Happiest Minds Inc. (Formerly PGS Inc.)
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025
(All amounts in USD, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31,2024
Assets			
Non- current assets			
Property, plant and equiptment	3	45,461	
Other intangible assets	4	1,04,81,132	2,55,419
Right-of-use assets	5	6,11,471	
Financial assets			
i. Other financial assets	6	74,705	
Income tax assets (net)	7	-	2,33,195
Deferred tax assets (net)	8	6,59,284	4,84,281
Total non-current assets		**1,18,72,053**	**9,72,895**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
i. Trade receivables	9	23,22,934	25,32,066
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	10	29,75,689	7,49,197
iii. Loans	11	1,755	-
iv. Other financial assets	6	17,02,415	12,04,739
Other assets	12	2,12,874	1,97,542
Total current assets		**72,15,667**	**46,83,544**
Total assets		**1,90,87,720**	**56,56,439**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	13	1,00,000	1,00,000
Other equity	14	26,15,917	(4,46,215)
Total equity		**27,15,917**	**(3,46,215)**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	15	14,62,673	-
ii. Lease liabilities	16	4,34,598	-
Provision	17	1,49,355	-
Total non-current liabilities		**20,46,626**	-
Current liabilities			
Contract liability	18	6,44,194	4,84,589
Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowing	15	72,00,000	20,00,000
ii. Trade payables	19	30,26,844	30,12,548
iii. Other financial liabilities	20	17,79,729	3
iv. Lease liabilities	16	1,68,776	-
Income tax liabilities (net)	21	2,52,365	-
Other current liabilities	22	11,78,015	5,05,514
Provision	17	75,254	-
Total current liabilities		**1,43,25,177**	**60,02,654**
Total liabilities		**1,63,71,803**	**60,02,654**
Total equity and liabilities		**1,90,87,720**	**56,56,439**

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

Happiest Minds Inc. (Formerly PGS Inc.)
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31,2025
(All amounts in USD, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Income			
Revenue from contract with customers	23	1,72,30,894	1,35,40,232
Other income	24	2,036	-
Total income		**1,72,32,930**	**1,35,40,232**
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	25	46,37,512	6,85,680
Depreciation and amortisation expense	26	9,10,260	2,06,000
Finance cost	27	6,49,912	1,88,142
Other expenses	28	80,04,782	1,02,32,098
Total expenses		**1,42,02,466**	**1,13,11,920**
Profit before exceptional items and tax		**30,30,464**	**22,28,312**
Exceptional Items	29	13,32,907	15,21,789
Profit before tax		**43,63,371**	**37,50,101**
Tax expense			
Current tax	30	8,66,222	6,09,278
Deferred tax charge/ (credit)		(10,999)	6,249
		8,55,223	**6,15,527**
Profit for the year		**35,08,148**	**31,34,574**
Other comprehensive income (OCI)			
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Net loss on equity instruments carried at fair value through OCI		(6,00,000)	(15,77,248)
Income tax effect	30	1,26,000	3,31,222
Net other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		**(4,74,000)**	**(12,46,026)**
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of a foreign operation			
Re-measurement of Defined Benefit Obligation		(34,207)	**(11,856)**
Income tax effect		8,610	**-**
Net other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		**(25,597)**	**(11,856)**
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**(4,99,597)**	**(12,57,882)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**30,08,551**	**18,76,692**
Earnings per equity share			
Basic	31	35.08	31.35
Diluted	31	35.08	31.35

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

Corporate Information

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

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Happiest Minds Technologies Limited, India ("The Holding Company"). The registered office of the Company is situated at 101, Metro Drive, Suite 360, San Jose, CA - 95110, Phone: +1 408 520 7611

1 Basis of preparation of Financial Statements

a Statement of Compliance

This Special Purpose Financial Statements is prepared for the purpose of filing Annual performance report (APR) in compliance with rules prescribed under the relavant provisions of Foreign Exchange Management (Overseas Investment) Regulations,2022, and Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA),1999, as amended from time to time for the period April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024. Therefore, the comparative financial statements has not been presented for the year ended March 31, 2024.

