

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

To the Members of **Taal Tech India Private Limited**

**Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements**

**Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Taal Tech India Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, and the Statement of Profit and Loss, including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, and profit, other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

**Basis for Opinion**

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

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

The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Director's report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone 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 that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



# MSKA & Associates

Chartered Accountants

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

The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, the Management and Board of Directors 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

## Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

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

We give in "Annexure A" a detailed description of Auditor's responsibilities for Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements.

## Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
  - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
  - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matters stated in the paragraph 2(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g).
  - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.



# MSKA & Associates

Chartered Accountants

- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- (f) The reservation relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph 2(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph 2(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g).
- (g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure C".
- (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements - Refer Note 34 to the standalone financial statements;
  - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
  - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
  - iv.
    - (1) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
    - (2) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Parties), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, as on the date of this audit report, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
    - (3) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, and according to the information and explanations provided to us by the Management in this regard nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e) as provided under (1) and (2) above, contain any material mis-statement.



# MSKA & Associates

Chartered Accountants

- v. The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.
  - vi. Based on our examination, the accounting software used by the Company for maintaining its books of account during the year ended March 31, 2024 did not have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility. Also refer note 43 to the standalone financial statements.
3. In our opinion, according to information, explanations given to us, the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act and the rules thereunder are not applicable to the Company as it is a private Company.

**For M S K A & Associates**

**Chartered Accountants**

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 105047W

*Harsh Jain*

**Harsh Jain**

**Partner**

Membership Number: 305641

UDIN: 24305641BKFTXU6158



Place: Bengaluru

Date: May 28, 2024

**ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF TAAL TECH INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED**

**Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements**

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

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

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

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

For M S K A & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 105047W

*Harsh Jain*

Harsh Jain  
Partner  
Membership Number: 305641  
UDIN: 24305641BKFTXU6158



Place: Bengaluru  
Date: May 28, 2024

**ANNEXURE B TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF TAAL TECH INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024**

[Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditors' Report]

- i. (a) A The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets.
- B The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) All the Property, Plant and Equipment and right of use assets have not been physically verified by the management during the year but there is a regular programme of verification, which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no immovable properties, and accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(i)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not revalued its property, plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) and intangible assets during the year. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(i)(d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us, no proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988, as amended and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(i)(e) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- ii. (a) The Company is involved in the business of rendering services and does not hold any inventory. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits during the year on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- iii. According to the information explanation provided to us, the Company has not made any investments in, or provided any guarantee or security, or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(iii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- iv. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Act are applicable and accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor any amounts which are deemed to be deposits, within the meaning of Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company. Also, there are no amounts outstanding as on March 31, 2024, which are in the nature of deposits.



# MSKA & Associates

Chartered Accountants

- vi. The provisions of sub-Section (1) of Section 148 of the Act are not applicable to the Company as the Central Government of India has not specified the maintenance of cost records for any of the products/ services of the Company. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess, and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities though there has been a slight delay in a few cases.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Services tax, provident fund, employee's state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, cess, and other statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2024, outstanding for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (c) According to the information and explanation given to us and examination of records of the Company, details of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2024, on account of any dispute, are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount Demanded Rs.	Amount Paid Rs.	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending	Remarks, if any
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Disallowance of various deductions claimed by the Company and adjustments to taxable profits, etc.	4,94,06,027	3,95,24,703	FY 2015-16	The Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)	
		6,79,01,070	1,35,80,214	FY 2019-20		

- viii. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no transactions which are not accounted in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in Income-tax Assessment of the Company. Accordingly, the provision stated under clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- ix. (a) The Company does not have any loans or borrowings or interest thereon due to any lenders during the year. Accordingly, the provision stated under clause 3(ix)(a) to (c) and sub-clause (e) and (f)) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanation provided to us, there are no funds raised during the year. Accordingly, the provision stated under clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- x. (a) In our opinion and according to the information explanation given to us, the Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.



# MSKA & Associates

Chartered Accountants

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully, partly, or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xi. (a) Based on our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no material fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year in the course of our audit.
- (b) Based on our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, a report under Section 143(12) of the Act, in Form ADT-4, as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed with the Central Government. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) As represented to us by the Management, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(xii)(a) to (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 188 of the Act, where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by applicable accounting standards. Further, the Company is not required to constitute an Audit Committee under Section 177 of the Act and hence the provisions of section 177 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, provisions stated under clause 3(xiii) of the Order insofar as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.
- xiv. In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per the provisions of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xv. According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion, during the year, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with its directors and accordingly, the reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 192 of the Act in clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) and accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities during the year and accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3 (xvi)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company is not a Core investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3 (xvi)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.





# MSKA & Associates

Chartered Accountants

- (d) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have any Core Investment Company as part of its group. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the order are not applicable to the Company.
- xvii. Based on the overall review of standalone financial statements, the Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(xvii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(xviii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios (as disclosed in note 41 to the standalone financial statements), ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- xx. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our verification, the provisions of Section 135 of the Act are applicable to the Company. The Company has made the required contributions during the year and there are no unspent amounts which are required to be transferred either to a Fund specified in schedule VII of the Act or to a Special Account as per the provisions of Section 135 of the Act read with schedule VII to the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xxi. The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said Clause has been included in the report.

**For M S K A & Associates**

**Chartered Accountants**

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 105047W

*Harsh Jain*

**Harsh Jain**

**Partner**

**Membership Number: 305641**

**UDIN: 24305641BKFTXU6158**



**Place: Bengaluru**

**Date: May 28, 2024**

**ANNEXURE C TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF TAAL TECH INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED**

[Referred to in paragraph 2(g) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the Members of Taal Tech India Private Limited on the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024]

**Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")**

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of Taal Tech India Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

**Opinion**

In our opinion, the Company in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the internal control with reference to standalone financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) (the "Guidance Note").

**Management's and Board of Director's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls**

The Company's Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control with reference to standalone financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

**Auditor's Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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



# MSKA & Associates

Chartered Accountants

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

## Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With reference to Standalone Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control with reference to standalone financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of standalone financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control with reference to standalone financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of standalone 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 standalone financial statements.

## Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With reference to Standalone financial statements

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

For M S K A & Associates

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 105047W



Harsh Jain

Partner

Membership Number: 305641

UDIN: 24305641BKFTXU6158



Place: Bengaluru

Date: May 28, 2024

TAAL Tech India Private Limited  
 Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024  
 (INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	4	374.94	403.55
Intangible assets	5	19.11	49.15
Right to use assets	6	549.82	870.19
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Investments	7	43.18	32.58
Other non-current financial assets	8	206.84	943.78
Deferred tax asset (net)	30	174.27	195.33
Other non-current assets	9	10.28	88.00
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>1,378.44</b>	<b>2,582.58</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Investments	7	5,723.60	2,149.88
Trade receivables	10	3,743.11	3,563.85
Cash and cash equivalents	11	1,220.08	1,464.17
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent	12	2,226.06	2,447.70
Other current financial assets	13	615.06	650.16
Other current assets	14	629.07	707.12
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>14,156.98</b>	<b>10,982.88</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>15,535.42</b>	<b>13,565.46</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Equity share capital	15	85.00	85.00
Other equity	16	12,160.88	9,019.12
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>12,245.88</b>	<b>9,104.12</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Lease liabilities	17	299.99	609.44
Provisions	18	28.84	11.25
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>328.83</b>	<b>620.69</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Trade payables	19	-	87.86
i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises			
ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprise		969.43	1,649.82
Lease liabilities	17	351.84	293.02
Other financial liabilities	20	931.55	1,005.19
Provisions	18	59.02	45.43
Other current liabilities	21	95.07	164.82
Current tax liabilities (net)	22	553.80	594.51
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>2,960.71</b>	<b>3,840.65</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>3,289.54</b>	<b>4,461.34</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>15,535.42</b>	<b>13,565.46</b>
Summary of material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date.

