640	1,08,279
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date
for **Deloitte Haskins and Sells**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration Number : 008072S

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors:
Happiest Minds Technologies Limited
CIN : L72900KA2011PLC057931

Vikas Bagaria
Partner
Membership no.: 060408
Place: Bengaluru, India
Date: May 08, 2023

Ashok Soota
Executive Chairman
DIN : 00145962
Place: Bengaluru, India
Date: May 08, 2023

Venkatraman Narayanan
Managing Director & Chief
Financial Officer
DIN : 01856347
Place: Bengaluru, India
Date: May 08, 2023

Praveen Darshankar
Company Secretary
FCS No.: F6706
Place: Bengaluru, India
Date: May 08, 2023

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss

for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Income			
Revenue from contract with customers	26	1,33,255	1,03,354
Other income	27	2,234	3,771
Total income		1,35,489	1,07,125
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	28	78,690	61,210
Depreciation and amortisation	29	2,996	2,423
Finance costs	30	2,150	830
Other expenses	31	22,485	17,577
Total expenses		1,06,321	82,040
Profit before exceptional items and tax		29,168	25,085
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit before tax		29,168	25,085
Tax expense	32		
Current tax		7,889	6,004
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods		-	-
Deferred tax charge/ (credit)		(359)	433
		7,530	6,437
Profit for the year		21,638	18,648
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Net movement on effective portion of cash flow hedges	36 (B)	(631)	(316)
Income tax effect	32	159	80
Net other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		(472)	(236)

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (Contd.)

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Re-measurement losses on defined benefit plans	34	(125)	(97)
Income tax effect	32	31	24
Net other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		(94)	(73)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		(566)	(309)
Total comprehensive income for the year		21,072	18,339
Earnings per equity share:	33		
Equity shares of par value ₹ 2/- each			
Basic, computed on the basis of profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent (₹)		15.11	13.21
Diluted, computed on the basis of profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent (₹)		15.00	12.91
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date
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Chartered Accountants
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Place: Bengaluru, India
Date: May 08, 2023

Praveen Darshankar
Company Secretary
FCS No.: F6706
Place: Bengaluru, India
Date: May 08, 2023

Standalone Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Operating activities			
Profit before tax		29,168	25,085
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:			
Depreciation/ amortisation of property, plant and equipment, intangibles and right-of-use assets	29	2,996	2,423
(Gain)/ loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net	27	-	(10)
Share-based payment expense	28	120	300
Gain on investment carried at fair value through profit and loss	27	-	(1,377)
Gain on sale of investment carried at fair value through profit and loss	27	(803)	(368)
Interest income	27	(2,725)	(667)
Unrealised foreign exchange (gain)/ loss	27	1,209	354
Rent concession	27	(71)	(323)
Impairment loss on financial assets	31	-	33
Finance costs	30	2,150	830
Operating cash flow before working capital changes		32,044	26,280
Movements in working capital:			
Increase in trade receivables		(3,687)	(4,415)
Decrease in loans		(60)	10
Increase in non-financial assets		(1,004)	(1,484)
Increase in financial assets		(2,092)	(2,635)
Increase in trade payables		936	1,303
Increase/ (decrease) in financial liabilities		(650)	648
Increase in provisions		495	58
Increase/ (decrease) in contract liabilities		(213)	607
Increase in other non-financial liabilities		(184)	830
		25,585	21,202
Income tax paid, net of refunds		(8,406)	(5,275)
Net cash flows from operating activities	(A)	17,179	15,927
Investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	3	(13,096)	(67)
Purchase of intangible assets	4	(409)	(346)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	10
Maturities of / (Investment in) bank deposit, net		(57,495)	(3,020)
Acquisition of subsidiary		(10,987)	-
Loan to subsidiary		-	(2,231)
Proceeds from sale of mutual funds		47,203	34,542
Investment in mutual funds		-	(40,049)
Interest received		440	84
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(B)	(34,344)	(11,077)

Standalone Statement of Cash Flows (Contd.)

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Financing activities			
Repayment of long-term borrowings		(2,609)	(2,053)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings		12,383	-
Net proceeds from short-term borrowings		4,721	4,012
Proceeds from issue of redeemable non-convertible debentures		4,500	-
Loan from subsidiary		900	-
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities		(2,004)	(1,702)
Payment of interest portion of lease liabilities		(544)	(487)
Dividend paid		(5,715)	(6,830)
Proceeds from exercise of share options		147	171
Interest paid		(1,533)	(328)
Net cash flows from/ (used) in financing activities	(C)	10,246	(7,217)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	[(A)+(B)+(C)]	(6,919)	(2,367)
Net foreign exchange difference		165	16
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		5,601	7,952
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		(1,153)	5,601
Components of cash and cash equivalents	14		
Balance with banks			
- on current account		4,313	4,521
- in EEFC accounts		1,653	1,080
Less : Bank overdraft		(7,119)	-
Total cash and cash equivalents		(1,153)	5,601
Non-cash investing activities:			
Acquisition of subsidiary		2,707	-
Acquisition of Right-of-use assets	5	4,318	5,487
Refer note 19 and 20 for changes in liabilities arising from financing activities and for non-cash financing activities.			
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date
for **Deloitte Haskins and Sells**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration Number : 008072S

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors:
Happiest Minds Technologies Limited
CIN : L72900KA2011PLC057931

Vikas Bagaria
Partner
Membership no.: 060408
Place: Bengaluru, India
Date: May 08, 2023

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Executive Chairman
DIN : 00145962
Place: Bengaluru, India
Date: May 08, 2023

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Managing Director & Chief
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DIN : 01856347
Place: Bengaluru, India
Date: May 08, 2023

Praveen Darshankar
Company Secretary
FCS No.: F6706
Place: Bengaluru, India
Date: May 08, 2023

Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

a) Equity Share Capital

For the year ended March 31, 2023	No of Shares	Amount
Equity shares of ₹ 2 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
At April 1, 2022	14,26,08,867	2,854
Exercise of share options - refer note 16 (ii) (1)	5,79,688	12
As at March 31, 2023	14,31,88,555	2,866
For the year ended March 31, 2022	No of Shares	Amount
Equity shares of ₹ 2 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
At April 1, 2021	14,17,83,304	2,837
Exercise of share options - refer note 16 (ii) (1)	8,25,563	17
As at March 31, 2022	14,26,08,867	2,854

c) Other Equity

For the year ended March 31, 2023	Reserves and Surplus			Cash flow hedge reserve (Note 17)	Total equity
	Securities premium (Note 17)	Share options outstanding reserve (Note 17)	Retained earnings (Note 17)		
As at April 1, 2022	41,205	385	22,388	142	64,120
Profit for the year	-	-	21,638	-	21,638
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(94)	(472)	(566)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	21,544	(472)	21,072
Exercise of share option by employees	135	-	-	-	135
Transaction costs, net of recovery or reimbursement of expense on issue of shares	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to retained earnings for options forfeited	-	(23)	23	-	-
Transferred to securities premium for options exercised	216	(216)	-	-	-
Dividend - refer note 18	-	-	(5,715)	-	(5,715)
Share-based payments expense - refer note 41	-	120	-	-	120
As at March 31, 2023	41,556	266	38,240	(330)	79,732

Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity (Contd.)

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

For the year ended March 31, 2022	Reserves and Surplus			Cash flow hedge reserve (Note 17)	Total equity
	Securities premium (Note 17)	Share options outstanding reserve (Note 17)	Retained earnings (Note 17)		
As at April 1, 2021	40,454	361	10,637	378	51,830
Profit for the year	-	-	18,648	-	18,648
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(73)	(236)	(309)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	18,575	(236)	18,339
Exercise of share option by employees	154	-	-	-	154
Transaction costs, net of recovery or reimbursement of expense on issue of shares	327	-	-	-	327
Transferred to retained earnings for options forfeited	-	(6)	6	-	-
Transferred to securities premium for options exercised	270	(270)	-	-	-
Dividend - refer note 18	-	-	(6,830)	-	(6,830)
Share-based payments expense - refer note 41	-	300	-	-	300
As at March 31, 2022	41,205	385	22,388	142	64,120

Summary of significant accounting policies

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date
for **Deloitte Haskins and Sells**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration Number : 008072S

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Company Secretary
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Place: Bengaluru, India
Date: May 08, 2023

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Corporate Information

Happiest Minds Technologies Limited ("the Company") is engaged in next generation IT solutions & services Company, enabling organizations to capture the business benefits of emerging technologies of cloud computing, social media, mobility solutions, business intelligence, analytics, unified communications and internet of things. The Company offers high degree of skills, IPs and domain expertise across a set of focused areas that include Digital Transformation & Enterprise Solutions, Product Engineering, Infrastructure Management, Security, Testing and Consulting. The Company focuses on industries in the Retail/Consumer Product Goods(CPG), Banking, Financial Services and Insurance (BFSI), Travel & Transportation, Manufacturing and Media space. Happiest Minds Provide a Smart, Secure and Connected Experience to its Customers. In the Solution space, focus areas are Security, M2M and Mobility solutions.

The Company is a limited company, incorporated and domiciled in India and has a branch office at United States of America, United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, Netherland, Singapore, Malaysia and Dubai. The registered office of the Company is situated at #53/1-4, Hosur Main Road, Madivala (next to Madivala Police Station) Bengaluru 560068.

The Company's Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023 were approved by Board of Directors on May 8, 2023.

1 Basis of preparation of Standalone Financial Statements

a Statement of Compliance

The Standalone Financial Statements (SFS) of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the SFS.

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the Standalone Financial Statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

These Standalone Financial Statements have been prepared for the Company as a going concern on the basis of relevant Ind AS that are effective at the Company's annual reporting date, March 31, 2023.

The Standalone Financial Statements have been prepared on an accrual basis under the historical cost convention except for the following that are measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind AS:

- Defined benefit plan - plan assets measured at fair value
- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments)
- Derivative financial instruments
- Contingent consideration

b Functional Currency and Presentation Currency

These Standalone Financial Statements are presented in India Rupee (₹), which is also functional currency of the Company. All the values are rounded off to the nearest lakhs (₹ 00,000) unless otherwise indicated.

c Use of Estimates and Judgements

In preparing these Standalone Financial Statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial Statements and reported amounts of income and expenses during the period. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding estimate. Changes in estimate are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the Standalone Financial Statements.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Judgements:

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the Standalone Financial Statements is included in the following notes:

- Note 2 (c) and Note 2 (d)- Useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets;
- Note 2 (g) - Lease classification;
- Note 2(i) - Financial instrument; and
- Note 2 (m) - Measurement of defined benefit obligations: key actuarial assumptions.

Assumption and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ended 31 March, 2023 is included in the following notes:

- Note 2 (e) - Impairment test of non-financial assets; key assumptions underlying recoverable amounts including the recoverability of expenditure on internally-generated intangible assets;
- Note 2 (o) - Recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profit against which tax losses carried forward can be used;
- Note 2 (i) - Impairment of financial assets
- Note 2 (q) - Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources;

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is treated as current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle,
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period."

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

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

2 Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to the periods presented in these Standalone Financial Statements.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

a Revenue Recognition

The Company derives revenue primarily from rendering of services and sale of licenses. Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services. The Company is a principal in rendering of services and agent in relation to sale of licenses. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of trade allowances, rebates and Goods and Services tax (GST), amounts collected on behalf of third parties and includes reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses, with corresponding expenses included in cost of revenues.

Revenue from the rendering of services and sale of license is recognised when the Company satisfies its performance obligations to its customers as below:

Rendering of Services

The Company applies judgement to determine whether each product or service promised to a customer is capable of being distinct, and is distinct in the context of the contract, if not, the promised product or service is combined and accounted as a single performance obligation. In determining the transaction price for rendering of services, the Company considers the effect of variable consideration, existence of a significant financing component, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the customers if any. Revenue is recognised net of trade and cash discounts. The Company allocates the arrangement consideration to separately identifiable performance obligation deliverables based on their relative stand-alone selling price. In cases where the Company is unable to determine the stand-alone selling price, the Company uses expected cost-plus margin approach in estimating the stand-alone selling price. Volume discounts are recorded as a reduction of revenue. When the amount of discount varies with the levels of revenue, volume discount is recorded based on estimate of future revenue from the customer.

Revenues from services comprise primarily income from time-and-material and fixed price contracts. Revenue with respect to time-and-material contracts is recognised over the period of time as the related services are performed. Revenue with respect to fixed price contracts where performance obligation is transferred over time are recognized using the "percentage of completion" method. The Company uses the percentage of completion method using the input (cost expended) method to measure progress towards completion in respect of fixed price contracts. Percentage of completion method accounting relies on estimates of total expected contract revenue and costs. This method is followed when reasonably dependable estimates of the revenues and costs applicable to various elements of the contract can be made. Key factors that are reviewed in estimating the future costs to complete include estimates of future labor costs and productivity efficiencies. Because the financial reporting of these contracts depends on estimates that are assessed continually during the term of these contracts, revenue recognized, profit and timing of revenue for remaining performance obligations are subject to revisions as the contract progresses to completion. When estimates indicate that a loss will be incurred, the loss is provided for in the period in which the loss becomes probable.. Provisions for estimated losses on contracts-in-progress are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the current contract estimates.

Trade Receivables

A receivable is recognised if an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets.

Variable Consideration

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

Sale of Licenses

The Company is a reseller for sale of right to use licenses and acting as agent in the arrangement. The revenue for sale of right to use license is recognised at point in time when control on use of license is transferred to the customer.

Contract Balances

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

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

billings is recorded as unbilled revenue and is classified as a financial asset where the right to consideration is unconditional upon passage of time. Unbilled revenue which is conditional is classified as other current assets. Trade receivables and unbilled revenue is presented net of impairment.

Contract liabilities: A contract liability (which we referred to as Unearned Revenue) is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is received.

Interest Income

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

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. Interest income is included in other income in the Statements of profit and loss.

Dividend Income

Dividend income on investments is accounted when the right to receive the dividend is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend. Dividend income is included under the head "Other income" in the Statements of profit and loss account.

b Business Combination

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred measured at acquisition date fair value. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred and included in other expenses.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their acquisition date fair values. For this purpose, the liabilities assumed include contingent liabilities representing present obligation and they are measured at their acquisition fair values irrespective of the fact that outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not probable. However, the following assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination are measured at the basis indicated below:

- Deferred tax assets or liabilities, and the assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with Ind AS 12 Income Tax and Ind AS 19 Employee Benefits respectively.
- Liabilities or equity instruments related to share based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share – based payments arrangements of the Company entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with Ind AS 102 Share-based Payments at the acquisition date.
- Assets (or disposal Company's) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with Ind AS 105 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations are measured in accordance with that standard.
- Reacquired rights are measured at a value determined on the basis of the remaining contractual term of the related contract. Such valuation does not consider potential renewal of the reacquired right.

When the Company acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of Ind AS - 109

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Financial Instruments, is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit and loss in accordance with Ind AS - 109. If the contingent consideration is not within the scope of Ind AS - 109, it is measured in accordance with the appropriate Ind AS and shall be recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured at subsequent reporting dates and subsequent its settlement is accounted for within equity.

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

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

c Property, Plant and Equipment

Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss if any.

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation, and accumulated impairment loss, if any. Historical cost comprises of the purchase price including duties and non-refundable taxes, borrowing cost if capitalisation criteria's are met, directly attributable expenses incurred to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of being operated in the manner intended by management and initial estimate of decommissioning, restoring and similar liabilities.

Subsequent costs related to an item of property, plant and equipment are recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss during the reporting period when they are incurred.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gains or losses arising from derecognition 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.

Property, plant and equipment individually costing ₹ 5,000 or less are depreciated at 100% in the year in which such assets are ready to use.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives as follows:

The estimates of useful lives of tangible assets are as follows:

Class of asset	Useful life as per schedule II	Useful life as per Company
Furniture and fixtures	10 years	5 years
Office equipment	5 years	4 years
Buildings	60 years	50 years
Computer systems	6 years for servers 3 years for other than servers	2.5-3 years

Leasehold improvements are amortised over the period of the lease or life of the asset whichever is less.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

The useful lives have been determined based on technical evaluation done by the management's expert which in certain instances are different from those specified by Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, in order to reflect the actual usage of the assets. The assets residual values and useful life are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

d Intangible Assets

Goodwill

Goodwill on acquisitions of business is included in intangible assets. Goodwill is not amortised but it is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired, and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Gains and losses on the disposal of a business include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the business sold.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or Company of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose. The units or Company of units are identified at the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes.

Other Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

An item of intangible asset is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gains or losses arising from derecognition 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.

Amortisation Methods and Periods

The Company amortises intangible assets with a finite useful life using the straight-line method over the following periods:

Asset	Life in Years
Computer software	2.5-3 years

The estimated useful life of the intangible assets and the amortisation period are reviewed at the end of the each financial year and the amortisation period is revised to reflect the changed pattern, if any.

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures on an individual project are recognised as an intangible asset when the company can demonstrate:

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

Subsequent costs related to intangible assets are recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

e Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

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

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's cash generating unit's (CGU's) to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the Company operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation surplus taken to other comprehensive income (OCI). For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or cash generating unit's (CGU's) recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each cash generating unit (CGU) (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

f Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

g Leases

The Company has lease contracts for various items of computers, vehicles and buildings used in its operations. Lease terms generally ranges between 1 and 5 years.

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as Lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

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Right-of-use Assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in note 2(e) for policy on impairment of non-financial assets.

Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term Leases and Leases of low-value Assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease and Non-Lease Component

As per Ind AS - 116, "As a practical expedient, a lessee may elect, by class of underlying asset, not to separate non-lease components from lease components, and instead account for each lease component and any associated non-lease components as a single lease component".

The company have not opted for this practical expedient and have accounted for Lease component only.

Extension and Termination Option

The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. These options are negotiated by management to provide flexibility in managing the leased-asset portfolio and align with the Company's business needs. Management exercises significant judgement in determining whether these extension and termination options are reasonably certain to be exercised. Management have not considered any future cash outflow for which they are potentially exposed arising due to extension and termination options.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

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h Investment in Subsidiary

The Company recognizes its investments in subsidiary and associate companies at cost less accumulated impairment loss, if any. Cost represents amount paid for acquisition of the said investments. The details of such investment is given in note 6. Refer to the accounting policies in note 2(e) for policy on impairment of non-financial asset.

On disposal of an investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

i Financial Instruments

Financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Non-derivative Financial Instruments :

a) Financial Assets

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS - 115.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principle and interest (SPPI)' on the principle amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent Measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)

Debt Instruments at Amortised Cost

A 'Debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principle and interest (SPPI) on the principle amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables. For more information on receivables, refer to Note 13.

Debt instrument at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)

A 'Debt instrument' is classified as at the Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive income (FVTOCI) if both of the following criteria are met:

- a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent 'solely payments of principle and interest (SPPI)'.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method.

Debt instrument at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)

Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL) is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive income (FVTOCI), is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Equity Investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS - 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS - 103 applies are classified as at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL). For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive income (FVTOCI), then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in the Other Comprehensive income (OCI). There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

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

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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

Reclassification of Financial Assets

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

Impairment of Financial Assets

In accordance with Ind AS - 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, deposits, trade receivables, unbilled revenue and bank balance
- Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS - 115.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables, unbilled revenue and contract assets

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

b) Financial Liabilities :

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, or as payables, as appropriate.

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts. The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, which is described below.

Subsequent Measurement

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

Financial Liabilities at fair Value through Profit And Loss (FVTPL)

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL). Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS - 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

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

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit and loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains or losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI). These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to profit and loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

c) Loans and Borrowings

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

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

This category generally applies to borrowings. For more information refer note 19.

Derecognition

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

d) Offsetting of Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company current has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedge Accounting:

Initial Recognition and Subsequent Measurement :

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts and interest rate swaps to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks, respectively. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

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Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI) and later reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss when the hedge item affects profit or loss or treated as basis adjustment if a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

- Fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment
- Cash flow hedges when hedging the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognised firm commitment
- Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation.

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which it wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge.

The documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the Company will assess whether the hedging relationship meets the hedge effectiveness requirements (including the analysis of sources of hedge ineffectiveness and how the hedge ratio is determined). A hedging relationship qualifies for hedge accounting if it meets all of the following effectiveness requirements:

- There is 'an economic relationship' between the hedged item and the hedging instrument.
- The effect of credit risk does not 'dominate the value changes' that result from that economic relationship.
- The hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the Company actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the Company actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

Hedges that meet all the qualifying criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for, as described below:

Cash Flow Hedges

The Company designates certain foreign exchange forward and cross currency interest rate swaps as cash flow hedges with an intention to hedge its existing liabilities and highly probable transaction in foreign currency. When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedge instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If the hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognised in cash flow hedge reserve till the period the hedge was effective remains in cash flow hedge reserve until the forecasted transaction occurs. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in the cash flow hedge reserve is transferred to the net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss upon the occurrence of the related forecasted transaction. If the forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the amount accumulated in cash flow hedge reserve is reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

j Fair Value Measurement

'Fair Value' is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principle or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Company has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk. All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the Standalone Financial Statement are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

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

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

k Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet and cash flow statement comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

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

l Foreign Currency Translation

(i) Functional and Presentation Currency:

Items included in the Standalone Financial Statements of the company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the functional currency). The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (₹), which is functional and presentation currency of the Company.

ii) Transactions and Balances:

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

m Employee Benefits

Short-term Obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employee's services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current financial liabilities in the balance sheet.

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

Other long-term Employee Benefit Obligations

The liabilities for leave balance are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields on government bonds at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

Post-employment Obligations

The company operates the following post-employment schemes:

- (a) defined benefit plans - gratuity, and
- (b) defined contribution plans such as provident fund.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Gratuity obligations

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have term approximating the term of the related obligation. The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the Statement of Changes in Equity and in the balance sheet. Such accumulated re-measurement balances are never reclassified into the Statement of Profit and Loss subsequently.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit and loss as past service costs.

Defined Contribution Plan

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund scheme, Social security, National Insurance, Superannuation, Medicare schemes are the defined contribution plans. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable. The Company recognizes contribution payable to these schemes as an expenditure, when an employee renders the related service.

n Employee share based payments

Certain employees of the Company receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments.

Equity-settled Transactions:

The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using a Black-Scholes model except for the option on date of modification of plan from cash settled to equity settled transaction (refer modification of plan).

That cost is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in employees stock option reserves in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled in employee benefits expense. The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The expense or credit in the Statement of Profit and Loss for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognised in employee benefits expense.

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Market performance conditions are reflected within the grant date fair value. Any other conditions attached to an award, but without an associated service requirement, are considered to be non-vesting conditions. Non-vesting conditions are reflected in the fair value of an award and lead to an immediate expensing of an award unless there are also service and/or performance conditions.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and/or service conditions have not been met. Where awards include a market or non-vesting condition, the transactions are treated as vested irrespective of whether the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

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

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

o Taxation

Income tax comprises of current tax and deferred tax. It is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to an item recognised directly in the other comprehensive income.

Current Income Tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside the Statement of Profit and Loss is recognised outside profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income (OCI) or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

In the situations where Company is entitled to a tax holiday under the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India or tax laws prevailing in the respective tax jurisdictions where they operate, no deferred tax (asset or liability) is recognised in respect of temporary differences which reverse during the tax holiday period, to the extent the concerned entity's gross total income is subject to the deduction during the tax holiday period. Deferred tax in respect of temporary differences which reverse after the tax holiday period is recognised in the year in which the temporary differences originate. However, the Company restricts recognition of deferred tax assets to the extent it is probable that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized. For recognition of deferred taxes, the temporary differences which originate first are considered to reverse first.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

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

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised

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

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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

The Company offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

p Treasury Shares

The Company has created an Employee Benefit Trust (EBT) for providing share-based payment to its employees. The Company uses EBT as a vehicle for distributing shares to employees under the employee remuneration schemes. The EBT buys shares from the Company, for giving shares to employees. The Company treats EBT as its extension and shares held by EBT are treated as treasury shares. Refer note 16.

No gain or loss is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on the issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

On consolidation of EBT with the Company, the value of shares held by trust is shown as a deduction from equity (i.e. reduction from share capital to the extent of face value and remaining from securities premium). Gains/ losses recognized by the trust on issue of shares are shown as a part of securities premium.

Share options exercised during the reporting period are issued from treasury shares.

q Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when there is 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, in respect of which 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.

Provision for Warranty

As per the terms of the contracts, the Company provides post-contract services / warranty support to some of its customers. The Company accounts for the post-contract support / provision for warranty on the basis of the information available with the management duly taking into account the current and past technical estimates. The estimate of such warranty-related costs is revised annually.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Contingent Liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses it in the Standalone Financial Statements, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

r Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker (CODM). The Company has identified three reportable segment based on the dominant source, nature of risks and return and the internal organisation and management structure and for which discrete financial information is available. The Executive Management Committee monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment.

The Company publishes standalone financial statements along with the consolidated financial statements. In accordance with Ind AS 108, Operating segments, the Company has disclosed the segment information in the consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, the segment information is given in the consolidated financial results of Happiest Minds Technologies Limited and its subsidiary for the year ended March 31, 2023.

s Earnings/(Loss) per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity holders of the Company (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period (including treasury share).

The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders of the company and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares. The weighted average number of shares takes into account the weighted average effect of changes in treasury share transactions and CCPS during the year.

Ordinary shares that will be issued upon the conversion of a mandatorily convertible instrument are included in the calculation of basic earnings per share from the date the contract is entered into.

t Change in Accounting Policies and Disclosure

(i) Amendments to Ind AS 37– Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets-

The amendment specifies that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract). The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2022, although early adoption is permitted. The amendment had no impact on the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company.

u Standards notified but not yet effective:

(i) Amendments to Ind AS 12 – "Income Taxes"

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

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(ii) Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements

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

(iii) Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

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

There were no other standard notified but not yet effective upto the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements.

v Critical Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of the Standalone Financial Statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of asset or liability affected in future periods. The areas involving significant estimates or critical judgements are:

Significant Judgements and Estimates

(a) Defined Benefit Plans

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and other post-employment benefit and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate and future salary increases. Due to complexities involved in the valuation and its long term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality table in India. The mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Further salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates. Further details about the gratuity obligations are given in Note 34.

(b) Impairment of Investment in Subsidiary

The Company has investment in subsidiary which have been tested for impairment as at the year end. Estimates involved in this assessment are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on these subsidiaries that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(c) Revenue Recognition

The Company uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for its fixed-price contracts. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the Company to estimate the efforts or costs expended to date as a proportion of the total efforts or costs to be expended. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity.

Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected contract estimates at the reporting date.

(d) Impairment of Goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis and whenever there is an indication that the recoverable amount of a cash generating unit (CGUs) is less than its carrying amount. For the impairment test, goodwill is allocated to the CGU

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

or groups of CGUs which benefit from the synergies of the acquisition and which represent the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. The recoverable amount of CGUs is determined based on higher of value-in-use and fair value less cost to sell. Key assumptions in the cash flow projections are prepared based on current economic conditions and comprises estimated long term growth rates, weighted average cost of capital and estimated operating margins. Refer note 4.

(e) Deferred Taxes

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all the deductible temporary differences, however the same is restricted to the extent of the deferred tax liabilities unless it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised. Refer note 11.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

3 Property, Plant and Equipment

	Land	Building	Computer Systems	Office equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Leasehold improvements	Total	Capital work-in-progress
Cost or valuation								
As at April 1, 2021	-	-	247	134	25	46	452	14
Additions	-	-	45	11	-	11	67	-
Transfers from CWIP	-	-	-	-	-	14	14	(14)
Disposals	-	-	(27)	(1)	-	-	(28)	-
As at March 31, 2022	-	-	265	144	25	71	505	-
Additions	4,423	8,354	164	121	43	159	13,264	185
Transfers from CWIP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	(48)	-	(1)	-	(49)	-
As at March 31, 2023	4,423	8,354	381	265	67	230	13,720	185
Accumulated depreciation								
As at April 1, 2021	-	-	219	98	25	43	385	-
Charge for the year	-	-	37	18	-	16	71	-
Disposals	-	-	(27)	(1)	0	0	(28)	-
As at March 31, 2022	-	-	229	115	25	59	428	-
Charge for the year	-	119	62	21	5	23	230	-
Disposals	-	-	(48)	-	(1)	-	(49)	-
As at March 31, 2023	-	119	243	136	29	82	609	-
Net book value								
As at March 31, 2022	-	-	36	29	-	12	77	-
As at March 31, 2023	4,423	8,235	138	129	38	148	13,111	185

Note:

(i) Refer note 19 for details of charge created on the Property, plant and equipment.