The Special purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (“Ind AS”), the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Companies Act"), as applicable. The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016

The financial statements correspond to the classification provisions contained in Ind AS 1, “Presentation of Financial Statements”. For clarity, various items are aggregated in the statement of profit and loss and balance sheet. These items are disaggregated separately in the notes to the financial statements, where applicable

This note provides a list of the Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the Financial Statements.

These Financial Statements have been prepared for the Company as a going concern on the basis of relevant Ind AS that are effective at the Company’s annual reporting date, March 31, 2024.

The 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 assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments)

b) Derivative financial instruments

b Functional currency and presentation currency

These Financial Statement are presented in United States Dollars (USD), which is also functional currency of the Company. All the values are rounded off to the nearest dollar unless otherwise indicated.

c Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these 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 Financial Statements.

Judgements:

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

- Note 2 (b)- Useful life of intangible assets;
- Note 2(e) - Financial instrument

1 Basis of preparation of Financial Statement (continued)

Assumption and estimation uncertainties
Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ended 31 March, 2024 is included in the following notes:

- Note 2 (b) - Impairment test of non-financial assets; key assumptions underlying recoverable amounts including the recoverability of expenditure on internally-generated intangible assets;

- Note 2 (i) - Recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profit against which tax losses carried forward can be used;
- Note 2 (e) - Impairment of financial assets
- Note 2 (j) - Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources;

d Current and non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification.
An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.
A liability is treated as current when:

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

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

2 Material accounting policies

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

a Revenue recognition

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

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

Rendering of engineering services

Revenues from engineering services comprise primarily income from time-and-material and fixed price contracts. Revenue with respect to time-and-material contracts is recognised over the period of time as the related services are performed. Revenue with respect to fixed price contracts where performance obligation is transferred over time and where there is no uncertainty as to measurability or collection of consideration is recognised in accordance with the proportionate performance method. The input (efforts expended) method has been used to measure progress towards completion, as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. 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. In determining the transaction price for rendering of engineering services, the Company considers the effect of variable consideration, existence of a significant financing component, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the customers if any. Revenue is recognised net of trade and cash discounts.

2 Material accounting policies (Continued)

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

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

Contract balances

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

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

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

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

An item of intangible asset is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gains or losses arising from derecognition are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

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

Asset	Life in Years
Computer software	2.5 - 3 years

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

2 Material accounting policies (Continued)

Other intangible assets

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures on an individual project are recognised as an intangible asset when the company can demonstrate:
-The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale
-Its intention to complete and its ability and intention to use or sell the asset
-How the asset will generate future economic benefits
-The availability of resources to complete the asset
-The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development

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

Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

c Borrowing cost

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

2 Material accounting policies (Continued)

d Investment in subsidiaries and associates

The Company has elected to recognize its investments in subsidiary and associate companies at cost in accordance with the option available in Ind AS - 27, 'Separate Financial Statements', less accumulated impairment loss, if any. Cost represents amount paid for acquisition of the said investments. The details of such investment is given in note 4. Refer to the accounting policies in note 2(b) for policy on impairment of non-financial asset.

On disposal of an investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to the statement of profit and loss.

e Financial Instruments

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

Non-derivative financial instruments :

a)Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

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

Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

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

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

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables. For more information on receivables, refer to Note 6.

2 Material accounting policies (Continued)
Financial Instruments

Debt instrument at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
A 'Debt instrument' is classified as at the Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive income (FVTOCI) if both of the following criteria are met:
a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)'.
Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to statement of profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method.

Debt instrument at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)
Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL) is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive income (FVTOCI), is classified as at FVTPL.
In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.
Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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

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

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition
A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:
• The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
• The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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

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

2 Material accounting policies (Continued)
Financial Instruments
Impairment of financial assets
In accordance with Ind AS - 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:
a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, deposits, trade 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 Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on: Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables
The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.
The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

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

b) Financial Liabilities :

Initial recognition and measurement
Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, or as payables, as appropriate.
All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.
The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts. The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, which is described below.

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

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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

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

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

This category generally applies to borrowings.

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.

