

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of PureSoftware Technologies Private Limited

Report on the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements of PureSoftware Technologies Private Limited ("the Holding Company") and its subsidiaries (the Holding company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), which comprise the consolidated Special Purpose Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2025, the Consolidated Special purpose Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Loss, the Consolidated Special purpose Cash Flow Statement and the Consolidated Special purpose Statements of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statement, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to use except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the aforesaid Consolidated Special purpose financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Group as at March 31st, 2025 and their Consolidated profit including other comprehensive income/(loss) and their Consolidated Cash Flows and the Consolidated changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

As explained in Note 58 the Group does not have the details pertaining to the opening balance of Foreign Currency Translation Reserve (FCTR) as on 01st April 2023 amounting to Rs.384 lakhs. Consequently, we were unable to perform the procedures as required by SA 510, Initial Audit Engagements – Opening Balances.

Further, we are unable to confirm the accuracy of an amount of Rs.475 lakhs adjusted in Retained Earnings as the impact of transition to Ind AS pursuant to Ind AS 101, First Time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards. The undetermined impact, if any, of differences other than related to Ind AS transition, may have a consequential effect on the Retained Earnings as on 01 April 2023.

We further report that the balance of FCTR as reported for the years ended 31st March 2024 and 31st March 2025 are not impacted by the above and are not subject to this qualification



Basis of Accounting and Restriction and Use

1. Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Notes 1 and 2 to the consolidated special purpose financial statements, which describe the basis of accounting. These consolidated special purpose financial statements have been prepared solely to assist the Holding Company in facilitating post-merger accounting and consolidation into its books. As a result, these consolidated special purpose financial statements may not be suitable for any other purpose.
2. Our report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and the auditors of the Holding Company, for the purpose of facilitating consolidation into the financial statements of the Holding Company. It is not intended to be and should not be used or relied upon by any other party for any other purpose. We do not accept or assume any responsibility or liability to any party other than the Holding Company and its auditors, for the contents of this report, or for any reliance placed on it, unless we have provided our prior written consent.

Information other than the financial statements and Auditor's report thereon (Other Information)

The Holding Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director Report but does not include the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements and auditor's report there on. The Holding company's Annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the Consolidated Special Purpose 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 Special Purpose Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report the fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibility of Management for Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements

The Holding 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 consolidated special purpose financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including consolidated other comprehensive income/(loss), consolidated cash flows and consolidated changes in equity of the Group in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015, as amended. 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 of the assets of the respective companies 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 Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statement 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 Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements by the Board of Directors of the Holding company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group 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 company's financial reporting process of their respective companies.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Consolidated Special Purpose 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 Special Purpose Financial Statements.

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

- a) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Consolidated Special Purpose 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.
- b) Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(1) of the Company's Act 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Holding company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- c) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



- d) 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 Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Consolidated Special Purpose 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.
- e) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation
- f) Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group of which are the independent auditors and whose financial information we have audited, to express an opinion on the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Consolidated Special Purpose 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 Special Purpose Financial Statements

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company and such other entities included in the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements of which we are the independent auditors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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



Other Matters

We did not audit the financial statements and other financial information, in respect of two subsidiaries (Pure Conference Solutions private Limited (India) and Pure software Private Limited (Nepal)) located India with total assets, total revenue and net cash flows amounting of "Nil" as at 31st March 2025 and located outside India with total assets of Rs.3.05 Lakhs and total revenue (including other Income) of "Nil" and net cash flows amounting to Rs. 3.7 Lakhs as considered in Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statement respectively.

Our opinion in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries, is solely on the representations given to us by the management.

Further, both the subsidiaries financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles accepted in the respective country and the Holding company's management has converted the financial statements of subsidiaries located outside India to generally accepted accounting principles in India. We have reviewed these conversion adjustments made by the Holding company's management. Our opinion on the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statement and our report in terms of Sub-section (3) of section 143 of the Act, to the extent applicable, in so far as it relates to the balances and affairs of such subsidiary located outside India are based on and conversion adjustments prepared by the management of the Holding company and reviewed by us.

Our opinion above on the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements, and our report on the Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, not qualified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the other financial information certified by the Management

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2024, were audited by another firm of chartered accountants under the Act who, vide their report dated August 01, 2024 expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:

- (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements.
- (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law maintained by the Group, including relevant records relating to preparation of the aforesaid Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and reports of the other auditors, except for the requirement with regard to audit trails as stated in the paragraph 2(i)(vi), as mandated under rule 11(g).



- (c) The Consolidated special purpose Balance Sheet, the Consolidated special purpose Statement of Profit and Loss including the Consolidated special purpose Statement of Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss), the Consolidated special purpose Cash Flow Statement and the Consolidated special purpose Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements;
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as on March 31, 2025 and taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and the reports of the statutory auditors who are appointed under section 139 of the Act, of its subsidiary companies incorporated in India, none of the directors of the Group companies incorporated in India is disqualified as on March 31, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;
- (f) The observation relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph (b) above;
- (g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies incorporated in India, and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure A" to this report;
- (h) The provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act in respect of managerial remuneration are not applicable to the Holding Company and its subsidiaries incorporated in India for the year ended March 31, 2025; and
- (i) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us :
- i. The Group has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements — Refer Note 37 to the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements;
 - ii. Provision has been made in the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, If any, on long term contracts including derivative contracts.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company and its subsidiaries incorporated in India during the year ended March 31, 2025;



- iv. (a) The respective managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries which are companies incorporated in India and whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, have represented to us 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 Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediary"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the respective Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries ("Ultimate Beneficiary") provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiary
- (b) The respective managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, have represented to us that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the respective Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries, from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Party"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiary") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiary; and
- (c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances performed by us and that performed by the auditors of the subsidiaries 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 auditors to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) above contain any material mis-statement.
- v. The interim dividend declared and paid by the company during this year and until the date of this report is in compliance with Section 123 of the Act.
- vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, in accordance with the Implementation Guidance on Reporting on Audit Trail under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (Revised 2024 Edition) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India the company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account and has enabled the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the respective softwares, except as detailed below:



Based on the procedures performed, we noted that the subsidiary entities as detailed below used the same tools as the holding company for financial reporting purposes and hence the same qualifications would apply for those entities as well.

- 1) Pure Conference Solutions private Limited (India)
- 2) Puresoftware Private Limited (Nepal)
- 3) Puresoftware Pte Ltd (Singapore)
- 4) Puresoftware HK Limited (Hong Kong)
- 5) Puresoftware Corp. (USA)
- 6) Puresoftware Sdn.Bhd. (Malaysia)
- 7) Puresoftware Technology S DE EL DE CV (Mexico)
- 8) Puresoftware Africa Limited (Kenya)
- 9) Puresoftware Pty Limited (Australia)
- 10) Puresoftware Private Limited (UK)
- 11) Puresoftware Technologies Romania SRL (Romania)

- a) In respect of the software used for maintaining payroll records, audit trail (edit log) feature was not enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes.

Further, during the course of our audit, we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.

As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable from 01-04-2023, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention is applicable for the year ended 31-03-2025. Audit trails are preserved for the relevant period as per statutory requirements for the year ended 31-03-2025.



2. With respect to the matters specified in clause (xxi) of paragraph 3 and paragraph 4 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("CARO"/ "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 Special Purpose 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 Special Purpose Financial Statements.

For J A A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN No. 013699S

Aradhana



Aradhana Ashok
Partner
Membership No. 214452

UDIN: 25214452BMAIAKF7254

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 12-05-2025

Annexure 'A' to the Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph (h) under 'Report on the Other legal and regulatory requirements' of the section of our report on even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

In conjunction with our audit of the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements of Pure software Technologies Private Limited ("the Holding Company") and its subsidiaries (together referred to as "the Group") as of and for the year ended March 31, 2025, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies incorporated in India, as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Board of Directors of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries, which are companies incorporated in India, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal controls over financial reporting criteria established by the Holding Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Holding Company's internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, as specified under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, and both issued by the ICAI. 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 Special Purpose 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 Special Purpose Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal controls 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 and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the 'Other Matter' paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements of the group and its subsidiary, which are companies incorporated in India.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Special Purpose 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 Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to the Consolidated Special Purpose 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 the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to the Consolidated Special Purpose 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, the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, have maintained in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements and such internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, based on the internal controls over financial reporting criteria established by the Holding Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For J A A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN No. 013699S

Aradhana



Aradhana Ashok
Partner
Membership No. 214452

UDIN: 25214452BMIAKF7254

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 12-05-2025

PureSoftware Technologies Private Limited
Consolidated Special Purpose Balance sheet as at 31 March 2025
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note no.	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	Opening Balance As at 01 April 2023
A Assets				
1. Non-current assets				
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	373	357	-
(b) Other Intangible assets	4	229	254	-
(c) Right-of-use assets	5	365	529	-
(d) Financial assets				
(i) Other Financial Assets	10	127	97	-
(e) Deferred tax asset (net)	6	620	602	2
(f) Other Non Current Assets	12	100	167	-
Total non-current assets		1,814	2,006	2
2. Current assets				
(a) Financial assets				
(i) Trade receivables	7	6,419	6,625	-
(ii) Cash and Cash equivalents	8	4,202	2,335	1
(iii) Loans	9	350	-	-
(iv) Other financial assets	10	3,664	2,170	-
(b) Other current assets	12	317	160	-
Total current assets		14,952	11,290	1
TOTAL ASSETS		16,766	13,296	3
B Equity and liabilities				
I Equity				
1. Equity share capital	13	324	324	1
Instruments entirely equity in nature	14	-	0	-
2. Other equity	15	3,851	6,134	-5
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		4,175	6,458	-4
Non-controlling interest		0	0	-
Total Equity		4,175	6,458	-4
II Liabilities				
1. Non-current liabilities				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	16	6,272	-	-
(ii) Lease liabilities	17	108	331	-
(b) Provisions	20	1,117	833	-
Total non-current liabilities		7,497	1,164	-
2. Current liabilities				
(a) Contract Liability	22	301	205	-
(b) Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	16	-	-	5
(ii) Lease liabilities	17	276	210	-
(iii) Trade payables	18	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		39	54	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		1,353	1,570	1
(iv) Other financial liabilities	19	317	1,785	-
(c) Current tax liability (net)	11	227	7	-
(d) Other current liabilities	21	1,181	966	1
(e) Provisions	20	1,400	878	-
Total current liabilities		5,094	5,674	7
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		16,766	13,296	3

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements in Note 1 to 2
The notes referred to above form an integral part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

As per our report of even date
for JAA & Associates
Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm's Registration Number: 013699S

Aradhana Ashok
Aradhana Ashok
Partner

Membership no: 214452

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 12 May 2025

UDIN : 25214452BMAKF7234

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors:
PureSoftware Technologies Private Limited
CIN: U72900DL2021PTC388597

Venkatraman Narayanan
Venkatraman Narayanan
Director

DIN-01856347

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 12 May 2025

D. Praveen
Darshankar Praveen Kumar
Director

DIN-01856347

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 12 May 2025

PureSoftware Technologies Private Limited
Consolidated Special Purpose Profit & Loss as at 31 March 2025
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note no.	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Income			
1. Revenue from Contracts with customers	23	40,043	35,017
2. Other income	24	71	-29
3. Total Income (1 + 2)		40,114	34,988
4. Expenses			
(a) Employee benefits expense	25	26,463	25,461
(b) Finance costs	26	358	132
(c) Depreciation and amortization expense	27	511	580
(d) Other expenses	28	4,853	7,157
Total expenses		32,185	33,330
5. Profit/ (Loss) before exceptional items and tax (3-4)		7,929	1,658
6. Tax expense:			
(a) Current tax	29	2,189	898
(b) Short/(Excess) provision for earlier years	29	-109	74
(c) Deferred tax	29	-16	-360
Total tax expense		2,064	612
7. Profit/ (Loss) for the period (5-6)		5,865	1,046
8. Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of a foreign operation		76	32
Net movement on effective portion of cash flow hedges		23	-
Income tax effect		-6	-
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Re-measurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans		-31	28
Income tax effect		8	-7
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		70	53
9. Total Comprehensive Income for the period		5,935	1,099
10. Earnings per equity share			
Basic and diluted attributable to equity shareholders	30		
Basic		18.10	3.24
Diluted		18.10	3.24

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached
for JAA & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration Number: 013699S

Aradhana Ashok
Aradhana Ashok
Partner
Membership no: 214452

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 12 May 2025
UDIN : 25214452BMAKF7254



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
PureSoftware Technologies Private Limited
CIN: U72900DL2021PTC388597