Capital work-in-progress (CWIP) Ageing

As at March 31, 2023

	Amount in CWIP for a period				Total
	Less than 1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	185	-	-	-	185
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	185	-	-	-	185

There were no CWIP as at March 31, 2022.

4 Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

i) Goodwill

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Cost or valuation		
Deemed cost		
As at April 01	2,498	2,498
As at March 31	2,498	2,498
Accumulated Impairment		
As at April 01	1,887	1,887
As at March 31	1,887	1,887
Net book value as at March 31	611	611

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

ii) Other Intangible Assets

	Other intangible assets			Total	Intangible assets under development
	Customer relationships	Non-compete	Computer software		
Cost or valuation					
As at April 1, 2021	204	11	290	505	-
Additions	-	-	311	311	35
Transfer from intangible assets under development	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	204	11	601	816	35
Additions	-	-	363	363	46
Transfer from intangible assets under development	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	204	11	964	1,179	81
Accumulated amortisation					
As at April 1, 2021	204	11	225	440	-
Charge for the year	-	-	105	105	-
As at March 31, 2022	204	11	330	545	-
Charge for the year	-	-	240	240	-
As at March 31, 2023	204	11	570	785	-
Net book value					
As at March 31, 2022	-	-	271	271	35
As at March 31, 2023	-	-	394	394	81

Intangible Assets under Development (IAUD) Ageing

As at March 31, 2023	Amount in IAUD for a period				Total
	Less than 1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	46	35	-	-	81
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	46	35	-	-	81

As at March 31, 2022	Amount in IAUD for a period				Total
	Less than 1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	35	-	-	-	35
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	35	-	-	-	35

Impairment of Goodwill

The Goodwill of ₹ 1,887 lakhs relates to business acquisition of OSS Cube Solutions Limited and ₹ 611 lakhs relates to the business acquisition of Cupola Technology Private Limited which has been allocated to OSS Cube and Internet of things (IoT) cash generating units (CGUs) respectively. Goodwill related to OSS cube is fully impaired.

Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis by the Company. The recoverable value of the CGU is determined based on value-in-use calculation using the cash flow projections based on the financial budgets approved by the management covering a five year period.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

The following table sets out the key assumptions for calculation of value-in-use for these CGUs:

	IoT	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Discount rate	22.89%	22.32%
Long term growth rate	4.00%	4.00%
Sales growth	10.00%	20.00%
Carrying value of goodwill	611	611

The discount rate is based on the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) which represents the weighted average return attributable to all the assets of the CGU.

There is no impairment noted in the IoT CGU based on the assessment performed by the management. Management has performed sensitivity analysis around the base assumption and have concluded that no reasonable possible change in key assumptions would cause the recoverable amount of the IoT CGU lower than the carrying amount of CGU.

5 Right-of-use Assets

	Computer systems	Office equipment	Office buildings	Motor vehicles	Total
As at April 1, 2021	833	-	1,305	11	2,149
Additions	1,495	-	3,992	-	5,487
Depreciation	(750)	-	(1,492)	(5)	(2,247)
As at March 31, 2022	1,578	-	3,805	6	5,389
Additions	1,143	125	2,867	183	4,318
Disposals	-	-	(1,395)	-	(1,395)
Depreciation	(1,186)	(9)	(1,304)	(27)	(2,526)
As at March 31, 2023	1,535	116	3,973	162	5,786

The average lease period of the leased assets is 3.9 years (March 31, 2022: 4.7 years)

The Company recognized the following income and expense in the statement of profit and loss pertaining to leased assets:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Rent concession income	71	323
	71	323
Interest expense on lease liabilities	544	487
Depreciation of Right-of-use assets	2,526	2,247
Rent expense pertaining to short-term leases	307	237
	3,377	2,971

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

6 Investments

Unquoted, Carried at Cost Less Impairment

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Investment in Subsidiary:		
Investment in Equity shares of Happiest Minds Inc. (formerly known as PGS Inc.) <i>1,00,000 (March 31, 2022 : 1,00,000) equity shares of face value of \$1 each, fully paid</i>	6,025	6,025
Investment in Equity shares of Sri Mookambika Infosolutions Private Limited <i>10,000 (March 31, 2022 : Nil) equity shares of face value of ₹ 100 each, fully paid</i>	13,694	-
	19,719	6,025
Less: Impairment in value of investment	-	-
	19,719	6,025
Aggregate amount of quoted investment and market value thereof	-	-
Aggregate amount of unquoted investment	19,719	6,025
Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of investments	-	-

Note : Investment in subsidiaries includes principal place of business and proportion of ownership interest:

Name of entity	Nature	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest held by Company in %	
			March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Happiest Minds Inc. (formerly known as PGS Inc.)	Subsidiary	USA	100	100
Sri Mookambika Infosolutions Private Limited	Subsidiary	India	100	100

7 Loans

Carried at Amortised Cost

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Non-current		
Loans considered good - Unsecured		
Loans to Subsidiary - Refer note 38	2,465	2,274
	2,465	2,274
Current		
Loans considered good - Unsecured		
Loans to employees	64	4
	64	4

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

8 Other Financial Assets

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
(a) Other financial assets carried at amortised cost (unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)		
Non-current		
Fixed deposit with maturity of more than 12 months	7,131	1,113
Margin money deposits - refer note (i) below	1,720	375
Security deposit	498	339
	9,349	1,827
(i) Margin money deposit is used to secure:		
Term loan - Federal bank	952	370
Guarantees given	768	5
Current		
Interest accrued on fixed deposit	900	26
Unbilled revenue #	10,311	8,418
Security deposit	186	389
Interest accrued on loan to subsidiary - refer note 38	162	31
Other receivables	44	11
	11,603	8,875
Security deposit - credit impaired	1	1
Less: Allowance for credit impaired loans	(1)	(1)
Less: loss allowance on unbilled revenue	(231)	(169)
	11,372	8,706
# Classified as financial asset as right to consideration is unconditional and is due only after a passage of time. Includes ₹ 71 (March 31, 2022 : ₹ 89) from related party. Refer note 38		
(b) Derivative instruments carried at fair value through OCI		
Cash flow hedges		
Foreign currency forward contracts - refer note 36	166	249
Cross currency interest rate swap - refer note 36	363	-
	529	249
Total other current financial assets	11,901	8,955

9 Income Tax Assets (Net)

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Non - current		
Income tax assets (net)	1,196	679
	1,196	679

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

10 Other Assets

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Non - current		
Prepaid expenses	93	1
	93	1
Current		
Prepaid expenses	1,698	982
Balances with statutory / government authorities	308	170
Advance to employees against expenses	160	58
Advance to suppliers	145	92
Other advances	407	100
Unbilled revenue #	1,462	1,870
	4,180	3,272
Less: loss allowance on unbilled revenue	(33)	(37)
	4,147	3,235

Represents contract assets, classified as non-financial assets as the contractual right to consideration is dependent upon completion on contractual milestones.

11 Deferred Tax Assets (Net)

The Company has recognised deferred tax on temporary deductible difference which are probable to be available against future taxable profit.

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Deferred tax assets (net)	1,246	697
	1,246	697

Significant components and movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year ended March 31, 2023 :

	April 01, 2022	Recognised in profit or loss [charge/(credit)]	Recognised in Other comprehensive income [charge/(credit)]	March 31, 2023
Mutual funds	361	(361)	-	-
Goodwill	154	-	-	154
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(61)	83	-	22
Derivative assets	48	-	(159)	(111)
Loss allowance on trade receivables	(307)	175	-	(132)
Lease liability and right-of-use assets	(132)	(80)	-	(212)
Provision for gratuity and leave encashment	(531)	(173)	(31)	(735)
Others	(229)	(3)	-	(232)
Deferred tax assets (net)	(697)	(359)	(190)	(1,246)

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Significant components and movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year ended March 31, 2022 :

	April 01, 2021	Recognised in profit or loss [charge/(credit)]	Recognised in Other comprehensive income [charge/(credit)]	March 31, 2022
Mutual funds	54	307	-	361
Goodwill	91	63	-	154
Derivative assets	128	-	(80)	48
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(75)	14	-	(61)
Loss allowance on trade receivables	(318)	11	-	(307)
Lease liability and right-of-use assets	(125)	(7)	-	(132)
Provision for gratuity and leave encashment	(618)	111	(24)	(531)
Others	(163)	(66)	-	(229)
Deferred tax assets (net)	(1,026)	433	(104)	(697)

12 Investments

Carried at fair value through statement of profit and loss

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	Units in lakhs	Units in lakhs	Amount	Amount
Current				
Aditya Birla - Money manager fund - Growth	-	3	-	803
Aditya Birla - Savings Fund - Growth	-	19	-	8,370
Axis - Banking and PSU debt fund - Growth	-	1	-	3,062
HDFC - Ultra short term fund - Growth	-	727	-	9,023
ICICI Prudential - Short term fund - Growth	-	72	-	3,679
ICICI Prudential - Ultra short term fund - Growth	-	367	-	8,785
IDFC - Banking and PSU debt fund - Growth	-	175	-	3,578
Kotak - Banking & PSU Debt fund - Growth	-	76	-	4,119
L&T - Banking & PSU Debt fund - Growth	-	194	-	4,087
Nippon - Banking and PSU debt fund - Growth	-	27	-	459
UTI - Ultra short term fund - Growth	-	*	-	435
				46,400

Note:

* Units are not presented as they are below the rounding off norms adopted by the Company.

Aggregate book value of quoted investments	-	46,400
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	-	46,400
Aggregate book value of unquoted investments	-	-
Aggregate market value of unquoted investments	-	-

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

13 Trade Receivables

Carried at amortised cost

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current		
Trade receivables - others	18,063	14,521
Trade receivables - related party - refer note 38	1,822	1,606
Total trade receivables	19,885	16,127
Break-up for security details		
Unsecured, considered good	20,409	17,351
	20,409	17,351
Impairment allowance		
Unsecured, considered good	(524)	(1,224)
Trade receivables net of impairment	19,885	16,127

Trade receivables Ageing Schedule

As at March 31, 2023	Outstanding for the following periods from the due date of payment						Total
	Current but not due	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	13,962	5,815	312	291	14	15	20,409
Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	13,962	5,815	312	291	14	15	20,409
Less: Impairment allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-	(524)
Total							19,885

As at March 31, 2022	Outstanding for the following periods from the due date of payment						Total
	Current but not due	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	12,788	3,625	385	337	93	123	17,351
Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

As at March 31, 2022	Outstanding for the following periods from the due date of payment						Total
	Current but not due	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	12,788	3,625	385	337	93	123	17,351
Less: Impairment allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,224)
Total							16,127

- (i) No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member, except as disclosed in note 38.
- (ii) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 0 to 180 days.
- (iii) For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables refer note 38.
- (iv) For unbilled revenue refer note 8.

14 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Balances with banks:		
- in current accounts	4,313	4,521
- in EEFC accounts	1,653	1,080
	5,966	5,601

15 Bank and Bank Balance other than Cash And Cash Equivalents

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Fixed deposit	45,432	9,092
Margin money deposits - refer note (i) below	15,997	972
Balances with bank in unpaid dividend account	12	7
	61,441	10,071
(i) Margin money deposit is used to secure:		
Working capital facility and bank overdrafts	15,200	200
Term loan - Federal bank	790	-
Guarantees given	7	772

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

16 Share Capital

Equity Share Capital

i) Authorised Share Capital

	Numbers	Amount
Equity share capital of ₹ 2 each		
As at April 1, 2021	22,93,00,000	4,586
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	22,93,00,000	4,586
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	22,93,00,000	4,586

ii) Issued, subscribed and fully paid up Equity share capital

	Numbers	Amount
Equity share capital of ₹ 2 each, fully paid up		
As at April 1, 2021	14,17,83,304	2,837
Exercise of share options - refer note (1) below	8,25,563	17
As at March 31, 2022	14,26,08,867	2,854
Exercise of share options - refer note (1) below	5,79,688	12
As at March 31, 2023	14,31,88,555	2,866

- (1) During the year ended March 31, 2023, Employee Benefit Trust (EBT) issued 5,79,688 (March 31, 2022 - 8,25,563) equity shares to the employees upon exercise of employee stock options.
- (2) The outstanding equity shares as at April 01, 2021, March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2023 are presented net of treasury shares.

(iii) Terms/ Rights Attached to Equity Shares

The Company has a single class of equity share of par value ₹ 2 each. Each holder of the equity shares is entitled to one vote per share and carries a right to dividends as and when declared by the Company.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares, will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts.

(iv) Details of Shareholders Holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	No of Shares	Holding percentage	No of Shares	Holding percentage
Equity shares of ₹ 2 each fully paid				
Mr. Ashok Soota (Promoter)	6,00,75,393	41.96%	6,00,68,668	42.12%
Ashok Soota Medical Research LLP	1,79,48,784	12.54%	1,79,48,784	12.59%

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

- (v) The Company has not issued any bonus shares or shares for consideration other than cash during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(vi) Details of Shares Held by Promoters

As at March 31, 2023

	Promoter 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
Equity shares of ₹ 2 each fully paid	Mr. Ashok Soota	6,00,68,668	6,725	6,00,75,393	41.96%	0.01%
Equity shares of ₹ 2 each fully paid	Ashok Soota Medical Research LLP	1,79,48,784	-	1,79,48,784	12.54%	0.00%

As at March 31, 2022

	Promoter 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
Equity shares of ₹ 2 each fully paid	Mr. Ashok Soota	6,00,61,701	6,967	6,00,68,668	42.12%	0.01%
Equity shares of ₹ 2 each fully paid	Ashok Soota Medical Research LLP	1,79,48,784	-	1,79,48,784	12.59%	0.00%

(vii) Treasury Shares

	Numbers
As at April 1, 2021	50,80,252
Issue for cash on exercise of share options	(8,25,563)
As at March 31, 2022	42,54,689
Issue for cash on exercise of share options	(5,79,688)
As at March 31, 2023	36,75,001

For the terms/rights attached to treasury shares refer note 16 (iii) above

17 Other Equity

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Securities premium account	41,556	41,205
Retained earnings	38,240	22,388
Cash flow hedge reserve	(330)	142
Share options outstanding reserve	266	385
	79,732	64,120
a) Securities premium account		
Opening balance	41,205	40,454
Transaction costs, net of recovery or reimbursement of expense on issue of shares	-	327
Exercise of share option by employees	135	154
Transferred from ESOP reserve for options exercised	216	270
Closing balance	41,556	41,205

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
b) Retained earnings		
Opening balance	22,388	10,637
Profit for the year	21,638	18,648
Other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings	(94)	(73)
Dividend - refer note 18	(5,715)	(6,830)
Transferred from share option outstanding reserve for options forfeited	23	6
Closing balance	38,240	22,388
c) Cash flow hedge reserve		
Opening balance	142	378
Net movement on effective portion of cash flow hedges - refer note 36 (B)	(472)	(236)
Closing balance	(330)	142
d) Share options outstanding reserve		
Opening balance	385	361
Share based payment expense - refer note 42	120	300
Transferred to retained earnings for options forfeited	(23)	(6)
Transferred to securities premium for options exercised	(216)	(270)
Closing balance	266	385

(i) Nature and Purpose of Other Reserves

a) Securities Premium Account :

Securities premium account has been created consequent to issue of shares at premium. The reserve can be utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2013.

b) Retained Earnings :

Retained earnings comprises of prior years and current year's undistributed earnings/accumulated losses after tax.

c) Cash Flow Hedge Reserve :

The Company uses foreign currency forward contracts to hedge the highly probable forecasted transaction and interest rate swaps to hedge the interest rate risk associated with foreign currency term loan. The effective portion of fair value gain/loss of the hedge instrument is recognised in the cash flow hedge reserve. Amounts recognised in the cash flow hedge reserve is reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss when the hedged item affects profit or loss.

d) Share Options Outstanding Reserve :

The share based payment reserve is used to recognise the grant date fair value of options issued to employees under Employee Stock Option Plan.

18 Distribution Made

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Dividends on equity shares declared and paid :		
Final dividend paid for the year ended on March 31, 2022 : 2/- per share (March 31, 2021 : ₹ 3/- per share)	2,856	4,311
Interim dividend for the year ended on March 31, 2023 : ₹ 2/- per share (March 31, 2022 : 1.75/- per share)	2,859	2,519
	5,715	6,830

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

19 Borrowings

Carried at Amortized cost

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Non current		
Secured		
Term loan from bank		
Foreign currency term loan - refer note (a) below	1,870	3,793
Rupee term loan - refer note (b) below	11,986	-
	13,856	3,793
Less: Current maturities of foreign currency term loan	(1,870)	(2,069)
Less: Current maturities of rupee term loan	(708)	-
Total non-current borrowings	11,278	1,724
Current		
Secured		
Loans from banks		
Foreign currency loan (PCFC) - refer note (d)	18,980	15,271
Bank overdraft - refer note (f) below	7,119	-
Unsecured		
Loans from banks		
Foreign currency loan (PCFC) - refer note (e)	2,300	-
Redeemable non-convertible debentures - refer note (c) below	4,500	-
Loan from subsidiary - refer note 38	900	-
Current maturities of term loans		
Foreign currency term loan from bank - refer note (a) below	1,870	2,069
Rupee term loan from bank - refer note (b) below	708	-
Total current borrowings	36,377	17,340

Notes

- (a) Foreign currency term loan of ₹ 6,025 lakhs (USD 8.25 million) from Federal bank carries a fixed interest rate of 3.2% per annum (March 31, 2022 : 3.2% per annum). The loan is repayable in 36 equal monthly instalments commencing from February 28, 2021 and will mature on Feb 28, 2024. The loan is secured by the way of exclusive charge on movable fixed assets of the Company (excluding leased asset charged to Hewlett Packard) and also by lien on fixed deposit equivalent to two months instalments plus interest (refer note 14). The loan was raised exclusively for funding the acquisition of Happiest Minds Inc. (formerly known as PGS Inc.).
- (b) Rupee term loan of ₹ 12,430 lakhs from Federal bank carries an effective interest rate of 7.9% per annum (March 31, 2022 : Nil). The loan is repayable in 120 monthly installment commencing from August 15, 2022 and will mature on July 15, 2032. The proceeds from the loan was utilized for the acquisition of land and building at SJR Equinox in Bengaluru. The loan is secured by way of exclusive charge on such land and building together with all the fixed assets in the building and lien on fixed deposits equivalent to three months instalments plus interest (refer note 8).
- The Company has entered into an Cross currency interest rate swap with respect to aforementioned loan over the tenure wherein it will pay USD 15.6 million at an effective interest rate of 4.21% per annum and receive ₹ 12,430 lakhs at an interest rate of 7.9% per annum.
- (c) 4,500 rated, listed, negotiable, unsecured, redeemable non-convertible debentures (NCDs) aggregating to ₹ 4,500 lakhs were issued during the year on a private placement basis carrying a coupon rate of 3m T-bill + 2.35% p.a payable quarterly. Each NCD has face value of ₹ 1 lakh and is redeemable at face value at the end of 3rd year from the date of allotment. The NCDs were allotted on March 27, 2023 and will mature on March 27, 2026. The proceeds from NCDs will be utilised for general corporate purpose. The investor and the issuer has the option to put or call for the redemption of debenture at face value on the coupon payment date falling on the expiry of one year or two years from the deemed date of allotment (i.e. March 23, 2023). Consequently, the NCDs are disclosed under current borrowings.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

- (d) PCFC loan taken from Kotak Mahindra carries an interest rate ranging 4.91% to 5.51% p.a. (March 31, 2022 - 1.2% p.a.) and is repayable within 90-120 days.
- PCFC loan taken from RBL bank carries an interest rate ranging 5.68% to 5.88% p.a. (March 31, 2022 - 1.28% to 1.32% p.a.) and is repayable within 90 days.
- PCFC loan taken from Federal bank carries an interest rate of 5.55% to 5.66% p.a. (March 31, 2022 - 1.10% to 1.39% p.a.) and is repayable within 90 days.
- PCFC loan taken from ICICI bank carries an interest rate of 5.89% to 5.96% p.a. (March 31, 2022 - 1.15% to 1.45% p.a.) and is repayable within 90 days.
- PCFC from RBL is secured by the way of lien on fixed deposit of ₹ 200 lakhs and by pari-passu charge on current assets of the Company. Refer note 15. All other PCFC are fully secured by the way of pari-passu charge on current assets of the Company.
- (e) PCFC loan taken from Axis bank is unsecured, carries an interest rate of 5.98% p.a. (March 31, 2022 - Nil) and is repayable within 90 days.
- (f) Overdraft facility from SBI bank amount to ₹ 15,000 lakhs carries an interest rate of 7.95% p.a. (March 31, 2022 - Nil) and is repayable on demand. Amount utilised as at March 31, 2023 is ₹ 7,119 lakhs (March 31, 2022 - Nil). Overdraft facility is fully secured by the way of lien on fixed deposit of ₹ 15,000 lakhs. Refer note 15.
- (g) PCFC loan from RBL bank, Federal bank, Kotak Mahindra, NCDs and Rupee term loan from Federal bank contains covenants pertaining to current ratio, interest coverage ratio, EBIDTA to interest ratio, total outstanding liability to adjusted tangible net worth ratio, total debt to EBIDTA, Debt service coverage ratio. The Company has satisfied all the debt covenants prescribed in the terms of the borrowings. Other borrowings doesn't have any debt covenants. The Company has not defaulted in any of the loans payable. Quarterly statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks in respect of the PCFC facilities are in agreement with the books of accounts.

The table below details change in the Company's liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes

	Non-current borrowings #	Current borrowings ##
As at April 01, 2021	5,658	10,972
Financing cash flows (net)	(2,053)	4,012
Non cash movements:		
Amortisation of transaction cost	15	-
Foreign exchange difference	173	287
As at March 31, 2022	3,793	15,271
Financing cash flows (net)	9,774	10,121
Non cash movements:		
Amortisation of transaction cost	18	-
Foreign exchange difference	271	1,288
As at March 31, 2023	13,856	26,680

Current maturities of term loans are included in the Non-current borrowings

Current borrowing movement doesn't includes bank overdraft which forms part of cash and cash equivalent for the purpose of Cash flow statement.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

20 Lease Liabilities

Carried at Amortised Cost

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Non current		
Lease liabilities	6,620	5,911
	6,620	5,911
Less: Current maturities of lease liabilities	(1,859)	(1,792)
Total non-current lease liabilities	4,761	4,119
Current		
Lease liabilities	1,859	1,792
Total current lease liabilities	1,859	1,792

(i) Movement in lease liabilities for year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Balance at beginning of the year	5,911	2,645
Additions	4,209	5,291
Finance cost incurred during the period - refer note 30	544	487
Disposal	(1,431)	-
Payment of lease liabilities	(2,548)	(2,189)
Rent concession - refer note 27	(71)	(323)
Exchange difference	6	-
Balance at the end of the year	6,620	5,911

(ii) The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Less than one year	2,364	2,264
one to five years	5,374	4,769
more than five years	-	-

(iii) The Company had total cash outflow of ₹ 2,548 lakhs during the year ended March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022 - ₹ 2,189 lakhs) for leases recognized in balance sheet. The Company has made a non-cash addition to lease liabilities of ₹ 4,209 lakhs during the year ended March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022 - ₹ 5,291 lakhs).

21 Other Financial Liabilities

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Non-current		
Carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Contingent consideration - refer note 35 (iv) and 35 (v)	1,292	-
	1,292	-
Carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Cash flow hedges		
Cross currency interest rate swap - refer note 36 (B)	704	-
	704	-
Total non-current financial liabilities	1,996	-

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current		
Carried at amortised cost		
Employee related liabilities	3,598	4,254
Unpaid dividend	13	7
Capital creditors	386	-
Accrued interest payable#	10	-
	4,007	4,261
Carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Contingent consideration - refer note 35 (iv) and 35 (v)	1,316	-
	1,316	-
Carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Cash flow hedges		
Foreign currency forward contracts - refer note 36 (B)	267	60
	267	60
Total other current financial liabilities	5,590	4,321

Includes ₹ 4 lakhs payable to related party. Refer note 38.

22 Provisions

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Non-current		
Provision for gratuity - refer note 34	2,179	1,858
	2,179	1,858
Current		
Provision for compensated absences	1,728	1,432
Other provisions		
Provision for warranty	29	26
	1,757	1,458

Movement during the year - Provision for warranty

Balance as at April 01, 2021	25
Arising during the year	1
Utilised/ reversed during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	26
Arising during the year	-
Utilised/ reversed during the year	-
Exchange (gain)/ loss	3
Balance as at March 31, 2023	29

23 Contract Liabilities

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Unearned revenue - refer note (i) below	759	972
	759	972

(i) The Company has rendered the service and have recognised the revenue of ₹ 972 lakhs (March 31, 2022: ₹ 354 lakhs) during the year from the unearned revenue balance at the beginning of the year.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

24 Trade Payables

Carried at amortised cost

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Total outstanding dues of Micro enterprises and Small enterprises - refer note (iii) below	83	79
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro enterprises and Small enterprises	6,160	5,215
	6,243	5,294

Trade payables Ageing Schedule

As at March 31, 2023	Outstanding for the following periods from the due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	83	-	-	-	83
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	758	-	12	-	770
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for expenses	-	-	-	-	5,390
	841	-	12	-	6,243

As at March 31, 2022	Outstanding for the following periods from the due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	79	-	-	-	79
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	802	13	1	20	836
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for expenses	-	-	-	-	4,379
	881	13	1	20	5,294

Terms and conditions of above trade payables:

- Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 0 to 90 days terms
- For explanation of company's liquidity risk - refer note 36 (D)
- Disclosure required under Clause 22 of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 - refer below note

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Disclosure required under Clause 22 of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year:		
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	83	79
Interest due on the above	3	-
(i) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
(ii) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-
(iii) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	3	-
(iv) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006	3	-

25 Other Liabilities

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current		
Statutory dues payable	2,118	2,223
Other payables	125	204
	2,243	2,427

26 Revenue from Contract with Customers

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Sale of service	1,32,931	1,03,303
Sale of licenses (net)	324	51
	1,33,255	1,03,354

26.1 Disaggregated Revenue Information

Segment	For the year ended March 31, 2023			
	Infrastructure Management & Security Services	Digital Business Services	Product Engineering Services	Total
Revenue from contract with customers	30,183	35,961	67,111	1,33,255
Total revenue from contracts with customers	30,183	35,961	67,111	1,33,255
India	10,941	4,927	7,168	23,036
Outside India	19,242	31,034	59,943	1,10,219
Total revenue from contracts with customers	30,183	35,961	67,111	1,33,255
Timing of revenue recognition				
Licenses transferred at a point in time	316	1	7	324
Fixed price project - services transferred over time	13,712	15,431	3,940	33,083
Time and material - services transferred over time	16,155	20,529	63,164	99,848
Total revenue from contracts with customers	30,183	35,961	67,111	1,33,255

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Segment	For the year ended March 31, 2022			
	Infrastructure Management & Security Services	Digital Business Services	Product Engineering Services	Total
Revenue from contract with customers	24,046	26,998	52,310	1,03,354
Total revenue from contracts with customers	24,046	26,998	52,310	1,03,354
India	8,821	4,185	3,674	16,680
Outside India	15,225	22,813	48,636	86,674
Total revenue from contracts with customers	24,046	26,998	52,310	1,03,354
Timing of revenue recognition				
Licenses transferred at a point in time	22	28	-	50
Fixed price project - services transferred over time	11,355	11,451	3,906	26,712
Time and material - services transferred over time	12,669	15,519	48,404	76,592
Total revenue from contracts with customers	24,046	26,998	52,310	1,03,354

26.2 Contract Balances

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Trade receivables	19,885	16,127
Unbilled revenue	10,080	8,249
Contract assets	1,429	1,833
Contract liability	759	972

26.3 Reconciling the Amount of Revenue recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss with the contracted price

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Revenue as per contract price	1,33,723	1,04,000
Discount	(468)	(646)
Revenue from contract with customers	1,33,255	1,03,354

The Company has applied practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115 for not disclosing the remaining performance obligation for contracts that have original expected duration of one year or lesser. The Company has fixed price contracts for a period of more than one year, the remaining performance obligation for these contracts is ₹ 4,953 lakhs (March 31, 2022: ₹ 8,488 lakhs). The revenue for remaining performance obligation is expected to be recognised over period of 1-3 years (March 31, 2022: 1-3 years).