For M S K A & Associates  
 Chartered Accountants  
 Firm Registration Number: 105047W

Harsh Jain

Harsh Jain  
 Partner  
 Membership Number: 305641

Place: Bengaluru  
 Date: May 28, 2024



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors  
 TAAL Tech India Private Limited  
 CIN : U74900KA2012PTC067450

Satli Taneja  
 Chairman  
 DIN:00328668

Place: Pune  
 Date: May 28, 2024



TAAL Tech India Private Limited  
Standalone Statement of Profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2024  
(INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
<b>Income</b>			
Revenue from operations	23	17,475.23	15,914.15
Other income	24	777.78	434.33
<b>Total income</b>		<b>18,253.01</b>	<b>16,348.48</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Employee benefits expense	25	7,078.15	6,117.58
Cost of technical services	26	4,124.06	3,417.48
Finance costs	27	179.61	150.77
Depreciation and amortization expense	28	610.69	520.63
Other expenses	29	2,111.09	1,997.38
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>14,103.60</b>	<b>12,203.84</b>
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>4,149.41</b>	<b>4,144.64</b>
<b>Income tax expense</b>			
Current tax	30	1,050.46	1,281.49
Deferred tax		21.06	(52.61)
		<b>1,071.52</b>	<b>1,228.88</b>
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>3,077.89</b>	<b>2,915.76</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
<i>Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods</i>			
Gain on cash flow hedges		55.07	(27.31)
Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans		11.76	34.13
Income tax effect		(2.96)	(1.99)
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>63.87</b>	<b>4.83</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>3,141.76</b>	<b>2,920.59</b>
<b>Earnings per share</b>			
Basic earnings per share (INR)	31	369.62	335.70
Diluted earnings per share (INR)		369.62	335.70

Summary of material accounting policies

2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date.

For M S K A & Associates  
Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 105047W

*Harsh Jain*

Harsh Jain  
Partner

Membership Number: 305641

Place: Bengaluru

Date: May 28, 2024



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

TAAL Tech India Private Limited

CIN : U74900KA2012PTC067450

*Salit Taneja*

Salit Taneja  
Chairman

DIN:00328668

Place: Pune

Date: May 28, 2024



TAAL Tech India Private Limited  
 Standalone Statement of Cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2024  
 (INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
<b>Cash flow from operating activities</b>		
Profit before tax	4,149.41	4,144.64
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	610.69	520.63
Interest income on fixed deposits	(230.63)	(240.21)
Interest income on security deposits	(25.41)	(28.00)
Interest income on debentures	(194.09)	(29.12)
Mark to market gain on investments	(230.02)	(55.79)
Income on sale of assets	(6.29)	0.02
Loss on re-measurement of liability towards buy back of shares	-	39.77
Interest expense	114.10	163.60
<b>Operating loss before working capital changes</b>	<b>4,187.76</b>	<b>4,515.54</b>
<b>Changes in working capital</b>		
(Decrease)/ Increase in trade payables	(768.26)	739.88
(Decrease)/ increase in other liabilities	(69.75)	58.50
(Decrease)/ Increase in other financial liabilities	(68.12)	19.84
(Decrease)/ Increase in provisions	42.93	11.29
Decrease / (increase) in trade receivables	(179.26)	(1,337.79)
Decrease/ (increase) in other financial assets	135.55	6.65
Decrease/ (increase) in other assets	159.29	(238.64)
<b>Cash generated used in operations</b>	<b>3,440.14</b>	<b>3,775.27</b>
Income tax paid	(1,084.60)	(1,264.76)
<b>Net cash flows used in operating activities (A)</b>	<b>2,355.54</b>	<b>2,510.51</b>
<b>Cash flow from investing activities</b>		
Payment for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(231.69)	(323.90)
Proceeds from sale of asset	-	0.62
Movement in other bank balances	1,021.84	1,078.48
Purchase of investments	(4,390.82)	(1,798.07)
Proceeds from sales of investments	1,053.42	-
Investment in subsidiary	(10.60)	-
Repayment of loans by related parties	-	300.00
Interest received	359.26	178.89
<b>Net cash flow from investing activities (B)</b>	<b>(2,198.59)</b>	<b>(563.98)</b>
<b>Cash flow from financing activities</b>		
Dividends paid	-	(807.50)
Payment towards buyback of shares (including tax on buyback)	-	(1,162.06)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(401.04)	(381.93)
<b>Net cash flow from financing activities (C)</b>	<b>(401.04)</b>	<b>(2,351.49)</b>
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)</b>	<b>(244.09)</b>	<b>(404.96)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,464.17	1,869.13
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<b>1,220.08</b>	<b>1,464.17</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents comprise (refer note 11)</b>		
Balances with banks		
On current accounts	870.08	1,139.17
Fixed deposits with maturity of less than 3 months	350.00	325.00
	<b>1,220.08</b>	<b>1,464.17</b>

**Summary of material accounting policies (Note 2)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date.

For M S K A & Associates  
 Chartered Accountants  
 Firm Registration Number: 105047W

*Harsh Jain*

Harsh Jain  
 Partner  
 Membership Number: 305641

Place: Bengaluru  
 Date: May 28, 2024



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
 TAAL Tech India Private Limited  
 CIN : U74900KA2012PTC067450

*Satli Taneja*  
 Satli Taneja  
 Chairman  
 DIN:00328668

Place: Pune  
 Date: May 28, 2024



TAAL Tech India Private Limited  
 Standalone Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2024  
 (INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(A) Equity share capital

Particulars	As at		As at	
	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Equity shares of INR 10/- each issued, subscribed and fully paid up				
Opening	850,000	85.00	900,000	90.00
Changes in equity share capital	-	-	(50,000)	(5.00)
Closing	850,000	85.00	850,000	85.00

(B) Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Items of OCI	Total
	Capital Redemption Reserve	Retained earnings	Remeasurement of defined benefit liability (net of taxes)	
Balance as at April 01, 2023	15.00	9,004.12	-	9,019.12
Profit for the year	-	3,077.89	-	3,077.89
Other comprehensive income (net of taxes)	-	-	63.87	63.87
Transferred to retained earnings	-	63.87	(63.87)	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	15.00	3,141.76	-	3,141.76
Balance as at March 31, 2024	15.00	12,145.88	-	12,160.88

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Items of OCI	Total
	Capital Redemption Reserve	Retained earnings	Remeasurement of defined benefit liability (net of taxes)	
Balance as at April 01, 2022	10.00	6,896.03	-	6,906.03
Profit for the year	-	2,915.76	-	2,915.76
Transferred for Buy back	-	(5.00)	-	(5.00)
Other comprehensive income (net of taxes)	-	-	4.83	4.83
Transferred to retained earnings	-	4.83	(4.83)	-
Buy back of Shares	5.00	-	-	5.00
Dividends	-	(807.50)	-	(807.50)
Total comprehensive income for the year	15.00	2,108.09	-	2,113.09
Balance as at March 31, 2023	15.00	9,004.12	-	9,019.12

Summary of material accounting policies (Note 2)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For M S K A & Associates  
 Chartered Accountants  
 Firm Registration Number: 105047W

*Harsh Jain*

Harsh Jain  
 Partner  
 Membership Number: 305641

Place: Bengaluru  
 Date: May 28, 2024



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
 TAAL Tech India Private Limited  
 CIN: U74900KA2012PTC067450

*Salil Taneja*  
 Salil Taneja  
 Chairman  
 DIN:00328668

Place: Pune  
 Date: May 28, 2024



**1 General Information**

TAAL Tech India Private Limited ('TTIPL' or 'Company') is a Company incorporated in India under the Companies Act, 1956. TTIPL was earlier a subsidiary of Taneja Aerospace and Aviation Limited (TAAL). However pursuant to scheme of Arrangement as approved/sanctioned by Honourable High Court of Madras, under section 391 to 394 of Companies Act, 1956 between TAAL and TAAL Enterprises Limited (TEL), Engineering Design services business conducted through TTIPL has been demerged into TEL w.e.f. October 1, 2014 and TTIPL has ceased to be subsidiary of TAAL and became subsidiary of TEL. TTIPL commenced its operation in India in the month of August 2013 and taken over the Engineering Services division of Taneja Aerospace & Aviation Limited (TAAL) as a result of hive-off. The Company's principal activity is providing of engineering services.

The standalone financial statements of the Company were approved in the meeting of the Board of Directors held on May 28, 2024.

**2 Material accounting policies**

Material accounting policies adopted by the company are as under:

**2.1 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements**

**(a) Statement of Compliance with Ind AS**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant provisions of the Act

Accounting policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

**(b) Basis of measurement**

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention on accrual basis, except for the following material items that have been measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind AS

- i) Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy on financial instruments) and
- ii) Embedded derivative

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 to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of services and the time between the rendering of service and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current and non current classification of assets and liabilities.

**(c) Use of estimates**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Management to make estimate and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities as at the Balance Sheet date, reported amount of revenue and expenses for the year and disclosures of contingent liabilities as at the Balance Sheet date. The estimates and assumptions used in the accompanying financial statements are based upon the Management's evaluation of the relevant facts and circumstances as at the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a periodic basis. Revisions to accounting estimates, if any, are recognized in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future years affected. Refer Note 3 for detailed discussion on estimates and judgments.