2 Material accounting policies (Continued)

d) Offsetting of financial instruments

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

Financial Instruments

Compulsory convertible preference shares

Compulsory convertible preference shares (CCPS) are classified as a liability or equity components based on the terms of the contract and in accordance with Ind AS - 32 (Financial instruments: Presentation). CCPS issued by the Company classified as equity is carried at its transaction value and shown within "other equity". CCPS issued by the Company classified as liability is initially recognised at fair value (issue price). Subsequent to initial recognition, such CCPS is fair valued through the statement of profit and loss. On modification of CCPS from liability to equity, the CCPS is recorded at the fair value of CCPS classified as equity and the difference in fair value is recorded as a gain or loss on modification in the statement of profit and loss.

f Fair value measurement

'Fair value' is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Company has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk. All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the 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 Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

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

h Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency:

Items included in the Financial Statement of the company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the functional currency). The financial statements are presented in US Dollars (USD), which is functional and presentation currency of the Company.

ii) Transactions and balances:

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

2 Material accounting policies (Continued)

i Taxation

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

Current income tax

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

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

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

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

Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2 Material accounting policies (Continued)

j 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 Company or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses it in the Financial Statement, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

k Earnings/(Loss) per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity holders of the Company 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 company and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares. The weighted average number of shares takes into account the weighted average effect of changes in treasury share transactions and CCPS during the year.

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

l Change in accounting policies and disclosure

There are no implications on the Company for the amendments and interpretations applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31,2024.

m Standards notified but not yet effective:

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

n Critical estimates and judgements

The preparation of the Financial Statement 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 estimates

Revenue recognition

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

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

Critical judgements

Deferred taxes

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized 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 utilized. Refer note 5.

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Happiest Minds Inc. (Formerly PGS Inc.)

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

(All amounts in USD, unless otherwise stated)

3 Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Computer equipment	Office equipment	Total Assets in USD
Cost			
As at March 31, 2024	**1,83,095**	**1,175**	**1,84,269**
Additions	5,787	3,256	9,043
Disposals	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**1,88,882**	**4,430**	**1,93,312**
Depreciation and amortisation			
As at March 31, 2024	**1,05,222**	**827**	**1,06,049**
Additions	41,472	330	41,802
Disposals	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**1,46,694**	**1,157**	**1,47,851**
	-	**-**	**-**
As at March 31, 2024	**77,872**	**348**	**78,220**
As at March 31, 2025	**42,188**	**3,273**	**45,461**

Notes:

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

(ii) 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

(iii) Restatement is on account rectification of errors from accounting of depreciation in previous years.

4 Intangible assets

Particulars	Software- PGS	Customer relationships	Non Compete	Goodwill	Total USD
Gross Block					
As at March 31, 2024	5,15,000	52,56,975	10,000	57,27,809	1,15,09,784
Additions					
Disposals					
As at March 31, 2025	**5,15,000**	**52,56,975**	**10,000**	**57,27,809**	**1,15,09,784**
Accumulated amortization					
As at March 31, 2024	2,59,581				2,59,581
Amortisation	2,06,000	5,60,229	2,842	-	7,69,071
As at Mar 31, 2025	**4,65,581**	**5,60,229**	**2,842**	**-**	**10,28,652**
Net block As at Mar 31, 2025	**49,419**	**46,96,746**	**7,158**	**57,27,809**	**1,04,81,132**

4 Right-of-use assets

Particulars	ARIN-Building in INR	Total in INR	ARIN Total in USD	ARUS in USD	Total ROUA in USD
			-		
As at March 31, 2023	-	-	-		-
Additions	-	-	-		-
Disposals	-	-	-		-
Depreciation	-	-	-		-
As at March 31, 2024	-	-	-	**58,071**	**58,071**
Additions	5,57,16,098	5,57,16,098	6,51,879		6,51,879
Disposals	-	-	-		-
Depreciation	(40,92,709)	(40,92,709)	(47,885)	(50,594)	(98,479)
As at March 31, 2025	**5,16,23,389**	**5,16,23,389**	**6,03,994**	**7,477**	**6,11,471**

6 Other financial assets

Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Non Current		
Security Deposits - non current	74,705	-
	74,705	**-**
Current		
Carried at amortised cost		
Security deposit	68,871	25,000
Unbilled revenue *	12,50,773	11,55,625
Other financial asset	60,760	50,000
Other receivables	3,50,028	-
	17,30,432	**12,30,625**
Less: loss allowance on unbilled revenue	(28,017)	(25,886)
Total other current financial assets	**17,02,415**	**12,04,739**

*Classified as financial asset as right to consideration is unconditional and is due only after a passage of time.