Venkatraman Narayanan
Venkatraman Narayanan
Director
DIN-01856347

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 12 May 2025

D. Praveen
Darshankar Praveen Kumar
Director
DIN-01856347

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 12 May 2025

PureSoftware Technologies Private Limited
Consolidated Special Purpose Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March 2025
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
A. Cash flow from operating activities:		
Profit / (Loss) before tax	7,929	1,658
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	511	580
Provision for doubtful debts	51	-87
Bad debts	14	-
Unwinding interest on OCRPS	311	-
Interest expenses on Lease liability	47	59
Employee stock option Expenses	-	656
Adjustment on transition to Ind AS	-7	16
Interest income	-229	-5
Profit/(loss) on sale of fixed asset	-5	815
Net gain/loss on foreign currency transaction	19	-2
Operating cash flow before working capital changes	8,643	3,690
Changes in working capital:		
(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables	122	-948
(Increase)/Decrease in other financial assets	-1,500	-1,386
(Increase)/Decrease in other current assets	-156	57
(Increase)/Decrease in loans Given	-350	725
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables	-231	1,026
Increase/(Decrease) in other Financial liabilities	-1,468	401
Increase/(Decrease) in other current liabilities	214	965
Increase/(Decrease) in provisions	753	661
Increase/(Decrease) in other non-current asset	67	-165
Increase/(Decrease) in contract liability	97	-174
Cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	6,191	4,852
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	-1,860	-965
Net cash generated / (used in) operating activities (A)	4,330	3,887
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-241	-133
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment	10	36
Interest received	228	5
Net cash generated / (used in) investing activities (B)	-3	-92
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of Share capital including premium	-0	1
Proceeds from borrowings	1,245	-
Repayment of borrowings	-	-2,104
Dividend Paid	-3,500	-
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	-281	-241
Net cash from financing activities (C)	-2,536	-2,344
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	1,791	1,452
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	2,335	1
Cash and Cash Equivalents acquired pursuant to scheme of arrangement	-	850
Change in FCTR	76	32
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	4,202	2,335
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Balance with banks	3,252	1,360
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	950	975
Less : Bank overdraft	-	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	4,202	2,335
Non-cash investing activities:		
Acquisition of Right-of-use assets	170	-
Acquisition of Right-of-use assets pursuant to scheme of arrangement	-	707
As per our report of even date attached	For and on behalf of the Board of Directors	
for JAA & Associates	PureSoftware Technologies Private Limited	
Chartered Accountants	CIN: U72900DL2021PTC388597	
ICAI Firm's Registration Number: 013699S		
		
Aradhana Ashok	Venkatraman Narayanan	Darshankar Praveen Kumar
Partner	Director	Director
Membership no: 214452	DIN-01856347	DIN-01856347
Place: Bengaluru	Place: Bengaluru	Place: Bengaluru
Date: 12 May 2025	Date: 12 May 2025	Date: 12 May 2025
UDIN : 25214452BMMIAKF7254		

PureSoftware Technologies Private Limited
Consolidated Special Purpose Statement of Changes in Equity
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital

Equity shares	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024		As at 1 April 2023	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Equity shares of Rs.10 each						
Equity Shares at the beginning of the year	3,24,11,166	324	1,09,000	1	-	1
Add: Shares Issued pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement	-	-	3,23,25,246	323	-	-
Add: Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options	-	-	85,920	1	-	-
Less: Cancellation of Share Capital pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement	-	-	-1,00,000	-1	-	-
Add: Shares issued on conversion of preference shares	100	0	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	3,24,11,266	324	3,24,11,166	324	-	1

B. Other Equity

For the year ended March 31,2025	Attributable to the equity holders of the parent							Total
	Reserves & Surplus				Other components of equity			
	Securities premium	Retained Earnings	General Reserve	Capital Reserve	FCTR	Hedge Reserve	Other comprehensive income	
As at April 1, 2024	60	3,064	725	2,344	-59	-	-	6,134
Profit for the year	-	5,865	-	-	-	-	-	5,865
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	17	-23	-6
Total comprehensive income	-	5,865	-	-	-	17	-23	5,859
Add : Additions during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Add: Adjustment to FCTR	-	-	-	-	76	-	-	76
Add: Adjustment to OCI	-	-44	-	-	-	-	23	-21
Add: Adjustment to Retained earnings on transition to Ind AS	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	18
Less: Issue of OCRPS	-	-4,716	-	-	-	-	-	-4,716
Less: Issue of Dividend	-	-3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-3,500
As at March 31, 2025	60	687	725	2,344	18	17	-	3,850

C. Other Equity

For the year ended March 31, 2024	Attributable to the equity holders of the parent							Total
	Reserves & Surplus				Other components of equity			
	Securities premium	Retained Earnings	General Reserve	Capital Reserve	FCTR	Hedge Reserve	Other comprehensive income	
As at April 1, 2023	-	-5	-	-	-	-	-	-5
Profit for the year	-	1,046	-	-	-	-	-	1,046
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	21
Total comprehensive income	-	1,046	-	-	-	-	21	1,067
Add : Additions during the year	60	-	-	-	32	-	-	92
Add: Adjustment to FCTR	-	475	-	-	-475	-	-	-
Add: Adjustment to OCI	-	21	-	-	-	-	-21	-
Add: Additions pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement - refer note 40	-	1,527	725	2,344	384	-	-	4,980
Add: Reduction of Share Capital pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement -refer note 40	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Add: Loss on elimination of Investments pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement-refer note 40	-	-	-	-1	-	-	-	-1
As at March 31, 2024	60	3,064	725	2,344	-59	-	-	6,134

As per our report of even date attached
for JAA & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration Number: 013699S

Aradhana Ashok
Aradhana Ashok
Partner
Membership no: 214452
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 12 May 2025
UDIN : 25214452BMLAKF7254



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
PureSoftware Technologies Private Limited
CIN: U72900DL2021PTC388597

Venkatraman Narayanan
Venkatraman Narayanan
Director
DIN-01856347

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 12 May 2025

D. Praveen
Darshankar Praveen Kumar
Director
DIN-01856347

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 12 May 2025



PureSoftware Technologies Private Limited
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Corporate Information

PureSoftware Technologies Private Limited ("The Group") is engaged in the business of Product Engineering, Digital Solutions, ERP Implementation, Managed Services, Application Development & Customizations, Independent QA & QE, Support & Maintenance, System Integration and Software Services.

The Group is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in India and has its registered office at SJR Equinox, Sy.No. 47/8, Doddathogur Village, Begur Hobli, Electronics City Phase 1, Hosur Road, Electronics City, Bangalore South, Karnataka, India, 560100

These financial statements have been prepared for the year ended 31st March 2025.

1 Basis of preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

(a) Statement of Compliance

The Consolidated Financial Statements (SFS) of The Group 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 material 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, 2025.

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 Ind AS:

- a) Certain financial liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments)
- b) Derivative financial instruments

(b) Functional currency and presentation currency

These Consolidated Financial Statements are presented in India Rupee (INR), which is also functional currency of The Group. All the values are rounded off to the nearest lakhs (INR 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.

Judgements:

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

- Note 2 (b) and Note 2 (c) - Useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets;
- Note 2 (e) - Lease classification;
- Note 2(f) - Financial instrument; and
- Note 2 (k) - 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 March 31, 2025 is included in the following notes:

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

(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 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 Group has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.



PureSoftware Technologies Private Limited
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

1 Basis of preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

(e) Basis of Consolidation

The Consolidated Financial Statements comprise the financial statements of the Parent and its subsidiary as at March 31, 2025. 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.

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 March 31. 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:

(a) 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.

(b) 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.

(c) 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 subsidiaries 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, 2025	Ownership interest as at March 31, 2024
PureSoftware Pte Limited	IT services	Singapore	100%	100%
PureSoftware Corp	IT services	USA	100%	100%
PureSoftware Technology, S. de R.L. de C.V	IT services	Mexico	99.90%	99.90%
Pure Software Private Limited	IT services	UK	100%	100%
PureSoftware Sdn Bhd	IT services	Malaysia	100%	100%
PureSoftware Pty Ltd	IT services	Australia	100%	100%
PureSoftware HK Limited	IT services	Hong Kong	100%	100%
PureSoftware Africa Ltd	IT services	Kenya	100%	100%
Puresoftware Technologies Romania S.R.L.	IT services	Romania	100%	100%
PureSoftware Private Limited	IT services	Nepal	100%	100%
PureConference Solutions Private Limited	IT services	India	100%	100%



2 Material 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 recognized 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 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 include 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 recognized when The Group satisfies its performance obligations to its customers as below:

Revenue from 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 recognized as 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 the 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 recognized 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 recognized 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.

Revenue from license

Revenue for supply of third party products, services or licenses are recorded at gross or net basis depending on whether The Group is acting as the principal or as an agent of the customer. The Group recognizes revenue in the gross amount of consideration when it is acting as a principal and at net amount of consideration when it is acting as an agent.

Where 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 on a net basis. In case, where the licenses are required to be substantially customized as part of implementation service, the entire arrangement fee is considered as single performance obligation and revenue is recognized as per input method.

Where the Group acts as principal, revenue from sale of licenses, where the customer obtains a "right to use" the licenses is recognized at the point in time when the related license is made available to the customer. Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a "right to access" is recognized over the access period and is included in Revenue from Services.

Contract balances

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 recognized when the payment is received.



2 Material accounting policies - continued

Interest income

Interest income is recognized 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 Statements of profit and loss.

For all financial instruments measured at amortized 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.

(b) Property, plant and equipment

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 capitalization 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 recognized 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 derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the reporting period when they are incurred.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized 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 recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

Property, plant and equipment individually costing INR 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	10 years
Office equipment	5 years - 15 years	5 years
Other plant & equipment	5 years - 15 years	5 - 10 years
Vehicles	8 years	8 years
Computer systems	6 years for servers 3 years for other than servers	3 years

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.



2 Material accounting policies - continued
(b) Property, plant and equipment - continued

(c) 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. 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
Arttha Banking (Intangible Software)	10 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.

(d) 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.

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.



(e) Leases

The Group has lease contracts for various items of 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.

Company 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 have 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 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.

(f) 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.



2 Material accounting policies - continued

(f) Financial Instruments - continued

a) Financial assets (continued)

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 Group's 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.

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:

- a) Financial assets are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, deposits, trade receivables, unbilled receivables and bank balance
- b) 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 receivables

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.

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.



2 Material accounting policies - continued

(f) Financial Instruments - continued

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.

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 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 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 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 gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to 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) Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares

At initial recognition and after initial recognition, Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares are subsequently measured at Fair value cost and measured through Profit & Loss. Gains or losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised.

For more information refer note 16.

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 and hedge accounting:

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement :

The Group uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts and 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 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 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 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.



PureSoftware Technologies Private Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(g) 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 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 Consolidated 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

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.

(h) 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 Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, as they are considered an integral part of The Group's cash management.

(i) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency:

Items included in the Consolidated 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 (INR), which is functional and presentation currency of The Group.

(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.

(j) 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.

(k) 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 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.

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.



2 Material accounting policies - continued

(k) Employee Benefits - continued

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.

(l) 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 (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 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.

(m) 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.

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 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 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.

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.



2 Material accounting policies - continued

(m) Taxation - continued

Deferred tax - continued

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 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.

(n) 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.

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 Consolidated Financial Statements, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

(o) 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 two 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.

(p) Earnings/(Loss) per share

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

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 Group 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 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.

(q) Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to The Group.

(r) The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) had issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2023 on 31st March, 2023 amending the following Ind AS, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023 :

- Ind AS 1, 'Presentation of Financial Statements' - This amendment requires companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. Consequently, The Group has disclosed material accounting policies. There is no impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

- 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 amendments clarify how companies account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases. The Group previously recognised for deferred tax on leases on a net basis. Pursuant to the aforementioned amendment, The Group has grossed-up the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities recognised in relation to leases w.e.f. 1st April, 2022. However, there is no impact on the net deferred tax liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheet

(s) Critical estimates and judgements

The preparation of the Consolidated 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.



PureSoftware Technologies Private Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

2 Material accounting policies - continued

(s) Critical estimates and judgements - continued

Significant judgements and estimates - continued

(h) 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) 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.

(d) 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 6.

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PureSoftware Technologies Private Limited
Notes to the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements as at 31 March 2025
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

3. Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Computers	Furniture and fixtures	Motor Vehicles	Office equipment	Plant & Machinery (Other Than Computers)	Total
Gross block						
Balance as at 1 April 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
Add: Additions pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement - refer note 40	812	4	132	116	318	1,382
Additions during the year	91	20	-	9	13	133
Disposals/adjustments during the year	-1	-	-92	-2	-302	-397
Balance as at 31 March 2024	902	24	40	123	29	1,118
Accumulated Depreciation						
Balance as at 1 April 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
Add: Additions pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement - refer note 40	454	2	86	72	48	662
Depreciation expense for the year	192	2	14	16	48	272
Deductions / Adjustments for the year	-1	-	-83	-1	-87	-173
Balance as at 31 March 2024	645	4	17	86	9	761
Net Block						
Balance as at 1 April 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	257	20	23	37	20	357
Gross block						
Balance as at 01 April 2024	902	24	40	123	29	1,118
Additions during the year	221	-	-	20	0	241
Disposals/adjustments during the year	-136	-	-	-3	-	-139
Reclassifications during the year	29	-	-	-	-29	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	1,016	24	40	140	0	1,220
Accumulated Depreciation						
Balance as at 01 April 2024	645	4	17	86	9	761
Depreciation expense for the year	198	2	5	15	1	221
Deductions / Adjustments for the year	-133	-	-	-2	-	-135
Reclassifications during the year	10	-	-	-	-10	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	720	6	22	99	-	847
Net Block						
Balance as at 31 March 2024	257	20	23	37	19	357
Balance as at 31 March 2025	296	18	18	41	0	373

(i) Charge is created on the Property, plant and equipment for Cash Credit Facility (refer note 33).

(ii) All property, plant and equipment are owned by the Company unless otherwise stated.

(iii) There are no proceeding initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

(iv) The assets and liabilities of the Demerged Company relating to the software development and services business undertaking transferred to the Company (i.e the Resulting Company) as per Scheme of Arrangement- refer note 40.

4. Intangible assets

Particulars	Licenses	Goodwill	Total
Gross block			
Balance as at 1 April 2023	-	-	-
Add: Additions pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement - refer note 40	1,114	87	1,201
Additions during the year	-	-	-
Disposals/adjustments during the year	-825	-	-825
Balance as at 31 March 2024	289	87	376
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance as at 1 April 2023	-	-	-
Add: Additions pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement - refer note 40	229	-	229
Amortisation expense for the year (Ref Note 27)	91	-	91
Deductions / Adjustments for the year	-198	-	-198
Balance as at 31 March 2024	122	-	122
Net Block			
Balance as at 1 April 2023	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	167	87	254
Gross block			
Balance as at 01 April 2024	289	87	376
Additions during the year	-	-	-
Disposals/adjustments during the year	7	-	7
Balance as at 31 March 2025	296	87	383
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance as at 01 April 2024	122	-	122
Amortisation expense for the year (Ref Note 27)	30	-	30
Deductions / Adjustments for the year	2	-	2
Balance as at 31 March 2025	154	-	154
Net Block			
Balance as at 31 March 2024	167	87	254
Balance as at 31 March 2025	142	87	229

(i) No charge created on the Intangible assets.