**2.2 Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Cost comprises the purchase price, borrowing costs, if capitalization criteria are met and any cost attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use which includes taxes, freight, and installation and allocated incidental expenditure during construction/ acquisition and exclusive of CENVAT credit or other tax credit available to the Company. When parts of an item of tangible fixed assets have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of fixed asset.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or 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. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss during the year in which they are incurred.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets and the cost of assets not put to use before such date are disclosed under 'Capital work-in-progress'.

**Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives**

Based on management's evaluation, useful life prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 represent actual useful life of property, plant and equipment. The Company uses written down value method and has used following useful lives to provide depreciation of different class of its property, plant and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment	Useful life
Leasehold improvement*	Lease period
Furniture and Fixtures	10 years
Office Equipment	5 years
Computers:	3 years
Vehicle	8 years

\*Leasehold improvements are amortized over the lease period, which corresponds with the useful lives of the assets.





Depreciation on addition to property, plant and equipment is provided on pro-rata basis from the date of acquisition. Depreciation on sale/deduction from property, plant and equipment is provided up to the date preceding the date of sale, deduction as the case may be. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in Statement of Profit and Loss under 'Other Income'.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed periodically at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, as appropriate.

### 2.3 Intangible Assets

An intangible asset is recognized when it is probable that the future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the enterprise and where its cost can be reliably measured. Intangible assets are stated at cost of acquisition less accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any cost attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use which includes taxes, freight, and installation and allocated incidental expenditure during construction/ acquisition and exclusive of CENVAT credit or other tax credit available to the Company.

Based on management's evaluation, useful life prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 represent actual useful life of property, plant and equipment. The Company uses written down value method and has used following useful lives to provide depreciation of different class of its property, plant and equipment.

Intangible assets	Useful life
Computer Software	3 years

Intangible assets with infinite lives are assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year end.

### 2.4 Foreign Currency Transactions

#### (a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements 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 the Company's functional and presentation currency. Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the reporting currency by applying the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

#### (b) Transactions and balances

On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction. Gains/Losses arising out of fluctuation in foreign exchange rate between the transaction date and settlement date are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

All monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are restated at the year end at the exchange rate prevailing at the year end and the exchange differences are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

### 2.5 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. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- ▶ In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- ▶ In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability accessible to the Company.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs. The Company's management determines the policies and procedures for fair value measurement such as derivative instrument.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized 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.

### 2.6 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances. Ind AS 115 Revenue from contracts with customers, outlines a single comprehensive model of accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers.

Revenue from time and material service contracts is recognised pro-rata over the period of the contract as and when services are rendered and the collectability is reasonably assured.

Revenue from long term fixed price, fixed time frame contracts where the performance obligations are satisfied over time and there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration, is recognized as per the percentage-of-completion method or the completion method, whichever best depicts measurement of the progress in transferring control to the customer and billed in terms of the agreement with and certification by the customer.



The company accounts for volume discounts and pricing incentives to customers as a reduction of revenue based on the ratable allocation of the discounts/ incentives to each of the underlying performance obligation that corresponds to the progress by the customer towards earning the discount/ incentive. Also, when the level of discount varies with increases in levels of revenue transactions, the company recognizes the liability based on its estimate of the customer's future purchases. If it is probable that the criteria for the discount will not be met, or if the amount thereof cannot be estimated reliably, then discount is not recognized until the payment is probable and the amount can be estimated reliably. The company recognizes changes in the estimated amount of obligations for discounts in the period in which the change occurs. The discounts are passed on to the customer either as direct payments or as a reduction of payments due from the customer.

The Company presents revenues net of indirect taxes in its Statement of Profit and loss.

Revenue recognized in excess of billings is classified as contract assets ('Unbilled revenue') included in other current financial assets. Billings in excess of revenue recognized is classified as contract liabilities ('Deferred revenue') included in other current liabilities.

#### Other Income

Interest Income is recognised on a basis of effective interest method as set out in Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, and where no significant uncertainty as to measurability or collectability exists. Dividend is recognised when the Company's right to receive dividend is established.

### 2.7 Taxes

Tax expense for the year, comprising current tax and deferred tax, are included in the determination of the net profit or loss for the year.

#### (a) Current income tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered 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 year end date. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### (b) Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the balance sheet approach, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in financial statements. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the year and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilize those temporary differences and losses.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

#### (c) Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT)

At each reporting date, the Company reassesses the unrecognized deferred tax assets, if any.

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as current tax. The Company recognizes MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the company recognizes MAT credit as an asset in accordance with the Guidance Note on Accounting for Credit Available in respect of Minimum Alternative Tax under the Income-tax Act, 1961, the said asset is created by way of credit to the Statement of Profit and Loss and shown as "MAT Credit Entitlement." The Company reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

### 2.8 Leases

#### As a lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for Land and Building. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.



**2.9 Impairment of non-financial assets**

The Company assesses at each year end whether there is any objective evidence that a non financial asset or a group of non financial assets is impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount and the amount of impairment loss.

An impairment loss is calculated as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and recoverable amount. Losses are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss and reflected in an allowance account. When the Company considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, then the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through Statement of Profit and Loss.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit (as defined below) is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. 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. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash in flows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

**2.10 Provisions and contingent liabilities**

Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and there is a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the Balance sheet date.

These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current management estimates.

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 recognized as a finance cost.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

**2.11 Cash and cash equivalents**

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

**2.12 Financial instruments**

A 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.

**(a) Financial assets**

**(i) Initial recognition and measurement**

At initial recognition, financial asset is measured at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

**(ii) Subsequent measurement**

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

a) at amortized cost; or

b) The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

**Amortized cost:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method (EIR).

**Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to Statement of Profit and Loss and recognized in other gains/ (losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

**Fair value through profit or loss:** Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.



(iii) Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost and FVOCI.

For recognition of impairment loss on financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If in subsequent years, 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 recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12 month ECL.

Life time ECLs are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12 month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the year end.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e. all shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider all contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension etc.) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.

In general, it is presumed that credit risk has significantly increased since initial recognition if the payment is more than 30 days past due.

**Trade Receivables**

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. It is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed. On that basis, the group estimates the provision at the reporting date.

(iv) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognized only when:

- a) the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset is transferred or
- b) retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the financial asset is transferred then in that case financial asset is derecognized only if substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset is transferred. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognized.

(b) Financial liabilities

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and at amortized cost, as appropriate.

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

(ii) Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized 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 amortization is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized 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 recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as finance costs.

(c) Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid (combined) instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract - with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a standalone derivative. Derivatives embedded in all other host contract are separated if the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host and are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Embedded derivatives closely related to the host contracts are not separated.

Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss.



(d) **Offsetting financial instruments**

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

**2.13 Employee Benefits**

(a) **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 year in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employees' services up to the end of the year and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

(b) **Other long-term employee benefit obligations**

(i) **Defined contribution plan**

The Company makes defined contribution to Government Employee Provident Fund, Government Employee Pension Fund and Employee Deposit Linked Insurance which are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on accrual basis.

The Company has no further obligations under these plans beyond its monthly contributions.

(ii) **Defined benefit plans**

The Company provides for retirement benefits in the form of Gratuity. Benefits payable to eligible employees of the company with respect to gratuity, a defined benefit plan is accounted for on the basis of an actuarial valuation as at the Balance Sheet date. In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the plan provides for lump sum payments to vested employees on retirement, death while in service or on termination of employment an amount equivalent to 15 days basic salary for each completed year of service. Vesting occurs upon completion of five years of service. The present value of such obligation is determined by the projected unit credit method and adjusted for past service cost and fair value of plan assets as at the balance sheet date through which the obligations are to be settled. Actuarial losses/gains are recognized in the other comprehensive income in the year in which they arise.

(iii) **Compensated absences**

Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or encashed within 12 months from the end of the year are treated as short term employee benefits. The obligation towards the same is measured at the expected cost of accumulating compensated absences as the additional amount expected to be paid as a result of the unused entitlement as at the year end.

Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or encashed beyond 12 months from the end of the year end are treated as other long term employee benefits. The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of each year. Actuarial losses/gains are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which they arise.

**2.14 Investment in Subsidiary**

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

The cost includes the cost of replacing parts and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of the investment property are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

When an entity prepares separate financial statements, it shall account for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates either:

- (a) at cost, or
- (b) in accordance with Ind AS 109.

Company accounts for its investment in subsidiary at cost.

**2.15 Borrowing Cost**

Borrowing cost includes interest, amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

Borrowing Costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the cost of the assets, upto the date the asset is ready for its intended use. All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they are incurred.