7 Income tax assets (net)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Non - current		
Income tax assets (net)	-	2,33,195
	-	**2,33,195**

8 Deferred tax assets (net)

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

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Deferred tax assets (net)	6,59,284	4,84,281
	6,59,284	**4,84,281**

9 Trade receivables

Carried at amortised cost

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current		
Trade receivables - others	23,22,934	6,28,571
Trade receivables - related parties	-	19,03,495
Total trade receivables	**23,22,934**	**25,32,066**
Break-up for security details		
Unsecured, considered good	25,89,577	28,47,720
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-
	25,89,577	**28,47,720**
Impairment allowance		
Unsecured, considered good	(2,66,643)	(3,15,654)
Trade receivables net of impairment	**23,22,934**	**25,32,066**

(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 otherwise.

10 Cash and cash equivalents

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Balances with banks:		
- in current accounts	29,75,689	7,49,197
	29,75,689	**7,49,197**

11 Loans

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current		
Loan to employees	1,755	-
	1,755	**-**

12 Other assets

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current		
Prepaid expenses	42,507	1,85,069
Balances with statutory / government authorities	1,00,491	-
Advance to suppliers	69,876	12,473
	2,12,874	**1,97,542**

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13 Equity share capital

i) Authorised share capital

	Numbers	Amount
Equity share capital of $ 1 each		
As at April 1, 2023	1,00,000	1,00,000
Increase during the period	-	-
As at April 1, 2024	**1,00,000**	**1,00,000**
Increase during the period	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**1,00,000**	**1,00,000**

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

	Numbers	Amount
Equity share capital of $ 1 each, fully paid up		
As at April 1, 2023	1,00,000	1,00,000
Increase during the period	-	-
As at April 1, 2024	**1,00,000**	**1,00,000**
Issue during the period	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**1,00,000**	**1,00,000**

(iii) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company: -

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	No of Shares	Holding percentage	No of Shares	Holding percentage
Equity share capital of $ 1 each, fully paid up				
Happiest Minds Technologies Limited	1,00,000	100.00%	1,00,000	100.00%

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

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

14 Other equity

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Retained earnings	46,45,883	11,37,735
Equity instrument through Other comprehensive income (OCI)	(20,83,547)	(15,83,950)
Currency Translation Reserve	53,581	-
	26,15,917	**(4,46,215)**

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
a) Retained earnings		
Opening Balance	11,37,735	(19,96,839)
Profit/ (loss) for the period	35,08,148	31,34,574
Closing Balance	**46,45,883**	**11,37,735**
b) Equity instrument through OCI		
Opening balance	(15,83,950)	(3,37,924)
Additions during the period	(4,99,597)	(12,46,026)
Closing balance	**(20,83,547)**	**(15,83,950)**
c) Currency Translation difference		
Opening balance		
Additions during the period		
Closing balance	53,581	-
	53,581	-

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

b) Equity instrument through OCI
The company has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity shares in other comprehensive income. These changes are accumulated within the Equity instruments through Other Comprehensive Income within equity. The company transfers amounts from this reserve to retained earnings when the relevant equity shares are derecognised.

Happiest Minds Inc. (Formerly PGS Inc.)
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31,2025
(All amounts in USD, unless otherwise stated)

15 Borrowings

Non-current

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Loans from Parent company	14,62,673	-
Term loan from Citi Bank	-	-
	14,62,673	**-**
Current		
Loans from Parent company	-	20,00,000
Term loan from Citi Bank	72,00,000	-
	72,00,000	**20,00,000**

16 Lease liabilities

Carried at amortised cost

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Non Current		
Lease liabilities	6,03,374	-
	6,03,374	**-**
Less: Current maturities of lease liabilities	(1,68,776)	-
Total non-current lease liabilities	**4,34,598**	**-**
Current		
Lease liabilities	1,68,776	-
Total current lease liabilities	**1,68,776**	**-**

17 Provisions

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Non-current		
Provision for gratuity	1,49,355	-
Provision for Compensated Absences	-	-
	1,49,355	**-**
Current		
Provision for gratuity	-	-
Provision for compensated absences	75,254	-
	75,254	**-**