(ii) All Intangible Assets are owned by the Company unless otherwise stated.

(iii) There are no proceeding initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.



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Notes to the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements as at 31 March 2025
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

5. Right-of-use assets

Particulars	Buildings	Vehicles	Amount
Gross carrying value			
Balance as at 1 April 2023	-	-	-
Add: Additions pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement - refer note 40	648	59	707
Additions	40	-	40
Deletions	-	-	-
De-recognition	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	688	59	747
Accumulated amortisation			
Balance as at 01 April 2023	-	-	-
Amortisation for the year	204	14	218
Deletions	-	-	-
De-recognition	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	204	14	218
Net carrying value as at 1 April 2023	-	-	-
Net carrying value as at 31 March 2024	484	46	529
Gross carrying value			
Balance as at 01 April 2024	688	59	747
Additions	135	36	170
Deletions	-147	-23	-171
De-recognition	-	-	-
Adjustments for the year	12	-	12
Balance as at 31 March 2025	687	72	759
Accumulated amortisation			
Balance as at 01 April 2024	204	14	218
Amortisation for the year	233	17	250
Deletions	-56	-11	-67
De-recognition	-	-	-
Adjustments for the year	-7	-	-7
Balance as at 31 March 2025	374	20	394
Net carrying value as at 31 March 2024	484	46	529
Net carrying value as at 31 March 2025	313	52	365
The average lease period of the leased assets is 4 years (March 31, 2024:4 years)			
The Company recognized the following income and expense in the statement of profit and loss pertaining to leased assets:			
Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	
Interest expense on lease liabilities - refer note 26	47	59	
Depreciation of Right-of-use assets - refer note above	250	218	
Rent expense pertaining to short- term leases - refer note 28	5	27	
Total	302	304	



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6. Deferred tax asset

Deferred tax asset (net)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 01 April 2023
Deferred tax asset	621	603	2
Deferred tax liability	-1	-1	-
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) - net	620	602	2

Significant components and movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year ended:

Particulars	As at 01 April 2024	Recognised in profit or loss [charge/(credit)]	Recognised in Other comprehensive income	As at 31 March 2025
Property, plant and equipment	67	-1	-	65
Provision for gratuity and Compensated Absences	281	49	2	332
ROU Assets and lease liability	-2	6	-	4
Provision for others	202	-36	-	167
Loss allowance on trade receivables	54	-2	-	52
Derivative assets	-	-	-0	-0
Deferred tax asset/(liabilities)-Net	602	16	2	620

Significant components and movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year ended 31 March 2024:

Particulars	As at 01 April 2023	Additions pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement	Recognised in profit or loss [charge/(credit)]	Recognised in Other comprehensive income	As at 31 March 2024
Property, plant and equipment	-	0	67	-	67
Provision for gratuity and Compensated Absences	-	241	48	-7	281
ROU Assets and lease liability	-	-	-2	-	-2
Provision for others	0	-	194	-	194
Loss allowance on trade receivables	-	-	-	54	54
Carried Forward Business Losses	2	-	-2	-	-
Provision For Diminution in the value of Long Term Investments	-	8	-	-	8
Deferred tax asset/(liabilities)-Net	2	249	304	47	602

7. Trade receivables

Carried at amortised Cost

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 01 April 2023
Trade receivables			
Secured, considered good			
Unsecured, considered good			
From Related Parties	-	-0	-
From others	6,749	6,932	-
Trade receivables having significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-
Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-
	6,749	6,932	-
Unsecured, significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	330	307	-
	330	307	-
Total	6,419	6,625	-

(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 32



PureSoftware Technologies Private Limited
Notes to the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements as at 31 March 2025

As at 31 March 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment						Total
	Current but not due	Less than 6 months	6months-1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables considered good	4,482	1,870	261	121	-	15	6,749
Undisputed Trade Receivables considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Impairment allowance	-37	-17	-148	-113	-	-15	-330
Total	4,445	1,853	113	8	-	0	6,419

As at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment						Total
	Current but not due	Less than 6 months	6months-1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables considered good	5,592	988	54	118	167	13	6,932
Undisputed Trade Receivables considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Impairment allowance	-	-	-9	-118	-167	-13	-307
Total	5,592	988	45	-	-	-	6,625

As at 01 April 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment						Total
	Current but not due	Less than 6 months	6months-1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Impairment allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

8. Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 01 April 2023
Cash In hand	0	0	-
Balances with banks:			
In current accounts	3,252	1,360	1
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months - refer note below	950	975	-
Total	4,202	2,335	1

Note: (i) Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.

(ii) Pursuant to the demerger order dated 10 August 2023, one bank account aggregating to Rs 86 lakhs was held in the name of the demerged company (erstwhile company).



PureSoftware Technologies Private Limited
Notes to the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements as at 31 March 2025
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

9. Loans

Particulars	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2024	As at 01 April 2023	As at 01 April 2023
(Unsecured and considered good)						
Loans and advances *	-	350	-	-	-	-
Total	-	350	-	-	-	-

* Unsecured Loan given to Holding Company "Happiest Minds Technologies Limited" at rate of interest of 7.9% per annum and loan shall be repayable on demand.

10. Other financial assets

Particulars	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2024	As at 01 April 2023	As at 01 April 2023
(Unsecured and considered good)						
Unbilled Receivables	-	3,601	-	2,137	-	-
Security deposit	103	-	87	7	-	-
Fixed deposits maturity more than 12 months *	22	-	9	-	-	-
Interest accrued but not due on fixed deposits	2	1	1	1	-	-
Interest accrued on loan given to Related Party	-	39	-	-	-	-
Derivative Assets	-	23	-	-	-	-
Others#	-	-	-	25	-	-
Total	127	3,664	97	2,170	-	-

* Fixed deposits of INR 22 lakhs (31 March 2024: Rs 9 lakhs) are marked as lien with Government Authorities. Also, Pursuant to the demerger order dated 10 August 2023, three Fixed deposits aggregating to Rs 15 lakhs which were held in the name of the demerged company (erstwhile company) .

Receivables for sale of assets for Rs 25 lakhs.

11. Current tax liability (Net)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 01 April 2023
TDS receivable	1,042	846	-
Advance tax	920	28	-
Provision for income tax	-2,189	-881	-
Current tax asset/(liability)Net	-227	-7	-

12. Other assets

Particulars	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2024	As at 01 April 2023	As at 01 April 2023
(Unsecured and considered good)						
Prepaid expenses	14	272	89	114	-	-
Balances with government authorities*	86	14	78	40	-	-
Advances to suppliers	-	30	-	6	-	-
CSR - refer note below and note 36#	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total	100	317	167	160	-	-

*Balances with government authorities-Other Non-Current Assets includes TDS receivables for the FY 13-14, FY 15-16, FY 18-19 and FY 19-20.

#Excess spent for CSR expenditure of 1 lakh has carry forwarded to the next year.



PureSoftware Technologies Private Limited
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(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

13. Equity share capital

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024		As at 1 April 2023	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
(i) Authorised shares						
Equity shares						
Equity shares of Rs. 1 each	3,50,00,000	350	3,50,00,000	350	3,50,00,000	350
Preference shares of ₹122/- each	10,000	12	10,000	12	10,000	12
Total Authorised shares	3,50,10,000	362	3,50,10,000	362	3,50,10,000	362
Particulars	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024		As at 1 April 2023	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
(ii) Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares						
Equity shares of Rs. 1 each	3,24,11,266	324	3,24,11,166	324	1,00,000	1
Total	3,24,11,266	324	3,24,11,166	324	1,00,000	1

Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares:

Equity shares: The Company has one class of Equity Shares having a face value of ₹ 1 per share. Each Shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the Shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity Shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion of their shareholding.

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 in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the Shareholders, after distribution of all preferential amounts. However, no such preferential amounts exist currently.

Notes

(a) Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

Equity shares	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024		As at 1 April 2023	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Equity shares of Rs.10 each						
Equity Shares at the beginning of the year	3,24,11,166	324	1,00,000	1	1,00,000	1.00
Add: Shares Issued pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement	-	-	3,23,25,246	323	-	-
Add: Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options	-	-	85,920	1	-	-
Less: Cancellation of Share Capital pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement	-	-	-1,00,000	-1	-	-
Add: Shares issued on conversion of preference shares	100	0	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	3,24,11,266	324	3,24,11,166	324	1,00,000	1

(b) Shareholders holding more than 5 percent as at the end of the year:

Name of the Shareholder	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024		As at 1 April 2023	
	Figures as at the end of current reporting period	Shareholding	Figures as at the end of current reporting period	Shareholding	Figures as at the end of current reporting period	Shareholding
	Number of Shares	%	Number of Shares	%	Number of Shares	%
Happiest Minds Technologies Limited#	3,24,11,166	100.00	-	-	-	-
Anil Baid*	-	-	2,12,62,835	65.60	-	-
Manish Sharma*	-	-	65,84,562	20.32	-	-
Sameer Jain*	-	-	22,22,307	6.86	-	-
Tushar Bhaurao Bhatkar*	-	-	17,72,307	5.47	-	-
PureSoftware Private Limited	-	-	-	-	1,00,000	100

On 22 May 2024, Happiest Minds Technologies Limited acquired 100% shares of the PureSoftware Technologies Private Limited and PureSoftware Technologies Private Limited became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Happiest Minds Technologies Limited.

* Shareholders till 21 May 2024.

14. Instruments entirely equity in nature

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024		As at 01 April 2023	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Equity Shares at the beginning of the year	10	0	-	-	-	-
Add: Shares Issued pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement - refer note 40	-	-	10	0	-	-
Less: Conversion of Convertible Preference shares to Equity Shares	-10	-0	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	10	0	-	-

Instruments entirely equity in nature

0.01% Non-Cumulative Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares (NCCPS):

Each NCCPS will be converted into 100 equity shares at the option of the Issuer anytime during the Tenure or will be converted anytime during the Tenure. The tenure of the NCCPS shall be 20 (Twenty) years. Once the NCCPS are converted into Equity Shares, then such Equity Shares shall, subject to the terms herein, rank pari passu with the existing Equity Shares of the Company. Holder of each NCCPS shall be entitled to non-cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 0.01% (Zero point Zero One Percent) per annum on the face value of the NCCPS. NCCPS shall have no voting rights until converted into Equity Shares.

In the event of liquidation or winding-up of the Company, until and unless converted into Equity Shares, each NCCPS shall be ranked lower than creditors but higher than Equity Shareholders and shall have priority of payment of capital over the Equity Shareholders.



PureSoftware Technologies Private Limited Notes to the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements as at 31 March 2025 <i>(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)</i>			
15. Other equity			
Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 01 April 2023
Reserves & Surplus			
(i) Securities premium	60	60	-
(ii) Retained Earnings	687	3,064	-5
(iii) Employee Stock Options Outstanding Account (ESOP Reserve)	-	-	-
(iv) General Reserve	725	725	-
(v) Capital Reserve	2,344	2,344	-
(vi) FCTR	18	-59	-
(vii) Hedge Reserve	17	-	-
Total	3,851	6,134	-5
Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 01 April 2023
(i) Securities premium account			
Opening balance	60	-	-
Add : Additions during the year	-	60	-
Add : Additions during the year on account of conversion of preference shares	0	-	-
Closing balance	60	60	-
(ii) Retained Earnings:			
a) Deficit in the statement of profit and loss			
As at the commencement of the year	3,043	-5	-5
Add: Additions pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement	-	1,527	-
Add: Adjustment to Retained earnings on transition to Ind AS	18	0	-
Less: Issue of OCRPS	-4,716	-	-
Add: Profit/(loss) for the year	5,865	1,046	-
Less: Issue of Dividend	-3,500	-	-
Add: Adjustment to FCTR	-	475	-
Closing balance	710	3,043	-5
b) Other comprehensive income			
As at the commencement of the year	21	-	-
Add: Additions during the year	-44	21	-
Less: Reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-
Closing Balance	-23	21	-
Total	687	3,064	-5
(iv) General Reserve*			
Opening Balance	725	-	-
Add : Other adjustments	-	725	-
Less : Utilisations	-	-	-
Closing Balance	725	725	-
(v) Capital Reserve			
Opening Balance	2,344	-	-
Add : Additions pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement - refer note 40	-	2,344	-
Add: Reduction of Share Capital pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement	-	1	-
Add: Loss on elimination of Investments pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement	-	-1	-
Less : Utilisations	-	-	-
Closing Balance	2,344	2,344	-
(vi) FCTR			
Opening Balance	-59	-	-
Add: Additions pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement - refer note 40	-	384	-
Add: Reclassified to Retained Earnings	-	-475	-
Net movement on effective portion of cash flow hedges	76	32	-
Closing Balance	18	-59	-
(vii) Hedge Reserve			
Opening Balance	-	-	-
Net movement on effective portion of cash flow hedges	17	-	-
Closing Balance	17	-	-
Total reserves and surplus	3,851	6,134	-5
Nature and purpose of each reserve (i) Securities premium reserve - Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares. This reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2013. (ii) Retained Earnings - Retained Earnings is a free reserve and is available for distribution as dividend, issue of bonus shares, buyback of the company's securities. It was created by transfer of amounts out of distributable profits, from time to time. (iii) Capital reserve arose on account of scheme of arrangement - refer note 40 (iv). 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. * General reserve includes an amount of Rs. 719 lakhs transferred from ESOP reserve on cancellation of ESOP Scheme on 31 March 2024 - refer note 40			



PureSoftware Technologies Private Limited
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(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Financial Liabilities

16. Borrowings

Particulars	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2024	As at 01 April 2023	As at 01 April 2023
Unsecured						
OCRPS						
Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares*	6,272	-	-	-	-	-
Loan **	-	-	-	-	-	5
	6,272	-	-	-	-	5
Total	6,272	-	-	-	-	5

*PureSoftware Technologies Private Limited and PureSoftware Pte Ltd issued 10,000 (Face Value: Rs. 122) and 15,000 OCRPS respectively pursuant to agreements dated 28 May 2024. Each OCRPS may be redeemed at the option of the Company on or after 30 June 2026, but prior to 10 years from the date of issuance. OCRPS will not carry any dividend rights and will not have any rights to participate in dividends declared by the Company. Based on the provisions of the agreement which involve option to convert, redeem, put/call these instruments have been classified as a financial liability measured at fair value as on the Balance Sheet date- refer note 32.