**2.16 Earnings Per Share**

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Earnings considered in ascertaining the Company's earnings per share is the net profit or loss for the year after deducting preference dividends and any attributable tax thereto for the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year and for all the years presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity 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 year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

**2.17 Rounding off amounts**

All amounts disclosed in financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs as per requirement of Schedule III of the Act, unless otherwise stated.



**2.18 Segment Reporting**

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker regularly monitors and reviews the operating results separately according to the nature of products and services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and serves different markets. Segments are identified having regard to the dominant source and nature of risks and returns and internal organization and management structure. The Company has considered business segments as the primary segments for disclosure. The business segment in which the Company operates is 'Engineering Design Services'. The Company does not have any geographical segment. The accounting principles used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistently applied to record revenue and expenditure in the individual segment, and are as set out in the significant accounting policies.

Thus, as defined in Ind AS 108 - Operating Segments, The Company operates in a single business segment of 'Engineering Design Services'.

**3 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions and recent pronouncements**

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, 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 assets or liabilities affected in future years.

**3.1 Estimates and assumptions**

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the year end date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

**Defined benefits and Other long term benefits**

The cost of the defined benefit plans such as gratuity and leave encashment 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, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the 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 year end.

The principal assumptions are the discount and salary growth rate. The discount rate is based upon the market yields available on government bonds at the accounting date with a term that matches that of liabilities. Salary increase rate takes into account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors on long term basis.



TAAL Tech India Private Limited  
Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024  
(INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

4 Property, plant and equipment

	Gross block			Depreciation			Net block	
	As at April 1, 2023	Additions/ Adjustments	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2024	For the year	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
<b>Owned assets</b>								
Computer equipment	622.75	226.10	-	848.85	217.93	-	546.77	293.91
Office equipment	61.84	0.98	-	62.82	17.65	-	42.98	36.51
Vehicles	142.06	-	-	142.06	21.99	-	95.11	68.94
Furniture & fixtures	7.26	4.23	-	11.49	2.35	-	5.42	4.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>833.91</b>	<b>231.31</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1065.22</b>	<b>259.92</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>690.28</b>	<b>403.55</b>
<b>Owned assets</b>								
Computer equipments	388.79	246.15	12.19	622.75	101.01	11.58	328.84	149.38
Office equipments	23.52	38.32	-	61.84	15.68	-	25.33	13.87
Vehicles	142.06	-	-	142.06	31.28	-	73.12	100.22
Leasehold improvements	88.66	-	88.66	-	88.66	-	-	-
Furniture & fixtures	4.99	2.27	-	7.26	1.23	-	3.07	3.15
<b>Total</b>	<b>648.02</b>	<b>286.75</b>	<b>100.85</b>	<b>833.91</b>	<b>149.20</b>	<b>100.24</b>	<b>430.36</b>	<b>266.63</b>

5 Intangible assets

	Gross block			Depreciation			Net block	
	As at April 1, 2023	Additions/ Adjustments	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2024	For the year	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
<b>Computer software</b>								
Computer software	334.86	0.38	-	335.23	30.41	-	316.12	49.15
<b>Total</b>	<b>334.86</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>335.23</b>	<b>30.41</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>316.12</b>	<b>49.15</b>
<b>Computer software</b>								
Computer software	297.71	37.15	-	334.86	49.86	-	285.71	61.86
<b>Total</b>	<b>297.71</b>	<b>37.15</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>334.86</b>	<b>49.86</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>285.71</b>	<b>61.86</b>



TAAL Tech India Private Limited  
Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024  
(INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

6 Right of use asset

	Gross block		Depreciation		Net block	
	As at April 1, 2023	Additions/ Adjustments	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Building	1,421.56	-	-	1,421.56	320.36	870.19
Total	1,421.56	-	-	1,421.56	320.36	870.19

	Gross block		Depreciation		Net block	
	As at April 1, 2022	Additions/ Adjustments	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Building	1,146.20	275.36	-	1,421.56	321.57	916.41
Total	1,146.20	275.36	-	1,421.56	321.57	916.41





TAAL Tech India Private Limited  
Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024  
(INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
<b>7 Investments</b>		
<b>Investment in equity instrument</b>		
Unquoted equity shares (Non-trade, stated at cost)		
20 (March 31, 2023: 20) Equity shares of CHF 1,000 each fully paid-up in TAAL Tech GmbH, Switzerland	13.70	13.70
25,000 (March 31, 2023 : 25,000) Equity shares of EUR 1 each fully paid-up in TAAL Tech Innovations GmbH, Austria	19.34	19.34
Less: Provision for impairment in value of investments	(19.34)	(19.34)
30,000 (March 31, 2023 : 30,000) Equity shares of USD 1 each fully paid-up in TAAL Technologies Inc, USA	18.88	18.88
10,000 (March 31, 2023 : NIL) Equity shares of GBP 1 each fully paid-up in TAAL Tech UK Limited, UK	10.60	-
Investments in mutual funds	3,556.31	2,149.88
Investments in debentures	2,167.29	-
<b>Total investments</b>	<b>5,766.77</b>	<b>2,182.46</b>
Current	5,723.60	2,149.88
Non - current	43.18	32.58
<b>Total investments</b>	<b>5,766.77</b>	<b>2,182.46</b>
<b>Aggregate book value of:</b>		
Quoted investments	3,556.31	2,149.88
Unquoted investments	2,210.47	32.58
<b>Aggregate market value of:</b>		
Quoted investments	3,556.31	2,149.88
Unquoted investments	2,210.47	32.58
<b>Aggregate amount of impairment in value of Investments</b>	<b>19.34</b>	<b>19.34</b>

	Number of units		Amount	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
<b>Details of investments (Quoted) designated at FVTPL:</b>				
Kotak Gold	1,022,684	1,022,684	270.00	244.19
Motilal Oswal Wealth Limited	3	4	338.16	400.57
Skyscape Developers Private Limited	-	1	-	300.00
HDFC	-	1	-	500.00
Northern ARC Money Market Alpha Fund	102	1	1,282.44	201.27
Aamsar LLP	1,499,925	499,975	1,665.71	503.85
<b>Details of investments (Unquoted) designated at amortised cost:</b>				
Aye Finance Private Limited - NCD	200	-	133.59	-
SK Finance Limited- NCD	17	-	85.34	-
KrazyBee - NCD	210	-	298.36	-
EarlySalary - NCD	50	-	500.00	-
Lendingkart - NCD	20	-	150.00	-
Tenshi Pharmaceuticals - NCD	100	-	1,000.00	-

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
<b>8 Other non-current financial assets</b>		
In fixed deposit accounts with maturity for more than 12 months from balance sheet date	-	800.20
Security deposits	206.84	143.58
<b>Total other non-current financial assets</b>	<b>206.84</b>	<b>943.78</b>

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
<b>9 Other non-current assets</b>		
Prepaid expenses	10.28	88.00
<b>Total other non-current other assets</b>	<b>10.28</b>	<b>88.00</b>



	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
<b>10 Trade receivables</b>		
Secured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured		
- Considered good	3743.11	3,563.85
- Considered credit impaired	12.50	3.67
Less : Provision for impairment of trade receivables	(12.50)	(3.67)
<b>Total trade receivables</b>	<b>3,743.11</b>	<b>3,563.85</b>
<b>Further classified as:</b>		
Receivable from related parties	-	131.73
Receivable from others	3,743.11	3,432.12
<b>Total trade receivables</b>	<b>3,743.11</b>	<b>3,563.85</b>
<b>Movement in Provision for impairment of trade receivables</b>		
Opening balance	3.67	-
Add: Provided during the year	12.50	3.67
Less: Written off during the year	(3.67)	-
	<b>12.50</b>	<b>3.67</b>

As on March 31, 2024

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		less than Six months	6 months to 1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	2,212.72	1,468.59	34.66	27.21	-	-	3,743.17
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	12.50	-	-	12.50
<b>Gross trade receivables</b>	<b>2,212.72</b>	<b>1,468.59</b>	<b>34.66</b>	<b>39.71</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,755.67</b>
Less: Provision for impairment of trade receivables	-	-	-	(12.50)	-	-	(12.50)
<b>Net trade receivables</b>	<b>2,212.72</b>	<b>1,468.59</b>	<b>34.66</b>	<b>27.21</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,743.17</b>