27 Other Income

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Interest income on:		
Deposits with bank	2,557	507
Loan to subsidiary - refer note 38	126	31
Income tax refund	-	46
Financial instrument measured at amortised cost	42	83
	2,725	667

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Fair value gain on investment measured at FVTPL	-	1,377
Gain on sale of investments measured at FVTPL	803	368
Exchange gain/ (loss)	(1,423)	788
Gain on property, plant and equipment sold / scrapped, net	-	10
Rent concession - refer note (i) below	71	323
Insurance claim - refer note (iii) below	-	200
Miscellaneous income	58	38
	(491)	3,104
	2,234	3,771

(i) During the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022, there is a rent concession allowed as a direct consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic. Rent concession has resulted in revised consideration for the lease that is less than the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change. Reduction in lease payments affect only payments originally due on or before the June 30, 2022 (revised from earlier period of June 30, 2021) and there is no substantive change to other terms and conditions of the lease. As a practical expedient, the Company has elected not to assess rent concession as a lease modification. The Company has accounted the change in lease payments resulting from rent concession in the same way as it would account for the change under Ind AS 116, if the change were not a lease modification.

(ii) An American national and an ex-employee on September 9, 2019 had filed a class-action complaint against the Parent Company before the United States District Court, Northern District of California, San Jose Division, alleging that the Parent Company engaged in discriminatory employment practices. During the adjudication process, the Court felt that the matter could be resolved through mediation and directed the parties to go in for an mediation/ settlement. The parties concluded a settlement of ₹ 200 lakhs during year ended March 2021. During the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company received reimbursements from the insurance company covering settlement and related expenses amounting to ₹ 200 lakhs which has been presented under 'Other Income'.

28 Employee Benefits Expense

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Salaries, wages and bonus	73,043	56,841
Contribution to provident and other funds	3,738	2,808
Employee stock compensation expense - refer note 41	120	300
Gratuity expense - refer note 34	552	518
Compensated absences	835	607
Staff welfare expenses	402	136
	78,690	61,210

29 Depreciation and Amortisation Expense

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment - refer note 3	230	71
Amortisation of intangible assets - refer note 4	240	105
Depreciation of right-of-use assets - refer note 5	2,526	2,247
	2,996	2,423

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

30 Finance Costs

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Interest expense on:		
Borrowings	1,547	343
Non convertible debenture	10	-
Loan from Subsidiary - refer note 38	4	-
Lease liabilities- refer note 20	544	487
Unwinding of interest in contingent consideration - refer note 35	45	-
	2,150	830

31 Other Expenses

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Power and fuel	435	204
Subcontractor charges	11,645	10,754
Repairs and maintenance		
- Buildings	185	107
- Equipments	45	24
- Others	353	245
Rent expenses - refer note (ii) below	307	237
Advertising and business promotion expenses	385	111
Commission	34	99
Communication costs	227	271
Insurance	106	48
Legal and professional fees	525	458
Audit fees - refer note (i) below	88	67
Software license cost	3,838	2,150
Rates and taxes	43	96
Recruitment charges	908	881
Sitting fees to non-executive directors - refer note 38	43	54
Commission to non-executive directors - refer note 38	37	26
Corporate social responsibility ('CSR') expenditure - refer note 39	333	215
Impairment loss allowance on trade receivables	(58)	-41
Impairment loss allowance on unbilled revenue	58	74
Travelling and conveyance	2,352	892
Postage and courier	85	94
Training expense	379	248
Miscellaneous expenses	132	263
	22,485	17,577

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(i) Payment to auditors:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
As auditor:		
Audit fee	85	65
In other capacity		
Certification fees	-	-
Reimbursement of expenses	3	2
	88	67

32 Income Tax Expense

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
a) Statement of profit or loss		
Current tax	7,889	6,004
Deferred tax credit	(359)	433
Income tax expense	7,530	6,437
b) Statement of other comprehensive income		
On net movement on effective portion of cash flow hedges	159	80
On re-measurement losses on defined benefit plans	31	24
	190	104
Reconciliation of tax expense and tax based on accounting profit:		
Profit before income tax expense	29,168	25,085
Tax at the Indian tax rate of 25.17% (March 31, 2022: 25.17%)	7,342	6,314
Tax effect of:		
Expenses not deductible	95	54
Others	93	69
Income tax expense	7,530	6,437

33 Earnings per Share ['EPS']

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Profit after tax attributable to equity holders of the Company (a) (₹ in lakhs)	21,638	18,648
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year for basic EPS (b)	14,31,81,324	14,11,64,508
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year for diluted EPS (c)	14,42,60,047	14,44,10,568
Basic earnings per share (in ₹) (a/b)	15.11	13.21
Diluted earnings per share (in ₹) (a/c)	15.00	12.91
Equity share reconciliation for EPS		
Equity share outstanding	14,31,81,324	14,11,64,508
Total considered for basic EPS	14,31,81,324	14,11,64,508
Add: ESOP options	10,78,723	32,46,060
Total considered for diluted EPS	14,42,60,047	14,44,10,568

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

34 Employee benefits plan

(i) Defined contribution plans - Provident Fund and others

The Company makes contributions for qualifying employees to Provident Fund and other defined contribution plans. During the year, the Company recognised ₹ 3,738 lakhs (March 31, 2022: ₹ 2,808 lakhs) towards defined contribution plans.

(ii) Defined Benefit Plans (Funded):

The Company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Act, 2018. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/ termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service. The Gratuity plan of the Company is funded with qualifying Insurance Company.

Gratuity is a defined benefit plan and Company is exposed to the following risks:

Interest risk	A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability.
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. If the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit. Currently, for the plan in India, it has a relatively balanced mix of investments in government securities and other debt instruments.
Salary risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of members. As such, an increase in the salary of the members more than assumed level will increase the plan's liability.
Longevity risk	Since the benefits under the plan is not payable for life time and payable till retirement age only, plan does not have any longevity risk.
Concentration risk	Plan is having a concentration risk as all the assets are invested with the insurance company.

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current	-	-
Non-current	2,179	1,858
	2,179	1,858

The following table sets out movement in defined benefits liability and the amount recognised in the financial statements:

Changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets for the year ended March 31, 2023:

	Defined benefit obligation (A)	Fair value of plan assets (B)	Net amount (A-B)
As at April 1, 2022	2,430	572	1,858
Current service cost	446	-	446
Net interest expense	138	32	106
Total amount recognised in statement of profit and loss	584	32	552
Benefits paid	(246)	(246)	-
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets	-	(5)	5
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(155)	-	(155)
Experience adjustments	274	-	274
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	119	(5)	124
Contributions by employer	-	355	(355)
As at March 31, 2023	2,887	708	2,179

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets for the year ended March 31, 2022:

	Defined benefit obligation (A)	Fair value of plan assets (B)	Net amount (A-B)
As at April 1, 2021	1,997	104	1,893
Current service cost	413	-	413
Net interest expense	111	6	105
Total amount recognised in statement of profit and loss	524	6	518
Benefits paid	(188)	(188)	-
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets	-	-	-
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(138)	-	(138)
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(21)	-	(21)
Experience adjustments	256	-	256
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	97	-	97
Contributions by employer	-	650	(650)
As at March 31, 2022	2,430	572	1,858

The major categories of plan assets of the fair value of the total plan assets are as follows:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Insurance fund	708	572
Total	708	572

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity benefit obligations for the company's plans are shown below:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Discount rate	7.29%	5.66%
Expected return on plan assets	7.29%	5.66%
Future salary increases	8.00%	8.00%
Employee turnover	25.00%	25.00%
Mortality	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions are as shown below:

Sensitivity Level	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate	1% increase / decrease	(86) 93	(76)	83
Future salary increase	1% increase / decrease	90 (86)	79	(75)
Attrition rate	1% increase / decrease	(19) 19	(20)	21

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

The following payments are expected cash flows to the defined benefit plan in future years:

Expected contributions to defined benefits plan for the year ended March 31, 2023 is ₹ 240 lakhs (March 31, 2022 : ₹ 240 lakhs). The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 4 years (March 31, 2022: 4 years). The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted gratuity is as follows:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Within the next 12 months	610	511
Between 2 and 5 years	1736	1,381
Between 6 and 10 years	983	760
Beyond 10 years	443	351

35 Fair Value Measurement

i) The Carrying Value of Financial Assets by Categories is as follows:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)		
Foreign currency forward contracts	166	249
Cross currency interest rate swap	363	-
Total financial assets measured at FVOCI	529	249
Measured at fair value through statement of profit and loss (FVTPL)		
Investment in mutual funds	-	46,400
Total financial assets measured at FVTPL	-	46,400
Measured at amortised cost		
Investment in subsidiary	19,719	6,025
Security deposits	684	728
Loans to employees	64	4
Loans to related parties	2,465	2,274
Other financial assets	20,037	9,805
Trade receivables	19,885	16,127
Bank and bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	61,441	10,071
Cash and cash equivalents	5,966	5,601
Total financial assets measured at amortised cost	1,30,261	50,635
Total financial assets	1,30,790	97,284

ii) The Carrying Value of Financial Liabilities by Categories is as follows:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Measured at fair value through statement of profit and loss (FVTPL)		
Contingent consideration	2,608	-
Total financial liabilities measured at FVTPL	2,608	-
Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)		
Foreign currency forward contracts	267	60
Cross currency interest rate swap	704	-
Total financial liabilities measured at FVOCI	971	60
Measured at amortised cost		
Foreign currency term loan	13,856	3,793
Redeemable non-convertible debentures	4,500	-
Foreign currency loan (PCFC)	21,280	15,271

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Loan from subsidiary	900	-
Bank Overdraft	7,119	-
Lease liabilities	6,620	5,911
Trade payables	6,243	5,294
Other financial liabilities	4,007	4,261
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	64,525	34,530
Total financial liabilities	68,104	34,590

iii) Fair Value Hierarchy

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities:

	Quoted prices in active market (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total
	March 31, 2023			
Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair values				
Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)				
Foreign currency forward contracts	-	166	-	166
Cross currency interest rate swap	-	363	-	363
Measured at fair value through statement of profit and loss (FVTPL)				
Investment in mutual funds	-	-	-	-
Total financial asset measured at fair value	-	529	-	529
Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)				
Foreign currency forward contracts	-	267	-	267
Cross currency interest rate swap	-	704	-	704
Measured at fair value through statement of profit and loss (FVTPL)				
Contingent consideration	-	-	2,608	2,608
Total financial liabilities measured at Fair value	-	971	2,608	3,579

	Quoted prices in active market (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total
	March 31, 2022			
Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair values				
Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)				
Foreign currency forward contracts	-	249	-	249
Measured at fair value through statement of profit and loss (FVTPL)				
Investment in mutual funds	46,400	-	-	46,400
Total financial asset measured at fair value	46,400	249	-	46,649

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Quoted prices in active market (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total
March 31, 2022				
Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)				
Foreign currency forward contracts	-	60	-	60
Total financial liabilities measured at Fair value	-	60	-	60

Notes:

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities are measured at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- The fair value of liquid mutual funds is based on the net assets value (NAV) as declared by the fund house.
- The Company has entered into foreign currency forward contract and Cross currency interest rate swap (CCIRS) to hedge the highly probable forecast transactions. The derivative financial instrument is entered with the financial institutions with investment grade ratings. Foreign exchange forward contracts and CCIRS are valued based on valuation models which include use of market observable inputs. The mark to market valuation is provided by the financial institution as at reporting date. The valuation of derivative contracts are categorised as level 2 in fair value hierarchy disclosure.
- The management assessed that cash and cash equivalent, trade receivables, trade payables, other financial assets (current), other financial liability (current), bank overdraft and cash credit, lease liabilities (current) and loans to employees approximates their fair value largely due to short-term maturities of these instruments. Further the management also estimates that the carrying amount of foreign currency term loan at fixed interest rates are the reasonable approximation of their fair value and the difference between carrying amount and their fair value is not significant.
- The Company has valued contingent consideration by using the monte carlo simulation approach.
- The fair value of remaining financial instruments are determined on transaction date based on discounted cash flows calculated using lending/ borrowing rate. Subsequently, these are carried at amortized cost. The carrying amount of the remaining financial instruments are the reasonable approximation of their fair value.

For financial assets carried at fair value, their carrying amount are equal to their fair value.

iv) Valuation Inputs and Relationship to Fair Value

	Level 3 inputs	Weighted range	Sensitivity
March 31, 2023			
Contingent consideration	Standard deviation on revenue and EBIDTA growth	5%	Increase and decrease in standard deviation by 1% would decrease contingent consideration by ₹ 97 lakhs and increase contingent consideration by ₹ 9 lakhs respectively.
	Discount rate	7.34%	Increase and decrease in discount rate by 1% would decrease contingent consideration by ₹ 36 lakhs and increase contingent consideration by ₹ 35 lakhs respectively.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

v) Reconciliation of Contingent Consideration Measured at FVTPL

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
As at April 1	-	-
Acquisition of subsidiary	2,563	-
Amount recognised in profit and loss statement - refer note 30	45	-
Settlement during the year	-	-
As at March 31	2,608	-

36 Financial Risk Management

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise of borrowings, lease obligation, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include security deposits, investments, trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents that is derived directly from its operations. The Company also enters into derivative transactions for hedging purpose.

The Company's activities exposes it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The Company's risk management is carried out by the management under the policies approved by the Board of Directors that help in identification, measurement, mitigation and reporting all risks associated with the activities of the Company. These risks are identified on a continuous basis and assessed for the impact on the financial performance. All derivative activities for risk management purposes are carried out by specialist teams that have the appropriate skills, experience and supervision. It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes will be undertaken. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

A) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and equity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, investments, and derivative financial instruments.

i. Foreign Currency Risk

The Company's operates in various geographies and is exposed to foreign exchange risk on its various currency exposures. The risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities.

The Company uses foreign currency forward contract and CCIRS governed by its board approved policy to mitigate its foreign currency risk that are expected to occur within the period for forecasted sales. The counterparty for these contracts is generally a reputed scheduled bank. The Company reports quarterly to a committee of the board, which monitors foreign exchange risks and policies implemented to manage its foreign exchange exposures.

When a derivative is entered into for the purpose of being a hedge, the Company negotiates the terms of those derivatives to match the terms of the hedged exposure. For hedges of forecast transactions, the derivatives cover the period of exposure from the point the cash flows of the transactions are forecasted up to the point of sale that is denominated in the foreign currency.

Hedge effectiveness is determined at inception and periodic prospective effectiveness testing is done to ensure the relationship exist between the hedged items and hedging instruments, including whether the hedging instruments is expected to offset changes in cash flows of hedge items.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

- a) The Company's exposure in foreign currency at the end of reporting period :

Currency	Particulars	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
		FC	₹	FC	₹
USD	Financial assets				
	Trade receivables	183	14,997	142	10,796
	Loans	32	2,627	30	2,277
	Other financial assets	106	8,683	87	6,602
	Bank accounts	39	3,198	46	3,506
	Net exposure on foreign currency risk (assets)	360	29,505	305	23,181
	Financial liability				
	Borrowings	282	23,163	252	19,092
	Trade payables	30	2,479	7	530
	Other financial liabilities	6	502	20	1,553
	Other liabilities	5	378	9	667
	Net exposure on foreign currency risk (liabilities)	323	26,522	288	21,842
	Net exposure on foreign currency risk (assets-liabilities)	37	2,983	17	1,339

Currency	Particulars	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
		FC	₹	FC	₹
EURO	Financial assets				
	Trade receivables	10	859	7	627
	Other financial assets	7	588	6	543
	Bank accounts	5	468	10	838
	Other assets	*	3		
	Net exposure on foreign currency risk (assets)	22	1,918	23	2,008
	Financial liability				
	Trade payables	*	*	1	52
	Other liabilities	1	63	*	13
	Net exposure on foreign currency risk (liabilities)	1	63	1	65
Net exposure on foreign currency risk (assets-liabilities)	21	1,855	22	1,943	
GBP	Financial assets				
	Trade receivables	6	598	6	568
	Loans	-	-	*	7
	Other financial assets	3	354	5	452
	Bank accounts	2	208	4	422
	Other assets	*	16	-	-
	Net exposure on foreign currency risk (assets)	11	1,176	15	1,449
	Financial liability				
	Trade payables	2	162	-	-
	Other financial liabilities	2	212	4	360
	Other liabilities	1	112	1	121
Net exposure on foreign currency risk (liabilities)	5	486	5	481	
Net exposure on foreign currency risk (assets-liabilities)	6	690	10	968	

The Group enters into derivative financial instruments such as foreign currency forward contracts and Cross currency interest rate swaps to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates. Details of the derivative contracts held by the Group are included in Note 36(B).

* Represents number below rounding off norms of the Company.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

- b) The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in foreign exchange rates arising mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instrument:

	Impact on profit before tax	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
USD sensitivity		
₹/ USD increases by 5%	149	67
₹/ USD decreases by 5%	(149)	(67)
EURO sensitivity		
₹/ EURO increases by 5%	93	97
₹/ EURO decreases by 5%	(93)	(97)
GBP sensitivity		
₹/ GBP increases by 5%	35	48
₹/ GBP decreases by 5%	(35)	(48)

* Sensitivity is calculated holding all other variables constant

In management's opinion, the sensitivity analysis is unrepresentative of the inherent foreign exchange risk as the year end exposure does not reflect the exposure during the year.

ii. Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Redeemable Non-convertible debenture (NCD)s with floating interest rates'. The Company was not exposed to interest rate risk as at March 31, 2022 since all its financial assets or liabilities were either non-interest bearing or are at fixed interest rate and are carried at amortised cost.

Sensitivity:

The impact of change in interest rate by +/- 50 basis point have an immaterial impact on the profit before tax of the Company. Hence, the sensitivity has not been disclosed.

iii. Price Risk

The Company is not exposed to Price risk as at March 31, 2023. During the year ended March 31, 2022, the company exposure to price risk arises for investment in mutual funds held by the company. To manage its price risk arising from investments in mutual funds, the Company diversified its portfolio.

Sensitivity:

The sensitivity of profit or loss to change in Net assets value (NAV) as at year end for investment in mutual funds.

	Impact on profit before tax	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
NAV increases by 5%	-	2,320
NAV decreases by 5%	-	(2,320)

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

B) Impact of Hedge activities

(i) The following provides the details of hedging instrument and its impact on balance sheet

	March 31, 2023					
	Maturity	Currency	Notional Amount (Foreign Currency)	Contracted amount in ₹	Line item in the balance sheet	Fair value* gain/(loss)
Cash flow hedge of Foreign currency risk (for highly probable forecast transactions)						
- Foreign currency forward contracts	< 1 year	₹/USD	520	43,094	Other financial assets/(liabilities)	(29)
- Foreign currency forward contracts	< 1 year	₹/EURO	25	2,209	Other financial assets/(liabilities)	(72)
- Cross currency interest rate swaps	<1 year	₹/USD	9	713	Other financial assets/(liabilities)	(341)
	1-5 year	₹/USD	52	4,167	Other financial assets/(liabilities)	
	> 5year	₹/USD	90	7,150	Other financial assets/(liabilities)	

* represents the impact of mark to market value at year end.

	March 31, 2022					
	Maturity	Currency	Notional Amount (Foreign Currency)	Contracted amount in ₹	Line item in the balance sheet	Fair value* gain/(loss)
Cash flow hedge Foreign currency risk (for highly probable forecast transactions)						
- Foreign currency forward contracts	< 1 year	₹/USD	505	38,970	Other financial assets/(liabilities)	154
- Foreign currency forward contracts	< 1 year	₹/EURO	9	811	Other financial assets/(liabilities)	35

* represents the impact of mark to market value at year end.

(ii) The effect of cash flow hedge in hedge reserve and statement of profit and loss:

	Foreign currency forward contracts	Cross currency interest rate swaps	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2021	378	-	378
Hedge gain/(loss) recognised in OCI	189	-	189
Amount reclassified from OCI to statement of profit and loss	(505)	-	(505)
Income tax effect	80	-	80
Balance as at March 31, 2022	142	-	142
Hedge gain/(loss) recognised in OCI	(101)	(341)	(442)
Amount reclassified from OCI to statement of profit and loss	(189)	-	(189)
Income tax effect	73	86	159
Balance as at March 31, 2023	(75)	(255)	(330)

Amounts reclassified from the OCI is recognised in foreign exchange gain or loss in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

C) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instruments or customer contract leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables, unbilled revenue and contract assets) and from its investing activities and from investing activities (primarily deposits with banks).

Revenue from one customer comprises around 14% of the total revenue of the Company. The remaining revenue of the Company is spread across wide range of customers. For receivables turnover ratio, refer note 42.

(i) Trade Receivables, Unbilled Revenue and Contract Assets.

Trade receivables, unbilled revenue and contract assets are typically unsecured and derived from revenue from contracts with customers. Customer credit risks is managed by each business units subject to Company's policy and procedures which involves continuously monitoring the credit worthiness of customers to which the Company grants credits in the normal course of business. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivable. Under the simplified approach, the Company does not track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime expected credit losses at each reporting date, right from initial recognition. The company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix takes into account available external and internal credit risk factors and the Company's historical experience with customers. Ageing of trade receivables and the provision in books for trade receivables:

	Not due	1-180 days	181-365 days	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at March 31, 2023							
Trade receivables	13,962	5,815	312	291	14	15	20,409
Unbilled receivables							11,773
Allowance for expected credit loss							(788)
Net Trade receivables	13,962	5,815	312	291	14	15	31,394
As at March 31, 2022							
Trade receivables	12,788	3,625	385	337	93	123	17,351
Unbilled receivables							10,288
Allowance for expected credit loss							(1,430)
Total	12,788	3,625	385	337	93	123	26,209

Reconciliation of loss allowance - trade receivables	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening balance as at April, 1	(1,224)	(1,265)
Allowance made during the year (net) - refer note 31	58	41
Utilised during the year	656	-
Exchange gain/ (loss)	(14)	-
Closing balance as at March, 31	(524)	(1,224)

Reconciliation of loss allowance - unbilled revenue and other financial assets	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening balance as at April, 1	(207)	(133)
Allowance made during the year - refer note 31	(58)	(74)
Closing balance as at March, 31	(265)	(207)

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Other Financial Assets and Cash Deposit

Credit risk from balances with the banks, loans, investments in mutual funds and other financial assets are managed by the company based on the company policy and is managed by the Company's Treasury Team. Investment of surplus fund is made only with approved counterparties. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amount of such assets as disclosed in note 37 above.

D) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company closely monitors its position and maintains adequate source of financing.

The Company has access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
RBL Bank Limited	105	2,233
Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited	241	725
HDFC Bank Limited	-	1,000
Federal Bank Limited	35	37
ICICI Bank Limited	1,139	2,234
Axis Bank Ltd	199	-
State Bank of India	7,881	-
	9,600	6,229

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are based on contractual undiscounted payments.

	On demand	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
As at March 31, 2023				
Borrowings (including current maturities)	7,119	29,271	11,322	47,712
Lease liabilities	-	2,364	5,374	7,738
Trade payables	-	6,243	-	6,243
Contingent consideration	-	1,394	1,471	2,865
Foreign currency forward contracts	-	267	704	971
Other current financial liabilities #	-	5,588	4,294	9,882
	7,119	45,127	23,165	75,411
As at March 31, 2022				
Borrowings (including current maturities)	-	17,355	1,737	19,092
Lease liabilities	-	2,264	4,769	7,033
Trade payables	-	5,294	-	5,294
Foreign currency forward contracts	-	60	-	60
Other current financial liabilities #	-	4,385	26	4,411
	-	29,358	6,532	35,890

Includes future interest payable on outstanding borrowings

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

37 Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, convertible preference shares, securities premium and all other equity reserves. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maintain a strong capital base to ensure sustained growth in business and to maximize the shareholders value. The capital management focuses to maintain an optimal structure that balances growth and maximizes shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents. The Company's gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt is as below:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Borrowings (including current maturities)	47,655	19,064
Less : Cash and cash equivalents	(5,966)	(5,601)
Net (cash and cash equivalents)/debt (A)	41,689	13,463
Equity	82,598	66,974
Total equity capital (B)	82,598	66,974
Total debt and equity (C)=(A)+(B)	1,24,287	80,437
Gearing ratio (A)/(C)	34%	17%

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

38 Related Party Disclosure

(i) List of related parties and relationship

Key management personnel (KMP)	1. Mr. Ashok Soota (Executive Chairman)
	2. Mr. Venkatraman Narayanan (Managing Director and CFO)
	3. Mr. Joseph Vinod Anantharaju (Director)
	4. Mr. Praveen Darshankar (Company Secretary)
	5. Mrs. Anita Ramachandran (Independent director)
	6. Mr. Rajendra Kumar Srivastava (Independent director)
	7. Mrs. Shuba Rao Mayya (Independent director)
Wholly owned subsidiaries	Happiest Minds Inc. (formerly known as PGS Inc.)
	Sri Mookambika Infosolutions Private Limited
Relatives of KMP	1. Mr. Suresh Soota
	2. Mr. Deepak Soota
	3. Ms. Kunku Soota
	4. Mrs. Usha Samuel
	5. Mrs. Jayalakshmi Venkatraman
Entities under the control of KMP	SKAN Research Trust
	Happiest Health Systems Private Limited
	Ashok Soota Medical Research LLP
Post employment benefit plan (PEBP)	Happiest Minds Technologies Ltd. Employees group gratuity trust

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

a) The following table is the summary of significant transactions with related parties by the Company:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
(i) Sale of service		
Happiest Minds Inc.	4,890	3,634
SKAN Research Trust	296	7
Ashok Soota Medical Research LLP	42	5
Happiest Health Systems Private Limited	811	68
(ii) Director's sitting fees:		
Mrs. Anita Ramachandran	16	22
Mr. Rajendra Kumar Srivastava	9	11
Mrs. Shuba Rao Mayya	18	21
(iii) Commission to directors		
Mrs. Anita Ramachandran	9	3
Mr. Rajendra Kumar Srivastava	21	19
Mrs. Shuba Rao Mayya	7	4
(iv) Contribution made to post employee benefit plan:		
Happiest Minds Technologies Ltd. Employees group gratuity trust	355	650
(v) Loans given		
Happiest Minds Inc.	-	2,231
(vi) Loans taken		
Sri Mookambika Infosolutions Private Limited	900	-
(vii) Interest income on Loans given		
Happiest Minds Inc.	126	31
(vii) Interest expense on Loans taken		
Sri Mookambika Infosolutions Private Limited	4	-
viii) Managerial remuneration# :		
Mr. Venkatraman Narayanan		
Salary, wages and bonus	134	120
Employee stock compensation expense	3	5
Mr. Ashok Soota		
Salary, wages and bonus	128	115
Mr. Praveen Darshankar		
Salary, wages and bonus	55	46
Employee stock compensation expense	*	1
Mr. Joseph Vinod Anantharaju		
Salary, wages and bonus	389	330
Employee stock compensation expense	4	8
ix) Reimbursement of expenses received:		
SKAN Research Trust	*	3
Happiest Health Systems Private Limited	*	3
x) Dividend paid		
Mr. Joseph Vinod Anantharaju	17	20
Mr. Ashok Soota	2,403	2,853
Mr. Venkatraman Narayanan	20	24
Ashok Soota Medical Research LLP	718	853
Deepak Soota	2	2
Suresh Soota	1	1
Kunku Soota	1	2
Usha Samuel	3	4
Jayalakshmi Venkatraman	5	16
Praveen Kumar Darshankar	2	3

As the liability for gratuity and compensated leave absences is provided on an actuarial basis for the Company as a whole, the amount pertaining to the directors are not included above.