** Interest free unsecured Loan

17. Lease liability

Particulars	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2024	As at 01 April 2023	As at 01 April 2023
Lease liability	108	276	331	210	-	-
Total	108	276	331	210	-	-

(i) Movement in lease liabilities for year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Balance at beginning of the year	541	-
Additions pursuant to scheme of arrangement - refer note 40	-	681
Additions	168	39
Finance cost incurred during the period - refer note 26	47	59
Disposal	-97	-
Payment of lease liabilities	-280	-241
Exchange difference	5	3
Balance at the end of the year	384	541

(ii) The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Less than one year	276	210
One to five years	108	331
More than five years	-	-
	384	541

(iii) The Group had total cash outflow of INR 280 lakhs during the year ended March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024 - INR 241 lakhs) for leases recognized in balance sheet. The Group has made a non-cash addition to lease liabilities of INR 168 lakhs during the year ended March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024 - INR 39 lakhs).



PureSoftware Technologies Private Limited
Notes to the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements as at 31 March 2025

18. Trade payables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 01 April 2023
Trade payables			
(i) Total outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises and	39	54	-
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	1,353	1,570	1
Total	1,392	1,624	1

As at 31 March 2025

Particulars	Current but not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
MSME	39	0	-	-	-	39
Others	161	73	1	-	-	235
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for expenses	-	-	-	-	-	1,118
Total	200	73	1	-	-	1,392

As at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Current but not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
MSME	54	-	-	-	-	54
Others	282	342	-	-	-	624
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for expenses	-	-	-	-	-	946
Total	336	342	-	-	-	1,624

As at 01 April 2023

Particulars	Current but not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	1	-	-	-	1
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	1	-	-	-	1

19. Other financial liabilities

Particulars	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2024	As at 01 April 2023	As at 01 April 2023
Salary payables	-	169	-	1,785	-	-
Others*	-	148	-	-	-	-
Total	-	317	-	1,785	-	-

* Payable to Related Party for Rs 145 lakhs for reimbursement of expenses and Rs 3 lakhs pertains to miscellaneous deduction.

20. Provisions

Particulars	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2024	As at 01 April 2023	As at 01 April 2023
Provision for:						
CSR - refer note 36	-	-	-	28	-	-
Gratuity - refer note 31	777	95	579	62	-	-
Compensated Absences	340	185	254	271	-	-
Performance bonus	-	1,120	-	517	-	-
Total	1,117	1,400	833	878	-	-

21. Other liabilities

Particulars	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2024	As at 01 April 2023	As at 01 April 2023
Statutory dues payables	-	1,181	-	966	-	-
Other liability	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	-	1,181	-	966	-	1

22. Contract Liability

Particulars	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2024	As at 01 April 2023	As at 01 April 2023
Unearned revenue	-	301	-	205	-	-
Total	-	301	-	205	-	-



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Notes to the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements as at 31 March 2025

23. Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the Year Ended 31 March 2024
Sale of Services	40,043	35,017
Total	40,043	35,017

Disaggregated revenue information

Segment	For the year ended March 31, 2025		
	IT Business Services	Products and Platforms	Total
Revenue from contract with customers	33,581	6,462	40,043
Total Revenue from contract with customers	33,581	6,462	40,043
India	6,761	397	7,158
Outside India	26,820	6,065	32,885
Total Revenue from contract with customers	33,581	6,462	40,043
Timing of revenue recognition			
Licenses transferred at a point in time	-	1,770	1,770
Fixed price project - Services transferred over time	2,360	1,601	3,961
Time and material - Services transferred over time	31,221	3,091	34,312
Total Revenue from contract with customers	33,581	6,462	40,043

Segment	For the year ended March 31, 2024		
	IT Business Services	Products and Platforms	Total
Revenue from contract with customers	30,747	4,367	35,114
Total Revenue from contract with customers	30,747	4,367	35,114
India	5,316	66	5,382
Outside India	25,431	4,301	29,732
Total Revenue from contract with customers	30,747	4,367	35,114
Timing of revenue recognition			
Licenses transferred at a point in time	-	1,483	1,483
Fixed price project - Services transferred over time	2,508	2,884	5,392
Time and material - Services transferred over time	28,239	-	28,239
Total Revenue from contract with customers	30,747	4,367	35,114

24. Other income

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the Year Ended 31 March 2024
Bad debts written back	-	87
Exchange gain/(loss)	-189	-144
Interest income - others	0	0
Interest income	229	5
Interest on Income Tax Refund	-	0
Premium on forward contract	-	9
Profit on sale of fixed asset	5	0
Interest income on unwinding security deposit	17	7
Premium on Forward Contract	1	-
Miscellaneous income	8	7
Total	71	-29



PureSoftware Technologies Private Limited
Notes to the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements as at 31 March 2025

25. Employee benefit expense

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the Year Ended 31 March 2024
Salaries, wages and bonus	24,939	23,290
Employee stock compensation expense - refer note 39	-	655
Gratuity expense - refer note 31	264	226
Contribution to provident and other funds	671	720
Leave encashment	302	342
Staff welfare expenses	287	228
Total	26,463	25,461

26. Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the Year Ended 31 March 2024
Interest expenses on Lease liability - refer note 17	47	59
Interest expenses on Bank OD	-	73
Unwinding interest on OCRPS	311	-
Interest Expense-Others	0	-
Total	358	132

27. Depreciation and amortisation expense

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the Year Ended 31 March 2024
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	221	271
Amortisation on ROU asset - refer note 5	260	218
Amortisation on Intangible assets - refer note 4	30	91
Total	511	580

28. Other Expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the Year Ended 31 March 2024
Cost of services	2,578	2,760
Business relation & Promotion expenses	117	171
Auditor's remuneration - refer below note	53	16
Provision for doubtful debts	51	-
Bad debts written off	14	-
Bank charges	51	33
Communication expense	84	49
CSR expenses - refer note 36	52	59
Electricity expense	24	29
Insurance expenses	35	107
Legal and professional fees*	483	1,271
License reseller commission	158	107
Loss on Discarded Assets held for Sale	-	816
Membership and subscription charges	3	12
Miscellaneous expenses(net)	4	14
Office expenses	74	73
Postage and Courier Expenses	17	12
Printing and stationery expense	2	3
Rate & taxes	121	257
Recruitment and training expenses	180	311
Rent expenses	5	27
Repairs and maintenance on Hired Office Premises	-	11
Repairs and maintenance on others	9	12
Repairs and maintenance on PM	9	11
Software subscription charges	252	353
Travel & lodging expenses	477	643
Total	4,853	7,157

As a auditor:		
Statutory audit fees	27	8
Group audit fees	26	8
*Reimbursement of expenses	2	1



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29. Tax Expense

i) Amount Recognised in statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the Year Ended 31 March 2024
Current tax	2,189	898
Tax adjustment of earlier years	-109	74
Deferred tax	-16	-360
Attributable to origination and reversal of temporary differences		
Tax expense for the year	2,064	612

b) Statement of other comprehensive income

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the Year Ended 31 March 2024
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	76	32
On net movement on effective portion of cash flow hedges	17	-
On re-measurement losses on defined benefit plans	-23	21
	70	53

c) Reconciliation of tax expense and tax based on accounting profit:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the Year Ended 31 March 2024
Profit before income tax expense	7,929	1,658
Tax at the Indian tax rate of 25.17% (March 31, 2025 : 25.17%)	1,996	417
Tax effect of:		
Utilisation of previous year losses for which no deferred tax was created	-15	-80
Deferred tax recognised during the year net of reversal of temporary difference	-10	182
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods		-
Expenses not deductible	85	3
Difference in tax rates	19	83
Others	-11	7
Income tax expense	2,064	612

30. Earnings per share (EPS)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the Year Ended 31 March 2024
(a) Basic		
Profit after tax	5,865	1,046
Less: Dividend on Preference shares (including Dividend Distribution Tax)	-	-
Adjusted Net Profit for the year	5,865	1,046
Weighted Average number of equity shares outstanding	3,24,11,261	3,23,28,542
Basic EPS (₹)	18.10	3.24
(b) Diluted		
Adjusted Net Profit for the year	5,865	1,046
Weighted Average number of equity shares outstanding	3,24,11,261	3,23,28,542
Add: Weighted average number of shares on account of convertible preference shares	49	1,000
Add: Weighted average number of potential equity shares on account of ESOP & Share based Liability*	-	-
Weighted Average number of equity shares outstanding for diluted EPS	3,24,11,310	3,23,29,542
Diluted EPS (₹)	18.10	3.24
Face value per share (₹)	1.00	1.00

*As at 19 April 2024, the Company has issued "100" equity shares against the "1000" Non Cumulative Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares.

*During the Financial Year 2023-2024, the Company had issued 0.01% Non Cumulative Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares and no dividend has been provided for in the current period and the previous periods therefore, the amount of any preference dividends on 0.01% Non Cumulative Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares has not been deducted from preference shares.



31 Employee benefits plan

(i) Defined contribution plans - Provident Fund and other funds

The Group makes contributions for qualifying employees to Provident Fund and other defined contribution plans. During the year, the Group recognised INR 671 lakhs (March 31, 2024 : INR 720 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.

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, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current	95	62
Non-current	777	579
	872	641

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, 2025:

	Defined benefit obligation (A)	Fair value of plan assets (B)	Net amount (A-B)
As at April 1, 2024	641	-	641
Current service cost	219	-	219
Net interest expense	46	-	46
Total amount recognised in statement of profit and loss	265	-	265
Benefits paid	-65	-	-65
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets	-	-	-
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	26	-	26
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	33	-	33
Experience adjustments	-28	-	-28
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	31	-	31
Contributions by employer	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	872	-	872

Changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets for the year ended March 31, 2024:

	Defined benefit obligation (A)	Fair value of plan assets (B)	Net amount (A-B)
As at April 1, 2023	508	-	508
Current service cost	189	-	189
Net interest expense	36	-	36
Total amount recognised in statement of profit and loss	225	-	225
Benefits paid	-64	-	-64
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets	-	-	-
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	4	-	4
Experience adjustments	-32	-	-32
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	-28	-	-28
Contributions by employer	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	641	-	641



31 Employee benefits plan - continued

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

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Insurance fund	-	-
Total	-	-

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

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Discount rate	6.50%	7.15%
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Future salary increases	7.00%	7.00%
Employee turnover	Upto 2 Year-18% 2-4 Years-18% Above 4 Years-18%	Upto 2 Year-30% 2-4 Years-24% Above 4 Years-16%
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:

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	Sensitivity Level	Defined benefit obligation on increase/decrease in assumptions	
		Increase	Decrease
Discount rate	1% increase / decrease	824	-924
Future salary increase	1% increase / decrease	923	-824
Attrition rate	50% increase / decrease	792	-974
		603	-683
		683	-603
		565	-732

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, 2025 is Nil (March 31, 2024 : Nil). The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 4 to 8 years (March 31, 2024: 4 to 8 years). The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted gratuity is as follows:

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Within the next 12 months	95	62
Between 2 and 5 years	508	361
Between 6 and 10 years	392	317
Beyond 10 years	348	351



32 Fair value measurement

i) The carrying value of financial assets by categories is as follows:

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)		
Foreign currency forward contracts	23	-
Total financial assets measured at FVOCI	23	-
Measured at Fair Value Through Statement of Profit and Loss (FVTPL)		
Total financial assets measured at FVTPL	-	-
Measured at amortised cost		
Security deposits	103	94
Loans & Advances	350	-
Other financial assets	64	-
Trade receivables	6,419	6,932
Unbilled Receivables	3,601	2,137
Bank and bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	4,202	2,335
Total financial assets measured at amortised cost	14,739	11,497
Total financial assets	14,762	11,497

ii) The carrying value of financial liabilities by categories is as follows:

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Measured at fair value through other profit or loss (FVTPL)		
Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares	6,272	-
Total financial liabilities measured at FVTPL	6,272	-
Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)		
Foreign currency forward contracts	-	-
Total financial liabilities measured at FVOCI	-	-
Measured at amortised cost		
Lease liabilities	384	-
Trade payables	1,392	-
Other financial liabilities	317	-
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	2,093	-
Total financial liabilities	8,366	-



32 Fair value measurement - continued

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	Significant observable inputs	Significant Unobservable inputs	Total
	(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)	
March 31, 2025				
Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair values				
Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)				
Foreign currency forward contracts	-	23	-	23
Total financial asset measured at fair value	-	23	-	23
Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)				
Foreign currency forward contracts	-	-	-	-
Measured at fair value through statement of profit and loss (FVTPL)				
Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares	-	-	6,272	6,272
Total financial liabilities measured at fair value	-	-	6,272	6,272

	Quoted prices in active market	Significant observable inputs	Significant Unobservable inputs	Total
	(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)	
March 31, 2024				
Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair values				
Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)				
Foreign currency forward contracts	-	-	-	-
Total financial asset measured at fair value	-	-	-	-
Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)				
	-	-	-	-
Measured at fair value through statement of profit and loss (FVTPL)				
	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities measured at fair value	-	-	-	-

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.

a) The Company has valued OCRPS by using the monte carlo simulation approach.