As on March 31, 2023

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		less than Six months	6 months to 1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	2,121.53	1,368.80	48.92	24.60	-	-	3,563.85
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	3.67	-	-	3.67
<b>Gross trade receivables</b>	<b>2,121.53</b>	<b>1,368.80</b>	<b>48.92</b>	<b>28.27</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,567.52</b>
Less: Provision for impairment of trade receivables	-	-	-	(3.67)	-	-	(3.67)
<b>Net trade receivables</b>	<b>2,121.53</b>	<b>1,368.80</b>	<b>48.92</b>	<b>24.60</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,563.85</b>

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
<b>11 Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Balances with banks		
On current accounts	870.08	1,139.17
Fixed deposits with maturity of less than 3 months	350.00	325.00
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>1,220.08</b>	<b>1,464.17</b>
<b>12 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent</b>		
In Fixed deposit with maturity for more than 3 months but less than 12 months from balance sheet date	2,226.06	2,447.70
<b>Total bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent</b>	<b>2,226.06</b>	<b>2,447.70</b>
<b>13 Other current financial assets</b>		
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	182.62	130.79
Advance recoverable in cash	92.96	103.54
Unbilled revenue	290.89	415.83
Foreign exchange forward contracts	48.59	-
<b>Total other current financial assets</b>	<b>615.06</b>	<b>650.16</b>
<b>14 Other current assets</b>		
Advance to supplier	2.97	7.08
Balance with government authorities	215.97	261.40
Prepaid expenses	410.13	438.64
<b>Total other current assets</b>	<b>629.07</b>	<b>707.12</b>



15 Equity share capital

Company has only one class of equity share capital having a par value of INR 10 per share, referred to herein as equity shares.

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
<b>Authorized</b>		
10,00,000 (March 31, 2023: 10,00,000) equity shares of INR 10/- each	100.00	100.00
	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Issued, subscribed and paid up</b>		
8,50,000 (March 31, 2023: 8,50,000) equity shares of INR 10/- each fully paid up	85.00	85.00
Total	<b>85.00</b>	<b>85.00</b>

(a) Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the

	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	850,000	85.00	900,000	90.00
Less: Equity shares bought back during the year	-	-	(50,000)	(5.00)
Outstanding at the end of the year	<b>850,000</b>	<b>85.00</b>	<b>850,000</b>	<b>85.00</b>

(b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

Equity Shares: The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of INR 10 per share. Each shareholder is entitled to vote in proportion to his share of the paid up equity share capital of the Company. The shareholders are entitled to receive the dividend in proportion to the amount of paid up share capital held by them. Dividend if any declared is payable in Indian Rupees. 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 the interim dividend. The repayment of equity share in the event of buy back of shares are possible subject to prevalent regulation.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to their shareholdings. However no such preferential amount exists as at March 31, 2024.

(c) Shares held by ultimate holding Company

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
TAAL Enterprises Limited, the ultimate holding Company {No. of Shares :- March 31, 2024: 8,50,000; March 31, 2023: 8,50,000}	85	85

(d) Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

Name of the shareholder	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Number of shares	% of holding in the class	Number of shares	% of holding in the class
TAAL Enterprises Limited *	850,000	100.00%	850,000	100.00%

\* Includes shareholders held by Nominee shareholders on behalf of the Company.

(e) No class of shares have been issued as bonus shares or for consideration other than cash by the Company during the period of five years immediately preceding the current year end.

(f) Shares reserved for issue under options

The Company does not have any shares reserved for issue under options, contract/commitments for sale of shares/disinvestments as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

(g) Shareholding of promoters

Name of the promoter	March 31, 2024		
	No of Shares held	% of shares	% Change during the year
TAAL Enterprises Limited	850,000	100.00%	0.00%

Name of the promoter	March 31, 2023		
	No of Shares held	% of shares	% Change during the year
TAAL Enterprises Limited	850,000	100.00%	5.56%

16 Other equity

(A) Capital redemption reserve

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening balance	15.00	10.00
Add: Transfer	-	5.00
Closing balance	<b>15.00</b>	<b>15.00</b>

As per Companies Act, 2013, capital redemption reserve is created when company purchases its own shares out of free reserves or securities premium. A sum equal to the nominal value of the shares so purchased is transferred to capital redemption reserve. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of section 69 of the Companies Act, 2013.



(B) Surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening balance	9,004.12	6,896.03
Net profit for the year	3,077.89	2,915.76
<b>Transferred</b>		
Less: Transfer to Capital Redemption Reserve	-	(5.00)
Re-measurement (gain)/loss on post employment benefit obligation (net of tax)	63.87	4.83
Dividends	-	(807.50)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>12,145.88</b>	<b>9,004.12</b>
Retained earnings represents undistributed accumulated earnings of the Company as on the balance sheet date.		
<b>Total other equity (A+B)</b>	<b>12,160.88</b>	<b>9,019.12</b>

17 Leases Liabilities

	Non Current		Current	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Liabilities for leases	299.99	609.44	351.84	293.02
	<b>299.99</b>	<b>609.44</b>	<b>351.84</b>	<b>293.02</b>

18 Provisions

	Non Current		Current	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Provision for employee benefits				
Provision for gratuity (funded)	28.84	11.25	-	-
Provision for leave encashment (funded)	-	-	59.02	45.43
<b>Total Provisions</b>	<b>28.84</b>	<b>11.25</b>	<b>59.02</b>	<b>45.43</b>

19 Trade payables

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	87.86
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	969.43	1,649.82
<b>Total trade payables</b>	<b>969.43</b>	<b>1,737.68</b>

As on March 31, 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Less than one year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Due to MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Due to others	968.62	0.81	-	-	969.43
Disputed - dues to MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - dues to others	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>968.62</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>969.43</b>

As on March 31, 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Less than One year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Due to MSME	87.86	-	-	-	87.86
Due to others	1,649.82	-	-	-	1,649.82
Disputed - dues to MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - dues to others	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,737.68</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,737.68</b>



**TAAL Tech India Private Limited**

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended **March 31, 2024**

(INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

As at March 31, 2023, there are outstanding dues and payments made to any supplier of goods and services beyond the specified period under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 [MSMED Act]. There is no interest payable or paid to any suppliers under the said Act.

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
i. The principal amount due thereon remaining unpaid as at the year end, Interest amount due and remaining unpaid as at the year end	-	87.86
ii. The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
iii. The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-
iv. The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid as the year end in respect of principal amount settled during the year	-	-
v. The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-
<b>20 Other financial liabilities</b>	<b>March 31, 2024</b>	<b>March 31, 2023</b>
Employee related payables	469.18	428.39
Other payables	462.37	570.32
Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	6.48
<b>Total other financial liabilities</b>	<b>931.55</b>	<b>1,005.19</b>
<b>21 Other current liabilities</b>	<b>March 31, 2024</b>	<b>March 31, 2023</b>
Statutory due payables	95.07	164.82
<b>Total other current liabilities</b>	<b>95.07</b>	<b>164.82</b>
<b>22 Current tax liabilities (net)</b>	<b>March 31, 2024</b>	<b>March 31, 2023</b>
Current tax provision (net of advance taxes INR 3,700.55 (March 31, 2023: INR 1,671.45))	553.80	594.51
<b>Total current tax liabilities</b>	<b>553.80</b>	<b>594.51</b>



TAAL Tech India Private Limited

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
<b>23 Revenue from operations</b>		
Sale of services	17,475.23	15,914.15
<b>Total revenue from operations</b>	<b>17,475.23</b>	<b>15,914.15</b>
<b>Desegregation of revenue (sale of services)</b>		
Time & material contracts	17,103.21	15,445.15
Fixed price contracts	372.02	469.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,475.23</b>	<b>15,914.15</b>
<b>Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract price</b>		
Contract price	17,484.94	15,921.73
Adjustments for:		
Volume discounts	(9.71)	(7.58)
<b>Revenue recognised</b>	<b>17,475.23</b>	<b>15,914.15</b>

**Performance obligations and remaining performance obligations**

Aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to long-term fixed price contracts that are partially or fully unsatisfied as on March 31, 2024 is INR Nil and as on March 31, 2023 is INR 242.79 lakhs which the Company expects to fully recognize as revenue in the financial year 2023-24. All other contracts are for one year or less or billed based on time incurred. As permitted under Ind AS 115, the transaction price allocated to these unsatisfied contracts is not disclosed.