* amount below rounding off norm of the Company.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

b) The balances receivable from and payable to related parties are as follows :

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
(i) Trade receivables:		
Happiest Minds Inc.	1,554	1,600
SKAN Research Trust	162	6
Happiest Health Systems Private Limited	101	-
Ashok Soota Medical Research LLP	5	-
(ii) Unbilled receivables:		
Happiest Minds Inc.	-	22
SKAN Research Trust	*	-
Ashok Soota Medical Research LLP	26	-
Happiest Health Systems Private Limited	45	67
(iii) Loans given		
Happiest Minds Inc.	2,465	2,274
(iv) Loans taken		
Sri Mookambika Infosolutions Private Limited	900	-
(v) Accrued interest on Loans given		
Happiest Minds Inc.	162	31
(vi) Accrued interest on Loans taken		
Sri Mookambika Infosolutions Private Limited	4	-
(vii) Trade payables		
Mrs. Anita Ramachandran	9	3
Mr. Rajendra Kumar Srivastava	21	19
Mrs. Shuba Rao Mayya	7	4

* amount below rounding off norm of the Company.

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties:

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Loans of ₹ 738 (USD 1 mn) ₹ 1492 (USD 2 mn) given to Happiest Minds Inc. carries an interest rate of 4.93% p.a and 5.367% p.a. respectively and is repayable after 3 years. Loan from Sri Mookambika Infosolutions Private Limited of ₹ 900 carries an interest rate of 7.317% p.a. and repayable within 1 year. All other outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured, interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended 31 March 2023, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (31 March 2022: Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

39 Corporate Social Responsibility ('CSR') Expenditure

Details of CSR expenditure are as follows:

		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year		322	205
(b) Amount approved by the board to be spent during the year		333	215
(c) Amount spent during the year ending on March 31, 2023 :	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
i) Construction/ Acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
ii) On purpose other than above	333	-	333
(d) Amount spent during the year ending on March 31, 2022 :	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
i) Construction/ Acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
ii) On purpose other than above	215	-	215
(e) Details related to spent/ unspent obligations:			
i) Contribution to Public Trust		-	-
ii) Contribution to Charitable Trust		333	215
ii) Unspent amount in relation to:			
- Ongoing project		-	-
- Other than ongoing project		-	-
		333	215

Details of Ongoing Project and Other than Ongoing Project

In case of S. 135(6) (Ongoing Project)						
Opening balance		Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year		Closing balance	
With Company	In Separate CSR unspent A/c		From Company's bank A/c	From separate CSR unspent A/c	With Company	In separate CSR unspent A/c
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
In case of S. 135(5) (Other than ongoing Project)						
Opening balance	Amount deposited in specified fund of Sch. VII within 6 months	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year	Closing balance		
-	-	322	333	-		
In case of S. 135(5) Excess amount spent						
Opening balance	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year	Closing balance			
(21)	322	333	(32)			

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

40 Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

i) Capital Commitments

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Capital commitments towards purchase of capital assets	904	638

ii) Other Claims Against the Company not provided for in the books

- With respect to the License Agreement entered in June 2018 between the Company and a customer, for providing software services, the customer terminated the agreement claiming non-satisfactory delivery of services and damages of ₹ 623 lakhs. The customer has also initiated arbitration proceedings which is the Company is currently contesting and is of the view that no that claim is not tenable and accordingly no adjustments are made in the financial statements.
- There are numerous interpretative issues relating to the Supreme Court (SC) judgement on PF dated February 28, 2019. As a matter of caution, the Group has taken cognizance of the matter on a prospective basis from the date of the SC order. The Group will update its provision, if any, required, on receiving further clarity on the subject.
- The Company is also subject to certain other claims and suits that arise from time to time in the ordinary conduct of its business. While the Company currently believes that such claims, individually or in aggregate, will not have a material adverse impact on its financial position, cash flows, or results of operations, the litigation and other claims are subject to inherent uncertainties, and management's view of these matters may change in the future. Were an unfavourable final outcome to occur in any one or more of these matters, there exists the possibility of a material adverse impact on the Company's business, reputation, financial condition, cash flows, and results of operations for the period in which the effect becomes reasonably estimable.

41 Share Based Payments

Employee Share Option Plan (ESOP)

The Company instituted the Employee Share Option Plan 2011 ("ESOP 2011") and Equity Incentive Plan 2011 ("EIP 2011") for eligible employees during the year ended March 2012 which was approved by the Board of Directors (Board) on October 18, 2011 and January 19, 2012 duly amended by the Board on January 22, 2015.

Besides the above plan, the Company has also instituted Employee Share Option Plan 2014 ("ESOP 2014") duly approved by the Board on October 20, 2014 and by the shareholders on January 22, 2015. The Company has also instituted Employee Share Option Plan 2015 ("ESOP 2015") duly approved by the Board on June 30, 2015 and by the shareholders on July 22, 2015. During year ended 2018, the Company has amended ESOP 2014 and all options granted under ESOP 2014 be deemed to be granted under ESOP 2011 duly approved by the Board on October 25, 2017. The plans are separate for USA employees (working out of the United States America - "USA") and employees working outside USA. The Company administers these plans.

On April 29, 2020 the Board of the Company approved Happiest Minds Employee Stock Option Scheme 2020 ("ESOP 2020") consisting of 70,00,000 equity shares. The Company will henceforth issue grants under the ESOP 2020 only.

The contractual term of each option granted is 5-8 years.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Key features of these plans are provided in the below table:

Key Terms	ESOP 2011	ESOP 2014 / EIP 2011 for US Employees	ESOP 2015 / EIP 2011 for US Employees	ESOP 2020
Class of Share	Equity Shares (as amended vide board meeting held on April 26, 2017 and Annual general meeting held on July 31, 2017).	Pursuant to conversion of Class B Non-voting Equity Shares (entitled under ESOP 2014) to Equity shares (as amended vide board meeting held on April 26, 2017 and Annual general meeting held on July 31, 2017), the Board of Directors at its meeting held on October 25, 2017 approved the administration of options granted and shares allotted under erstwhile ESOP 2014 to ESOP 2011.	Equity Shares (as amended vide board meeting held on April 26, 2017 and Annual general meeting held on July 31, 2017).	Equity Shares (as amended vide board meeting held on April 29, 2020 and extra ordinary general meeting held on May 13, 2020).
Ownership		Legal Ownership	Legal Ownership	Legal Ownership
Vesting Pattern	Four-year vesting term and vest at the rate of 15%, 20%, 30% and 35% at the end of 1,2,3 and 4 years respectively from the date of grant and become fully exercisable, subject to employee being in the employment of the Company.			
Exercise Price	Exercisable at an exercise price of ₹ 2, ₹ 3, ₹ 5 and ₹ 6 per option.	Exercisable at an exercise price of ₹ 2 and ₹ 6 per option.	Exercisable at an exercise price of ₹ 2, ₹ 6.25, ₹ 9.50, ₹ 11.50 and ₹ 26 per option.	No grant has been made under this scheme
Economic Benefits / Voting Rights	The holders of the equity shares will be entitled to the economic benefits of holding these shares only after the completion of the various vesting terms mentioned above and shall acquire voting rights as a shareholder of the Company as duly approved by the shareholders at the meeting held on July 31, 2017.			

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Employee stock compensation expense	120	300

Movements during the year

The following table illustrates the number and weighted average exercise price of share options during the year.

March 31, 2023

Options - India/UK Plan	Employee Stock Ownership Plan 2011		Employee Stock Ownership Plan 2015	
	No. of options	WAEP*	No. of options	WAEP*
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	88,668	6.28	27,58,707	25.85
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the year	(7,486)	5.84	(5,98,344)	25.82
Forfeited during the year	(81,182)	6.32	(1,67,730)	24.77
Outstanding options as at the end of the year	-	-	19,92,633	25.95
Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	-		3.77 years	

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Options - USA Plan	Equity Incentive Plan for US Employees-2011		Equity Incentive Plan for US Employees-2011	
	No. of options	WAEP*	No. of options	WAEP*
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	16,000	6.0	29,830	26.00
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the year	(6,000)	6.0	(10,355)	26.00
Forfeited during the year	(10,000)	6.0	-	-
Outstanding options as at the end of the year	-	-	19,475	26.00
Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	-		2.74 years	

March 31, 2022

Options - India/UK Plan	Employee Stock Ownership Plan 2011		Employee Stock Ownership Plan 2015	
	No. of options	WAEP*	No. of options	WAEP*
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	1,27,868	5.98	39,65,379	25.31
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the year	(35,600)	5.24	(8,13,898)	23.26
Forfeited during the year	(3,600)	6.00	(3,92,774)	25.82
Outstanding options as at the end of the year	88,668	6.28	27,58,707	25.85
Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	0.12 years		4.59 years	

Options - USA Plan	Equity Incentive Plan for US Employees-2011		Equity Incentive Plan for US Employees-2011	
	No. of options	WAEP*	No. of options	WAEP*
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	20,000	6.00	49,470	24.18
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the year	(4,000)	6.00	(17,890)	20.98
Forfeited during the year	-	-	(1,750)	26.00
Outstanding options as at the end of the year	16,000	6.00	29,830	26.00
Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	0.42 years		3.66 years	

* Weighted Average Exercise Price

No options were granted during the year (March 31, 2022 - Nil)

The weighted average share price of shares exercised during the year is ₹ 944.91 (March 31, 2022 - ₹ 963.88)

Exercisable options as at March 31, 2023 - 12,17,785 options (March 31, 2022 - 8,47,466 options) and weighted average exercise price - ₹ 25.91 (March 31, 2022 - ₹ 22.92)

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

42 Ratio Analysis and its Elements

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	% Change	% Change
Current ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.89	2.67	-29%	Increase in short term borrowings as at March 31, 2023
Debt- Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	0.66	0.37	78%	Impact of increase in outstanding borrowings for the year ended March 31, 2023
Debt Service Coverage ratio	Earnings for debt service = Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses	Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments (excludes repayments for Packing credit foreign currency loan)	3.99	4.46	-11%	
Return on Equity ratio	Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend	Average Shareholder's Equity	0.29	0.31	-6%	
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Net revenue	Average Trade Receivable	7.40	7.45	-1%	
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Net credit purchases = Gross credit purchases - purchase return	Average Trade Payables	3.90	3.76	4%	
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Net revenue	Working capital = Current assets – Current liabilities	2.74	1.83	50%	Higher net revenue and lower working capital for the year ended March 31, 2023.
Net Profit ratio	Net Profit	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	0.16	0.18	-11%	
Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax liability	0.23	0.28	-18%	
Return on Investment	Interest (Finance Income) and gain from mutual funds	Investments (includes mutual funds, and fixed deposits)	0.05	0.04	25%	Reshuffling of investment from mutual funds to fixed deposits resulting in higher yield

43 The Company publishes Standalone Financial Statements along with the Consolidated Financial Statements. In accordance with Ind AS 108, Operating segments, the Company has disclosed the segment information in the Consolidated Financial Statements. Accordingly, the segment information is given in the Consolidated Financial Statements of Happiest Minds Technologies Limited and its subsidiaries for the year ended March 31, 2023.

44 The Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on May 8, 2023, recommended the payout of a final dividend of ₹ 3.4/- per equity share of face value ₹ 2/- each for the financial year ended March 31, 2023. This recommendation is subject to approval of shareholders at the 12th Annual General Meeting of the Company scheduled to be held on July 17, 2023.

45 Rules in relation to 'The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code')' yet to be notified and the final rules/interpretation have not yet been issued. The Group will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

46 The Company maintains the information and documents as required under the transfer pricing regulations under Section 92-92F of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The management is in the process of updating the transfer pricing documentation for the financial year 2022 - 2023 and is of the view that its transactions are at arm's length and the aforesaid legislation will not have any impact on the financial statements, particularly on the amount of tax expense and that of provision for taxation.

47 Previous year's figures have been regrouped/ reclassified wherever necessary to conform with current year classification.

As per our report of even date for **Deloitte Haskins and Sells**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration Number : 008072S

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors:
Happiest Minds Technologies Limited
CIN : L72900KA2011PLC057931

Vikas Bagaria
Partner
Membership no.: 060408
Place: Bengaluru, India
Date: May 08, 2023

Ashok Soota
Executive Chairman
DIN : 00145962
Place: Bengaluru, India
Date: May 08, 2023

Venkatraman Narayanan
Managing Director & Chief Financial Officer
DIN : 01856347
Place: Bengaluru, India
Date: May 08, 2023

Praveen Darshankar
Company Secretary
FCS No.: F6706
Place: Bengaluru, India
Date: May 08, 2023

Independent Auditor's Report

To The Members of Happiest Minds Technologies Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Happiest Minds Technologies Limited ("the Parent") and its subsidiaries, (the Parent and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023 and the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, in which are incorporated the financial statements of Happiest Minds Technologies Share Ownership Trust (the "ESOP trust") for the year ended on that date audited by the other auditor ("trust auditor").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, and based on the consideration of reports of the trust auditor and other auditor on separate financial statements of the subsidiary referred to in the Other Matters section below, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("Ind AS"), and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at March 31, 2023, and their consolidated profit, their consolidated total comprehensive income, their consolidated cash flows and their consolidated changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the consolidated 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 Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated 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 and the audit evidence obtained by the trust auditor and other auditor in terms of their reports referred to in the sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of the Other Matters section below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

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

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matter	Auditor's Response
1	<p>Fixed price contracts using the percentage of completion method</p> <p><i>(refer note 2(a) and note 25 of the consolidated Ind AS financial statement)</i></p> <p>Revenue from fixed-price contracts where the performance obligations are satisfied over time, is recognized using the percentage-of-completion method. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the Company to determine the project costs incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated project costs required to complete the project. The estimation of total project costs involves significant judgement and is assessed throughout the period of the contract to reflect any changes based on the latest available information.</p> <p>We identified the revenue recognition for fixed price contracts where the percentage-of-completion method is used as a key audit matter because of the significant judgement involved in estimating the efforts to complete such contracts. This estimate has a high inherent uncertainty and requires consideration of progress of the contract, efforts incurred to-date and estimates of efforts to complete the contract.</p> <p>This required a high degree of auditor judgement in evaluating the audit evidence supporting the estimated efforts to complete and a higher extent of audit effort to evaluate the reasonableness of the total estimated efforts used to recognise revenue on fixed-price contracts.</p>	<p>Principal audit procedures performed:</p> <p>Our audit procedures related to estimates of efforts to complete for fixed-price contracts accounted using the percentage-of-completion method included the following, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We tested the effectiveness of controls relating to (1) recording of efforts incurred and estimation of efforts to complete the remaining contract performance obligations, and (2) access and application controls pertaining to time recording and allocation systems, which prevents unauthorized changes to recording of efforts incurred. We evaluated management's ability to reasonably estimate the progress towards satisfying the performance obligation by comparing actual information to estimates for performance obligations that have been fulfilled. We selected a sample of fixed price contracts with customers accounted using percentage-of-completion method and performed the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read the contract and based on the terms and conditions evaluated whether recognizing revenue over time was appropriate, and the contract was included in management's calculation of revenue over time. Evaluated other information that supported the estimates of the progress towards satisfying the performance obligation. Evaluated the appropriateness of and consistency in the application of management's policies and methodologies to estimate progress towards satisfying the performance obligation. Compared efforts incurred with data from the timesheet application system. Tested the estimate for consistency with the status of delivery of milestones and customer acceptances to identify possible delays in achieving milestones, which require changes in estimated efforts to complete the remaining performance obligations. We assessed the adequacy of disclosures made in the financial statements with respect to revenue recognized during the year as required by applicable Indian Accounting Standards

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

- The Parent's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report 2022-23, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.
- Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
- In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above, when it becomes available, and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to

be materially misstated. Other information so far as it relates to the ESOP trust and the subsidiary, is traced from their financial statements audited by the trust auditor and other auditor.

- When we read the Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance as required under SA 720 'The Auditor's responsibilities Relating to Other Information'.

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

The Parent's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated cash flows and consolidated changes in equity of the Group in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group 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, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Directors of the Parent, as aforesaid.

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

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group.

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control 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 Parent has adequate internal financial controls with reference to consolidated 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 ability of the Group to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the Group and the ESOP trust to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entity included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the ESOP trust or entities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by the trust auditor or other auditor, such trust auditor and other auditor remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

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

Other Matters

- We did not audit the financial statements of the ESOP trust included in the standalone financial statements of the companies included in the Group whose financial statements reflect total assets of ₹ 30,190 lakhs as at March 31, 2023 and total revenue of ₹ Nil for the year ended on that date, as considered in the respective standalone financial statements of the companies included in the Group. The financial statements of the ESOP trust have been audited by the trust auditor whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinion in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of the ESOP trust and our report in terms of subsection (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid ESOP trust, is based solely on the report of such trust auditor.
- We did not audit the financial statements of a subsidiary, whose financial statements reflect total assets of ₹ 3,583 lakhs as at March 31, 2023, total revenues of ₹ 2,053 lakhs and net cash outflows amounting to ₹ 5 lakhs for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. These financial statements have been audited by other auditor whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of the subsidiary, and our report in terms of subsection (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiary is based solely on the reports of the other auditor.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements above and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the trust auditor and other auditor.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of the reports of the trust auditor and other auditor on the separate financial statements of the ESOP trust and the subsidiary, referred to in the Other Matters section above we report, to the extent applicable that:
 - We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements.

- b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the trust auditor and other auditor.
- c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements and with the financial statements received from the trust auditor and other auditor.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Parent as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Company and the reports of the statutory auditor of the ESOP trust and the subsidiaries company, none of the directors of the Group companies incorporated in India is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A" which is based on the auditors' reports of the Parent and subsidiaries company. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of those companies.
- 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 Parent to their respective directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group. Refer note 41 of consolidated financial statements
 - Provision has been made in the consolidated financial statements, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.
 - There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Parent, and its subsidiaries company.
 - The respective Managements of the Parent and its subsidiaries, which are companies incorporated in India, whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, have represented to us and to the other auditor of such subsidiary to the best of their knowledge and belief, 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 Parent or any of such subsidiaries to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Parent or any of such subsidiaries ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - The respective Managements of the Parent and its subsidiaries which are companies incorporated in India, whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, have represented to us and to the other auditor of such subsidiary respectively that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Parent or any of such subsidiaries from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Parent or any of such subsidiaries 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.

- Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances performed by us and that performed by the auditor of the subsidiary which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, nothing has come to our or other auditor's notice that has caused us or the other auditor to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
- v) The final dividend proposed in the previous year, declared and paid by the Parent during the year is in accordance with section 123 of the Act, as applicable.
- As stated in note 46 to the consolidated financial statements, the Board of Directors of the Parent, whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, where applicable, have proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members of the Parent at the ensuing respective Annual General Meetings. Such dividend proposed is in accordance with section 123 of the Act, as applicable.
- vi) Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for maintaining books of account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2023 to the Parent and its subsidiaries which are companies incorporated in India, and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2023.

- With respect to the matters specified in clause (xxi) of paragraph 3 and paragraph 4 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, according to the information and explanations given to us, and based on the CARO reports issued by us and the auditors of respective companies included in the consolidated financial statements to which reporting under CARO is applicable, as provided to us by the Management of the Parent, we report that there are no qualifications or adverse remarks by the respective auditors in the CARO reports of the said companies included in the consolidated financial statements.

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells**
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm's Registration No. 008072S

Vikas Bagaria
 Partner
 Membership No. 60408
 UDIN: 23060408BGYGOZ3531
 Place: Bengaluru
 Date: May 8, 2023

Annexure “A” to the Independent Auditor’s Report (Referred to in paragraph (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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements of Happiest Minds Technologies Limited (“the Company”) as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company’s management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements based on the internal control with reference to consolidated financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company’s policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor’s Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Company and its joint operations companies incorporated in India (retain as applicable) 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 consolidated financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements 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 consolidated financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements .

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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 consolidated financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to consolidated 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**
Chartered Accountants
Firm’s Registration No. 008072S

Vikas Bagaria
Partner
Membership No. 60408
UDIN: 23060408BGYZ3531
Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 8, 2023

Consolidated Balance Sheet

as at March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	13,278	78
Capital work-in-progress	3	185	-
Goodwill	4	13,913	7,896
Other intangible assets	4	10,182	2,396
Intangible assets under development	4	81	35
Right-of-use assets	5	5,786	5,390
Financial assets			
i. Investments	11	1,296	762
ii. Other financial assets	7	9,389	1,827
Income tax assets (net)	8A	1,310	680
Other assets	9	119	1
Deferred tax assets (net)	10 A	1,246	697
Total non-current assets		56,785	19,762
Current assets			
Financial assets			
i. Investments	11	-	46,400
ii. Trade receivables	12	21,319	16,738
iii. Cash and cash equivalents	13	6,999	6,729
iv. Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	14	62,184	10,071
v. Loans	6	64	4
vi. Other financial assets	7	12,237	9,405
Other assets	9	4,495	3,392
Total current assets		1,07,298	92,739
Total assets		1,64,083	1,12,501
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	15	2,866	2,854
Other equity	16	81,016	63,726
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		83,882	66,580
Non-controlling interest		-	-
Total equity		83,882	66,580
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	18	11,278	1,724
ii. Lease liabilities	19	4,761	4,119
iii. Other financial liabilities	20	1,996	1,291
Provisions	21	2,466	1,858
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	10 B	2,060	468
Total non-current liabilities		22,561	9,460

Consolidated Balance Sheet (Contd.)

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Current liabilities			
Contract liabilities	22	1,157	1,346
Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	18	35,477	17,340
ii. Lease liabilities	19	1,859	1,792
iii. Trade payables	23		
(A) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		83	79
(B) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises.		6,969	5,993
iv. Other financial liabilities	20	7,428	5,788
Income tax liabilities (net)	8B	517	239
Other current liabilities	24	2,375	2,426
Provisions	21	1,775	1,458
Total current liabilities		57,640	36,461
Total liabilities		80,201	45,921
Total equity and liabilities		1,64,083	1,12,501
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date
for **Deloitte Haskins and Sells**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration Number : 008072S

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors:
Happiest Minds Technologies Limited
CIN : L72900KA2011PLC057931

Vikas Bagaria
Partner
Membership no.: 060408
Place: Bengaluru, India
Date: May 08, 2023

Ashok Soota
Executive Chairman
DIN : 00145962
Place: Bengaluru, India
Date: May 08, 2023

Venkatraman Narayanan
Managing Director & Chief
Financial Officer
DIN : 01856347
Place: Bengaluru, India
Date: May 08, 2023

Praveen Darshankar
Company Secretary
FCS No.: F6706
Place: Bengaluru, India
Date: May 08, 2023

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss

for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Income			
Revenue from contracts with customers	25	1,42,929	1,09,365
Other income	26	2,111	3,710
Total income		1,45,040	1,13,075
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	27	80,681	62,000
Depreciation and amortisation	28	4,191	3,288
Finance costs	29	2,186	995
Other expenses	30	26,362	21,598
Total expenses		1,13,420	87,881
Profit before exceptional items and tax		31,620	25,194
Exceptional items	31	(634)	(609)
Profit before tax		30,986	24,585
Tax expense	32		
Current tax		8,508	6,266
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods		-	44
Deferred tax charge/ (credit)		(621)	155
		7,887	6,465
Profit for the year		23,099	18,120
Other comprehensive income (OCI)			
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of a foreign operation		517	202
Net movement on effective portion of cash flow hedges	36 (B)	(632)	(316)
Income tax effect	32	159	80
Net other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		44	(34)
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Net loss on equity instruments carried at fair value through OCI	35 (v)	(351)	-
Income tax effect	32	74	-
Re-measurement losses on defined benefit plans	34	(155)	(97)
Income tax effect	32	39	24
Net other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		(393)	(73)

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (Contd.)

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		(349)	(107)
Total comprehensive income for the year		22,750	18,013
Profit for the year		23,099	18,120
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		23,099	18,120
Non-controlling interests		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		22,750	18,013
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		22,750	18,013
Non-controlling interests		-	-
Earnings per equity share	33		
Equity shares of par value ₹ 2/- each			
Basic, computed on the basis of profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent (₹)		16.13	12.84
Diluted, computed on the basis of profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent (₹)		16.01	12.55
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date
for **Deloitte Haskins and Sells**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration Number : 008072S

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors:
Happiest Minds Technologies Limited
CIN : L72900KA2011PLC057931

Vikas Bagaria
Partner
Membership no.: 060408
Place: Bengaluru, India
Date: May 08, 2023

Ashok Soota
Executive Chairman
DIN : 00145962
Place: Bengaluru, India
Date: May 08, 2023

Venkatraman Narayanan
Managing Director & Chief
Financial Officer
DIN : 01856347
Place: Bengaluru, India
Date: May 08, 2023

Praveen Darshankar
Company Secretary
FCS No.: F6706
Place: Bengaluru, India
Date: May 08, 2023

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Operating activities			
Profit before tax		30,986	24,585
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:			
Depreciation/ amortisation of property, plant and equipment, intangibles and right-of-use assets	28	4,191	3,288
(Gain)/ loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net	26	-	(10)
Share-based payment expense	27	120	300
Gain on investment carried at fair value through profit and loss	26	-	(368)
Gain on sale of investment carried at fair value through profit and loss	26	(803)	(1,377)
Interest income	26	(2,610)	(636)
Fair value loss on contingent consideration	31	634	609
Net unrealised foreign exchange loss	26	1,219	404
Rent concession	26	(71)	(323)
Impairment loss on financial assets	30	-	189
Finance costs	29	2,186	995
Operating cash flow before working capital changes		35,852	27,656
Movements in working capital:			
Increase in trade receivables		(3,468)	(4,526)
Decrease in loans		964	10
Increase in non-financial assets		(1,190)	(1,610)
Increase in financial assets		(1,961)	(3,078)
Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables		756	1,489
Increase/ (decrease) in financial liabilities		(1,362)	1,004
Increase in provisions		478	58
Increase/ (decrease) in contract liabilities		(225)	660
Increase in other non-financial liabilities		(245)	496
		29,599	22,159
Income tax paid, net of refunds		(8,882)	(5,347)
Net cash flows from operating activities	(A)	20,717	16,812
Investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	3	(13,106)	(67)
Purchase of intangible assets	4	(835)	(346)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	10
Acquisition of subsidiary		(10,987)	-
Investment in equity shares of Tech4TH Solutions Inc.		(827)	(762)
Investment in bank deposit, net		(56,995)	(3,020)
Proceeds from sale of mutual funds		47,203	34,542
Purchase of mutual funds		-	(40,049)
Interest received		445	84
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(B)	(35,102)	(9,608)

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows (Contd.)