Valuation Inputs and relationship to fair value

Level 3 inputs	Weighted range	Sensitivity
March 31, 2025		
Standard deviation on revenue and EBITDA growth	5.00%	Increase and decrease in standard deviation by 1% would decrease and increase contingent consideration by INR 112 lakhs and INR 165 lakhs respectively.
Discount rate	7.07%	Increase and decrease in discount rate by 1% would decrease and increase contingent consideration by INR 48 lakhs and INR 49 lakhs respectively.

b) Reconciliation of OCRPS measured at FVTPL

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Opening Balance	-	-
Subscription to OCRPS	1,113	-
Initial recognition of OCRPS liability	4,741	-
Amount recognised in profit and loss statement - refer note 26	311	-
Loss/(Gain) on re-measurement/derecognition	-	-
Settlement during the year	-	-
Foreign currency translation reserve	107	-
As at March 31'2025	6,272	-

c) The Group has entered into foreign currency forward contract 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 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.

d) The management assessed that cash and cash equivalent, trade receivables, trade payables, other financial assets(current), other financial liability (current), lease liabilities (current) and loans to employees approximates their fair value largely due to short-term maturities of these instruments.

e) 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.



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(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

33 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, 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.

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 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, 2025		Amount in Lakhs March 31, 2024	
		FC	INR	FC	INR
USD	Financial assets				
	Trade receivables	19	1,610	16	1,331
	Other financial assets	8	650	9	710
	Bank accounts	15	1,311	0	23
	Other assets	0	9	-	-
	Net exposure on foreign currency risk (assets)	42	3,580	25	2,064
	Financial liability				
	Borrowings	73	6,272	-	-
	Trade payables	-	-	-	-
	Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
	Other liabilities	-	-	-	-
	Net exposure on foreign currency risk (liabilities)	73	6,272	-	-
	Net exposure on foreign currency risk (assets-liabilities)	-31	-2,692	25	2,064



33 Financial risk management - continued

A) Market risk - continued

i. Foreign currency risk - continued

		Amount in Lakhs			
		March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
Currency	Particulars	FC	INR	FC	INR
SGD	Financial assets				
	Trade receivables	17	1,084	9	585
	Other financial assets	14	915	14	887
	Bank accounts	13	851	1	45
	Other assets	-	-	-	-
	Net exposure on foreign currency risk (assets)	45	2,850	25	1,517
	Financial liability				
	Borrowings	-	-	-	-
	Trade payables	1	82	0	25
	Other financial liabilities	0	27	2	108
	Other liabilities	4	227	2	124
	Net exposure on foreign currency risk (liabilities)	5	336	4	257
	Net exposure on foreign currency risk (assets-liabilities)	39	2,513	20	1,260
HKD	Financial assets				
	Trade receivables	11	118	-	-
	Other financial assets	4	47	3	30
	Bank accounts	8	89	1	12
	Other assets	-	-	-	-
	Net exposure on foreign currency risk (assets)	23	255	4	42
	Financial liability				
	Borrowings	-	-	-	-
	Trade payables	1	10	1	8
	Other financial liabilities	0	0	2	16
	Other liabilities	0	0	0	1
	Net exposure on foreign currency risk (liabilities)	1	10	2	26
	Net exposure on foreign currency risk (assets-liabilities)	22	244	2	17
IDR	Financial assets				
	Trade receivables	6,948	36	17,840	94
	Other financial assets	3,474	18	-	-
	Bank accounts	-	-	-	-
	Other assets	-	-	-	-
	Net exposure on foreign currency risk (assets)	10,422	54	17,840	94
	Financial liability				
	Trade payables	-	-	-	-
	Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
	Other liabilities	-	-	-	-
	Net exposure on foreign currency risk (liabilities)	-	-	-	-
	Net exposure on foreign currency risk (assets-liabilities)	10,422	54	17,840	94
GBP	Financial assets				
	Trade receivables	-	-	-	-
	Other financial assets	-	-	-	-
	Bank accounts	-	-	-	-
	Other assets	-	-	-	-
	Net exposure on foreign currency risk (assets)	-	-	-	-
	Financial liability				
	Trade payables	-	-	0	18
	Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
	Other liabilities	-	-	-	-
	Net exposure on foreign currency risk (liabilities)	-	-	0	18
	Net exposure on foreign currency risk (assets-liabilities)	-	-	-0	-18

The Group enters into derivative financial instruments such as foreign currency forward contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates. Details of the derivative contracts held by the Group are included in

* Represents number below rounding off norms of the Company.



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(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

i. Foreign currency risk (continued)

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, 2025	March 31, 2024
USD sensitivity		
INR/ USD increases by 5%	-135	103
INR/ USD decreases by 5%	135	-103
SGD sensitivity		
INR/ SGD increases by 5%	126	63
INR/ SGD decreases by 5%	-126	-63
HKD sensitivity		
INR/ HKD increases by 5%	12	1
INR/ HKD decreases by 5%	-12	-1
IDR sensitivity		
INR/ IDR increases by 5%	3	5
INR/ IDR decreases by 5%	-3	-5
GBP sensitivity		
INR/ GBP increases by 5%	-	-1
INR/ GBP decreases by 5%	-	1

* 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.



33 Financial risk management - continued

A) Market risk - continued

iii. Price risk

The Company is not exposed to Price risk as at March 31, 2025 and as at 31 March 2024.

B) Impact of Hedge activities

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

Cash flow hedge of Foreign currency risk
(for highly probable forecast transactions)

- Foreign currency forward contracts

March 31, 2025					
Maturity	Currency	Notional Amount (Foreign Currency)	Contracted amount in INR	Line item in the balance sheet	Fair value*
< 1 year	INR/USD	18	1,568	Other financial assets/(liabilities)	23

Cash flow hedge of Foreign currency risk
(for highly probable forecast transactions)

- Foreign currency forward contracts

March 31, 2024					
Maturity	Currency	Notional Amount (Foreign Currency)	Contracted amount in INR	Line item in the balance sheet	Fair value*
< 1 year	INR/USD	-	-	Other financial assets/(liabilities)	-

* 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:

Balance as at April 1, 2023

Hedge gain/(loss) recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

Amount reclassified from OCI to statement of profit and loss

Income tax effect

Balance as at March 31, 2024

Hedge gain/(loss) recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

Amount reclassified from OCI to statement of profit and loss

Income tax effect

Balance as at March 31, 2025

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

Foreign currency forward contracts	Total
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
23	23
-6	-6
17	17



33 Financial risk management - continued

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 20% 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, 2025							
Trade receivables	4,482	1,870	261	121	-	15	6,749
Unbilled Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,601
Allowance for expected loss	-37	-17	-148	-113	-	-15	-330
Net Trade receivables	4,445	1,853	113	8	-	0	10,020
As at March 31, 2024							
Trade receivables	5,592	988	54	118	167	13	6,932
Unbilled Revenue	-	-	-9	-118	-167	-13	-307
Allowance for expected loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Trade receivables	5,592	988	45	-	-	-	6,625

Reconciliation of loss allowance - trade receivables

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Opening balance as at April, 1	307	98
Allowance made during the year (net) - refer note 31	23	209
Utilised/written-off during the year	-	-
Exchange difference	-	-
Closing balance as at March, 31	330	307

Reconciliation of loss allowance - unbilled revenue and other financial assets

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Opening balance as at April, 1	-	-
Allowance made during the year - refer note 31	30	-
Closing balance as at March, 31	30	-

(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.



PureSoftware Technologies Private Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements as at 31 March 2025

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

33 Financial risk management - continued

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, 2025	March 31, 2024
HDFC Bank		
Secured Cash Credit (Including Bank Guarantee- Rs. 550 Lakhs)	2,000	2,000
	2,000	2,000
Tenor	(a) Cash Credit- On Demand (b) Bank Guarantee- Up to 2 Years (c) WCDL - 120 days	
Security	(a) Movable Property, Plant and Equipment (b) Trade and Other Receivables (c) Personal Guarantee of Mr. Anil Baid	

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.

Particulars	On Demand	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
As at March 31, 2025				
Lease liabilities	-	293	174	467
Trade payables	-	1,392	-	1,392
Other financial liabilities	-	317	-	317
	-	2,002	174	2,176
As at March 31, 2024				
Lease liabilities	-	269	350	619
Trade payables	-	1,624	-	1,624
Other financial liabilities	-	1,785	-	1,785
	-	3,678	350	4,028

34 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:

The Group do not have any borrowings as at 31 March 2025 and as at 31 March 2024.

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Borrowings (including current maturities)	6,272	-
Less : Cash and cash equivalents	-4,202	-2,335
Net (cash and cash equivalents)/debt (A)	2,070	-2,335
Equity	4,175	6,458
Total equity capital (B)	4,175	6,458
Total debt and equity (C) = (A) + (B)	6,245	4,123
Gearing ratio (A)/(C)	0.33	-0.57

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

During the year the group has not defaulted in any loan covenants.



PureSoftware Technologies Private Limited
Notes to the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements as at 31 March 2025
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

35. Related party relationships and transactions

(A) Related party disclosures

Relationship	Name of related party
Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)	1. Anil Baid, Director (till 28 May,2024) 2. Anil Baid (Appointed as Executive Committee member w.e.f 28th May,2024) 3. Manish Sharma, Director (appointed w.e.f 26 July, 2022 till 28 May 2024) 4. Manish Sharma (Appointed as Executive Committee member w.e.f 28th May,2024) 5. Sameer Jain (Appointed as Executive Committee member w.e.f 28th May,2024) 6. Surendra Lunia, Director (till 28 May, 2024) 7. Richard Lamar House, Additional Director (appointed w.e.f 27 Nov 2023 till 28 May 2024) 8. Darshankar Praveen Kumar (appointed w.e.f 28 May 2024) 9. Venkatraman Narayanan (appointed w.e.f 28 May 2024)
Relatives of KMP	1. Rekha Baid (Spouse of Anil Baid) (till 28 May,2024) 2. Nirmala Baid (Mother of Anil Baid) (till 28 May,2024) 3. Shagun Baid (Daughter of Anil Baid) (till 28 May,2024)
Other related parties	
(i) Related to Director	1. NEXG Solutions Pvt Ltd (till 28 May,2024) 2. NEXG Finserv Pvt Ltd (till 28 May,2024) 3. Infotel Business Solutions Ltd (till 28 May,2024)
(ii) Entities under common control	1. Solutions Infosystems Pvt. Ltd (till 28 May,2024) 2. PureSoftware Private Limited (till 28 May,2024)
Parent Company	1. Happiest Minds Technologies Limited* (w.e.f 22 May 2024)

*On 22 May 2024, Happiest Minds Technologies Limited acquired 100% shares of the PureSoftware Technologies Private Limited and PureSoftware Technologies Private Limited became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Happiest Minds Technologies Limited.

(B) The following table is the summary of significant transactions with related parties:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Director's Remuneration (Incl. Perquisites)		
Anil Baid	-	105
Manish Sharma	-	-
Employee benefit expense		
Manish Sharma	304	296
Anil Baid	221	-
Shagun Baid	-	17
Others		
Manish Sharma (Advance Received Back)	-	718
Anil Baid	-	-
Richard Lamar House	-	-
Professional charges		
Richard Lamar House	5	30
Professional charges - (Management services)		
PureSoftware Private Limited	2	48
Rent		
Solutions Infosystems Pvt. Ltd	1	1
Nirmala Baid	-	4
Rekha Baid	-	13
Dividend Paid		
Happiest Minds Technologies Limited	3,500	-



PureSoftware Technologies Private Limited
Notes to the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements as at 31 March 2025
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(B) The following table is the summary of significant transactions with related parties: (Continued)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Sale of software service - Domestic		
Happiest Minds Technologies Limited	11	-
Infotel Business Solutions Ltd	-	159
NEXG Solutions Pvt Ltd	-	66
Sale of Assets		
NEXG Finserv Pvt Ltd	-	23
PureSoftware Private Limited	2	-
Interest Income		
Happiest Minds Technologies Limited	43	-
Advances Given		
Happiest Minds Technologies Limited	3,500	-
Purchase of software service - Domestic		
Happiest Minds Technologies Limited	91	-
Reimbursement of expenses		
Happiest Minds Technologies Limited	145	-
Dividend Paid		
Happiest Minds Technologies Limited	3,500	-

(C) The balance receivable from and payable to related parties are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Receivable from related parties		
Trade Receivables		
Happiest Minds Technologies Limited	13	-
Loans and Advances		
Happiest Minds Technologies Limited	350	-
Accrued Interest on Loan Given		
Happiest Minds Technologies Limited	39	-
Other Receivables		
NEXG Finserv Pvt Ltd	-	26
Payable to related parties		
Director's Remuneration	-	-
Anil Baid	-	1
Employee Benefit Expenses		
Manish Sharma	-	23
Rent expenses		
Solutions Infosystems Pvt. Ltd	1	1
Nirmala Baid	-	0
Rekha Baid	-	1
Other Payables		
Shagun Baid	-	0
Professional charges - (Management services)		
PureSoftware Private Limited	-	86
Reimbursement of expenses		
Happiest Minds Technologies Limited	145	-
Trade Payables		
Happiest Minds Technologies Limited	27	-



PureSoftware Technologies Private Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements as at 31 March 2025

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

36 Corporate Social Responsibility ('CSR') expenditure

Details of CSR expenditure are as follows:

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	
(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Group during the year	52	59	
(b) Amount approved by the board to be spent during the year	52	59	
(c) Amount spent during the year ending on March 31, 2025 :			
	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
i) Construction/ Acquisition of any asset	3	-	3
ii) On purpose other than above	50	-	50
(d) Amount spent during the year ending on March 31, 2024 :			
	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
i) Construction/ Acquisition of any asset	13	-	13
ii) On purpose other than above	18	-	18
(e) Details related to spent/ unspent obligations:			
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	
i) Contribution to Public Trust	-	-	-
ii) Contribution to Charitable Trust	53	-	31
ii) Unspent amount in relation to:			
- Ongoing	-	-	28
- Other than	-	-	-
	53	-	59

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
-	28	28	-	28	-	-

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
-	-	52	52	0

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
-	52	53	1

Note- Excess spent for CSR expenditure of 1 lakh has carry forwarded to the next year.