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
<b>24 Other income</b>		
Interest income:		
Interest on fixed deposit	230.63	240.21
Interest on debentures	194.09	29.12
Interest on security deposits	25.41	28.00
Net gain on foreign currency transactions	91.34	-
Sale of mutual funds	6.29	-
Mark to market gain on investments	230.02	55.79
Provision no longer required written back	-	79.03
Miscellaneous income	-	2.16
Gain on sale of asset	-	0.02
<b>Total other income</b>	<b>777.78</b>	<b>434.33</b>
<b>25 Employee benefits expense</b>		
Salaries, wages, bonus and other allowances	6,722.74	5,841.01
Contribution to provident fund	211.96	170.50
Gratuity (refer note 32)	91.72	72.57
Staff welfare expenses	51.73	33.50
<b>Total employee benefits expense</b>	<b>7,078.15</b>	<b>6,117.58</b>
<b>26 Cost of technical services</b>		
Cost of technical subcontract	4,124.06	3,417.48
<b>Total cost of technical services</b>	<b>4,124.06</b>	<b>3,417.48</b>
<b>27 Finance costs</b>		
Other interest	66.09	3.43
Interest on right of use asset	113.52	147.34
<b>Total finance costs</b>	<b>179.61</b>	<b>150.77</b>
<b>28 Depreciation and amortization expense</b>		
Depreciation (Refer note 4)	259.92	149.20
Amortization (Refer note 5)	30.41	49.86
Depreciation on lease asset (Refer note 6)	320.36	321.57
<b>Total depreciation and amortization expense</b>	<b>610.69</b>	<b>520.63</b>



TAAL Tech India Private Limited  
Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024  
(INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
<b>29 Other expenses</b>		
Travelling and conveyance	338.86	257.89
Software charges	787.07	589.48
Customer claims	-	46.88
Visa and work permit expenses	53.38	36.19
Bank charges	15.95	16.40
Audit fees*	16.65	13.54
Rent	8.51	7.84
Power, fuel, gas and water	138.76	117.60
Repairs and maintenance	145.91	218.37
Insurance	30.13	38.68
Rates and taxes	21.10	86.85
Communication expenses	38.34	39.57
Provision for bad debts	12.50	3.67
Professional fees	274.33	252.95
Recruitment & training expenses	40.52	40.17
Printing & stationery	7.86	8.09
Security & housekeeping expenses	74.76	62.18
Office expenses	20.11	14.14
CSR expenses	70.92	62.81
Net loss on foreign currency transactions	-	29.57
Miscellaneous expenses	15.43	14.74
Gain on re-measurement of liability towards buy back of shares	-	39.77
<b>Total other expenses</b>	<b>2,111.09</b>	<b>1,997.38</b>

\*Note : The following is the break-up of auditors remuneration (excluding GST)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
<b>As auditor:</b>		
Statutory audit	14.75	11.50
Others	1.90	2.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.65</b>	<b>13.54</b>

**30 Income Tax**

(A) Deferred tax relates to the following:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
<b>Deferred tax assets</b>		
On property, plant and equipment	48.38	39.14
On provision for employee benefits	22.11	75.45
On others	103.78	80.74
<b>Deferred tax asset (net)</b>	<b>174.27</b>	<b>195.33</b>

(B) Recognition of deferred tax asset to the extent of deferred tax liability

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
<b>Balance sheet</b>		
Deferred tax asset	174.27	195.33
<b>Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) [net]</b>	<b>174.27</b>	<b>195.33</b>

(C) Deferred tax liabilities/(assets) to be recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
<b>Tax liability/(asset)</b>		
	21.06	(52.61)
	<b>21.06</b>	<b>(52.61)</b>

(D) Reconciliation of deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) (net):

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
<b>Opening balance</b>		
	195.33	144.71
Tax credit recognised in statement of profit and loss	(21.06)	52.61
Tax credit recognised in other comprehensive Income	-	(1.99)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>174.27</b>	<b>195.33</b>



TAAL Tech India Private Limited

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024  
(INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(E) Income tax expense

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current tax	1,050.46	1,281.49
Deferred tax (excluding MAT credit entitlement)	21.06	(52.61)
Income tax expense reported in statement of profit and loss	<u>1,071.52</u>	<u>1,228.88</u>

(F) The reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate :

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Profit from continuing operations before income tax expense	4,149.41	4,144.64
Enacted income tax rate in India applicable to the Company	25.17%	29.12%
Current tax expenses on Profit before tax expenses at the enacted income tax rate in India	1,044.32	1,206.92
<b>Tax effect of:</b>		
Permanent disallowances	62.57	59.89
Deferred tax on temporary differences not recognized earlier	-	(52.61)
Tax rate change	26.51	-
Others	(61.87)	14.68
Income tax expense	<u>1,071.53</u>	<u>1,228.88</u>





**31 Earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

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

	<u>March 31, 2024</u>	<u>March 31, 2023</u>
Profit attributable to equity holders	3,141.76	2,920.59
Weighted average number of equity shares (In lakhs)	8.50	8.70
Basic earnings per share (INR)	369.62	335.70
Diluted earnings per share (INR)	369.62	335.70

Diluted EPS is same as Basic EPS, as there are no outstanding potential shares as on date as well as in the corresponding previous year.

**32 Employee benefits****(A) Defined contribution plans**

During the year, the Company has recognized the following amounts in the Statement of Profit and Loss :

	<u>March 31, 2024</u>	<u>March 31, 2023</u>
Employers' contribution to provident fund and employee state insurance	211.96	170.50

**(B) Defined benefit plans**

Gratuity payable to employees

**i) Actuarial assumptions**

	<u>March 31, 2024</u>	<u>March 31, 2023</u>
Discount rate (per annum)	7.20%	7.30%
Rate of increase in Salary	10.00%	10.00%
Expected rate of return on plan asset	7.30%	6.70%
Expected average remaining working lives of employees (years)	4.48%	4.49%
Attrition rate	22.00%	22.00%

\*It is actuarially calculated term of plan using probabilities of death, withdrawal and retirement.

**ii) Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligation**

	<u>March 31, 2024</u>	<u>March 31, 2023</u>
Present value of obligation at the beginning of the year	298.79	290.83
Interest cost	19.61	17.84
Current service cost	90.76	72.52
Benefits paid	(60.29)	(48.53)
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligations	(13.12)	(33.87)
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	<u>335.76</u>	<u>298.79</u>

**iii) Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:**

	<u>March 31, 2024</u>	<u>March 31, 2023</u>
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	287.54	269.48
Interest income on plan assets	20.99	18.05
Mortality charges and taxes	(0.25)	(0.23)
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on plan assets	(1.36)	0.25
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the period	<u>306.93</u>	<u>287.54</u>

**iv) Expense recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss**

	<u>March 31, 2024</u>	<u>March 31, 2023</u>
Current service cost	90.76	72.52
Interest cost	(0.20)	(0.20)
Actuarial (gain) / loss on obligations	(11.76)	(34.13)
Total expenses recognized in the Statement Profit and Loss*	<u>78.81</u>	<u>38.19</u>

\*Included in Employee benefits expense (Refer Note 25). Actuarial gain of INR 11.76 (March 31, 2023: INR 34.13) is included in other comprehensive income.



TAAL Tech India Private Limited

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
v) Assets and liabilities recognized in the Balance Sheet:		
Present value of unfunded obligation as at the end of the year	335.76	298.79
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the period	(306.93)	(287.54)
Net asset / (liability) recognized in Balance Sheet*	28.84	11.25
*Included in provision for employee benefits		
vii) Expected contribution to the fund in the next year		
Gratuity	29.00	10.00
vii) The major categories of plans assets are as follows:		
Fund managed by LIC of India	306.93	287.54
Total amount	306.93	287.54
viii) A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at 31 March 2024 is as shown below:		
Impact on defined benefit obligation		
Discount rate		
1% decrease	350.36	312.48
1% increase	322.39	286.25
Rate of increase in salary		
1% decrease	325.38	289.06
1% increase	346.86	309.20
Withdrawal rate		
1% decrease	337.46	300.34
1% increase	334.23	297.39
(x) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation		
Year	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
0 to 1 year	67.70	52.59
1 to 2 years	49.20	51.98
2 to 3 years	61.91	52.86
3 to 4 years	48.97	61.07
4 to 5 years	64.09	53.71
More than 5 years	343.89	313.86

C) The Code on Social security 2020 (the Code) relating to employee benefits, during the employment and post employment, has received Presidential assent on September 28, 2020. The code has been published in the Gazette of India. Further ministry of Labour and Employment has released draft rules for the code on November 13, 2020. However, the effective date from which changes are applicable is yet to be notified and rules for quantifying the financials are also not yet issued. The company will assess the impact of the Code and will give appropriate impact in the financials statements in the period in which the code becomes effective and the related rules to determine the financial impact are published.