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Financing activities			
Repayment of long-term borrowings		(2,609)	(2,053)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings		12,383	-
Proceeds / (Repayment) of short-term borrowings (net)		4,617	4,012
Proceeds from issue of redeemable non-convertible debentures		4,500	-
Security deposits given		-	-
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities		(2,004)	(1,702)
Payment of interest portion of lease liabilities		(544)	(487)
Payment of contingent consideration		(2,034)	(1,861)
Dividend paid		(5,715)	(6,830)
Proceeds from exercise of share options		147	171
Interest paid		(1,534)	(328)
Net cash flows from/ (used) in financing activities	(C)	7,207	(9,078)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	[(A)+(B)+(C)]	(7,178)	(1,874)
Net foreign exchange difference		323	20
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		6,729	8,583
Cash acquired on acquisition of subsidiary		6	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		(120)	6,729
Components of cash and cash equivalents	13		
Balance with banks			
- on current account		5,346	5,649
- in EEFC accounts		1,653	1,080
Less : Bank overdraft		(7,119)	-
Total cash and cash equivalents		(120)	6,729
Non-cash investing activities:			
Acquisition of subsidiary		2,707	-
Acquisition of Right-of-use assets	5	4,317	5,487
Refer note 18 and 19 for changes in liabilities arising from financing activities and for non-cash financing activities.			
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date
for **Deloitte Haskins and Sells**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration Number : 008072S

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors:
Happiest Minds Technologies Limited
CIN : L72900KA2011PLC057931

Vikas Bagaria
Partner
Membership no.: 060408
Place: Bengaluru, India
Date: May 08, 2023

Ashok Soota
Executive Chairman
DIN : 00145962
Place: Bengaluru, India
Date: May 08, 2023

Venkatraman Narayanan
Managing Director & Chief
Financial Officer
DIN : 01856347
Place: Bengaluru, India
Date: May 08, 2023

Praveen Darshankar
Company Secretary
FCS No.: F6706
Place: Bengaluru, India
Date: May 08, 2023

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

a) Equity Share Capital

For the year ended March 31, 2023	No of Shares	Amount
Equity shares of ₹ 2 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
At April 1, 2022	14,26,08,867	2,854
Exercise of share options - refer note 15 (ii) (1)	5,79,688	12
As at March 31, 2023	14,31,88,555	2,866

For the year ended March 31, 2022	No of Shares	Amount
Equity shares of ₹ 2 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
At April 1, 2021	14,17,83,304	2,837
Exercise of share options - refer note 15 (ii) (1)	8,25,563	17
As at March 31, 2022	14,26,08,867	2,854

b) Other Equity

For the year ended March 31, 2023	Attributable to the equity holders of the parent						Total
	Reserves and Surplus			Other components of equity			
	Securities premium (Note 16)	Share options outstanding reserve (Note 16)	Retained earnings (Note 16)	Cash flow hedge reserve (Note 16)	Foreign currency translation reserve (Note 16)	Equity instrument through OCI (Note 16)	
As at April 1, 2022	41,205	385	21,773	143	220	-	63,726
Profit for the year	-	-	23,099	-	-	-	23,099
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(116)	(473)	517	(277)	(349)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	22,983	(473)	517	(277)	22,750
Exercise of share option by employees	135	-	-	-	-	-	135
Transferred to retained earnings for options forfeited	-	(23)	23	-	-	-	-
Transferred to securities premium for options exercised	216	(216)	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend - refer note 17	-	-	(5,715)	-	-	-	(5,715)
Share-based payments expense - refer note 43	-	120	-	-	-	-	120
As at March 31, 2023	41,556	266	39,064	(330)	737	(277)	81,016

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity (Contd.)

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

For the year ended March 31, 2022	Attributable to the equity holders of the parent					Total	Total equity
	Reserves and Surplus		Other components of equity				
	Securities premium (Note 17)	Share options outstanding reserve (Note 17)	Retained earnings (Note 17)	Cash flow hedge reserve (Note 17)	Foreign currency translation reserve (Note 17)		
As at April 1, 2021	40,454	361	10,550	379	18	51,762	51,762
Profit for the year	-	-	18,120	-	-	18,120	18,120
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(73)	(236)	202	(107)	(107)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	18,047	(236)	202	18,013	18,013
Exercise of share option by employees	154	-	-	-	-	154	154
Transaction costs, net of recovery or reimbursement of expense on issue of shares	327	-	-	-	-	327	327
Transferred to retained earnings for options forfeited	-	(6)	6	-	-	-	-
Transferred to securities premium for options exercised	270	(270)	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend - refer note 17	-	-	(6,830)	-	-	(6,830)	(6,830)
Share-based payments expense - refer note 43	-	300	-	-	-	300	300
As at March 31, 2022	41,205	385	21,773	143	220	63,726	63,726

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date for **Deloitte Haskins and Sells** Chartered Accountants ICAI Firm's Registration Number : 008072S

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors:
Happiest Minds Technologies Limited
CIN : L72900KA2011PLC057931

Vikas Bagaria
Partner
Membership no.: 060408
Place: Bengaluru, India
Date: May 08, 2023

Ashok Soota
Executive Chairman
DIN : 00145962
Place: Bengaluru, India
Date: May 08, 2023

Venkatraman Narayanan
Managing Director & Chief Financial Officer
DIN : 01856347
Place: Bengaluru, India
Date: May 08, 2023

Praveen Darshankar
Company Secretary
FCS No.: F6706
Place: Bengaluru, India
Date: May 08, 2023

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Corporate Information

Happiest Minds Technologies Limited ("Happiest Minds" or "the Company" or "the Parent") together with its subsidiary (collectively "the Group") is engaged in a next generation IT solutions & services Company, enabling organizations to capture the business benefits of emerging technologies of cloud computing, social media, mobility solutions, business intelligence, analytics, unified communications and internet of things. The Group offers high degree of skills, IPs and domain expertise across a set of focused areas that include Digital Transformation & Enterprise Solutions, Product Engineering, Infrastructure Management, Security, Testing and Consulting. The Group focuses on industries in the Retail/Consumer Product Goods(CPG), Banking, Financial Services and Insurance (BFSI), Travel & Transportation, Manufacturing and Media space. Happiest Minds provide a smart, secure and connected experience to its Customers. In the solution space, focus areas are Security, M2M and Mobility solutions.

The Company is a limited company, incorporated and domiciled in India and has a branch office at United States of America, United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, Netherland, Singapore, Malaysia and Dubai. The registered office of the Company is situated at #53/1-4, Hosur Main Road, Madivala (next to Madivala Police Station) Bengaluru 560068.

The Group's Consolidated Financial Statements (CFS) for the year ended March 31, 2023 were approved by Board of Directors on May 08, 2023.

1 Basis of preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

a) Basis of Preparation

The Consolidated Financial Statements (CFS) of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the CFS.

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

These Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared for the Group as a going concern on the basis of relevant Ind AS that are effective at the Group's annual reporting date, March 31, 2023.

The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared on an accrual basis under the historical cost convention except for the following that are measured at fair value as required by relevant:

- Defined benefit plan - plan assets measured at fair value
- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments)
- Derivative financial instruments and
- Contingent consideration

b) Functional currency and presentation currency

These Consolidated Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupee (₹), which is also functional currency of the Parent. All the values are rounded off to the nearest lakhs (₹ 00,000) unless otherwise indicated.

c) Use of Estimates and Judgements

In preparing these Consolidated Financial Statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of income and expenses during the period. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding estimate. Changes in estimate are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Judgements:

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the Consolidated Financial Statements is included in the following notes:

- Note 2(c) and 2(d)- Useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets;
- Note 2(g) - Lease classification;
- Note 2(h) - Financial instrument; and
- Note 2(l)- Measurement of defined benefit obligations: key actuarial assumptions.

Assumption and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ended 31 March, 2023 is included in the following notes:

- Note 2(e) - Impairment test of non-financial assets; key assumptions underlying recoverable amounts including the recoverability of expenditure on internally-generated intangible assets;
- Note 2(n)- Recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profit against which tax losses carried forward can be used;
- Note 2(h) - Impairment of financial assets
- Note 2(p) - Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources; and
- Note 2(i) - Fair value measurement
- Note 2(j) - Determination of whether the company exercises control or significant influence on its investee and date such control or significant influence was acquired

d) Current and Non-Current Classification

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

An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle,
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period."

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

e) Basis of Consolidation

The Consolidated Financial Statements comprise the financial statements of the Parent and its subsidiary as at 31 March 2023. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the Consolidated Financial Statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

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

The financial statements of all entities used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the Parent, i.e., year ended on 31 March. When the end of the reporting period of the parent is different from that of a subsidiary, the subsidiary prepares, for consolidation purposes, additional financial information as of the same date as the financial statements of the parent to enable the parent to consolidate the financial information of the subsidiary, unless it is impracticable to do so.

Consolidation Procedure:

- Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the Parent with those of its subsidiaries on line by line basis. For this purpose, income and expenses of the subsidiaries are based on the amounts of the assets and liabilities recognised in the Consolidated Financial Statements at the acquisition date.
- Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary. Business combinations policy explains how to account for any related goodwill.
- Eliminate in full intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the group (profits or losses resulting from intragroup transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and fixed assets, are eliminated in full). Intragroup losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the Consolidated Financial Statements. Ind AS 12 Income Taxes applies to temporary differences that arise from the elimination of profits and losses resulting from intragroup transactions.

Profit and loss and each component of OCI are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity, while any resultant gain or loss is recognised in profit and loss. Any investment retained is recognised at fair value.

The subsidiary companies which are included in the consolidation and the Company's holdings therein are as under:

Name of Company	Nature of Business	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest as at March 31, 2023	Ownership interest as at March 31, 2022
Sri Mookambika Infosolutions Private Limited	IT services	India	100%*	Nil
Happiest Minds Inc (formerly known as PGS Inc.)	IT services	United States of America	100%	100%

Refer note 44

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

2 Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to the periods presented in these Consolidated Financial Statements.

a Revenue Recognition

The Group derives revenue primarily from rendering of services and sale of licenses. Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Group expects to receive in exchange for those products or services. The Group is a principal in rendering of services and agent in relation to sale of licenses. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of trade allowances, rebates and Goods and Services tax (GST), amounts collected on behalf of third parties and includes reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses, with corresponding expenses included in cost of revenues.

Revenue from the rendering of services and sale of license is recognised when the Group satisfies its performance obligations to its customers as below:

Rendering of Services

The Group applies judgement to determine whether each product or service promised to a customer is capable of being distinct, and is distinct in the context of the contract, if not, the promised product or service is combined and accounted as a single performance obligation. In determining the transaction price for rendering of services, the Group considers the effect of variable consideration, existence of a significant financing component, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the customers if any. Revenue is recognised net of trade and cash discounts. The Group allocates the arrangement consideration to separately identifiable performance obligation deliverables based on their relative stand-alone selling price. In cases where the Group is unable to determine the stand-alone selling price, the Group uses expected cost-plus margin approach in estimating the stand-alone selling price. Volume discounts are recorded as a reduction of revenue. When the amount of discount varies with the levels of revenue, volume discount is recorded based on estimate of future revenue from the customer.

Revenues from services comprise primarily income from time-and-material and fixed price contracts. Revenue with respect to time-and-material contracts is recognised over the period of time as the related services are performed. Revenue with respect to fixed price contracts where performance obligation is transferred over time are recognized using the "percentage of completion" method. The Group uses the percentage of completion method using the input (cost expended) method to measure progress towards completion in respect of fixed price contracts. Percentage of completion method accounting relies on estimates of total expected contract revenue and costs. This method is followed when reasonably dependable estimates of the revenues and costs applicable to various elements of the contract can be made. Key factors that are reviewed in estimating the future costs to complete include estimates of future labor costs and productivity efficiencies. Because the financial reporting of these contracts depends on estimates that are assessed continually during the term of these contracts, revenue recognized, profit and timing of revenue for remaining performance obligations are subject to revisions as the contract progresses to completion. When estimates indicate that a loss will be incurred, the loss is provided for in the period in which the loss becomes probable. Provisions for estimated losses on contracts-in-progress are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the current contract estimates.

Trade Receivables

A receivable is recognised if an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets.

Variable Consideration

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Group estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Sale of Licenses

The Group is a reseller for sale of right to use licenses and acting as agent in the arrangement. The revenue for sale of right to use license is recognised at point in time when control on use of license is transferred to the customer.

Contract Balances

Contract assets: The Group classifies its right to consideration in exchange for deliverables as either a receivable or as unbilled revenue. A receivable is a right to consideration that is unconditional upon passage of time. Revenues in excess of billings is recorded as unbilled revenue and is classified as a financial asset where the right to consideration is unconditional upon passage of time. Unbilled revenue which is conditional is classified as other current assets. Trade receivables and unbilled revenue is presented net of impairment.

Contract liabilities: A contract liability (which we referred to as Unearned Revenue) is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Group transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is received.

Interest Income

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

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

Dividend Income

Dividend income on investments is accounted when the right to receive the dividend is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend. Dividend income is included under the head "Other income" in the statement of profit and loss.

b Business Combination

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, which is measured at acquisition date fair value, and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred and included in other expenses.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their acquisition date fair values. For this purpose, the liabilities assumed include contingent liabilities representing present obligation and they are measured at their acquisition fair values irrespective of the fact that outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not probable. However, the following assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination are measured at the basis indicated below:

- Deferred tax assets or liabilities, and the assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with Ind AS 12 Income Tax and Ind AS 19 Employee Benefits respectively.
- Liabilities or equity instruments related to share based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share – based payments arrangements of the Group entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with Ind AS 102 Share-based Payments at the acquisition date.
- Assets (or disposal Groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with Ind AS 105 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations are measured in accordance with that standard.
- Reacquired rights are measured at a value determined on the basis of the remaining contractual term of the related contract. Such valuation does not consider potential renewal of the reacquired right.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in statement of profit and loss in accordance with Ind AS 109. If the contingent consideration is not within the scope of Ind AS 109, it is measured in accordance with the appropriate Ind AS and shall be recognised in statement of profit and loss. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured at subsequent reporting dates and subsequent its settlement is accounted for within equity.

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

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

c Property, Plant and Equipment

Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss if any.

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation, and accumulated impairment loss, if any. Historical cost comprises of the purchase price including duties and non-refundable taxes, borrowing cost if capitalisation criteria are met, directly attributable expenses incurred to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of being operated in the manner intended by management and initial estimate of decommissioning, restoring and similar liabilities.

Subsequent costs related to an item of property, plant and equipment are recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised in statement of profit and loss during the reporting period when they are incurred.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gains or losses arising from derecognition 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.

Property, plant and equipment individually costing ₹ 5,000 or less are depreciated at 100% in the year in which such assets are ready to use.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives as follows:

The estimates of useful lives of tangible assets are as follows:

Class of asset	Useful life as per Schedule II	Useful life as per Group
Furniture and fixtures	10 years	5 years
Office equipment	5 years	4 years
Buildings	60 years	50 years
Computer systems	6 years for server 3 years for other than server	2.5-3 years

Leasehold improvements are amortised over the period of the lease or life of the asset whichever is less.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

The useful lives have been determined based on technical evaluation done by the management's expert which in certain instances are different from those specified by Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, in order to reflect the actual usage of the assets. The assets residual values and useful life are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

d Intangible Assets

Goodwill

Goodwill on acquisitions of business is included in intangible assets. Goodwill is not amortised but it is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired, and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Gains and losses on the disposal of a business include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the business sold.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or Group of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose. The units or Group of units are identified at the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes.

Other Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

An item of intangible asset is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gains or losses arising from derecognition 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.

Amortisation Methods and Periods

The Group amortises intangible assets with a finite useful life using the straight-line method over the following periods:

Asset	Life in Years
Computer software	2.5-3 years
Non compete fees	3 years
Customer relations	3-7 years
Trade mark	2-3 years
Exclusive license	2 years

The estimated useful life of the intangible assets and the amortisation period are reviewed at the end of the each financial year and the amortisation period is revised to reflect the changed pattern, if any.

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures on an individual project are recognised as an intangible asset when the Group can demonstrate:

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

Subsequent costs related to Intangible assets are recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

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e Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

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

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Group's Cash Generating Unit's (CGU's) to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Group extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the Group operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation surplus taken to Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or Cash Generating Unit's (CGU's) recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each Cash Generating Unit (CGU) (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

f Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

g Leases

The Group has lease contracts for various items of computers, vehicles and buildings used in its operations. Lease terms generally ranges between 1 and 5 years.

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

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(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Group as Lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-use Assets

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in note 2(e) for policy on impairment of non-financial assets.

Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term Leases and Leases of Low-Value Assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease and non-lease component

As per Ind AS - 116, "As a practical expedient, a lessee may elect, by class of underlying asset, not to separate non-lease components from lease components, and instead account for each lease component and any associated non-lease components as a single lease component".

The Group has not opted for this practical expedient and have accounted for Lease component only.

Extension and Termination Option

The Group has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. These options are negotiated by management to provide flexibility in managing the leased-asset portfolio and align with the Group's business needs. Management exercises significant judgement in determining whether these extension and termination options are reasonably

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

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certain to be exercised. Management have not considered any future cash outflow for which they are potentially exposed arising due to extension and termination options.

h Financial Instruments

Financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Non-derivative Financial Instruments :

a) Financial Assets

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS - 115.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principle and interest (SPPI)' on the principle amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent Measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)

Debt Instruments at Amortised Cost

A 'Debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principle and interest (SPPI) on the principle amount outstanding.

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After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables. For more information on receivables, refer to Note 12.

Debt Instrument at FVTOCI

A 'Debt instrument' is classified as at the Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI) if both of the following criteria are met:

- The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- The asset's contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principle and interest (SPPI).

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). However, the Group recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method.

Debt Instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI), is classified as at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL).

In addition, the Group may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Group has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Equity Investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS - 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS - 103 applies are classified as at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL). For all other equity instruments, the Group may make an irrevocable election to present in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) subsequent changes in the fair value. The Group makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Group decides to classify an equity instrument as at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI), then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Group's Consolidated Balance Sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

Reclassification of Financial Assets

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

Impairment of Financial Assets

In accordance with Ind AS - 109, the Group applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, deposits, trade receivables, unbilled receivables and bank balance
- Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS - 115.

The Group follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables, unbilled revenue and contract assets

The application of simplified approach does not require the Group to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Group determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

b) Financial Liabilities :

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL), loans and borrowings, or as payables, as appropriate.

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

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The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts. The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, which is described below.

Subsequent Measurement

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

Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

Financial liabilities at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit and loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS - 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains or losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). These gain or loss are not subsequently transferred to statement of profit and loss. However, the Group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The Group has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

c) Loans and Borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains or losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

This category generally applies to borrowings. For more information refer note 18.

Derecognition

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

d) Offsetting of Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Group current has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Derivative Financial Instruments :

Initial Recognition and Subsequent Measurement :

The Group uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts and interest rate swaps to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks, respectively. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit and loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) and later reclassified to

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statement of profit and loss when the hedge item affects profit or loss or treated as basis adjustment if a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

- Fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment
- Cash flow hedges when hedging the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognised firm commitment
- Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Group formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which it wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge.

The documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the Group will assess whether the hedging relationship meets the hedge effectiveness requirements (including the analysis of sources of hedge ineffectiveness and how the hedge ratio is determined). A hedging relationship qualifies for hedge accounting if it meets all of the following effectiveness requirements:

- There is 'an economic relationship' between the hedged item and the hedging instrument.
- The effect of credit risk does not 'dominate the value changes' that result from that economic relationship.
- The hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the Group actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the Group actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

Hedges that meet all the qualifying criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for, as described below:

Cash Flow Hedges

The Group designates certain foreign exchange forward and Cross currency interest rate swaps as cash flow hedges with an intention to hedge its existing liabilities and highly probable transaction in foreign currency. When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedge instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If the hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognised in cash flow hedge reserve till the period the hedge was effective remains in cash flow hedge reserve until the forecasted transaction occurs. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in the cash flow hedge reserve is transferred to the net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss upon the occurrence of the related forecasted transaction. If the forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the amount accumulated in cash flow hedge reserve is reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

i Fair Value Measurement

'Fair value' is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Group has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk. All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

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

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

j Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet and cash flow statement comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Group's cash management.

k Foreign Currency Translation

Functional and Presentation Currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Group are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the functional currency). The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (₹), which is functional and presentation currency of the Parent

Transactions and Balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the exception of the following:

- Exchange differences arising on monetary items that forms part of a reporting entity's net investment in a foreign operation are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the separate financial statements of the reporting entity or the individual financial statements of the foreign operation, as appropriate. In the financial statements that include the foreign operation and the reporting entity (e.g., Consolidated Financial Statements when the foreign operation is a subsidiary), such exchange differences are recognised initially in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). These exchange differences are reclassified from equity to the statement of profit and loss on disposal of the net investment.
- Exchange differences arising on monetary items that are designated as part of the hedge of the Group's net investment of a foreign operation. These are recognised in OCI until the net investment is disposed of, at which time, the cumulative amount is reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss.
- Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those monetary items are also recorded in OCI.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. 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 in OCI or the statement of profit and loss are also recognised in OCI or the statement of profit and loss, respectively).

In determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which the Group initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the Group determines the transaction date for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

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Group Companies

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into ₹ at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their profit or loss are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. For practical reasons, the Group uses an average rate to translate income and expense items, if the average rate approximates the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of OCI relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Any goodwill arising in the acquisition/ business combination of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the spot rate of exchange at the reporting date.

Any goodwill or fair value adjustments arising in business combinations/ acquisitions, which occurred before the date of transition to Ind AS (April 1 2018), are treated as assets and liabilities of the entity rather than as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation. Therefore, those assets and liabilities are non-monetary items already expressed in the functional currency of the Parent and no further translation differences occur.

Gain or loss on a subsequent disposal of any foreign operation excludes translation differences that arose before the date of transition but includes only translation differences arising after the transition date.

Employee Benefits

Short-term Obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current financial liabilities in the balance sheet.

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

Other long-term Employee Benefit Obligations

The liabilities for leave balance are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields on government bonds at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

Post-employment Obligations

The Group operates the following post-employment schemes:

- (a) defined benefit plans - gratuity, and
- (b) defined contribution plans such as provident fund.

Gratuity Obligations

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have term approximating the term of the related obligation. The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the Statement of Changes in Equity and in the balance sheet. Such accumulated re-measurement balances are never reclassified into the Statement of Profit and Loss subsequently.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit and loss as past service costs.

Defined Contribution Plan

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund scheme, Social security, National Insurance, Superannuation, Medicare schemes are the defined contribution plans. The Group has no obligation, other than the contribution payable. The Group recognizes contribution payable to these schemes as an expenditure, when an employee renders the related service.

m Employee Share Based Payments

Certain employees of the Group receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments.

Equity-Settled Transactions:

The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using a Black Scholes model except for the option on date of modification of plan from cash settled to equity settled transaction.

That cost is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in employees stock option reserves in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled in employee benefits expense. The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The expense or credit in the statement of profit and loss for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognised in employee benefits expense.

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Market performance conditions are reflected within the grant date fair value. Any other conditions attached to an award, but without an associated service requirement, are considered to be non-vesting conditions. Non-vesting conditions are reflected in the fair value of an award and lead to an immediate expensing of an award unless there are also service and/or performance conditions.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and/or service conditions have not been met. Where awards include a market or non-vesting condition, the transactions are treated as vested irrespective of whether the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

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

n Taxation

Income tax comprises of current tax and deferred tax. It is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to an item recognised directly in the Other Comprehensive Income.

Current Income Tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside the Statement of Profit and Loss is recognised outside profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

In the situations where one or more entities in the Group are entitled to a tax holiday under the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India or tax laws prevailing in the respective tax jurisdictions where they operate, no deferred tax (asset or liability) is recognised in respect of temporary differences which reverse during the tax holiday period, to the extent the concerned entity's gross total income is subject to the deduction during the tax holiday period. Deferred tax in respect of temporary differences which reverse after the tax holiday period is recognised in the year in which the temporary differences originate. However, the Group restricts recognition of deferred tax assets to the extent it is probable that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized. For recognition of deferred taxes, the temporary differences which originate first are considered to reverse first.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

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

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit and loss
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future

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

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit and loss
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised

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

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit and loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

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

The Group offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

o Treasury Shares

The Group has created an Employee Benefit Trust (EBT) for providing share-based payment to its employees. The Group uses EBT as a vehicle for distributing shares to employees under the employee remuneration schemes. The EBT buys shares from the Parent, for giving shares to employees. The Group treats EBT as its extension and shares held by EBT are treated as treasury shares. Refer note 15.

No gain or loss is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on the issue or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments.

On consolidation of EBT with the Group, the value of shares held by trust is shown as a deduction from equity (i.e. reduction from share capital to the extent of face value and remaining from securities premium). Gains/ losses recognized by the trust on issue of shares are shown as a part of securities premium.

Share options exercised during the reporting period are issued from the treasury shares.

p Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when there is 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, in respect of which 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.

Provision for Warranty

As per the terms of the contracts, the Group provides post-contract services / warranty support to some of its customers. The Group accounts for the post-contract support / provision for warranty on the basis of the information available with the management duly taking into account the current and past technical estimates. The estimate of such warranty-related costs is revised annually.

Contingent Liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. The Group does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses it in the financial statements, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

q Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker (CODM). The Group has identified three reportable segment based on the dominant source, nature of risks and return and the internal organisation and management structure and for which discrete financial information is available. The Executive

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Management Committee monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Refer note 42 for segment information.

r Earnings/(Loss) Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity holders of Parent Company (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period (including treasury shares).

The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit and loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders of the Parent and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares. The weighted average number of shares takes into account the weighted average effect of changes in treasury share transactions and CCPS during the year.

Ordinary shares that will be issued upon the conversion of a mandatorily convertible instrument are included in the calculation of basic earnings per share from the date the contract is entered into.

s Change in Accounting Policies and Disclosure

(i) Amendments to Ind AS 37– Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets-

The amendment specifies that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract). The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2022, although early adoption is permitted. The amendment had no impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Group.

t Standards notified but not yet effective:

(i) Amendments to Ind AS 12 – "Income Taxes"

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

(ii) Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements

This amendment requires the entities to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Group has evaluated the amendment and the impact is insignificant on its Consolidated financial statements.

(iii) Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

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

u Critical Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the grouping disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of asset or liability affected in future periods. The areas involving significant estimates or critical judgements are:

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Significant Judgments and Estimates

(a) Defined Benefit Plans

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and other post-employment benefit and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate and future salary increases. Due to complexities involved in the valuation and its long term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality table in India. The mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Further salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates. Further details about the gratuity obligations are given in Note 34.

(b) Revenue Recognition

The Group uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for its fixed-price contracts. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the Group to estimate the efforts or costs expended to date as a proportion of the total efforts or costs to be expended. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity.

Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected contract estimates at the reporting date.

(c) Business Combination and Intangible Assets

Business combinations are accounted for using Ind AS 103, Business Combinations. Judgement is required to determine the date on which the group acquired control. Ind AS 103 requires the identifiable intangible assets and contingent consideration to be fair valued in order to ascertain the fair value of identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree. These valuations are conducted by external valuation experts. Estimates are required to be made in determining the value of contingent consideration and intangible assets. These measurements are based on information available at the acquisition date and are based on expectations and assumptions that have been deemed reasonable by the Management. Judgement is required to determine the acquisition date i.e. the date on which the group acquired control. Refer note 44.

(d) Impairment of Goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis and whenever there is an indication that the recoverable amount of a cash generating unit (CGUs) is less than its carrying amount. For the impairment test, goodwill is allocated to the CGU or groups of CGUs which benefit from the synergies of the acquisition and which represent the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. The recoverable amount of CGUs is determined based on higher of value-in-use and fair value less cost to sell. Key assumptions in the cash flow projections are prepared based on current economic conditions and comprises estimated long term growth rates, weighted average cost of capital and estimated operating margins. Refer note 4.

(e) Investment of Equity Instrument at fair Value through Other comprehensive income

The Group applies judgement to assess whether it has significant influence or control over the investee entities. Where the group determines that it does not exercise significant influence or control, the fair value of equity instrument is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Refer note 35(iv) and 35(v).

(f) Deferred Taxes

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all the deductible temporary differences however the same is restricted to the extent of the deferred tax liabilities unless it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised. Also refer Note 10 (A) and 10 (B).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

3 Property, Plant and Equipment

	Land	Building	Computer Systems	Office equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Leasehold improvements	Total	Capital work-in-progress
Cost or valuation									
As at April 01, 2021	-	-	247	134	25	-	46	452	14
Additions	-	-	45	11	-	-	11	67	-
Transfers from CWIP	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14	(14)
Disposals	-	-	(27)	(1)	-	-	-	(28)	-
As at March 31, 2022	-	-	265	144	25	-	71	505	-
Acquisition of subsidiary - refer note 44	-	-	126	10	5	33	-	174	-
Additions	4,423	8,354	166	122	50	-	159	13,274	185
Transfers from CWIP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	(48)	-	(1)	-	-	(49)	-
As at March 31, 2023	4,423	8,354	509	276	79	33	230	13,904	185
Accumulated depreciation									
As at April 01, 2021	-	-	218	98	24	-	43	383	-
Charge for the year	-	-	37	18	-	-	16	71	-
Disposals	-	-	(27)	-	-	-	-	(27)	-
As at March 31, 2022	-	-	228	116	24	-	59	427	-
Charge for the year	-	119	77	22	6	1	23	248	-
Disposals	-	-	(48)	-	(1)	-	-	(49)	-
As at March 31, 2023	-	119	257	138	29	1	82	626	-
Net book value									
As at March 31, 2022	-	-	37	28	1	-	12	78	-
As at March 31, 2023	4,423	8,235	252	138	50	32	148	13,278	185

Note:

(i) Refer note 18 for details of charge created on the Property, plant and equipment.