PureSoftware Technologies Private Limited
Notes to the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements as at 31 March 2025
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 37

Contingent Liabilities

		<i>In Lakhs</i>	
Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	
Claims against the Company, not acknowledged as debts			
Income tax matters*			
FY 2019-20	114	108	
FY 2021-22	222	234	
FY 2022-23	30	-	
FY 2023-24	469	-	
Tax Deducted at Source(TDS) matters*			
FY 2009-10	5	5	
Total	840	347	

The Company is subject to legal proceedings and claims, which have arisen in the ordinary course of business. The Company's management reasonably expects that these legal actions, when ultimately concluded and determined, will not have a material and adverse effect on the Company's results of operations or financial condition.

* Including Interest to the extent quantifiable by the Assessing Officer (AO).

Note 38

Ratios Analysis

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Current Period	Previous Period	Variance	Reason for variance
(a) Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	2.93	1.99	47%	Increase in Cash and Cash equivalents
(b) Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	1.50	-	100%	Increase due to issue of Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio	PAT+Depreciation+ Finance costs+Deferred Tax Expense (Income)	Interest on Cash Credit Facilities	11.37	7.30	56%	Increase due to issue of Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares
(d) Return on Equity Ratio	Net Profits after taxes-Preference Dividend (if any)	Average Shareholder's Equity	1.10	0.32	240%	Increase in revenue and Decrease in expenses during the FY 24-25
(e) Inventory Turnover Ratio	Not Applicable					
(f) Trade receivables Turnover Ratio	Net Credit Sales	Average Trade Receivables	6.14	10.57	-42%	Collections received during the FY 24-25
(g) Trade payables Turnover Ratio	Net Credit Purchases	Average Trade Payables	3.22	8.81	-63%	Decrease in expenses during the FY 24-25
(h) Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Net Sales	Average Working Capital	4.06	6.23	-35%	Increase in revenue and Decrease in average working capital during the FY 24-25
(i) Net Profit Ratio	Net Profits after taxes-Preference Dividend (if any)	Net Sales	0.15	0.03	390%	Increase in revenue and Decrease in expenses during the FY 24-25
(j) Return on Capital Employed	Earning before Interest and Taxes	Capital Employed (Tangible Net Worth + Debt + DTL)	0.86	0.32	170%	Increase in revenue and Decrease in expenses during the FY 24-25
(k) Return on Investment	{MV(T1) – MV(T0) – Sum [C(t)]}	{MV(T0) + Sum [W(t) * C(t)]}	60.00	4.54	1223%	Increase in Interest Income



PureSoftware Technologies Private Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements as at 31 March 2025

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note No. 39

Share based payments

ESOP Plan - 2021 ("2021 Plan")

On February 16, 2024, pursuant to approval by the Shareholders in the Extra-Ordinary General Meeting, the Company adopted the scheme passed by Demerged Company (PureSoftware Private Limited) in its Extra-Ordinary General Meeting held on July 27, 2021, the Board has been authorized to introduce, offer, issue and provide share-based incentives to eligible employees of the Company under the 2021 Plan. The maximum number of shares under the 2021 Plan shall not exceed 5,00,000 equity shares. The stock units granted under the 2021 Plan shall vest based on the achievement of defined annual performance parameters as determined by the administrator (Nomination and Management Remuneration committee). The process for determining the eligibility of the employees will be specified by the Nomination and Management Remuneration Committee and will be based on designation, period of service, band, performance linked parameters such as work performance and such other criteria as may be determined by the aforesaid Committee at its sole discretion, from time to time. These instruments will vest so long as the employee continues to be in the employment of the Company. The details of vesting are indicated in the proposed PureSoftware Employee Stock Plan 2021 read with the Employee Stock Option Agreement.

Share Based payment Plan- 2021

Company has granted Share Based Payment Option to certain contractors and vendors (herein referred as eligible persons) pursuant to the Executive Stock Appreciation Right, Series 2021 ("the Plan or Scheme"). The grant value is determined as defined in the Scheme. The process for determining the eligibility will be specified by the Nomination and Management Remuneration Committee and will be based on designation, period of service, band, performance linked parameters such as work performance and such other criteria as may be determined by the aforesaid Committee at its sole discretion, from time to time. The exercise period commences from the date of vesting of the options. Under the Scheme, the specified eligible persons are entitled to receive option for redemption value in the form of cash (as defined in the policy document), being the difference in the share valuation at the date of exercise and the exercise price subject to certain conditions. The Schemes are administered by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee under guidance of the Board & Management of Puresoftware Technologies Private Limited.

ESOP Plan - 2022 ("2022 Plan")

On February 16, 2024, pursuant to approval by the Shareholders in the Extra-Ordinary General Meeting, the Company adopted the scheme passed by Demerged Company (PureSoftware Private Limited) in its Extra-Ordinary General Meeting held on March 27, 2023, the Board has been authorized to introduce, offer, issue and provide share-based incentives to eligible employees of the Company under the 2022 Plan. The maximum number of shares under the 2022 Plan shall not exceed 5,00,000 equity shares. The stock units granted under the 2021 Plan shall vest based on the achievement of defined annual performance parameters as determined by the administrator (Nomination and Management Remuneration committee). The process for determining the eligibility of the employees will be specified by the Nomination and Management Remuneration Committee and will be based on designation, period of service, band, performance linked parameters such as work performance and such other criteria as may be determined by the aforesaid Committee at its sole discretion, from time to time. These instruments will vest so long as the employee continues to be in the employment of the Company. The details of vesting are indicated in the proposed PureSoftware Employee Stock Plan 2022 read with the Employee Stock Option Agreement.

ESOP Plan - 2024 ("2024 Plan")

On February 16, 2024, pursuant to approval by the Shareholders in the Extra-Ordinary General Meeting, the Board has been authorized to introduce, offer, issue and provide share-based incentives to eligible employees of the Company and its subsidiaries under the 2024 Plan. The maximum number of shares under the 2024 Plan shall not exceed 5,00,000 equity shares. The stock units granted under the 2024 Plan shall vest based on the achievement of defined annual performance parameters as determined by the administrator (Nomination and Management Remuneration committee). The process for determining the eligibility of the employees will be specified by the Nomination and Management Remuneration Committee and will be based on designation, period of service, band, performance linked parameters such as work performance and such other criteria as may be determined by the aforesaid Committee at its sole discretion, from time to time. These instruments will vest so long as the employee continues to be in the employment of the Company. The details of vesting are indicated in the proposed PureSoftware Employee Stock Plan 2024 read with the Employee Stock Option Agreement.



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Particulars	Figures as at the end of current reporting period		Figures as at the end of previous reporting period	
	Holding	Subsidiary/Step Subsidiary	Holding	Subsidiary/Step Subsidiary
	Options (No's)	Options (No's)	Options (No's)	Options (No's)
2021 ESOP Plan*				
Options Outstanding at the beginning of the Year	-	-	-	-
Additions pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement	-	-	3,80,800	-
Granted during the Year	-	-	1,54,625	-
Exercised during the Year	-	-	85,920	-
Lapsed during the Year	-	-	-	-
Cancelled during the Year (Refer Note 47)	-	-	4,49,505	-
Options Outstanding at the end of the Year	-	-	-	-
2021 Share Based Payment Plan*				
Options Outstanding at the beginning of the Year	-	-	-	-
Additions pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement	-	-	16,400	-
Granted during the Year	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the Year	-	-	-	-
Lapsed during the Year	-	-	-	-
Cancelled during the Year (Refer Note 47)	-	-	16,400	-
Options Outstanding at the end of the Year	-	-	-	-
2022 ESOP Plan*				
Options Outstanding at the beginning of the Year	-	-	-	-
Additions pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement	-	-	-	-
Granted during the Year	-	-	-	3,64,200
Exercised during the Year	-	-	-	-
Lapsed during the Year	-	-	-	-
Cancelled during the Year (Refer Note 47)	-	-	-	3,64,200
Options Outstanding at the end of the Year	-	-	-	-
2024 ESOP Plan				
Options Outstanding at the beginning of the Year	-	-	-	-
Additions pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement	-	-	-	-
Granted during the Year	-	-	-	3,15,259
Exercised during the Year	-	-	-	-
Lapsed during the Year	-	-	-	-
Cancelled during the Year (Refer Note 47)	-	-	-	3,15,259
Options Outstanding at the end of the Year	-	-	-	-

* Pursuant to the Scheme of Arrangement approved by Hon'ble NCLT dated 28th July 2023, all the assets and liabilities of the PureSoftware Private Limited (herein referred to as Demerged Company) has been transferred to the Company and thus Company needs to take on record and approve the adoption of ESOP Scheme 2021 and 2022 of the demerged entity in the Company. (Refer Note No 40)



PureSoftware Technologies Private Limited
Notes to the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements as at 31 March 2025
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Note-40
Scheme of Arrangement

During the financial year 2023-24, the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal New Delhi, special bench, (NCLT) vide order dated July 28, 2023 has sanctioned the Scheme of Arrangement (Scheme) between PureSoftware Private Limited (Demerged Company) and the Company for demerging the business of software development and services business of Demerged Company and merging with the Company under section 230 to 232 of the Companies Act, 2013 from the appointed date i.e. April 01, 2023. The Scheme became effective on August 10, 2023 on filing of orders with the Registrar of Companies.

The accounting effect of this Scheme in the Consolidated financial statements has been given as under:-

(i) The Consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2024 have been prepared after giving effect of Scheme in accordance with the applicable guidelines as per Indian Accounting Standard 103 "Business Combination".

(ii) The Company has issued one equity share of Rs.1 each for each equity share held by the equity shareholders of Demerged Company and one preference share of Rs 122 each for 100 preference shares held by the preference shareholders of Demerged Company as on the record date.
(Refer Note 13 & 14 for Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity and preference shares).

(iii) Reduction of Share Capital

The pre-merger equity shares of Company (i.e. 1,00,000 Equity Shares of INR 1/- each), have been cancelled in accordance with the Scheme. No consideration is payable to the shareholders of the Company on account of cancellation of such pre-merger equity share capital. The Company has debited its Share Capital Account with the nominal value of shares cancelled and credited the same to the Capital Reserve Account in its books of account.

(iv) Employee Stock Option Plan

In respect of stock options granted by Demerged Company under the ESOP schemes, the Company has issued stock options to the eligible employees after taking into account the share exchange ratio and on terms and conditions not less favourable than those provided under the ESOP schemes of Demerged Company under a New Stock Option Plan created by Company.

A summary of the assets, liabilities and reserves incorporated as at appointed date (i.e. April 01, 2023) is as follows:

(v) Computation of Capital Reserve:

Particulars	In Lakhs
	Amount in INR
Assets transferred pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement	10,233
Less: Liabilities transferred pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement	5,538
Net assets transferred (A)	4,696
Total transferred reserves and surplus	
Employee Stock Option Reserve	123
Retained earnings	1,521
Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	384
3,23,25,246 Fully paid-up equity shares issued to the equity shareholders of the demerged Company	323
10 Fully paid-up preference shares issued to the preference shareholders of the demerged Company	0
Aggregate of transferred reserve and fresh issue of equity and preference shares pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement (B)	2,352
Capital Reserve (A-B)	2,344

Upon the Scheme coming into effect, the existing name of Company and Demerged Company have been changed to "Puresoftware Private Limited" and "Pure Fintech Private Limited" respectively as an integral part of the Scheme, for which the Company is taking necessary steps under the Companies Act, 2013 to give effect in this regard.

The Company has taken accounting effect of the scheme w.e.f appointed date i.e 01 April 2023, therefore, previous year figures are not comparable.

The assets and liabilities of the Demerged Company relating to the software development and services business undertaking transferred to the Company as per Scheme of Arrangement.