33 Leases

Leases where Company is a lessee:

The Company's lease asset classes consist of leases for buildings. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether :

- (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset
- (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and
- (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

(i) Changes in the carrying value of Right-of-use Assets

Category of Right of Use Asset: Asset Class 1 (Land and building)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening balance	870.19	916.41
Additions	-	275.36
Depreciation	(320.36)	(321.57)
Closing balance	549.82	870.19



TAAL Tech India Private Limited  
Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024  
(INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(ii) Changes in the Lease liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening balance	902.46	911.79
Additions	-	275.36
Lease Payments	(401.04)	(381.93)
Interest expenses and other adjustments	150.41	97.24
Closing balance	651.83	902.46

(iii) Break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current lease liabilities	351.84	293.02
Non-current lease liabilities	299.99	609.44

(iv) Maturity analysis of lease liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Less than one year	351.84	293.02
One to five years	299.99	609.44
More than five years	-	-
Total	651.83	902.46

As per Para B11 of Ind AS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosure, in preparing the maturity analyse an entity uses its judgement to determine an appropriate number of time bands.

(v) Amounts recognised in statement of Profit and Loss account

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest on lease liabilities	113.52	147.34
Total	113.52	147.34

(vi) Amounts recognised in statement of Cash Flows

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Total Cash outflow for leases	(401.04)	(381.93)
	(401.04)	(381.93)

34 Contingent Liabilities not provided for in respect of:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Income tax (tax on expenses subject to inadmissibility under Income tax laws)*	777.92	777.92

\*Regarding the assessment order under section 143(3) for AY 2016-17 and AY 2020-21 under Income tax act, 1961 received by the Company.

35 Related Party Disclosures

(A) Names of related parties and description of relationship with the Company:

Ultimate Holding Company
Vishkul Enterprises Private Limited

Holding Company
TAAL Enterprises Limited

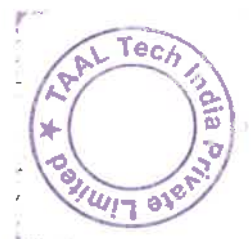
Entities under common control
Laurus Tradecon Private Limited (erstwhile known as Lighto Technologies Private Limited)
TAAL Enterprises Limited
First Airways Inc.
Taneja Aerospace and Aviation Limited
Katra Auto Engineering Private Limited
Indian Seamless Enterprises Ltd.

Subsidiary Companies
TAAL Technologies Inc, USA
TAAL Tech Innovations GmbH, Austria
TAAL Tech GmbH, Switzerland
TAAL Tech UK Limited

Key Management Personnel (KMP) and their relative
Mr. Satil Baldev Raj Taneja - Managing Director

Non whole-time Directors
Mr. Muralidhar Chittetti Reddy

Additional Director
Mr. Shyam Powar
Mr. Arvind Nanda



(B) Details of transactions with related party in the ordinary course of business for the year ended:

Name of the related party	Nature of Transaction	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Mr. Salil Taneja	Director Remuneration	341.60	313.80
Mr. Prakash Saralaya	Buyback of Share	-	1,162.06
TAAL Technologies Inc, USA	Service Received	4,124.06	3,292.28
TAAL Technologies Inc, USA	Sale of services	-	458.59
TAAL Technologies Inc, USA	Reimbursement for advance given to employees	45.86	98.20
TAAL Tech GmbH, Switzerland	Service Received	-	125.20
Taneja Aerospace & Aviation	Repayment of loans during the year	-	300.00
Taneja Aerospace & Aviation	Interest Received	-	10.25
Mr. Arvind Nanda	Sitting Fee	1.62	2.34
C M Reddy	Sitting Fee	1.26	2.34
Mr. Shyam Powar	Sitting Fee	0.36	1.44

(C) Balance of Amounts (Payable) / Receivable from :-

Name of related party	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Mr. Salil Taneja	(137.60)	(133.80)
TAAL Technologies Inc, USA	(896.24)	(1,484.32)
TAAL Technologies Inc, USA	-	131.73
TAAL Tech GmbH, Switzerland	-	(39.56)

(D) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free except for borrowings and settlement occurs in cash. For the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (March 31, 2023: Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

36 Segment reporting

The Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) regularly monitors and review the operating results separately according to the nature of products and services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and serves different markets. The Company operates only in one segment i.e. 'Engineering Design Services'. The Company operates predominantly within one geographical segment i.e. India and accordingly, this is considered as the only secondary segment.

Major Customer

Company's significant revenues are derived from sales to customers contributing 10% or more to the company's revenue are as follows:-

Particulars	March 31, 2024	% of Net revenue	March 31, 2023	% of Net revenue
Gulfstream Aerospace Corp	3,257.85	19%	1,541.45	10%
Neste Oyj	2,068.72	12%	1,894.33	12%

37 Fair value hierarchy

The following is the hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

- Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

No financial assets/liabilities have been valued using level 1 fair value measurements.



The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
<b>Level 1</b>		
<b>Financial assets measured at fair value</b>		
investments in mutual funds	3,556.31	2,149.88
<b>Level 2</b>	Nil	Nil
<b>Level 3</b>		
<b>Financial assets measured at amortized cost</b>		
Investments in debentures	2,167.29	-
Trade receivables	3,743.11	3,563.85
Cash and cash equivalents	1,220.08	1,464.17
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent	2,226.06	2,447.70
Investments in subsidiary	43.18	32.58
Other financial assets	821.90	1,593.93
<b>Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost</b>		
Trade payables	969.43	1,737.69
Lease liabilities	651.83	902.46
Other financial liabilities	931.55	1,005.19

The fair values of security deposits were calculated based on cash flows discounted using a current lending rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs including own and counterparty credit risk.

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, fixed deposits, trade payables, other payables and short-term borrowings are considered to be the same as their fair values. The fair values of borrowings, liability component of convertible preference shares and security deposits were calculated based on cash flows discounted using a current lending rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs including own and counterparty credit risk.

### 38 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company is exposed to various financial risks. These risks are categorized into market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's risk management is coordinated by the Board of Directors and focuses on securing long term and short term cash flows. The Company does not engage in trading of financial assets for speculative purposes.

#### (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 other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. The Company is exposed primarily to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates.

#### (i) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a different currency from the Company's functional currency).



Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the US dollar exchange rate (or any other material currency), with all other variables held constant, of the Company's profit before tax (due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities). The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

Particulars	(i)		(ii)		(iii)		(iv)	
	Change in US\$ rate	Effect on profit before tax	Change in GBP rate	Effect on profit	Change in Euro rate	Effect on profit before tax	Change in CAD rate	Effect on profit
March 31, 2024	+2.5%	44.09	+5%	1.22	+2%	14.97	+1.5%	4.97
	-2.50%	(44.09)	-5%	(1.22)	-2%	(14.97)	-1.5%	(4.97)
March 31, 2023	+2.5%	65.04		-	+2%	15.93	+1.5%	2.37
	-2.50%	(65.04)		-	-2%	(15.93)	-1.5%	(2.37)
			Change in NOK rate	Effect on profit				
			+5%	0.30				
			-5%	(0.30)				

(B) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk arises principally from the Company's receivables from deposits with landlords and other statutory deposits with regulatory agencies and also arises from cash held with banks and financial institutions. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The Company assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk of cash held with banks by dealing with highly rated banks and institutions and retaining sufficient balances in bank accounts required to meet a month's operational costs. The Management reviews the bank accounts on regular basis and fund drawdowns are planned to ensure that there is minimal surplus cash in bank accounts. The Company does a proper financial and credibility check on the landlords before taking any property on lease and has not had a single instance of non-refund of security deposit on vacating the leased property. The Company also in some cases ensure that the notice period rentals are adjusted against the security deposits and only differential, if any, is paid out thereby further mitigating the non-realization risk. The Company does not foresee any credit risks on deposits with regulatory authorities.

The Company determines the allowance for credit losses based on historical loss experience adjusted to reflect current and estimated future economic conditions. The Company considers current and anticipated future economic conditions relating to industries the Company deals with and where it operates.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 is the carrying amounts as mentioned in Note 7 to 14.