Capital work-in-progress (CWIP) Ageing

As at March 31, 2023

	Amount in CWIP for a period				Total
	Less than 1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	185	-	-	-	185
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	185	-	-	-	185

There were no CWIP as at March 31, 2022.

4 Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

i) Goodwill

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Cost or valuation		
Deemed cost		
As at April 01	9,784	9,532
Acquisition of subsidiary - refer note 44	5,404	-
Exchange difference	613	252
As at March 31	15,801	9,784
Accumulated Impairment		
As at April 01	1,888	1,888
	-	-
As at March 31	1,888	1,888
Net book value as at March 31	13,913	7,896

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

ii) Other Intangible Assets

	Other intangible assets					Total	Intangible assets under development
	Trademark	Customer relationships	Non-compete	Computer software	Exclusive license		
Cost or valuation							
Deemed cost							
As at April 01, 2021	88	2,821	62	554	94	3,619	-
Additions	-	-	-	311	-	311	35
Exchange difference	3	94	2	9	3	111	-
As at March 31, 2022	91	2,915	64	874	97	4,041	35
Additions	-	-	-	789	-	789	46
Acquisition of subsidiary - refer note 44	-	7,930	329	-	-	8,259	-
Exchange difference	8	228	4	20	8	268	-
As at March 31, 2023	99	11,073	397	1,683	105	13,357	81
Accumulated amortisation/ Impairment							
As at April 01, 2021	11	368	15	247	12	653	-
Charge for the year	45	666	17	194	48	970	-
Exchange difference	1	18	-	2	1.00	22	-
As at March 31, 2022	57	1,052	32	443	61	1,645	-
Charge for the year	36	916	46	380	39	1,417	-
Exchange difference	6	88	2	12	5	113	-
As at March 31, 2023	99	2,056	80	835	105	3,175	-
Net book value							
As at March 31, 2022	34	1,863	32	431	36	2,396	35
As at March 31, 2023	-	9,017	317	848	-	10,182	81

The customer relationships intangible will be fully amortized in 7 years (March 31, 2022: 3 Years)

Intangibles Assets under Development Ageing (IAUD)

As at March 31, 2023	Amount in IAUD for a period				Total
	Less than 1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	46	35	-	-	81
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	46	35	-	-	81

As at March 31, 2022	Amount in IAUD for a period				Total
	Less than 1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	35	-	-	-	35
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	35	-	-	-	35

Impairment of Goodwill

The Goodwill of ₹ 1,888 lakhs relates to business acquisition of OSS Cube Solutions Limited, ₹ 611 lakhs relates to the business acquisition of Cupola Technology Private Limited, ₹ 7,898 lakhs related to the business acquisition of Happiest Minds Inc. (formerly known as PGS Inc.) and ₹ 5,404 lakhs related to business acquisition of Sri Mookambika Infosolutions Private Limited (SMI) which has been allocated to OSS Cube, Internet of things (IoT), DBS-PGS and PES cash generating units (CGUs) respectively. Goodwill related to OSS cube is fully impaired.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis by the Group. The recoverable value of the CGU is determined based on value-in-use calculation using the cash flow projections based on the financial budgets approved by the management covering a five year period.

The Group acquired SMI during the year ended March 31, 2023. The carrying value of goodwill as at March 31, 2023 is 5,404 (March 31, 2022 - Nil). There had neither been significant time lapse from the date of such acquisition to the reporting date (i.e. March 31, 2023) nor any significant change in business had occurred during the period and thus the management believes that there will not be any material impact on the value of goodwill if impairment assessment would have been performed. Hence the management did not carry out impairment testing of goodwill on acquisition of SMI for the year ended March 31, 2023.

The following table sets out the key assumptions for calculation of value-in-use for these CGUs:

	IoT		DBS-PGS	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Discount rate	22.89%	22.32%	21.91%	20.93%
Long term growth rate	4.00%	4.00%	2.00%	2.00%
Sales growth	10.00%	20.00%	20.00%	25.00%
Carrying value of goodwill	611	611	7,898	7,285

The discount rate is based on the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) which represents the weighted average return attributable to all the assets of the Cash Generating Unit (CGU).

There is no impairment noted in the IoT and DBS-PGS CGUs based on the assessment performed by the management. Management has performed sensitivity analysis around the base assumption and have concluded that no reasonable possible change in key assumptions would cause the recoverable amount of the IoT and DBS-PGS CGUs lower than the carrying amount of respective CGU.

5 Right-of-use Assets

	Computer systems	Office equipment	Office buildings	Motor vehicles	Total
As at April 01 2021	833	-	1,306	11	2,150
Additions	1,495	-	3,992	-	5,487
Depreciation	(750)	-	(1,492)	(5)	(2,247)
As at March 31, 2022	1,578	-	3,806	6	5,390
Additions	1,142	125	2,867	183	4,317
Disposals	-	-	(1,395)	-	(1,395)
Depreciation	(1,186)	(9)	(1,304)	(27)	(2,526)
As at March 31, 2023	1,534	116	3,974	162	5,786

The average lease period of the leased assets is 3.9 years (March 31, 2022: 4.7 years).

The group recognized the following income and expense in the statement of profit and loss pertaining to leased assets:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Rent concession income	71	323
	71	323
Interest expense on lease liabilities	544	487
Depreciation of Right-of-use assets	2,526	2,247
Rent expense pertaining to short- term leases	349	284
	3,419	3,018

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

6 Loans

Carried at Amortised Cost

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current		
Loans considered good - Unsecured		
Loan to employees	64	4
	64	4

7 Other Financial Assets

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
(a) Other financial assets carried at amortised cost (unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)		
Non-current		
Fixed deposit with maturity of more than 12 months	7,131	1,113
Margin money deposits - refer note (i) below	1,720	375
Security deposit	538	339
	9,389	1,827
(i) Margin money deposit is used to secure:		
Term loan - Federal bank	952	370
Guarantees given	768	5
Current		
Interest accrued on fixed deposit	911	26
Unbilled revenue#	10,773	8,911
Security deposit	209	389
Other receivables	56	11
	11,949	9,337
Security deposit - credit impaired	1	1
Less: Allowance for credit impaired loans	(1)	(1)
Less: loss allowance on unbilled revenue	(241)	(181)
	11,708	9,156

Classified as financial asset as right to consideration is unconditional and is due only after a passage of time. Includes ₹ 71 (March 31, 2022 : ₹ 67) from related party. Refer note 38

(b) Derivative instruments carried at fair value through OCI		
Cash flow hedges		
Foreign currency forward contracts - refer note 36 (B)	166	249
Cross currency interest rate swap - refer note 36 (B)	363	-
	529	249
Total other current financial assets	12,237	9,405

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

8A Income Tax Assets (Net)

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Non - current		
Income tax assets (net)	1,310	680
	1,310	680

8B Income Tax Liabilities (Net)

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current		
Income tax liabilities (net)	517	239
	517	239

9 Other Assets

Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Non - current		
Prepaid expenses	119	1
	119	1
Current		
Prepaid expenses	1,707	1,033
Balances with statutory / government authorities	353	170
Advance to employees against expenses	218	58
Advance to suppliers	150	97
Other advances	407	100
Unbilled revenue #	1,698	1,973
	4,533	3,431
Less: loss allowance on unbilled revenue	(38)	(39)
	4,495	3,392

Represents contract assets, classified as non-financial assets as the contractual right to consideration is dependent upon completion on contractual milestones.

10A Deferred Tax Assets (Net)

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Deferred tax assets (net)	1,246	697
	1,246	697

Significant components and movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year ended March 31, 2023:

	April 01, 2022	Recognised in profit or loss [charge/(credit)]	Recognised in Other comprehensive income [charge/(credit)]	March 31, 2023
Mutual funds	361	(361)	-	-
Goodwill	154	-	-	154
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(61)	83	-	22
Derivative assets	48	-	(159)	(111)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	April 01, 2022	Recognised in profit or loss [charge/(credit)]	Recognised in Other comprehensive income [charge/(credit)]	March 31, 2023
Loss allowance on trade receivables	(307)	175	-	(132)
Lease liability and right-of-use assets	(132)	(80)	-	(212)
Provision for gratuity and leave encashment	(531)	(173)	(31)	(735)
Others	(229)	(3)	-	(232)
Deferred tax assets (net)	(697)	(359)	(190)	(1,246)

Significant components and movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year ended March 31, 2022:

	April 01, 2021	Recognised in profit or loss [charge/(credit)]	Recognised in Other comprehensive income [charge/(credit)]	March 31, 2022
Mutual funds	54	307	-	361
Goodwill	91	63	-	154
Derivative assets	128	-	(80)	48
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(75)	14	-	(61)
Loss allowance on trade receivables	(318)	11	-	(307)
Lease liability and right-of-use assets	(125)	(7)	-	(132)
Provision for gratuity and leave encashment	(618)	111	(24)	(531)
Others	(163)	(66)	-	(229)
Deferred tax assets (net)	(1,026)	433	(104)	(697)

10B Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	2,060	468
	2,060	468

Significant Components and Movement in Deferred Tax Assets and liabilities during the year ended March 31, 2023:

	April 01, 2022	Acquisition of subsidiary - refer note 44	Recognised in profit or loss [charge/(credit)]	Recognised in Other comprehensive income #	Foreign currency translation reserve	March 31, 2023
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	531	2,069	(293)	-	39	2,346
Loss allowance on trade receivables	(63)	-	12	-	(6)	(57)
Equity instrument at FVOCI	-	-	-	(74)	-	(74)
Provision for gratuity and leave encashment	-	(70)	1	(8)	-	(77)
Others	-	(96)	18	-	-	(78)
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	468	1,903	(262)	(82)	33	2,060

excludes impact of Foreign currency translation reserve

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Significant components and movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year ended March 31, 2022 :

	April 01, 2021	Recognised in profit or loss [charge/(credit)]	Foreign currency translation reserve	March 31, 2022
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	725	(216)	22	531
Loss allowance on trade receivables	-	(62)	(1)	(63)
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	725	(278)	21	468

11 Investments

Non-current

Carried at fair value through other comprehensive income [FVTOCI] (fully paid)

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Unquoted		
334 (March 31, 2022 : 134) Series A Common Shares of \$ 0.01 par value of Tech4TH Solutions Inc. - refer note 35 (iv)	1,296	762
	1,296	762

During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Group invested further US\$ 1,000,000 (₹ 827 lakhs) in Tech4TH Solutions Inc (Tech4TH). As a result, the Group's holding increased from 11.17% as at March 31, 2022 to 23.5% as at March 31, 2023. The Group has determined that it does not exercise significant influence on Tech4TH as the company does not have any representation on the board of directors of Tech4TH, does not participate in any policy making decisions, nor does it have any material transactions with Tech4TH. These equity shares have been designated as FVTOCI as they are not held for trading.

Current

Carried at fair value through statement of profit and loss

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	Units in lakhs	Units in lakhs	Amount	Amount
Quoted				
Aditya Birla - Money manager fund - Growth	-	3.00	-	803
Aditya Birla - Savings Fund - Growth	-	19	-	8,370
Axis - Banking and PSU debt fund - Growth	-	1.00	-	3,062
HDFC - Ultra short term fund - Growth	-	727	-	9,023
ICICI Prudential - Short term fund - Growth	-	72	-	3,679
ICICI Prudential - Ultra short term fund - Growth	-	367	-	8,785
IDFC - Banking and PSU debt fund - Growth	-	175.00	-	3,578
Kotak - Banking & PSU Debt fund - Growth	-	76	-	4,119
L&T - Banking & PSU Debt fund - Growth	-	194	-	4,087
Nippon - Banking and PSU debt fund - Growth	-	27.00	-	459
UTI - Ultra short term fund - Growth	-	*	-	435
			-	46,400

Note:

* Units are not presented as they are below the rounding off norms adopted by the Group.

Aggregate book value of quoted investments	-	46,400
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	-	46,400
Aggregate value of unquoted investments	1,296	762
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

12 Trade Receivables

Carried at amortised cost

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current		
Trade receivables - others	21,051	16,732
Trade receivables - related party - refer note 38	268	6
Total trade receivables	21,319	16,738
Break-up for security details		
Unsecured, considered good	22,100	18,248
	22,100	18,248
Impairment allowance		
Unsecured, considered good	(781)	(1,510)
Trade receivables net of impairment	21,319	16,738

Trade Receivables Ageing Schedule

As at March 31, 2023	Outstanding for the following periods from the due date of payment						Total
	Current but not due	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	14,955	6,420	389	307	14	15	22,100
Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	14,955	6,420	389	307	14	15	22,100
Less: Impairment allowance							(781)
Total							21,319

As at March 31, 2022	Outstanding for the following periods from the due date of payment						Total
	Current but not due	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	13,346	3,714	484	448	130	126	18,248
Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

As at March 31, 2022	Outstanding for the following periods from the due date of payment						Total
	Current but not due	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	13,346	3,714	484	448	130	126	18,248
Less: Impairment allowance							(1,510)
Total							16,738

- (i) No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member, except as disclosed in note 38
- (ii) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 0 to 180 days.
- (iii) For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables refer note 38.
- (iv) For unbilled revenue refer note 7

13 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Balances with banks:		
- in current accounts	5,346	5,649
- in EEFC accounts	1,653	1,080
Cash on hand-Foreign Currency	*	-
	6,999	6,729

* Represents number below rounding off norms of the Group.

14 Bank and Bank Balance Other than Cash and Cash Equivalents

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Fixed deposit	46,175	9,092
Margin money deposits - refer note (i) below	15,997	972
Balances with bank in unpaid dividend account	12	7
	62,184	10,071
(i) Margin money deposit is used to secure:		
Working capital facility and bank overdrafts	15,200	200
Term loan - Federal bank	790	-
Guarantees given	7	772

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

15 Share Capital

Equity Share Capital

i) Authorised Share Capital

	Numbers	Amount
Equity share capital of ₹ 2 each		
As at April 01, 2021	22,93,00,000	4,586
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	22,93,00,000	4,586
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	22,93,00,000	4,586

ii) Issued, Subscribed and fully paid up Equity Share Capital

	Numbers	Amount
Equity share capital of ₹ 2 each, fully paid up		
As at April 01, 2021	14,17,83,304	2,837
Exercise of share options - refer note (1) below	8,25,563	17
As at March 31, 2022	14,26,08,867	2,854
Exercise of share options - refer note (1) below	5,79,688	12
As at March 31, 2023	14,31,88,555	2,866

(1) During the year ended March 31, 2023, Employee Benefit Trust (EBT) issued 5,79,688 (March 31, 2022 - 8,25,563) equity shares to the employees upon exercise of employee stock options.

(2) (2) The outstanding equity shares as at April 01, 2021, March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2023 are presented net of treasury shares.

(iii) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has a single class of equity share of par value ₹ 2 each. Each holder of the equity shares is entitled to one vote per share and carries a right to dividends as and when declared by the Company.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares, will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts.

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

	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	No of Shares	Holding percentage	No of Shares	Holding percentage
Equity shares of ₹ 2 each fully paid				
Mr. Ashok Soota (Promoter)	6,00,75,393	41.96%	6,00,68,668	42.12%
Ashok Soota Medical Research LLP	1,79,48,784	12.54%	1,79,48,784	12.59%

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

(v) The Company has not issued any bonus shares or shares for consideration other than cash during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(vi) Details of shares held by promoters

As at March 31, 2023

	Promoter 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
Equity shares of ₹ 2 each fully paid	Mr. Ashok Soota	6,00,68,668	6,725	6,00,75,393	41.96%	0.01%
Equity shares of ₹ 2 each fully paid	Ashok Soota Medical Research LLP	1,79,48,784	-	1,79,48,784	12.54%	0.00%

As at March 31, 2022

	Promoter 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
Equity shares of ₹ 2 each fully paid	Mr. Ashok Soota	6,00,61,701	6,967	6,00,68,668	42.12%	0.01%
Equity shares of ₹ 2 each fully paid	Ashok Soota Medical Research LLP	1,79,48,784	-	1,79,48,784	12.59%	0.00%

(vii) Treasury shares

	Numbers
As at April 01 2021	50,80,252
Issue for cash on exercise of share options	(8,25,563)
As at March 31, 2022	42,54,689
Issue for cash on exercise of share options	(5,79,688)
As at March 31, 2023	36,75,001

(i) For terms/ rights attached to treasury shares refer note 15 (iii) above

16 Other Equity

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Securities premium account	41,556	41,205
Retained earnings	39,064	21,773
Cash flow hedge reserve	(330)	143
Foreign currency translation reserve	737	220
Share options outstanding reserve	266	385
Equity instrument through Other comprehensive income (OCI)	(277)	-
	81,016	63,726
a) Securities premium account		
Opening balance	41,205	40,454
Transaction costs, net of recovery or reimbursement of expense on issue of shares	-	327
Exercise of share option by employees	135	154
Transferred from ESOP reserve for options exercised	216	270
Closing balance	41,556	41,205

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
b) Retained earnings		
Opening balance	21,773	10,550
Profit for the year	23,099	18,120
Other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings	(116)	(73)
Dividend - refer note 17	(5,715)	(6,830)
Transferred from share option outstanding reserve for options forfeited	23	6
Closing balance	39,064	21,773
c) Cash flow hedge reserve		
Opening balance	143	379
Net movement on effective portion of cash flow hedges - refer note 36 (B)	(473)	(236)
Closing balance	(330)	143
d) Foreign currency translation reserve		
Opening balance	220	18
Additions during the period	517	202
Closing balance	737	220
e) Share options outstanding reserve		
Opening balance	385	361
Employee compensation expense for the year - refer note 43	120	300
Transferred to retained earnings for options forfeited	(23)	(6)
Transferred to securities premium for options exercised	(216)	(270)
Closing balance	266	385
f) Equity instrument through Other comprehensive income (OCI)		
Opening balance	-	-
Additions during the period, net of taxes - refer note 35 (iv)	(277)	-
Closing balance	(277)	-

(i) Nature and purpose of other reserves

a) Securities premium account :

Securities premium account has been created consequent to issue of shares at premium. The reserve can be utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2013.

b) Retained earnings :

Retained earnings comprises of prior year's and current year's undistributed earnings/accumulated losses after tax.

c) Cash flow hedge reserve :

The Group uses foreign currency forward contracts to hedge the highly probable forecasted transaction and interest rate swaps to hedge the interest rate risk associated with foreign currency term loan. The effective portion of fair value gain/loss of the hedge instrument is recognised in the cash flow hedge reserve. Amounts recognised in the cash flow hedge reserve is reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss when the hedged item affects profit or loss.

d) Foreign currency translation reserve :

Exchange differences arising on translation of the foreign operations are recognised in other comprehensive income as described in accounting policy and accumulated in a separate reserve within equity. The cumulative amount is reclassified to statement of profit and loss when the net investment is disposed-off.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

e) Share options outstanding reserve :

The share based payment reserve is used to recognise the grant date fair value of options issued to employees under Employee Stock Option Plan.

f) Equity instrument through Other comprehensive income (OCI)

The Group has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity shares in other comprehensive income. These changes are accumulated within the Equity instruments through Other Comprehensive Income within equity. The Group transfers amounts from this reserve to retained earnings when the relevant equity shares are derecognised.

17 Distribution made

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Dividends on equity shares declared and paid :		
Final dividend paid for the year ended on March 31, 2022 : 2/- per share (March 31, 2021 : ₹ 3/- per share)	2,856	4,311
Interim dividend for the year ended on March 31, 2023 : ₹ 2/- per share (March 31, 2022 : 1.75/- per share)	2,859	2,519
	5,715	6,830

18 Borrowings

Carried at Amortized cost

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Non current		
Secured		
Term loan from bank		
Foreign currency term loan - refer note (a) below	1,870	3,793
Rupee term loan - refer note (b) below	11,986	-
	13,856	3,793
Less: Current maturities of foreign currency term loan	(1,870)	(2,069)
Less: Current maturities of rupee term loan	(708)	-
Total non-current borrowings	11,278	1,724
Current		
Secured		
Loans from banks		
Foreign currency loan (PCFC) - refer note (d)	18,980	15,271
Bank overdraft - refer note (f) below	7,119	-
Unsecured		
Loans from banks		
Foreign currency loan (PCFC) - refer note (e)	2,300	-
Redeemable non-convertible debentures - refer note (c) below	4,500	-
Current maturities of term loans		
Foreign currency term loan from bank - refer note (a) below	1,870	2,069
Rupee term loan from bank - refer note (b) below	708	-
Total current borrowings	35,477	17,340

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Notes

- (a) Foreign currency term loan of ₹ 6,025 lakhs (USD 8.25 million) from Federal bank carries a fixed interest rate of 3.2% per annum (March 31, 2022 : 3.2% per annum). The loan is repayable in 36 equal monthly instalments commencing from February 28, 2021 and will mature on Feb 28, 2024. The loan is secured by the way of exclusive charge on movable fixed assets of the Company (excluding leased asset charged to Hewlett Packard) and also by lien on fixed deposit equivalent to two months instalments plus interest (refer note 14). The loan was raised exclusively for funding the acquisition of Happiest Minds Inc. (formerly known as PGS Inc.).
- (b) Rupee term loan of ₹ 12,430 lakhs from Federal bank carries an effective interest rate of 7.9% per annum (March 31, 2022: Nil). The loan is repayable in 120 monthly installment commencing from August 15, 2022 and will mature on July 15, 2032. The proceeds from the loan was utilized for the acquisition of land and building at SJR Equinox in Bengaluru. The loan is secured by way of exclusive charge on such land and building together with all the fixed assets in the building and lien on fixed deposits equivalent to three months instalments plus interest (refer note 7).

The Company has entered into an Cross currency interest rate swap with respect to aforementioned loan over the tenure wherein it will pay USD 15.6 million at an effective interest rate of 4.21% per annum and receive ₹ 12,430 lakhs at an interest rate of 7.9% per annum.

- (c) 4,500 rated, listed, negotiable, unsecured, redeemable non-convertible debentures (NCDs) aggregating to ₹ 4,500 lakhs were issued during the year on a private placement basis carrying a coupon rate of 3m T-bill + 2.35% p.a payable quarterly. Each NCD has face value of ₹ 1 lakh and is redeemable at face value at the end of 3rd year from the date of allotment. The NCDs were allotted on March 27, 2023 and will mature on March 27, 2026. The proceeds from NCDs will be utilised for general corporate purpose. The investor and the issuer has the option to put or call for the redemption of debenture at face value on the coupon payment date falling on the expiry of one year or two years from the deemed date of allotment (i.e. March 23, 2023). Consequently, the NCDs are disclosed under current borrowings.

- (d) PCFC loan taken from Kotak Mahindra carries an interest rate ranging 4.91% to 5.51% p.a. (March 31, 2022 - 1.2% p.a.) and is repayable within 90-120 days.

PCFC loan taken from RBL bank carries an interest rate ranging 5.68% to 5.88% p.a. (March 31, 2022 - 1.28% to 1.32% p.a.) and is repayable within 90 days.

PCFC loan taken from Federal bank carries an interest rate of 5.55% to 5.66% p.a. (March 31, 2022 - 1.10% to 1.39% p.a.) and is repayable within 90 days.

PCFC loan taken from ICICI bank carries an interest rate of 5.89% to 5.96% p.a. (March 31, 2022 - 1.15% to 1.45% p.a.) and is repayable within 90 days.

PCFC from RBL is secured by the way of lien on fixed deposit of ₹ 200 lakhs and by pari-passu charge on current assets of the Parent. Refer note 14. All other PCFC are fully secured by the way of pari-passu charge on current assets of the Parent.

- (e) PCFC loan taken from Axis bank is unsecured, carries an interest rate of 5.98% p.a. (March 31, 2022 - Nil) and is repayable within 90 days.

- (f) Overdraft facility from SBI bank amount to ₹ 15,000 lakhs carries an interest rate of 7.95% p.a. (March 31, 2022 - Nil) and is repayable on demand. Amount utilised as at March 31, 2023 is ₹ 7,119 lakhs (March 31, 2022 - Nil). Overdraft facility is fully secured by the way of lien on fixed deposit of ₹ 15,000 lakhs. Refer note 14.

- (g) PCFC loan from RBL bank, Federal bank, Kotak Mahindra, NCDs and Rupee term loan from Federal bank contains covenants pertaining to current ratio, interest coverage ratio, EBIDTA to interest ratio, total outstanding liability to adjusted tangible net worth ratio, total debt to EBIDTA, Debt service coverage ratio. The Company has satisfied all the debt covenants prescribed in the terms of the borrowings. Other borrowings doesn't have any debt covenants. The Company has not defaulted in any of the loans payable. Quarterly statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks in respect of the PCFC facilities are in agreement with the books of accounts.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

The table below details change in the Group's liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes

	Non-current borrowings [#]	Current borrowings ^{##}
As at April 01, 2021	5,658	10,972
Financing cash flows (net)	(2,053)	4,012
Non cash movements:		
Amortisation of transaction cost	15	-
Foreign exchange difference	173	287
As at March 31, 2022	3,793	15,271
Acquisition of subsidiary - refer note 44	-	104
Financing cash flows (net)	9,774	9,117
Non cash movements:		
Amortisation of transaction cost	18	-
Foreign exchange difference	271	1,288
As at March 31, 2023	13,856	25,780

[#] Current maturities of term loans are included in the Non-current borrowings

^{##} Current borrowing movement doesn't includes bank overdraft which forms part of cash and cash equivalent for the purpose of Cash flow statement.

19 Lease Liabilities

Carried at amortised cost

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Non current		
Lease liabilities	6,620	5,911
	6,620	5,911
Less: Current maturities of lease liabilities	(1,859)	(1,792)
Total non-current lease liabilities	4,761	4,119
Current		
Lease liabilities	1,859	1,792
Total current lease liabilities	1,859	1,792

(i) Movement in lease liabilities for year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Balance at beginning of the year	5,911	2,645
Additions	4,209	5,291
Finance cost incurred during the period - refer note 29	544	487
Disposal	(1,431)	-
Payment of lease liabilities	(2,548)	(2,189)
Rent concession - refer note 26	(71)	(323)
Exchange difference	6	-
Balance at the end of the year	6,620	5,911

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

- (ii) The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Less than one year	2,364	2,264
One to five years	5,374	4,769
More than five years	-	-

- (iii) The Group had total cash outflow of ₹ 2,548 lakhs during the year ended March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022 - ₹ 2,189 lakhs) for leases recognized in balance sheet. The Group has made a non-cash addition to lease liabilities of ₹ 4,209 lakhs during the year ended March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022 - ₹ 5,291 lakhs).