PureSoftware Technologies Private Limited
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(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note-41
Consolidated Net Assets and Net Profit Reconciliation

Name of the entity	Net Assets, i.e Total assets minus total Liabilities		Share in profit or loss	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount
1	2	3	4	5
Parent				
1. PureSoftware Technologies Private Limited	169%	7,041	104%	6,078
Indian Subsidiary				
1. PureConference Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	0%	-	0%	-
Foreign Subsidiaries				
1. PureSoftware Pte Ltd	-71%	-2,971	-1%	-88
2. PureSoftware HK Ltd	1%	62	1%	52
3. PureSoftware Corp	22%	925	0%	5
4. PureSoftware Sdn Bhd	6%	262	1%	47
5. Pure Software Pvt Ltd (UK)	-1%	-33	-1%	-31
6. PureSoftware Technology, S. de R.L. de C.V	0%	-12	-1%	-68
7. PureSoftware Africa Ltd	-8%	-326	1%	38
8. Puresoftware Technologies Romania S.R.L.	1%	38	0%	0
9. PureSoftware Pty Ltd	0%	-	0%	-0
10. PureSoftware Pvt Ltd (Nepal)	-1%	-21	0%	-22
Consolidated Adjustments	-19%	-791	-2%	-146
As per Consolidated Financial Statements		4,174		5,866

Name of the entity in the	Net Assets, i.e Total assets minus total Liabilities		Share in profit or loss	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount
1	2	3	4	5
Parent				
1. PureSoftware Technologies Private Limited	75%	4,826	130%	1,357
Indian Subsidiary				
1. PureConference Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	0%	-0	1%	8
Foreign Subsidiaries				
1. PureSoftware Pte Ltd	24%	1,566	-85%	-893
2. PureSoftware HK Ltd	0%	8	4%	38
3. PureSoftware Corp	14%	898	12%	125
4. PureSoftware Sdn Bhd	3%	196	3%	33
5. Pure Software Pvt Ltd (UK)	0%	-2	-5%	-51
6. PureSoftware Technology, S. de R.L. de C.V	1%	63	5%	57
7. PureSoftware Africa Ltd	-5%	-350	2%	20
8. Puresoftware Technologies Romania S.R.L.	1%	36	0%	0
9. PureSoftware Pty Ltd	0%	-0	2%	21
10. PureSoftware Pvt Ltd (Nepal)	0%	1	0%	-1
Consolidated Adjustments	-12%	-786	32%	330
As per Consolidated Financial Statements		6,457		1,045



PureSoftware Technologies Private Limited
Notes to the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements as at 31 March 2025
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note No: 42 (1)

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles in India under the historical cost convention on an accrual basis. These financial statements have been prepared to comply in all material aspects with the accounting standards notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, specified under Section 133 and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III (Division I) to the Companies Act, 2013.

Enterprise Consolidated as Subsidiary in accordance with (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015:-

Name of the Enterprise	Country of Incorporation	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
		Proportion of ownership Interest	Proportion of ownership Interest
PureSoftware Pte Limited (Wholly Owned Subsidiary)	Singapore	100%	100%
PureSoftware Corp (Step-Down subsidiary)	USA	100%	100%
PureSoftware Technology, S. de R.L. de C.V (Step-Down subsidiary)	Mexico	99.90%	99.90%
Pure Software Private Limited (Step-Down subsidiary)	UK	100%	100%
PureSoftware Sdn Bhd (Step-Down subsidiary)	Malaysia	100%	100%
PureSoftware Pty Ltd (Step-Down subsidiary)#	Australia	100%	100%
PureSoftware HK Limited (Step-Down subsidiary)	Hong Kong	100%	100%
PureSoftware Africa Ltd (Step-Down subsidiary)	Kenya	100%	100%
Puresoftware Technologies Romania S.R.L. (Step-Down subsidiary)	Romania	100%	100%
PureSoftware Private Limited (Wholly Owned Subsidiary)	Nepal	100%	100%
PureConference Solutions Private Limited (Wholly Owned Subsidiary)#	India	100%	100%

- (a) The Board of Directors of PureSoftware Pte Ltd (Singapore, Wholly Owned Subsidiary of the Company) in its meeting held on Dec 01, 2023 decided to voluntary wind- up PureSoftware Pty Ltd (Australia) and it was wound up on 07 June 2024.
- (b) The Board of Directors in its meeting held on April 19, 2024 decided to voluntary wind- up Wholly Owned Subsidiary of the Company- PureConference Solutions Private Limited (Wholly Owned Subsidiary) and it was wound up on 05 May 2025.)
- (c) The Board of Directors in its meeting held on March 18, 2024 decided to voluntary wind- up Wholly Owned Subsidiary of the Company- PureSoftware Private Limited (Nepal- Wholly Owned Subsidiary).

Note No: 42 (2)

Undisclosed Income

The Company does not have any transaction not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961). Further, there was no previously unrecorded income and no additional assets were required to be recorded in the books of account during the year.

Note No: 42 (3)

Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency

The Company has neither traded nor invested in Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year ended March 31, 2025. Further, the Company has also not received any deposits or advances from any person for the purpose of trading or investing in Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency.



Note No. 43

A. Segment Reporting

The Group executive management committee examines the Group's performance on the basis of its business units and has identified two reportable segments:

1) Products & Platforms

The group provides cloud-first, multi-tenanted, open API based platform, offering an Omni-Channel Financial Services solution for its users. The group provide services like Digital Wallet & Payments, Loan Lifecycle Management, Buy Now Pay Later, Cloud-Based Core Banking, SME Banking, Agent Banking, Card & Merchant Management, and Loyalty Management.

2) IT Business Services

The group is involved in the areas of Digital Engineering and Digital Transformation services. We provide services like Product Development, Product Sustainance, Embedded Software, Application Development, Quality Engineering, Implementation & Support, Application Modernization, Data & Analytics, Cloud Services, Cyber Security, Customer Experience, GenAI and Intelligent Automation.

B. Summarised segment information

Segment revenue, segment results other information as at/for the year March 31, 2025

Year ended March 31, 2025	Products & Platforms	IT Business Services	Total
Revenue from contracts with customers			
External customers	6,462	33,581	40,043
Inter-segment	-	-	-
Allocated Interest Income	96	-	96
Segment revenue	6,558	33,581	40,139
Segment results	2,768	9,822	12,590
Reconciliation to profit after tax:			
Interest Income			133
Other Unallocable Income			-157
Unallocable Finance Costs			358
Unallocated Depreciation			511
Other Unallocable expenses			3,767
Tax			2,064
Profit for the year			5,865
Other Information			
Segment Assets	2,151	7,876	10,027
Reconciliation to total assets:			
Derivative instruments			23
Unallocated Assets			6,716
Total Assets			16,766
Segment Liability	809	3,256	4,065
Reconciliation to total liabilities:			
Borrowings			6,272
Unallocated Liabilities			2,253
Total Liabilities			12,591

Segment revenue, segment results other information as at/for the year March 31, 2024

Year ended March 31, 2024	Products & Platforms	IT Business Services	Total
Revenue from contracts with customers			
External customers	4,367	30,651	35,017
Inter-segment	-	-	-
Allocated Other Income	21	34	55
Segment revenue	4,388	30,685	35,072
Segment results	-649	9,506	8,858
Reconciliation to profit after tax:			
Interest Income			5
Other Unallocable Income			-89
Unallocable Finance Costs			132
Unallocated Depreciation			580
Other Unallocable expenses			6,404
Tax			612
Profit for the year			1,046
Other Information			
Segment Assets	2,038	6,750	8,788
Reconciliation to total assets:			
Derivative instruments			-
Unallocated Assets			4,509
Total Assets			13,296
Segment Liability	1,007	3,062	4,069
Reconciliation to total liabilities:			
Borrowings			-
Unallocated Liabilities			2,771
Total Liabilities			6,840

C. Entity-wide disclosures

i) The amount of revenue from external customers broken down by location of customers is shown below:

Particulars	for the year ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
India	7,323	5,384
USA	11,822	13,021
Europe	2,917	3,213
Others	17,981	13,399
	40,043	35,017

ii) Revenue from customers of the Group which is individually more than 10 percent of the Group's total revenue:

Particulars	for the year ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
One customers	20.20%	-
Two customers	-	32.50%

Revenue and expenses directly attributable to segments are reported under each reportable segment. All other expenses which are not attributable or allocable to segments have been disclosed as other unallocable expenses.

The assets and liabilities directly attributable to segments are reported under each reportable segment. All other assets and liabilities which are not attributable or allocable to segments have been disclosed as Unallocated Assets & Unallocated Liabilities.



PureSoftware Technologies Private Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements as at 31 March 2025

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

First Time Adoption of Ind AS

This is the Company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS. The accounting policies set out in Note 2 have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025. In preparation of the opening Ind AS balance sheet as at 01 April 2023 (the date of transition). For periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2024, the Company had prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2021 (as amended) ('previous GAAP'). This note explains the adjustments made by the Company in restating its previous GAAP financial statements, including the Balance Sheet as at 01 April 2023 and the comparative financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2024.

Exemptions and exceptions availed

Set out below are the applicable Ind AS 101 optional exemptions and mandatory exceptions applied in the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS.

A Ind AS optional exemptions

A1 Deemed cost for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Ind AS 101, First-time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards, permits a first-time adopter to elect to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as on the date of transition. This exemption can also be used for intangible assets covered by Ind AS 38 Intangible Assets.

Accordingly, the company has elected to measure all of its property, plant and equipment at their carrying value as at the transition date and use that as deemed cost as on the date of transition. The company has elected to measure its intangible assets at their previous GAAP carrying value.

A2 Lease Accounting

The Company has accounted for leases applying Ind AS 116 as at the transition date, availing the following optional exemptions:

- a) Used a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics
- b) Applied the short-term leases exemptions to leases with lease term that ends within 12 months at the date of initial application
- c) Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application
- d) Adopted the modified retrospective approach to consider the Right of Use asset as at the transition date to be equal to the Lease Liability computed at the present value of the lease rentals over the expected lease tenure, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognised in the Balance Sheet immediately before the date of transition to Ind AS.
- e) Applied hindsight at the date of transition in determining the lease term where the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.

B Ind AS mandatory exceptions

B1 De-recognition of financial assets and liabilities

Ind AS 101, First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards, requires a first-time adopter to apply the de-recognition provisions of Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, prospectively for transactions occurring on or after the date of transition to Ind AS. However, Ind AS 101, First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards, allows a first-time adopter to apply the de-recognition requirements in Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, retrospectively from a date of the entity's choosing, provided that the information needed to apply Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, to financial assets and financial liabilities derecognised as a result of past transactions was obtained at the time of initially accounting for those transactions.

The Company has elected to apply the de-recognition provisions of Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, prospectively from the date of transition to Ind AS.



PureSoftware Technologies Private Limited**Notes to the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements as at 31 March 2025***(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***B2 Classification and measurement of financial assets**

The classification and measurement of financial assets will be made considering whether the conditions as per Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments are met based on facts and circumstances existing at the date of transition.

Financial assets can be measured using effective interest method by assessing its contractual cash flow characteristics only on the basis of facts and circumstances existing at the date of transition and if it is impracticable to assess elements of modified time value of money i.e. the use of effective interest method, fair value of financial asset at the date of transition shall be the new carrying amount of that asset. The measurement exemption applies for financial liabilities as well.

Applying a requirement is impracticable when the entity cannot apply it after making every reasonable effort to do so. It is impracticable to apply the changes retrospectively if:

- a) The effects of the retrospective application or retrospective restatement are not determinable; or
- b) The retrospective application or restatement requires assumptions about what management's intent would have been in that period; or
- c) The retrospective application or retrospective restatement requires significant estimates of amounts and it is impossible to distinguish objectively information about those estimates that existed at that time.

B3 Estimates

In accordance with Ind AS, as at the date of transition to Ind AS an entity's estimates shall be consistent with the estimates made for the same date in accordance with previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error.

Ind AS estimates as at 1 April 2023 are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in conformity with previous GAAP except for impairment of financial assets based on Expected credit loss in accordance with Ind AS on the date of transition as this was not required as per previous GAAP.

C Reconciliation between previous GAAP and Ind AS

Ind AS 101, First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards, requires an entity to reconcile equity, total comprehensive income and cash flows for prior periods. The following tables represent the reconciliations from previous GAAP to Ind AS as at the periods specified below.

C1 Reconciliation of other equity

The Company has also prepared a reconciliation of equity as at 31 March 2024 and 01 April 2023 under the previous GAAP with the equity as reported in these financial statements under Ind AS, that reflect the impact of Ind AS on the components of statement of Balance Sheet which is presented below:

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023
Total Equity as per previous GAAP		6,121	-5
Adjustments on account of:			
- Security deposits accounted at amortised cost	C6.1	7	-
- Accounting for Leases	C6.3	-36	-
- Foreign exchange differences	C6.6 and C6.14	-3	-
- Deferred tax asset recognised on losses available to carry forward under Income Tax Act, 1961	C6.8	45	-
Subtotal		6,134	-5
Total Equity as per Ind AS		6,134	-5



PureSoftware Technologies Private Limited
Notes to the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements as at 31 March 2025
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

C2: Reconciliation of assets and liabilities presented in the Balance Sheet prepared as per Previous GAAP and as per Ind AS as at 01 April 2023 is as follows:

Particulars	Previous GAAP*	Adjustment on transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
A Assets			
1. Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-
(c) Intangible assets	-	-	-
(d) Right-of-use assets	-	-	-
(e) Financial assets	-	-	-
(i) Other financial assets	-	-	-
(f) Deferred tax asset (net)	2	-	2
(g) Other non-current assets	-	-	-
	2	-	2
2. Current assets			
(b) Financial assets	-	-	-
(ii) Trade receivables	-	-	-
(iii) Cash and bank balances	1	-	1
(v) Other financial assets	-	-	-
(c) Other current assets	-	-	-
	1	-	1
TOTAL	3	-	3
B Equity and liabilities			
I Equity			
1. Equity share capital	1	-	1
2. Instruments entirely equity in nature	-	-	-
3. Other equity	(5)	-	(5)
	(4)	-	(4)
II Liabilities			
1. Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities	-	-	-
(i) Borrowings	5	-	5
(ii) Lease liability	-	-	-
(iii) Other financial liabilities	-	-	-
(b) Provisions	-	-	-
(c) Other non-current liabilities	-	-	-
	5	-	5
2. Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities	-	-	-
(i) Borrowings	-	-	-
(ii) Lease liability	-	-	-
(iii) Trade payables	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	1	-	1
(iv) Other financial liabilities	-	-	-
(b) Provisions	-	-	-
(c) Other current liabilities	1	-	1
	2	-	2
TOTAL	3	-	3

* The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose of this note.