18 Contract liability

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Unearned revenue	6,44,194	4,84,589
	6,44,194	**4,84,589**

19 Trade payables

Carried at amortised cost

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Total outstanding dues to creditors	30,26,844	30,12,548
	30,26,844	**30,12,548**

20 Other financial liabilities

Current		
Contingent consideration	25,000	-
Employee benefit payable	63,912	3
Warrants payable	16,90,817	-
	17,79,729	**3**

21 Income tax liabilities (net)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current		
Income tax liabilities (net)	2,52,365	-
	2,52,365	**-**

22 Other liabilities

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current		
Other Liabilities	10,80,433	5,05,271
Statutory dues payable	97,582	243
	11,78,015	**5,05,514**

Happiest Minds Inc. (Formerly PGS Inc.)
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31,2025
(All amounts in USD, unless otherwise stated)

23 Revenue from contract with customers

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Sale of service	1,72,43,950	1,35,51,553
Gross revenue from operations	**1,72,43,950**	**1,35,51,553**
Less : cash discounts	(13,056)	(11,321)
Net revenue from operations	**1,72,30,894**	**1,35,40,232**
Sale of service	1,72,30,894	1,35,40,232
	1,72,30,894	**1,35,40,232**

24 Other income

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Unwinding of discount on security deposits	2,036	
Miscellenous income	-	-
	2,036	**-**

25 Employee benefits expense

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Salaries, wages and bonus	43,16,043	6,75,942
Contribution to funds	2,19,392	9,738
Staff welfare expenses	17,777	-
Gratuity Expense	36,387	-
Leave encashment	47,913	-
	46,37,512	**6,85,680**

26 Depreciation and amortisation expense

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Amortisation of intangible assets	7,69,071	2,06,000
Depreciation of PPE	42,225	
Amortisation of ROU assets	98,964	
	9,10,260	**2,06,000**

27 Finance costs

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Interest on borrowings from Parent Company (Refer note 26)	26,761	1,43,814
Unwinding of interest in contingent consideration	1,19,575	44,328
Interest on Term loan from Citi Bank	4,55,502	-
Interest on Lease obligations	19,785	-
Interest on borrowings	28,289	-
	6,49,912	**1,88,142**

28 Other expenses

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Subcontractor charges (Refer note 26)	67,49,113	94,94,308
Rent expenses (Refer note i)	1,03,610	-
Repairs and maintenance	1,020	-
Advertising and business promotion expenses	3,42,910	4,28,147
Commission	-	1,03,000
Communication costs	17,207	724
Legal and professional fees	86,888	49,785
Software license cost	4,27,658	36,199
Rates and taxes	13,230	33
Recruitment charges	4,454	4,675
Exchange loss	86,286	21,738
Travelling and conveyance	1,35,126	13,447
CSR expenditure	7,091	-
Impairment loss allowance on trade receivables	-	77,637
Training expense	3,421	-
R & M - Buildings	2,140	-
R & M - Equipments	1,429	-
Insurance Costs	14,340	-
Postage and courier	1,420	-
Miscellaneous expenses	7,439	2,405
	80,04,782	**1,02,32,098**

(i) Rent expense recorded under other expenses are lease rental for short-term leases

29 **Exceptional Items**

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Fair valuation loss on contingent consideration	-	-
ition of Gain on derecognition of contingent consideration	13,32,907	15,21,789
	13,32,907	**15,21,789**

30 Income tax expense

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
a) Statement of profit or loss		
Current tax	8,66,222	6,09,278
Deferred tax credit	(10,999)	6,249
Income tax expense	**8,55,223**	**6,15,527**
b) Statement of other comprehensive income		
On net loss on equity instruments carried at fair value through OCI	1,26,000	3,31,222
	1,26,000	**3,31,222**

31 Earnings per share ['EPS']
The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Profit after tax attributable to equity holders of the Company (a)	35,08,148	31,34,574
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year for basic EPS (b)	1,00,000	1,00,000
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year for diluted EPS (c)	1,00,000	1,00,000
Basic earnings per share (in USD) (a/b)	35.08	31.35
Diluted earnings per share (in USD) (a/c)	35.08	31.35

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