20 Other Financial Liabilities

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Non-current		
Carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Contingent consideration - refer note 31, 35 (iv) and 35(v)	1,292	1,291
	1,292	1,291
Carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Cash flow hedges		
Cross currency interest rate swap - refer note 36 (B)	704	-
	704	-
Total non - current financial liabilities	1,996	1,291
Current		
Carried at amortised cost		
Employee related liabilities	3,815	4,254
Unpaid dividend	13	7
Capital creditors	386	-
Accrued interest payable	6	-
	4,220	4,261
Carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Contingent consideration - refer note 31, 35 (iv) and 35(v)	2,941	1,467
	2,941	1,467
Carried at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income		
Cash flow hedges		
Foreign currency forward contracts - refer note 36 (B)	267	60
	267	60
Total other current financial liabilities	7,428	5,788

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

21 Provisions

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Non-current		
Provision for gratuity - refer note 34	2,466	1,858
	2,466	1,858
Current		
Provision for compensated absences	1,746	1,432
Other provisions		
Provision for warranty	29	26
	1,775	1,458

Movement during the year - Provision for warranty

Balance as at April 01, 2021	25
Arising during the year	1
Utilised/ reversed during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	26
Arising during the year	-
Utilised/ reversed during the year	-
Exchange (gain)/ loss	3
Balance as at March 31, 2023	29

22 Contract Liabilities

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current		
Unearned revenue - refer note (i) below	1,157	1,346
	1,157	1,346

- (i) The Group has rendered the service and have recognised the revenue of ₹ 1,346 lakhs (March 31, 2022: ₹ 474 lakhs) during the year from the unearned revenue balance at the beginning of the year.

23 Trade Payables

Carried at Amortised Cost

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises - refer note (iii) below	83	79
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	6,969	5,993
	7,052	6,072

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Trade payables Ageing Schedule

As at March 31, 2023	Outstanding for the following periods from the due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	83	-	-	-	83
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	900	-	12	-	912
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for expenses	-	-	-	-	6,057
	983	-	12	-	7,052

As at March 31, 2022	Outstanding for the following periods from the due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	79	-	-	-	79
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,141	13	1	20	1,175
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for expenses	-	-	-	-	4,818
	1,220	13	1	20	6,072

Terms and conditions of above trade payables:

- Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 0 to 90 days terms
- For explanation of Group's liquidity risk - refer note 36 (D)
- Disclosure required under Clause 22 of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 - refer below note

Disclosure required under Clause 22 of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year:		
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	83	79
Interest due on the above	3	-
(i) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
(ii) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
(iii) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	3	-
(iv) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006	3	-

24 Other Liabilities

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current		
Statutory dues payable	2,229	2,223
Other payables	146	203
	2,375	2,426

25 Revenue from Contract with Customers

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Sale of service	1,42,605	1,09,314
Sale of licenses (net)	324	51
	1,42,929	1,09,365

25.1 Disaggregated Revenue Information

Segment	For the year ended March 31, 2023			
	Infrastructure Management & Security Services	Digital Business Services	Product Engineering Services	Total
Revenue from contract with customers	30,694	43,070	69,165	1,42,929
Total revenue from contracts with customers	30,694	43,070	69,165	1,42,929
India	10,941	4,936	7,171	23,048
Outside India	19,753	38,134	61,994	1,19,881
Total revenue from contracts with customers	30,694	43,070	69,165	1,42,929
Timing of revenue recognition				
Licenses transferred at a point in time	316	1	7	324
Fixed price project - services transferred over time	13,813	17,677	3,940	35,430
Time and material - services transferred over time	16,565	25,392	65,218	1,07,175
Total revenue from contracts with customers	30,694	43,070	69,165	1,42,929

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Segment	For the year ended March 31, 2022			
	Infrastructure Management & Security Services	Digital Business Services	Product Engineering Services	Total
Revenue from contract with customers	24,168	32,887	52,310	1,09,365
Total revenue from contracts with customers	24,168	32,887	52,310	1,09,365
India	8,821	8,099	3,674	20,594
Outside India	15,347	24,788	48,636	88,771
Total revenue from contracts with customers	24,168	32,887	52,310	1,09,365
Timing of revenue recognition				
Licenses transferred at a point in time	22	28	-	50
Fixed price project - services transferred over time	11,331	12,610	3,906	27,847
Time and material - services transferred over time	12,815	20,249	48,404	81,468
Total revenue from contracts with customers	24,168	32,887	52,310	1,09,365

25.2 Contract Balances

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Trade receivables	21,319	16,738
Unbilled revenue	10,532	8,730
Contract assets	1,660	1,934
Contract liability	1,157	1,346

25.3 Reconciling the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Revenue as per contract price	1,43,413	1,10,018
Discount	(484)	(653)
Revenue from contract with customers	1,42,929	1,09,365

The Group has applied practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115 for not disclosing the remaining performance obligation for contracts that have original expected duration of one year or lesser. The Group have fixed price contracts for a period of more than one year, the remaining performance obligation for these contracts is ₹ 4,953 lakhs (March 31, 2022: ₹ 8,488 lakhs). The revenue for remaining performance obligation is expected to be recognised over period of 1-3 years (March 31, 2022: 1-3 years).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

26 Other Income

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Interest income on:		
Deposits with bank	2,568	507
Income tax refund	-	46
Financial instrument measured at amortised cost	42	83
	2,610	636
Fair value gain on investment measured at FVTPL	-	368
Gain on sale of investments measured at FVTPL	803	1,377
Exchange gain	(1,433)	786
Loss on property, plant and equipment sold / scrapped, net	-	10
Rent concession - refer note (i) below	71	323
Insurance claim - refer note (ii) below	-	200
Miscellaneous income	60	10
	(499)	3,074
	2,111	3,710

- (i) During the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022, there is a rent concession allowed as a direct consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic. Rent concession has resulted in revised consideration for the lease that is less than the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change. Reduction in lease payments affect only payments originally due on or before the June 30, 2022 (revised from earlier period of June 30, 2021) and there is no substantive change to other terms and conditions of the lease. As a practical expedient, the Group has elected not to assess rent concession as a lease modification. The Group has accounted the change in lease payments resulting from rent concession in the same way as it would account for the change under Ind AS 116, if the change were not a lease modification.
- (ii) An American national and an ex-employee on September 9, 2019 had filed a class-action complaint against the Parent before the United States District Court, Northern District of California, San Jose Division, alleging that the Parent engaged in discriminatory employment practices. During the adjudication process, the Court felt that the matter could be resolved through mediation and directed the parties to go in for an mediation/ settlement. The parties concluded a settlement of ₹200 lakhs during year ended March 2021. During the quarter ended June 30, 2021, the Company received reimbursements from the insurance company covering settlement and related expenses amounting to ₹200 lakhs which has been presented under 'Other Income'.

27 Employee Benefits Expense

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Salaries, wages and bonus	74,999	57,598
Contribution to provident fund	3,768	2,839
Employee stock compensation expense - refer note 43	120	300
Gratuity expense - refer note 34	559	518
Compensated absences	831	607
Staff welfare expenses	404	138
	80,681	62,000

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

28 Depreciation and Amortisation Expense

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment - refer note 3	248	71
Amortisation of intangible assets - refer note 4	1,417	970
Depreciation of right-of-use assets - refer note 5	2,526	2,247
	4,191	3,288

29 Finance Costs

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Interest expense on:		
Borrowings	1,548	343
Non convertible debenture	10	-
Lease liabilities - refer note 19	544	487
Unwinding of interest in contingent consideration	84	165
	2,186	995

30 Other Expenses

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Power and fuel	441	204
Subcontractor charges	14,916	14,056
Repairs and maintenance		
- Buildings	186	107
- Equipments	45	24
- Others	364	246
Rent expenses - refer note (ii) below	349	284
Advertising and business promotion expenses	655	282
Commission	46	99
Communication costs	234	278
Insurance	118	48
Legal and professional fees	550	473
Audit fees - refer note (i) below	88	67
Loss on property, plant and equipment sold / scrapped, net	1	-
Software license cost	3,946	2,429
Rates and taxes	55	96
Recruitment charges	982	916
Impairment loss allowance on trade receivables	(59)	101
Impairment loss allowance on unbilled revenue	59	88
Sitting fees to non-executive directors - refer note 38	43	54
Commission to non-executive directors - refer note 38	37	26
Corporate social responsibility ('CSR') expenditure - refer note 39	336	215
Travelling and conveyance	2,366	893
Postage and courier	86	94
Training expense	379	248
Miscellaneous expenses	139	270
	26,362	21,598

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(i) Payment to auditors:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
As auditor:		
Audit fee	85	65
In other capacity		
Certification fees	-	-
Reimbursement of expenses	3	2
	88	67

31 Exceptional Items

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Fair valuation loss on contingent consideration	634	609
	634	609

The Group had acquired 100% voting interest in Happiest Minds Inc. (erstwhile PGS Inc.) vide definitive agreements signed on January 27, 2021, for a total recorded consideration of US \$ 13.31 million (₹ 9,720 lakhs), comprising cash consideration of US \$ 8.25 million (₹ 6,025 lakhs) and fair-valued contingent consideration in the form of warrants of US \$ 5.06 million (₹ 3,696 lakhs) payable over the next 3 years. The contingent consideration was classified as a financial liability within the scope of Ind AS 109 'Financial Instruments' and was measured at fair value. Ind AS 109 mandates that any subsequent changes in such fair value will have to be recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The Group carried out a fair valuation during the year and there was increase in the liability basis increasing expectation of payout. The said increase amounting to ₹ 634 (March 31, 2022 : ₹ 609 lakhs) has been recognised in the statement of profit and loss and disclosed as 'Exceptional Item'.

32 Income Tax Expense

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
a) Statement of profit and loss		
Current tax	8,508	6,266
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods	-	44
Deferred tax credit	(621)	155
Income tax expense	7,887	6,465
b) Statement of other comprehensive income		
On net movement on effective portion of cash flow hedges	159	80
On re-measurement losses on defined benefit plans	39	24
On net loss on equity instruments carried at fair value through OCI	74	-
	272	104
Reconciliation of tax expense and tax based on accounting profit:		
Profit before income tax expense	30,986	24,585
Tax at the Indian tax rate of 25.17% (March 31, 2022 : 25.17%)	7,799	6,188
Tax effect of:		
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods	-	44
Expenses not deductible	95	242
Difference in tax rates	(101)	(49)
Others	94	40
Income tax expense	7,887	6,465

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

33 Earnings per Share ['EPS']

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Profit after tax attributable to equity holders of the Parent (a) (₹ in lakhs)	23,099	18,120
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year for basic EPS (b)	14,31,81,324	14,11,64,508
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year for diluted EPS (c)	14,42,60,047	14,44,10,568
Basic Earning per share (in ₹) (a/b)	16.13	12.84
Diluted Earnings per share (in ₹) (a/c)	16.01	12.55
Equity shares reconciliation for EPS		
Equity shares outstanding	14,31,81,324	14,11,64,508
Total considered for Basic EPS	14,31,81,324	14,11,64,508
Add: ESOP options	10,78,723	32,46,060
Total considered for diluted shares	14,42,60,047	14,44,10,568

34 Employee Benefits Plan

(i) Defined contribution plans - Provident Fund

The Group makes contributions for qualifying employees to Provident Fund and other defined contribution plans. During the year, the Group recognised ₹ 3,768 lakhs (March 31, 2022 : ₹ 2,839 lakhs) towards defined contribution plans.

(ii) Defined benefit plans (funded):

The Group provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Act, 2018. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/ termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service. The Gratuity plan of the Group is funded with qualifying life insurance Company.

Gratuity is a defined benefit plan and Group is exposed to the following risks:

Interest risk	A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability.
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. If the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit. Currently, for the plan in India, it has a relatively balanced mix of investments in government securities, and other debt instruments.
Salary risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of members. As such, an increase in the salary of the members more than assumed level will increase the plan's liability.
Longevity risk	Since the benefits under the plan is not payable for life time and payable till retirement age only, plan does not have any longevity risk.
Concentration risk	Plan is having a concentration risk as all the assets are invested with the insurance company.

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current	-	-
Non-current	2,466	1,858
	2,466	1,858

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

The following table sets out movement in defined benefits liability and the amount recognised in the financial statements:

Changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets for the year ended March 31, 2023:

	Defined benefit obligation (A)	Fair value of plan assets (B)	Net amount (A-B)
As at April 1, 2022	2,430	572	1,858
Acquisition of subsidiary - refer note 44	380	124	256
Current service cost	453	-	453
Net interest expense	140	34	106
Total amount recognised in statement of profit and loss	593	34	559
Benefits paid	(253)	(247)	(6)
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets	-	(5)	5
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	(155)	-	(155)
Experience adjustments	304	-	304
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	149	(5)	154
Contributions by employer	-	355	(355)
As at March 31, 2023	3,299	833	2,466

Changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets for the year ended March 31, 2022:

	Defined benefit obligation (A)	Fair value of plan assets (B)	Net amount (A-B)
As at April 1, 2021	1,997	104	1,893
Current service cost	413	-	413
Net interest expense	111	6	105
Total amount recognised in statement of profit and loss	524	6	518
Benefits paid	(188)	(188)	-
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets	-	-	-
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(138)	-	(138)
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	(21)	-	(21)
Experience adjustments	256	-	256
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	97	-	97
Contributions by employer	-	650	(650)
As at March 31, 2022	2,430	572	1,858

The major categories of plan assets of the fair value of the total plan assets are as follows:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Insurance fund	833	572
Total	833	572

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity benefit obligations for the Group's plans are shown below:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Discount rate	7.29% - 7.41%	5.66%
Expected return on plan assets	7.29% - 7.41%	5.66%
Future salary increases	5% p.a. - 8% p.a	8.00 % p.a.
Employee turnover	10% - 25%	25.00%
Mortality	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions are as shown below:

Sensitivity Level	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Defined benefit obligation on increase/decrease in assumptions			
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate 1% increase / decrease	(92)	100	(76)	83
Future salary increase 1% increase / decrease	96	(92)	79	(75)
Attrition rate 1% increase / decrease	(18)	18	(20)	21

The above sensitivity analysis are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the Balance Sheet.

The following payments are expected cash flows to the defined benefit plan in future years:

Expected contributions to defined benefits plan for the year ended March 31, 2023 is ₹ 462 lakhs (March 31, 2022 : ₹ 240 lakhs). The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 4 to 8 years (March 31, 2022: 4 years). The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted gratuity is as follows:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Within the next 12 months	651	511
Between 2 and 5 years	1,918	1,381
Between 6 and 10 years	1,166	760
Beyond 10 years	775	351

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

35 Fair Value Measurement

i) The carrying value of financial assets by categories is as follows:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)		
Foreign currency forward contracts	166	249
Cross currency interest rate swap	363	-
Investment in Tech4TH Solutions Inc.	1,296	762
Total financial assets measured at FVOCI	1,825	1,011
Measured at Fair Value Through Statement of Profit and Loss (FVTPL)		
Investment in mutual funds	-	46,400
Total financial assets measured at FVTPL	-	46,400
Measured at amortised cost		
Security deposits	747	728
Loans to employees	64	4
Other financial assets	20,350	10,255
Trade receivables	21,319	16,738
Bank and bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	62,184	10,071
Cash and cash equivalents	6,999	6,729
Total financial assets measured at amortised cost	1,11,663	44,525
Total financial assets	1,13,488	91,936

ii) The carrying value of financial liabilities by categories is as follows:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Measured at fair value through other profit or loss (FVTPL)		
Contingent consideration	4,233	2,758
Total financial liabilities measured at FVTPL	4,233	2,758
Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)		
Foreign currency forward contracts	267	60
Cross currency interest rate swap	704	-
Total financial liabilities measured at FVOCI	971	60
Measured at amortised cost		
Foreign currency term loan	13,856	3,793
Redeemable non-convertible debentures	4,500	-
Foreign currency loan (PCFC)	21,280	15,271
Bank Overdraft	7,119	-
Lease liabilities	6,620	5,911
Trade payables	7,052	6,072
Other financial liabilities	4,220	4,261
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	64,647	35,308
Total financial liabilities	69,851	38,126

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

iii) Fair value hierarchy

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities:

	Quoted prices in active market (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total
	March 31, 2023			
Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair values				
Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)				
Foreign currency forward contracts	-	166	-	166
Cross currency interest rate swap	-	363	-	363
Investment in Tech4TH Solutions Inc.	-	-	1,296	1,296
Total financial asset measured at fair value	-	529	1,296	1,825
Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)				
Foreign currency forward contracts	-	267	-	267
Cross currency interest rate swap	-	704	-	704
Measured at fair value through statement of profit and loss (FVTPL)				
Contingent consideration	-	-	4,233	4,233
Total financial liabilities measured at fair value	-	971	4,233	5,204

	Quoted prices in active market (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total
	March 31, 2022			
Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair values				
Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)				
Foreign currency forward contracts	-	249	-	249
Investment in Tech4TH Solutions Inc.	-	-	762	762
Measured at fair value through statement of profit and loss (FVTPL)				
Investment in mutual funds	46,400	-	-	46,400
Total financial asset measured at fair value	46,400	249	762	47,411
Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)				
Foreign currency forward contracts	-	60	-	60
Measured at fair value through statement of profit and loss (FVTPL)				
Contingent consideration	-	-	2,758	2,758
Total financial liabilities measured at fair value	-	60	2,758	2,818

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Notes:

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities are measured at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- In respect of investments in mutual funds, the fair value represents net assets value (NAV) as stated by the fund house in their published statements.
- The fair valuation of Investment in Tech4TH Solutions Inc. is determined on the reporting date by discounted cash flow method which requires management to make certain assumptions with regard to revenue growth rate, cash flows, discount rate, credit risk, volatility etc. The Group carries out the fair valuation on an annual basis.
- The Group has entered into foreign currency forward contract and Cross currency interest rate swap (CCIRS) to hedge the highly probable forecast transactions. The derivative financial instrument is entered with the financial institutions with investment grade ratings. Foreign exchange forward contracts and CCIRS are valued based on valuation models which include use of market observable inputs. The mark to market valuation is provided by the financial institution as at reporting date. The valuation of derivative contracts are categorised as level 2 in fair value hierarchy disclosure.
- The management assessed that cash and cash equivalent, trade receivables, trade payables, other financial assets (current), other financial liability (current), bank overdraft and cash credit, lease liabilities (current) and loans to employees approximates their fair value largely due to short-term maturities of these instruments. Further the management also estimates that the carrying amount of foreign currency term loan at fixed interest rates are the reasonable approximation of their fair value and the difference between carrying amount and their fair value is not significant.
- The Group has value contingent consideration by using the monte carlo simulation approach.
- The fair value of remaining financial instruments are determined on transaction date based on discounted cash flows calculated using lending/ borrowing rate. Subsequently, these are carried at amortized cost. The carrying amount of the remaining financial instruments are the reasonable approximation of their fair value.

For financial assets carried at fair value, their carrying amount are equal to their fair value.

iv) Valuation Inputs and relationship to fair value

	Level 3 inputs	Weighted range	Sensitivity
	March 31, 2023		
Contingent consideration (Acquisition of SMI)	Standard deviation on revenue and EBIDTA growth	5%	Increase and decrease in standard deviation by 1% would decrease and increase contingent consideration by ₹ 96 lakhs and ₹ 10 lakhs respectively.
	Discount rate	7.34%	Increase and decrease in discount rate by 1% would decrease and increase contingent consideration by ₹ 36 lakhs and ₹ 35 lakhs respectively.
Contingent consideration (Acquisition of PGS Inc)	Discount rate	4.41%	Increase and decrease in discount rate by 1% would (decrease)/ increase contingent consideration by ₹ 17 lakhs .
Investment in Tech4TH	Discount rate	20%	Increase and decrease in discount rate by 1% would decrease and increase fair value by ₹ 117 lakhs and ₹ 133 lakhs respectively.
	Long term growth rate	3%	Increase and decrease in long term growth rate by 1% would increase and decrease fair value by ₹ 68 lakhs and ₹ 61 lakhs respectively.
	EBIDTA margin	5%- 20%	Increase and decrease in EBIDTA margin by 1% would increase/ (decrease) fair value by ₹ 92 lakhs.
Revenue growth rate	20%- 51%	Increase and decrease in revenue growth rate by 5% would increase and decrease fair value by ₹ 191 lakhs and ₹ 171 lakhs respectively.	

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Level 3 inputs	Weighted range	Sensitivity
March 31, 2023			
Contingent consideration (Acquisition of PGS Inc.)	Standard deviation on revenue and EBIDTA growth	5%	Increase and decrease in standard deviation by 1% would decrease and increase contingent consideration by ₹ 131 lakhs and ₹ 170 lakhs respectively.
	Discount rate	3%	Increase and decrease in discount rate by 1% would decrease and increase contingent consideration by ₹ 38 lakhs and ₹ 39 lakhs respectively.

v) Reconciliation of Contingent consideration measured at FVTPL

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
As at April 1	2,758	3,731
Acquisition of subsidiary - refer note 44	2,562	-
Amount recognised in profit and loss statement - refer note 29 and 31	718	774
Settlement during the year	(2,034)	(1,861)
Foreign currency translation reserve	229	114
As at March 31	4,233	2,758

Reconciliation of Investment in Tech4TH Solutions Inc. measured at FVOCI

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
As at April 1	762	-
Investment during the period	827	762
Change in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income	(351)	-
Foreign currency translation reserve	58	-
As at March 31	1,296	762

36 Financial Risk Management

The Group's principal financial liabilities comprise of borrowings, lease obligation, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Group's operations. The Group's principal financial assets include security deposits, investments, trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents that is derived directly from its operations. The Group also enters into derivative transactions for hedging purpose.

The Group's activities exposes it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The Group's risk management is carried out by the management under the policies approved of the Board of Directors that help in identification, measurement, mitigation and reporting all risks associated with the activities of the Group. These risks are identified on a continuous basis and assessed for the impact on the financial performance. All derivative activities for risk management purposes are carried out by specialist teams that have the appropriate skills, experience and supervision. It is the Group's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

A) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and equity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, investments, and derivative financial instruments.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

i. Foreign currency risk

The group's operates in various geographies and is exposed to foreign exchange risk on its various currency exposures. The risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the group's operating activities.

The group uses foreign currency forward contract and CCIRS governed by its board approved policy to mitigate its foreign currency risk that are expected to occur within the period for forecasted sales. The counterparty for these contracts is generally a reputed scheduled bank. The group reports quarterly to a committee of the board, which monitors foreign exchange risks and policies implemented to manage its foreign exchange exposures.

When a derivative is entered into for the purpose of being a hedge, the group negotiates the terms of those derivatives to match the terms of the hedged exposure. For hedges of forecast transactions, the derivatives cover the period of exposure from the point the cash flows of the transactions are forecasted up to the point of sale that is denominated in the foreign currency.

Hedge effectiveness is determined at inception and periodic prospective effectiveness testing is done to ensure the relationship exist between the hedged items and hedging instruments, including whether the hedging instruments is expected to offset changes in cash flows of hedge items.

a) The Group's exposure to non-derivative financial instruments in foreign currency at the end of reporting period :

Currency	Particulars	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
		FC	₹	FC	₹
USD	Financial assets				
	Trade receivables	198	16,296	142	10,796
	Loans	32	2,627	30	2,277
	Other financial assets	106	8,683	87	6,602
	Bank accounts	39	3,198	46	3,506
	Net exposure on foreign currency risk (assets)	375	30,804	305	23,181
	Financial liability				
	Borrowings	282	23,163	252	19,092
	Trade payables	30	2,479	7	530
	Other financial liabilities	6	502	20	1,553
Other liabilities	5	378	9	667	
Net exposure on foreign currency risk (liabilities)	323	26,522	288	21,842	
Net exposure on foreign currency risk (assets-liabilities)	52	4,282	17	1,339	

Currency	Particulars	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
		FC	₹	FC	₹
EURO	Financial assets				
	Trade receivables	10	859	7	627
	Other financial assets	7	588	6	543
	Bank accounts	5	468	10	838
	Other assets	*	3	-	-
	Net exposure on foreign currency risk (assets)	22	1,918	23	2,008
	Financial liability				
	Trade payables	*	*	1	52
	Other liabilities	1	63	*	13
	Net exposure on foreign currency risk (liabilities)	1	63	1	65
Net exposure on foreign currency risk (assets-liabilities)	21	1,855	22	1,943	

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Currency	Particulars	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
		FC	₹	FC	₹
GBP	Financial assets				
	Trade receivables	6	598	6	568
	Loans	-	-	*	7
	Other financial assets	3	354	5	452
	Bank accounts	2	208	4	422
	Other assets	*	16	-	-
	Net exposure on foreign currency risk (assets)	11	1,176	15	1,449
	Financial liability				
	Trade payables	2	162	-	-
	Other financial liabilities	2	212	4	360
	Other liabilities	1	112	1	121
	Net exposure on foreign currency risk (liabilities)	5	486	5	481
	Net exposure on foreign currency risk (assets-liabilities)	6	690	10	968

The Group enters into derivative financial instruments such as foreign currency forward contracts and Cross currency interest rate swaps to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates. Details of the derivative contracts held by the Group are included in Note 36(B).

* Represents number below rounding off norms of the Company.

- b) The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in foreign exchange rates arising mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instrument:

	Impact on profit before tax	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
USD sensitivity		
₹/ USD increases by 5%	214	67
₹/ USD decreases by 5%	(214)	(67)
EURO sensitivity		
₹/ EURO increases by 5%	93	97
₹/ EURO decreases by 5%	(93)	(97)
GBP sensitivity		
₹/ GBP increases by 5%	35	48
₹/ GBP decreases by 5%	(35)	(48)

* Sensitivity is calculated holding all other variables constant

In management's opinion, the sensitivity analysis is unrepresentative of the inherent foreign exchange risk as the year end exposure does not reflect the exposure during the year.

ii. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Redeemable Non-convertible debenture (NCD)s with floating interest rates. The Group was not exposed to interest rate risk as at March 31, 2022 since all its financial assets or liabilities were either non-interest bearing or are at fixed interest rate and are carried at amortised cost.

Sensitivity:

The impact of change in interest rate by +/- 50 basis point have an immaterial impact on the profit before tax of the Group. Hence, the sensitivity has not been disclosed.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

iii. Price Risk

The Group exposure to price risk arises for investment in mutual funds and Tech4TH Solutions Inc. held by the Group. To manage its price risk arising from investments in mutual funds, the Group diversifies its portfolio. The Group doesn't have any investment in mutual fund as at March 31, 2023.

Sensitivity:

The sensitivity of profit or loss to change in Net assets value (NAV) as at year end for investment in mutual funds.

	Impact on profit before tax	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
NAV increases by 5%	-	2,320
NAV decreases by 5%	-	(2,320)

Refer note 35 (iv) for sensitivity disclosure of investment in Tech4TH Solutions Inc.

B) Impact of Hedge activities

(i) The following provides the details of hedging instrument and its impact on balance sheet

	March 31, 2023					
	Maturity	Currency	Notional Amount (Foreign Currency)	Contracted amount in ₹	Line item in the balance sheet	Fair value* gain/(loss)
Cash flow hedge of Foreign currency risk (for highly probable forecast transactions)						
- Foreign currency forward contracts	< 1 year	₹/USD	520	43,094	Other financial assets/(liabilities)	(29)
- Foreign currency forward contracts	< 1 year	₹/EURO	25	2,209	Other financial assets/(liabilities)	(72)
- Cross currency interest rate swaps	< 1 year	₹/USD	9	713	Other financial assets/(liabilities)	(341)
	1-5 year	₹/USD	52	4,167	Other financial assets/(liabilities)	
	> 5year	₹/USD	90	7,150	Other financial assets/(liabilities)	

* represents the impact of mark to market value at year end.

	March 31, 2022					
	Maturity	Currency	Notional Amount (Foreign Currency)	Contracted amount in ₹	Line item in the balance sheet	Fair value* gain/(loss)
Cash flow hedge Foreign currency risk (for highly probable forecast transactions)						
- Foreign currency forward contracts	< 1 year	₹/USD	505	38,970	Other financial assets/(liabilities)	154
- Foreign currency forward contracts	< 1 year	₹/EURO	9	811	Other financial assets/(liabilities)	35

* represents the impact of mark to market value at year end.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(ii) The effect of cash flow hedge in hedge reserve and statement of profit and loss:

	Foreign currency forward contracts	Cross currency interest rate swaps	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2021	379	-	379
Hedge gain/(loss) recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	189	-	189
Amount reclassified from OCI to statement of profit and loss	(505)	-	(505)
Income tax effect	80	-	80
Balance as at March 31, 2022	143	-	143
Hedge gain/(loss) recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	(101)	(341)	(442)
Amount reclassified from OCI to statement of profit and loss	(190)	-	(190)
Income tax effect	73	86	159
Balance as at March 31, 2023	(75)	(255)	(330)

Amounts reclassified from the OCI is recognised in foreign exchange gain or loss in Statement of Profit and Loss.

C) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instruments or customer contract leading to a financial loss. The Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables, unbilled revenue and contract assets) and from its investing activities and from investing activities (primarily deposits with banks).

Revenue from one customer comprises around 13% of the total revenue of the Group. The remaining revenue of the Group is spread across wide range of customers. For receivables turnover ratio, refer note 45.

(i) Trade receivables, Unbilled Revenue and Contract Assets.

Trade receivables, unbilled revenue and contract assets are typically unsecured and derived from revenue from contracts with customers. Customer credit risks is managed by each business units subject to Group's policy and procedures which involves continuously monitoring the credit worthiness of customers to which the Group grants credits in the normal course of business. The Group follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivable. Under the simplified approach, the Group does not track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) at each reporting date, right from initial recognition. The Group uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix takes into account available external and internal credit risk factors and the Group's historical experience with customers. Ageing of trade receivables and the provision in books for trade receivables:

	Not due	1-180 days	181-365 days	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at March 31, 2023							
Trade receivables	14,955	6,420	389	307	14	15	22,100
Unbilled Revenue							12,471
Allowance for expected loss							(1,060)
Net Trade receivables	14,955	6,420	389	307	14	15	33,511
As at March 31, 2022							
Trade receivables	13,346	3,714	484	448	130	126	18,248
Unbilled Revenue							10,884
Allowance for expected loss							(1,730)
Net Trade receivables	13,346	3,714	484	448	130	126	27,402

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Reconciliation of loss allowance - trade receivables	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening balance as at April, 1	(1,510)	(1,401)
Allowance made during the year (net) - refer note 30	59	(101)
Utilised/written-off during the year	709	-
Exchange difference	(39)	(8)
Closing balance as at March, 31	(781)	(1,510)

Reconciliation of loss allowance - unbilled revenue and other financial assets	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening balance as at April, 1	(221)	(133)
Allowance made during the year - refer note 30	(59)	(88)
Closing balance as at March, 31	(280)	(221)

(ii) Other financial assets and cash deposit

Credit risk from balances with the banks, loans, investments in mutual funds and other financial assets are managed by the Group based on the Group policy and is managed by the Group's Treasury Team. Investment of surplus fund is made only with approved counterparties. The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amount of such assets as disclosed in note 36 above.

D) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Group's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Group closely monitors its position and maintains adequate source of financing.

The Group has access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
RBL Bank Limited	105	2,233
Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited	241	725
HDFC Bank Limited	-	1,000
Federal Bank Limited	35	37
ICICI Bank Limited	1,139	2,234
Axis Bank Ltd	199	-
State Bank of India	7,881	-
	9,600	6,229

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are based on contractual undiscounted payments.

	On demand	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
As at March 31, 2023				
Borrowings (including current maturities)	7,119	28,371	11,322	46,812
Lease liabilities	-	2,364	5,374	7,738
Trade payables	-	7,052	-	7,052
Foreign currency forward contracts	-	267	704	971
Contingent consideration	-	3,243	1,471	4,714
Other financial liabilities #	-	5,739	4,294	10,033
	7,119	47,036	23,165	77,320

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	On demand	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
As at March 31, 2022				
Borrowings (including current maturities)	-	17,355	1,737	19,092
Lease liabilities	-	2,264	4,769	7,033
Trade payables	-	6,072	-	6,072
Foreign currency forward contracts	-	60	-	60
Contingent consideration	-	1,895	1,705	3,600
Other financial liabilities #	-	4,385	26	4,411
	-	32,031	8,237	40,268

Includes future interest payable on outstanding borrowings.

37 Capital Management

For the purpose of the Group's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, convertible preference shares, securities premium and all other equity reserves. The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to maintain a strong capital base to ensure sustained growth in business and to maximize the shareholders value. The capital management focuses to maintain an optimal structure that balances growth and maximizes shareholder value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Group includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents. The Group's gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt is as below:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Borrowings (including current maturities)	46,755	19,064
Less : Cash and cash equivalents	(6,999)	(6,729)
Net (cash and cash equivalents)/debt (A)	39,756	12,335
Equity	83,882	66,580
Total equity capital (B)	83,882	66,580
Total debt and equity (C)=(A)+(B)	1,23,638	78,915
Gearing ratio (A)/(C)	32%	16%

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

During the year the group has not defaulted in any loan covenants.

38 Related Party Disclosure

(i) List of related parties and relationship

Key management personnel (KMP)	1. Mr. Ashok Soota (Executive Chairman)
	2. Mr. Venkatraman Narayanan (Managing Director and CFO)
	3. Mr. Joseph Vinod Anantharaju (Director)
	4. Mr. Praveen Darshankar (Company Secretary)
	5. Mrs. Anita Ramachandran (Independent director)
	6. Mr. Rajendra Kumar Srivastava (Independent director)
	7. Mrs. Shuba Rao Mayya (Independent director)
Relatives of KMP	1. Mr. Suresh Soota
	2. Mr. Deepak Soota
	3. Ms. Kunku Soota
	4. Mrs. Usha Samuel
	5. Mrs. Jayalakshmi Venkatraman
Entities under the control of KMP	SKAN Research Trust
	Happiest Health Systems Private Limited
	Ashok Soota Medical Research LLP
	Ashok Soota Medical Research LLP
Post employment benefit plan (PEBP)	Happiest Minds Technologies Ltd. Employees group gratuity trust

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

a) The following table is the summary of significant transactions with related parties by the Group:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
(i) Sale of service		
SKAN Research Trust	296	7
Ashok Soota Medical Research LLP	42	5
Happiest Health Systems Private Limited	811	68
(ii) Director's sitting fees:		
Mrs. Anita Ramachandran	16	22
Mr. Rajendra Kumar Srivastava	9	11
Mrs. Shuba Rao Mayya	18	21
(iii) Commission to directors		
Mrs. Anita Ramachandran	9	3
Mr. Rajendra Kumar Srivastava	21	19
Mrs. Shuba Rao Mayya	7	4
(iii) Contribution made to post employee benefit plan:		
Happiest Minds Technologies Ltd. Employees group gratuity trust	355	650
(iv) Managerial remuneration# :		
Mr. Venkatraman Narayanan		
Salary, wages and bonus	134	120
Employee stock compensation expense	3	5
Mr. Ashok Soota		
Salary, wages and bonus	128	115
Mr. Praveen Darshankar		
Salary, wages and bonus	55	46
Employee stock compensation expense	*	1
Mr. Joseph Vinod Anantharaju		
Salary, wages and bonus	389	330
Employee stock compensation expense	4	8
#As the liability for gratuity and compensated leave absences is provided on an actuarial basis for the Group as a whole, the amount pertaining to the directors are not included above.		
* amount below rounding off norm of the Group		
(v) Reimbursement of expenses received:		
SKAN Research Trust	*	3
Happiest Health Systems Private Limited	*	3
(vi) Dividend paid		
Mr. Joseph Vinod Anantharaju	17	20
Mr. Ashok Soota	2,403	2,853
Mr. Venkatraman Narayanan	20	24
Ashok Soota Medical Research LLP	718	853
Deepak Soota	2	2
Suresh Soota	1	1
Kunku Soota	1	2
Usha Samuel	3	4
Jayalakshmi Venkatraman	5	16
Praveen Kumar Darshankar	2	3

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

b) The balances receivable from and payable to related parties are as follows :

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
(i) Trade receivables:		
SKAN Research Trust	162	6
Happiest Health Systems Private Limited	101	-
Ashok Soota Medical Research LLP	5	-
(ii) Unbilled receivables:		
Happiest Health Systems Private Limited	45	67
Ashok Soota Medical Research LLP	26	-
SKAN Research Trust	*	-
(iii) Trade Payables		
Mrs. Anita Ramachandran	9	3
Mr. Rajendra Kumar Srivastava	21	19
Mrs. Shuba Rao Mayya	7	4

* amount below rounding off norm of the Group.

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties:

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended 31 March 2023, the Group has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

39 Corporate Social Responsibility ('CSR') Expenditure

Details of CSR expenditure are as follows:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Group during the year	322	205
(b) Amount approved by the board to be spent during the year	336	215
(c) Amount spent during the year ending on March 31, 2023 :	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash
i) Construction/ Acquisition of any asset	-	-
ii) On purpose other than above	336	-
(d) Amount spent during the year ending on March 31, 2022 :	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash
i) Construction/ Acquisition of any asset	-	-
ii) On purpose other than above	215	-
(e) Details related to spent/ unspent obligations:		
i) Contribution to Public Trust	-	-
ii) Contribution to Charitable Trust	336	215
ii) Unspent amount in relation to:		
- Ongoing project	-	-
- Other than ongoing project	-	-
	336	215

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Details of Ongoing Project and other than Ongoing Project

In case of S. 135(6) (Ongoing Project)						
Opening balance		Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year		Closing balance	
With Company	In Separate CSR unspent A/c		From Company's bank A/c	From separate CSR unspent A/c	With Company	In separate CSR unspent A/c
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
In case of S. 135(5) (Other than ongoing Project)						
Opening balance	Amount deposited in specified fund of Sch. VII within 6 months	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year	Closing balance		
-	-	322	336	-		
In case of S. 135(5) Excess amount spent						
Opening balance	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year	Closing balance			
(21)	322	336	(35)			

40 Interest in Other Entities

a) Subsidiary

The Group's subsidiary is set out below. Unless otherwise stated, they have share capital consisting solely of equity shares that are held directly by the Group and proportion of ownership interests held equals the voting rights held by the Group. The country of incorporation or registration is also their principal place of business:

Name of entity	Principle activity	Country of Incorporation	Ownership interest held by the group %	Ownership interest held by the group %
			March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Happiest Minds Inc. (formerly known as PGS Inc.)	IT Services	USA	100	100
Sri Mookambika Infosolutions Private Limited [#]	IT Services	India	100	Nil

[#] Refer note 44

b) Additional information, as required under schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013, as required enterprises considered as subsidiary.

	March 31, 2023							
	Net assets		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As a % of Consolidated net assets	Amount	As a % of Consolidated profit or loss	Amount	As a % of Consolidated OCI	Amount	As a % of Consolidated TCI	Amount
Parent company								
Happiest Minds Technologies Ltd	98.5%	82,598	93.7%	21,637	162.2%	(566)	92.6%	21,071
Subsidiary								
Happiest Minds Inc. (formerly known as PGS Inc.)	(2.2%)	(1,836)	8.3%	1,926	79.4%	(277)	7.2%	1,649
Sri Mookambika Infosolutions Private Limited	3.0%	2,492	1.8%	405	6.6%	(23)	1.7%	382
Other adjustments:	0.7%	628	(3.8%)	(869)	(148.1%)	517	(1.5%)	(352)
Total	100%	83,882	100%	23,099	100%	(349)	100%	22,750

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	March 31, 2022							
	Net assets		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As a % of Consolidated net assets	Amount	As a % of Consolidated profit or loss	Amount	As a % of Consolidated OCI	Amount	As a % of Consolidated TCI	Amount
Parent company								
Happiest Minds Technologies Ltd	100.6%	66,974	102.9%	18,648	288.8%	(309)	101.8%	18,339
Subsidiary								
Happiest Minds inc. (formerly known as PGS Inc.)	(4.9%)	(3,252)	0.8%	141	0.0%	-	0.8%	141
Other adjustments:	4.3%	2,858	(3.7%)	(669)	(188.8%)	202	(2.6%)	(467)
Total	100%	66,580	100%	18,120	100%	(107)	100%	18,013

41 Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

i) Capital Commitments

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Capital commitments towards purchase of capital assets	904	638

ii) Other claims against the Company not provided for in the books

- With respect to the License Agreement entered in June 2018 between the Parent and a customer, for providing software services, the customer terminated the agreement claiming non-satisfactory delivery of services and damages of ₹ 623 lakhs. The customer has also initiated arbitration proceedings which the Parent is currently contesting and is of the view that the claim is not tenable and accordingly no adjustments are made in the financial statements.
- There are numerous interpretative issues relating to the Supreme Court (SC) judgement on PF dated February 28, 2019. As a matter of caution, the Group has taken cognizance of the matter on a prospective basis from the date of the SC order. The Group will update its provision, if any, required, on receiving further clarity on the subject.
- The Group is also subject to certain other claims and suits that arise from time to time in the ordinary conduct of its business. While the Group currently believes that such claims, individually or in aggregate, will not have a material adverse impact on its financial position, cash flows, or results of operations, the litigation and other claims are subject to inherent uncertainties, and management's view of these matters may change in the future. Were an unfavourable final outcome to occur in any one or more of these matters, there exists the possibility of a material adverse impact on the Group's business, reputation, financial condition, cash flows, and results of operations for the period in which the effect becomes reasonably estimable.

42 Segment Information

A. Description of segments and principal activities

The Group executive management committee examines the Group's performance on the basis of its business units and has identified three reportable segments:

i) Infrastructure Management & Security Services (IMSS):

Infrastructure Management and Security Solutions (IMSS) group delivers integrated end-to-end infrastructure and security solutions with specialization in cloud, virtualization and mobility across a multitude of industry verticals and geographies. The group provides advisory, transformation, managed & hosted services and secure intelligence solutions to clients. This group has unique productized solution platforms for smart infrastructure and security solutions provides quick to deploy, mature service delivery over Global SOC/NOC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

ii) Digital Business Services (DBS):

Digital Business Services group delivers enterprise applications and customised solutions that enable organizations to be smarter and accelerate business transformations. The group provides advisory, design & architecture, custom-app development, package implementation, testing and on-going support services to IT initiatives. The business drivers for these applications are: increasing market share, enhancing customer engagement, improving agility and efficiency of internal operations, reducing cost, driving differentiation and standardizing business processes.

iii) Product Engineering Services (PES):

Product Engineering Services group assists software product companies in building robust products and services that integrate mobile, cloud and social technologies. The group helps clients understand the impact of new technologies and incorporate these technologies into their product roadmap. This group focuses on technology depth, innovation and solution accelerators allows us to deliver time-to-market, growth and cost benefits to clients.

B. Segment revenue, segment results other information as at/ for the year:

Year ended March 31, 2023	IMSS	DBS	PES	Total
Revenue from contracts with customers				
External customers	30,694	43,070	69,165	1,42,929
Inter-segment	-	-	-	-
Segment revenue	30,694	43,070	69,165	1,42,929
Segment results	9,243	13,089	28,113	50,445
Reconciliation to profit after tax:				
Interest income				2,610
Net gain on investments carried at fair value through profit or loss				803
Other unallocable income				(1,302)
Unallocable finance cost				(2,102)
Unallocable depreciation and amortisation expenses				(4,191)
Other unallocable expenses				(15,277)
Tax				(7,887)
Profit for the year				23,099
Segment assets	6,420	19,590	34,452	60,462
Reconciliation to total assets:				
Investments				1,296
Derivative instruments				529
Other unallocable assets				1,01,796
Total				1,64,083
Segment liability	965	6,560	8,775	16,300
Reconciliation to total liabilities:				
Borrowings				44,885
Other unallocable liabilities				19,016
Total				80,201

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Year ended March 31, 2022	IMSS	DBS	PES	Total
Revenue from contracts with customers				
External customers	24,168	32,887	52,310	1,09,365
Inter-segment	-	-	-	-
Segment revenue	24,168	32,887	52,310	1,09,365
Segment results	5,917	8,789	20,693	35,399
Reconciliation to profit after tax:				
Interest income				636
Net gain on investments carried at fair value through profit or loss				1,745
Other unallocable income				1,329
Unallocable finance cost				(995)
Unallocable depreciation and amortisation cost				(3,288)
Other unallocable expenses				(10,241)
Tax				(6,465)
Profit for the year				18,120
Segment assets	7,202	19,140	12,632	38,974
Reconciliation to total assets:				
Investments				47,162
Derivative instruments				249
Other unallocable assets				26,116
Total				1,12,501
Segment liability	1,234	9,144	1,884	12,262
Reconciliation to total liabilities:				
Borrowings				19,064
Other unallocable liabilities				14,595
Total				45,921

Note

- (i) Assets (other than accounts receivable and unbilled revenue) and liabilities (other than unearned revenue) of the Group are used interchangeably between segments, and the management believes that it can not be allocated to specific segment.
- (ii) The expense / income that are not directly attributable and that cannot be allocated to a business segment on a reasonable basis are shown as unallocable expenses.

C. Entity-Wide Disclosures

- i) The amount of revenue from external customers broken down by location of customers is shown below:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
India	22,982	20,594
USA	97,251	71,141
Europe	13,811	11,332
Others	8,885	6,298
	1,42,929	1,09,365

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

- ii) The break-up of non-current assets by location of assets is shown below:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
India	34,143	6,382
USA	9,278	9,412
UK	4	1
	43,425	15,795

Non-current assets for this purpose consists of Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and right-of-use assets.

- iii) Revenue from customers of the Group which is individually more than 10 percent of the Group's total revenue:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
One customer	13.05%	12.97%

43 Share Based Payments

Employee Share Option Plan (ESOP)

the Parent instituted the Employee Share Option Plan 2011 ("ESOP 2011") and Equity Incentive Plan 2011 ("EIP 2011") for eligible employees during the year ended March 2012 which was approved by the Board of Directors (Board) on October 18, 2011 and January 19, 2012 duly amended by the Board on January 22, 2015.

Besides the above plan, the Parent has also instituted Employee Share Option Plan 2014 ("ESOP 2014") duly approved by the Board on October 20, 2014 and by the shareholders on January 22, 2015. the Parent has also instituted Employee Share Option Plan 2015 ("ESOP 2015") duly approved by the Board on June 30, 2015 and by the shareholders on July 22, 2015. During year ended 2018, the Parent has amended ESOP 2014 and all options granted under ESOP 2014 be deemed to be granted under ESOP 2011 duly approved by the Board on October 25, 2017. The plans are separate for USA employees (working out of the United States America - "USA") and employees working outside USA. the Parent administers these plans. On April 29, 2020 the Board of the Parent approved Happiest Minds Employee Stock Option Scheme 2020 ("ESOP 2020") consisting of 70,00,000 equity shares. the Parent will henceforth issue grants under the ESOP 2020 only.

The contractual term of each option granted is 5-8 years.

Key features of these plans are provided in the below table:

Key Terms	ESOP 2011	ESOP 2014 / EIP 2011 for US Employees	ESOP 2015 / EIP 2011 for US Employees	ESOP 2020
Class of Share	Equity Shares (as amended vide board meeting held on April 26, 2017 and Annual general meeting held on July 31, 2017).	Pursuant to conversion of Class B Non-voting Equity Shares (entitled under ESOP 2014) to Equity shares (as amended vide board meeting held on April 26, 2017 and Annual general meeting held on July 31, 2017), the Board of Directors at its meeting held on October 25, 2017 approved the administration of options granted and shares allotted under erstwhile ESOP 2014 to ESOP 2011.	Equity Shares (as amended vide board meeting held on April 26, 2017 and Annual general meeting held on July 31, 2017).	Equity Shares (as amended vide board meeting held on April 29, 2020 and extra ordinary general meeting held on May 13, 2020).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Key Terms	ESOP 2011	ESOP 2014 / EIP 2011 for US Employees	ESOP 2015 / EIP 2011 for US Employees	ESOP 2020
Ownership	Legal Ownership			
Vesting Pattern	Four-year vesting term and vest at the rate of 15%, 20%, 30% and 35% at the end of 1,2,3 and 4 years respectively from the date of grant and become fully exercisable, subject to employee being in the employment of the Parent.			
Exercise Price	Exercisable at an exercise price of ₹ 2, ₹ 3, ₹ 5 and ₹ 6 per option.	Exercisable at an exercise price of ₹ 2 and ₹ 6 per option.	Exercisable at an exercise price of ₹ 2, ₹ 6.25, ₹ 9.50, ₹ 11.50 and ₹ 26 per option.	No grant has been made under this scheme
Economic Benefits / Voting Rights	The holders of the equity shares will be entitled to the economic benefits of holding these shares only after the completion of the various vesting terms mentioned above and shall acquire voting rights as a shareholder of the Parent as duly approved by the shareholders at the meeting held on July 31, 2017.			
			For the year ended	
			March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Employee stock compensation expense			120	300

Movements during the year

The following table illustrates the number and weighted average exercise price of share options during the year.

March 31, 2023

Options - India/UK Plan	Employee Stock Ownership Plan 2011		Employee Stock Ownership Plan 2015	
	No. of options	WAEP*	No. of options	WAEP*
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	88,668	6.28	27,58,707	25.85
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the year	(7,486)	5.84	(5,98,344)	25.82
Forfeited during the year	(81,182)	6.32	(1,67,730)	24.77
Outstanding options as at the end of the year	-	-	19,92,633	25.95
Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	-	-	3.77 years	-

Options - USA Plan	Equity Incentive Plan for US Employees-2011		Equity Incentive Plan for US Employees-2011	
	No. of options	WAEP*	No. of options	WAEP*
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	16,000	6.00	29,830	26.00
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the year	(6,000)	6.00	(10,355)	26.00
Forfeited during the year	(10,000)	6.00	-	-
Outstanding options as at the end of the year	-	-	19,475	26.00
Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	-	-	2.74 years	-

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

March 31, 2022

Options - India/UK Plan	Employee Stock Ownership Plan 2011		Employee Stock Ownership Plan 2015	
	No. of options	WAEP*	No. of options	WAEP*
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	1,27,868	5.98	39,65,379	25.31
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the year	(35,600)	5.24	(8,13,898)	23.26
Forfeited during the year	(3,600)	6.00	(3,92,774)	25.82
Outstanding options as at the end of the year	88,668	6.28	27,58,707	25.85
Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	0.12 years	-	4.59 years	-

Options - USA Plan	Equity Incentive Plan for US Employees-2011		Equity Incentive Plan for US Employees-2011	
	No. of options	WAEP*	No. of options	WAEP*
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	20,000	6.00	49,470	24.18
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the year	(4,000)	6.00	(17,890)	20.98
Forfeited during the year	-	-	(1,750)	26.00
Outstanding options as at the end of the year	16,000	6.00	29,830	26.00
Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	0.42 years	-	3.66 years	-

* Weighted Average Exercise Price

No options were granted during the year (March 31, 2022 - Nil)

The weighted average share price of shares exercised during the year is ₹ 944.91 (March 31, 2022 - ₹ 963.88)

Exercisable options as at March 31, 2023 - 12,17,785 options (March 31, 2022 - 8,47,466 options) and weighted average exercise price - ₹ 25.91 (March 31, 2022 - ₹ 22.92).

44 Business Acquisitions

Acquisition during the year ended March 31, 2023

On January 1, 2023, the Group obtained operational and management control of Sri Mookambika Infosolutions Private Limited ('SMI'), a Madurai based Company which provides product engineering services to its US customers primarily in the healthcare sector, through a Control Agreement. This was followed by execution of the share purchase agreement on January 25, 2023 with the transfer of shares and payment of cash consideration on February 6, 2023. The Group acquired 100% equity in SMI for total consideration of ₹ 13,694 lakhs, comprising cash consideration of ₹ 11,132 lakhs and fair-value of contingent consideration of ₹ 2,562 lakhs which is indexed to revenue and EBITDA margins over a period of 2 years from the date of acquisition. As a result of this acquisition the Group recorded goodwill of ₹ 5,404 lakhs and other intangible assets of ₹ 8,259 lakhs.

The Group has consolidated SMI w.e.f January 1, 2023.

The objective of the acquisition is to bring in deep domain capabilities in the healthcare sector and therefore is expected to strengthen Group's health care vertical

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

The following table presents the purchase consideration, fair value of assets and liabilities acquired and goodwill recognised on the date of control.

Details of Fair value recognised on acquisition:

	Amount
Property, plant and equipment	174
Intangible assets	8,259
Trade receivables	869
Cash and cash equivalent	6
Bank and bank balances	1,243
Other Financial assets	65
Loans	1,024
Other assets	86
Provisions for gratuity	(256)
Other Provisions	(36)
Borrowings	(104)
Other Financial liabilities	(929)
Other current liabilities	(194)
Trade payables	(14)
Deferred tax liability on intangible assets	(1,903)
Total fair value of net assets acquired (A)	8,290
Fair value of purchase consideration (B)	13,694
Goodwill arising on acquisition (C)- (A-B)	5,404

The goodwill of ₹ 5,404 lakhs represents the skilled workforce, domain capabilities and expected synergies arising from expanding the Group's service to other health care customers. Goodwill is allocated to PES segment and is not deductible for tax purpose. Refer note 4

Purchase consideration	Amount
Cash consideration	11,132
Fair value of contingent consideration	2,562
Total purchase consideration	13,694

Transaction costs amounting to ₹ 16 lakhs relating to the acquisition have been expensed and are included in other expenses.

Revenue and profit contribution:

The acquired business contributed revenues of ₹ 2,053 lakhs and net profit after tax of ₹ 235 lakhs to the Group post acquisition.

If the acquisition had occurred on April 1, 2022, consolidated revenue would have been ₹ 149,773 lakhs and net profit after tax of ₹ 22,792 lakhs respectively for the year ended March 31, 2023. These amounts have been calculated using the subsidiary's financial statements and adjusting them for:

- differences in the accounting policies between the Group and the subsidiary, and
- the additional depreciation and amortisation that would have been charged assuming the fair value adjustments to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets had applied from April 1, 2022, together with the consequential tax effects.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

45 Ratio Analysis and its Elements

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	% Change	
Current ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.86	2.53	-26%	Increase in short term borrowings as at March 31, 2023
Debt- Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	0.64	0.38	68%	Impact of increase in outstanding borrowings for the year ended March 31, 2023
Debt Service Coverage ratio	Earnings for debt service = Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses	Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments (excludes repayments for Packing credit foreign currency loan)	4.39	4.89	-10%	
Return on Equity ratio	Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend	Average Shareholder's Equity	0.31	0.30	3%	
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Net revenue	Average Trade Receivable	7.51	7.56	-1%	
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Net credit purchases = Gross credit purchases - purchase return	Average Trade Payables	4.02	4.02	0%	
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Net revenue	Working capital = Current assets – Current liabilities	2.88	1.95	48%	Higher net revenue and lower working capital for the year ended March 31, 2023.
Net Profit ratio	Net Profit	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	0.16	0.17	-6%	
Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax liability	0.29	0.31	-6%	
Return on Investment	Interest (Finance Income) and gain from mutual funds	Investments (includes mutual funds, investment in Tech4TH Solutions Inc. and fixed deposits)	0.05	0.04	25%	Reshuffling of investment from mutual funds to fixed deposits resulting in higher yield

46 The Board of Directors of the Parent at their meeting held on May 8, 2023 recommended the payout of a final dividend of ₹ 3.4/- per equity share of face value ₹ 2/- each for the financial year ended March 31, 2023. This recommendation is subject to approval of shareholders at the 12th Annual General Meeting of the Group scheduled to be held on July 17, 2023.

47 Rules in relation to 'The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code')' yet to be notified and the final rules/interpretation have not yet been issued. The Group will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect.

48 The Company maintains the information and documents as required under the transfer pricing regulations under Section 92-92F of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The management is in the process of updating the transfer pricing documentation for the financial year 2022 - 2023 and is of the view that its transactions are at arm's length and the aforesaid legislation will not have any impact on the financial statements, particularly on the amount of tax expense and that of provision for taxation.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

49 Previous year's figures have been regrouped/ reclassified wherever necessary to conform with current year classification.

As per our report of even date
for **Deloitte Haskins and Sells**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration Number : 008072S

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors:
Happiest Minds Technologies Limited
CIN : L72900KA2011PLC057931

Vikas Bagaria
Partner
Membership no.: 060408
Place: Bengaluru, India
Date: May 08, 2023

Ashok Soota
Executive Chairman
DIN : 00145962
Place: Bengaluru, India
Date: May 08, 2023

Venkatraman Narayanan
Managing Director & Chief
Financial Officer
DIN : 01856347
Place: Bengaluru, India
Date: May 08, 2023

Praveen Darshankar
Company Secretary
FCS No.: F6706
Place: Bengaluru, India
Date: May 08, 2023