PureSoftware Technologies Private Limited
Notes to the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements as at 31 March 2025
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

C2: Reconciliation of assets and liabilities presented in the Balance Sheet prepared as per Previous GAAP and as per Ind AS as at 31 March 2024 is as follows:

Particulars	Previous GAAP*	Adjustment on transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
A Assets			
1. Non-current assets			-
(a) Property, plant and equipment	356	-1	357
(c) Intangible assets	258	4	254
(d) Right-of-use assets	-	-529	529
(e) Financial assets	-	-	-
(i) Other financial assets	-	-97	97
(f) Deferred tax asset (net)	557	-45	602
(g) Other non-current assets	315	148	167
	1,486	-520	2,006
2. Current assets			
(b) Financial assets			
(ii) Trade receivables	6,626	1	6,625
(iii) Cash and bank balances	2,335	0	2,335
(v) Other financial assets	2,190	20	2,170
(c) Other current assets	117	-43	160
	11,268	-22	11,290
TOTAL	12,754	-542	13,296
B Equity and liabilities			
I Equity			
1. Equity share capital	324	0	324
2. Instruments entirely equity in nature	-	-0	0
3. Other equity	6,121	-13	6,134
	6,445	-13	6,458
II Liabilities			
1. Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	-	-331	331
(ii) Lease liability	-	-	-
(iii) Other financial liabilities	-	-	-
(b) Provisions	833	0	833
	833	-331	1,164
2. Current liabilities			
(a) Contract Liability	-	-	-
(a) Financial liabilities	-	-205	205
(i) Borrowings	-	-	-
(ii) Lease liability	-	-210	210
(iii) Trade payables	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	12	-42	54
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	455	-1,115	1,570
(iv) Other financial liabilities	-	-1,785	1,785
(c) Current tax liability (net)	-	-7	7
(b) Provisions	369	-509	878
(c) Other current liabilities	4,640	3,674	966
	5,476	-199	5,675
TOTAL	12,754	-542	13,296

* The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose of this note.



PureSoftware Technologies Private Limited
Notes to the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements as at 31 March 2025
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

C4: Reconciliation of profit and loss presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss prepared as per Previous GAAP and as per Ind AS as at 31 March 2024 is as follows:

Particulars		Previous GAAP*	Adjustment on transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
Income				
1.	Revenue from operations	35,114	(97)	35,017
2.	Other income	107	(136)	-29
3.	Total revenue (1 + 2)	35,221	(233)	34,988
Expenses				
4.	(d) Employee benefits expense	25,291	170	25,461
	(f) Depreciation and amortisation	362	218	580
	(e) Finance costs	92	40	132
	(g) Other expenses	7,756	(599)	7,157
	Total expenses	33,501	(171)	33,330
5.	Profit before tax (3-4)	1,720	(62)	1,658
6.	Tax expenses:			
	(a) Current tax	895	3	898
	(b) Deferred tax	-307	(53)	-360
	© Income tax of earlier Year	77	(3)	74
	Total tax expense	665	(53)	612
7.	Profit for the year (5 - 6)	1,055	(9)	1,046
8.	Other comprehensive income			
	Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans	-	28	28
	Income tax effect	-	-7	-7
	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	-	32	32
	Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	53	53
	Total comprehensive income for the year (7+8)	1,055	44	1,099

C5: Reconciliation of cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2024

Amount in Rs.

Particulars		Previous GAAP*	Adjustment on transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
A.	Net cash flow from operating activities	3,759	128	3,887
B.	Net cash flow from investing activities	-98	6	-92
C.	Net cash flow from financing activities	-2,176	(168)	-2,344
	Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,485	(34)	1,451
	Effect of exchange differences on restatement of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents	-	32	32
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1	-	1
	Cash and Cash Equivalents acquired pursuant to scheme of arrangement	850	-	850
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	2,335	(0)	2,335

* The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose of this note.



C6 Notes:

C6.1 Security Deposits

The Company has placed interest free security deposits with its lessors which under the previous GAAP was accounted at the nominal value. Ind AS 109 requires discounting of such deposits to the present value at inception with the reduction being considered as a Right of Use Asset (ROU). The ROU is amortised over the expected period of lease to Profit and Loss. Correspondingly interest income is accreted on a time proportion basis with the corresponding debit to the security deposit. The impact of this adjustment to the equity on the transition date is Rs NIL with a corresponding adjustment in Security Deposits. The Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2024 is adjusted for the income amortised amounting to Rs. 7 lacs.

C6.2 Defined benefit obligation

Both under the Previous GAAP and Ind AS, the Company recognized costs related to its post-employment defined benefit plan on an actuarial basis. Under previous GAAP, the entire cost, including actuarial gains and losses, are charged to profit or loss. Under Ind AS, remeasurements comprising of actuarial gains and losses are recognized immediately in the Balance Sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI. Thus the employee benefit cost is reduced by such amount with a corresponding adjustment on defined benefit plans has been recognized in the OCI net of tax. As a result of this change, the profit for the year ended 31st March, 2024 increased by ₹ 28 lacs. There is no net impact on the total equity as at 31st March, 2024.

C6.3 Leases

Under the previous GAAP, Rent expenses on premises will be charged to statement of profit and loss on straight line basis. Under Ind AS, lessees are required to recognise leases on the balance sheet (unless exempt by the standard), which will reflect their right to use an asset for a period of time and the associated liability for payment. All lease liabilities are to be measured with reference to an estimate of the lease term, which includes optional lease periods when an entity is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend (or not to terminate) a lease. On transition, the adoption of the new standard resulted in recognition of 'Right-of-Use' asset of NIL, and a lease liability of NIL Lakhs as at April 1, 2023.

The accounting for ROU and lease liability under Ind AS and the accounting for amortisation (Rs 218 lacs) and interest accrued (Rs 58 Lacs) respectively which was not applicable in previous GAAP and is now included in Ind AS Financial statements. The rent expense for Rs 240 lacs recorded in previous GAAP (IGAAP) has been reversed. The combined impact of the aforementioned adjustments is Rs 36 Lacs.

C6.4 Other comprehensive income

Under Ind AS, all items of income and expense recognised in a period should be included in profit or loss for the period, unless a standard requires or permits otherwise. Items of income and expense that are not recognised in profit or loss but are shown in the Statement of Profit and Loss as 'other comprehensive income' includes re-measurements of defined benefit plans, foreign exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations. The concept of other comprehensive income did not exist under the Previous GAAP.

C6.5 Finance Cost

Under Ind AS, interest paid to statutory authorities for Rs 18 lacs has been reclassified to other expenses. Under IGAAP, this has been reclassified in finance cost.

C6.6 Foreign Exchange Gain/Loss

Under Ind AS, foreign exchange gain or loss for Rs 144 lacs has been reclassified to other income. Under IGAAP, this has been reclassified in other expenses.

C6.7 Other equity

Adjustments to retained earnings and other comprehensive income has been made in accordance with Ind AS, for the above mentioned line items.

C6.8 Deferred Tax

The Company has unused tax losses of earlier years available for setoff against the taxable income of future years. In the absence of virtual certainty supported by convincing evidence, the Company had not recognised a deferred tax asset on such unused losses available for carry forward and setoff in future years. Based on an evaluation under Ind AS, the Company has assessed the probability of future tax profits against which the unused tax losses will be available for setoff and recognised the deferred tax asset as at the transition date with the consequent increase of deferred tax asset and the corresponding adjustment to the retained earnings amounting to Rs 45 lacs.

C6.9 Instruments entirely equity in nature

Non-Cumulative Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares (NCCPS) are reclassified to Instruments entirely equity in nature in Ind AS, and under IGAAP it is reclassified in share capital.

C6.10 Contract Liability

Unearned revenue for Rs 204 lacs are reclassified under Contract Liability in Ind AS and under Igaap it was reclassified in Other Current Liabilities.

C6.11 Provisions

Provisions under Ind AS include: (i) Amount of Rs 455 lakhs pertaining to performance bonus for India has been reclassified in provision for performance bonus from employee benefit payables in IGAAP.

(ii) Amount of Rs 61 lakhs pertaining to performance bonus for group companies (except India) has been reclassified in provision for performance bonus from expenses payables in IGAAP.

C6.12 Employee benefit expenses

(a) Actuarial gain or loss as per Ind AS for Gratuity for Rs 28 lacs has been reclassified from employee benefit expenses in IGAAP to Other Comprehensive Income.

(b) Insurance related expenses for employees for Rs 135 lacs has been reclassified from Other Expenses to employee benefit expenses.

C6.13 Processing charges

Processing charges for Rs 90 lacs has been reclassified to Revenue from Contracts with customers from Other Expenses.

C6.14 Revenue from Contracts with customers

Difference in Revenue from contracts with customers is due to : foreign currency revenue converted at different rates in Ind AS as compared to IGAAP.

C6.15 Intangible Assets

The difference in account of different foreign exchange rates used in preparation of financial statements.

C6.16 Tangible Assets

The difference in account of different foreign exchange rates used in preparation of financial statements.

C6.17 Trade Payables & Expenses Payables

(i) Provision for expenses are reclassified to Trade Payables under Ind AS, however it was reclassified in Other Current Liabilities in IGAAP.

(ii) Under Ind AS financials, MSME vendors related to other expenses payables are also clubbed in trade payables, however, in IGAAP, these were included in expenses payables in other current liabilities.

C6.18 Security Deposits

Security Deposits are reclassified to Other Financial Assets under Ind AS, from Current assets under IGAAP.



PureSoftware Technologies Private Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Special Purpose Financial Statements as at 31 March 2025

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note No:45

During the previous year, the Board of Directors in their meeting held on March 18, 2024 decided to dispose off some of the assets related to Products & Platforms Segment due to unfavourable market conditions. Consequently, the Company has sold certain tangible assets having carrying value of Rs. 215 Lakhs for a consideration of Rs. 15.00 Lakhs and also paid custom duty & related charges amounting to Rs. 35 Lakhs for debonding of aforesaid assets.

Note No:46

During the previous year, the Board of Director of the Holding Company in their meeting held on March 18, 2024, has proposed to cancel all the unvested stock options outstanding as on March 18, 2024 under the ESOP Scheme 2021, ESOP Scheme 2022 and ESOP Scheme 2024 and all the employees related to aforesaid scheme will be compensated in amount decided by the Nomination and remuneration Committee and the same has been approved by the Members of the Company in the EGM held on March 18, 2024. Accordingly, the accelerated cost of Rs. 475.78 Lakhs (at Consolidated Level) pertaining to unvested options granted to employees of the Group has been charged to statement of profit & loss and the Employee Stock Options Outstanding has been transferred to General Reserve on account of cancellation of options.

Note No:47

During the financial year ended March 31, 2025, other than the transactions undertaken in the normal course of business and in accordance with extent regulatory guidelines as applicable:

(i) No funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, 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.

(ii) No funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

Note No:48

I. The Company does not have any capital work in progress and Intangible assets under development.

II. The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. The Group has no CICs as part of the Group.

Note No:49

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Happiest Minds Technologies Limited and satisfies the conditions specified under Rule 6 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, read with paragraph 4(a) of Ind AS 110 – Consolidated Financial Statements. Accordingly, the Company is exempt from the requirement to prepare Consolidated Financial Statements (CFS) under the Companies Act, 2013. However, the Company has voluntarily prepared Special Purpose Consolidated Financial Statements (SPCFS) for the year ended 31st March 2025, for internal reporting and management decision-making purposes. These SPCFS have been prepared in compliance with the principles of Ind AS applicable to consolidated financial statements, and have been audited by the statutory auditors of the Company under a separate engagement. These audited SPCFS are not intended for statutory filing under the Companies Act, 2013 and do not form part of the financial statements required to be presented to the shareholders. The audited financial statements presented herewith are the standalone financial statements, prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. A copy of the audited Special Purpose Consolidated Financial Statements may be made available to interested stakeholders upon request, subject to the discretion and approval of the Board of Directors.

Note No:50

The Company does not have any charges or satisfactions yet to be registered with the registrar of the companies beyond the statutory period.

Note No:51

The Scheme of Arrangements has been approved by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal New Delhi, special bench, (NCLT) vide order dated July 28, 2023 in terms of sections 230 to 232 of the Companies Act, 2013, the effect of such Scheme of Arrangements have been accounted for in the books of account of the Company "in accordance with the Scheme" and "in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard -103 "Business Combination".

Note No:52

There are no proceedings which have been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

Note No:53

The Company is not declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial Institution or other lender.

Note No:54

During the year, the Company does not have any transactions with the companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Note No:55

The Company has complied with the clause (87) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

Note No:56

The Company has no capital commitments as at 31 March 2025.

Note No:57

Prior year figures have been reclassified to conform to current year's classification.

Note No:58

Pursuant to the acquisition by Happiest Minds Limited as detailed in Note 13, the Group has prepared these consolidated financial statements based on Ind AS 110, Consolidated Financial Statements and translated its subsidiaries in foreign currency to reporting currency based on Ind AS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates. The calculations for the amount of Foreign Currency Translation Reserve (FCTR) which amounted to Rs. 384 lacs as on 1st April 2023 (opening balance) under the previous GAAP are not readily available and were maintained manually pre-acquisition. The difference amounting to Rs. 474 lacs between the opening balance from previous GAAP and the balance as computed based on Ind AS have been posted as a transition adjustment to Retained Earnings based on the guidance of Ind AS 101, First Time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards. The Group has subsequently complied with the above guidance for calculation of foreign exchange and the balances as reported on 31st March 2024 and 31st March 2025 are in compliance with Ind AS 21.