(C) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities:

	Less than 12 months	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
<b>March 31, 2024</b>				
Trade payables	968.62	0.81	-	969.43
Lease liabilities	351.84	299.99	-	651.83
Other financial liabilities	931.55	-	-	931.55
	<b>2,252.01</b>	<b>300.80</b>	-	<b>2,552.81</b>
<b>March 31, 2023</b>				
Trade payables	1,737.69	-	-	1,737.69
Lease liabilities	293.02	609.44	-	902.46
Other financial liabilities	1,005.19	-	-	1,005.19
	<b>3,035.90</b>	<b>609.44</b>	-	<b>3,645.34</b>

39 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value and to ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company monitors gearing ratio i.e. total debt in proportion to its overall financing structure, i.e. equity and debt. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Total equity	(i)	12,245.88	9,104.12
Total debt	(ii)	-	-
Overall financing	(iii) = (i) + (ii)	12,245.88	9,104.12
Gearing ratio	(ii) / (iii)	-	-

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

40 Corporate social responsibility expenditure (CSR)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	70.92	62.81

(b) Amount spent during the year ended on 31 March

	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Paid in cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Paid in cash	Yet to be paid in cash
(i) Construction / Acquisition of any asset	-	-	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	70.92	-	62.81	-

\* the amount spent is towards construction of school, medical expenses and related administrative expenses

c) There is no cumulative shortfall in CSR expenditure at the end of the year (March 31, 2023 : Nil)



T.AAL Tech India Private Limited  
Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024  
(INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

41 Ratios

S No.	Ratio	Formula	Particulars		March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023		Ratio as on		Variation	Reason (if variation is more than 25%)
			Numerator	Denominator	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023				
(a)	Current Ratio	$\frac{\text{Current Assets} / \text{Current Liabilities}}$	Current Assets = Current Investment + Trade Receivable + Cash & Cash Equivalents + Other Current Assets + Loans	Current Liability = Short term borrowings + Trade Payables + Other financial Liability + Current tax (Liabilities) + Provisions + Other Current Liability	14,156.98	2,960.71	10,982.88	3,840.65	4.78	2.86	-67.21%	The variance due to increase in investment in mutual funds and decrease in trade payable.
(b)	Return on Equity Ratio	$\frac{\text{Profit after tax less pref. Dividend} \times 100 / \text{Shareholder's Equity}}$	Net Income = Net Profits after taxes - Preference Dividend	Shareholder's Equity	3,141.76	12,230.88	2,920.59	9,069.12	0.26	0.32	20.06%	
(c)	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	$\frac{\text{Net Credit Sales} / \text{Average Trade Receivables}}$	Net Credit Sales	(Opening Trade Receivables + Closing Trade Receivable) / 2	17,475.23	3,653.48	15,914.15	2,894.95	4.78	5.50	12.99%	
(d)	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	$\frac{\text{Net Credit Purchases} / \text{Average Trade Payables}}$	Net Credit Purchases	(Opening Trade Payables + Closing Trade Payables) / 2	4,124.06	1,353.56	3,417.48	1,367.75	3.05	2.50	-21.94%	
(e)	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	$\frac{\text{Revenue} / \text{Average Working Capital}}$	Revenue	Average Working Capital = Average of Current assets - Current liabilities	17,475.23	9,169.25	15,914.15	6,443.69	1.91	2.47	22.83%	
(g)	Net Profit Ratio	$\frac{\text{Net Profit} / \text{Net Sales}}$	Net Profit	Net Sales	3,141.76	17,475.23	2,920.59	15,914.15	0.18	0.18	2.04%	
(h)	Return on Capital Employed	$\frac{\text{EBIT} / \text{Capital Employed}}$	EBIT = Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Total Assets - Current Liability	4,149.41	12,574.71	4,144.64	9,724.81	0.33	0.43	22.57%	
(f)	Return on Investment	$\frac{\text{Net Profit} / \text{Net Investment}}$	Net Profit	Net Investment = Net Equity	3,141.76	12,245.88	2,920.59	9,104.12	0.26	0.32	20.03%	





TAAL Tech India Private Limited

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

42 Additional regulatory information required by Schedule III

(i) Details of benami property held

The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any Benami property.

(ii) Wilful defaulter

The Company have not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(iii) Relationship with struck off companies

The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956,

(iv) Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies

The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

(v) Compliance with number of layers of companies

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

(vi) Details of crypto currency or virtual currency

The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

(vii) Valuation of property, plant and equipment, intangible asset and investment property

The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment and investment property or both during the current or previous year.

(viii) Undisclosed income

There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

(ix) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium

The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

43 The accounting software used by the Company for maintaining its books of account during the year ended March 31, 2024 did not have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility.

44 The Board of Directors in their meeting held on October 18, 2022 approved the draft scheme of amalgamation of the Holding Company with TAAL Enterprises Limited (Transferee Company). The National Company Law Tribunal, Special Bengaluru Bench vide order dated March 14, 2024 has reserved the order for Scheme of Amalgamation of TAAL Tech India Private Limited (Transferor Company) with TAAL Enterprises Limited (Transferee Company).

As per our report of even date attached.

For M S K A & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration Number: 105047W

Harsh Jain  
Partner  
Membership Number: 305641

Place: Bengaluru  
Date: May 28, 2024



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors  
TAAL Tech India Private Limited  
CIN : U74900KA2012PTC067450

Salil Taneja  
Chairman  
DIN:00328668

Place: Pune  
Date: May 28, 2024



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

To the Members of Taal Tech India Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

**Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Taal Tech India Private Limited (hereinafter referred to as the "Holding Company") and its subsidiaries (Holding Company, and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, and the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, and based on consideration of reports of other auditors on separate financial statements and on the other financial information of subsidiaries, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of their consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at March 31, 2024, of consolidated profit and other comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended.

**Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in terms of the Code of Ethics issued by Institute of Chartered Accountant of India ("ICAI"), and the relevant provisions of the Act and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and on consideration of audit reports of other auditors referred to in paragraph (a) of the "Other Matters" section below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

The Holding Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Director's report but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated 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 that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



# MSKA & Associates

Chartered Accountants

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

The Holding Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements in term of the requirements of the Act that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. The respective Management and Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; the selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Management and Board of Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Management and Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the 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 responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of each company.

## Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

We give in "Annexure A" a detailed description of Auditor's responsibilities for Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

## Other Matters

- a. We did not audit the financial statements of a subsidiary, whose financial statements reflect total assets of Rs. 2,572.71 lakhs as at March 31, 2024, total revenues of Rs. 5,198.63 lakhs and net cash flows amounting to Rs.353.16 lakhs for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. These financial statements have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiary, and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.



# MSKA & Associates

Chartered Accountants

The subsidiary are located outside India whose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in their respective countries and which have been audited by other auditors under generally accepted auditing standards applicable in their respective countries. The Holding Company's management has converted the financial statements of such subsidiary located outside India from accounting principles generally accepted in their respective countries to accounting principles generally accepted in India. We have audited these conversion adjustments made by the Holding Company's management. Our opinion in so far as it relates to the balances and affairs of such subsidiary located outside India is based on the report of other auditors and the conversion adjustments prepared by the management of the Holding Company and audited by us.

- b. We did not audit the financial statements of two subsidiaries, whose financial statements reflect total assets of Rs.101.70 lakhs as at March 31, 2024, total revenues of Rs.136.78 lakhs and net cash flows amounting to Rs. 25.55 lakhs for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. These financial statements are unaudited and have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries is based solely on such unaudited financial statements. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the Management, these financial statements are not material to the Group.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements is not modified in respect of the above matters.

## Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on the separate financial statements of the subsidiaries referred to in the Other Matters section above we report, to the extent applicable, that:
  - a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements.
  - b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors except for the matters stated in the paragraph 2(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g).
  - c. The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.
  - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.
  - e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as on March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company, none of the directors of the Holding Company are disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

The reservation relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph 2(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph 2(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g).



# MSKA & Associates

Chartered Accountants

- g. With respect to the adequacy of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Group and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure B".
- h. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditor's) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
  - i. The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group - Refer Note 33 to the consolidated financial statements.
  - ii. The Group did not have any material foreseeable losses 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.
  - iv.
    - (1) 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 and the other auditors of such subsidiaries, that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, as on the date of this audit report, that such parties shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
    - (2) 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 and the other auditors of such subsidiaries respectively that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, as on the date of this audit report, that the Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
    - (3) 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, and according to the information and explanations provided to us by the Management of the Holding company in this regard nothing has come to our or other auditors' notice that has caused us or the other auditors to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e) as provided under (1) and (2) above, contain any material mis-statement.

- v. The Holding Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.



# MSKA & Associates

Chartered Accountants

- vi. Based on our examination, the accounting software used by the Holding Company for maintaining its books of account during the year ended March 31, 2024 did not have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility. Also, refer note 44 to the consolidated financial statements.
2. In our opinion, according to information, explanations given to us, the provisions of Section 197 of the Act and the rules thereunder are not applicable to the Group as it is a private company.
3. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the CARO reports issued by us for the Holding Company, we report that there are no Qualifications/adverse remarks.

For M S K A & Associates

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 105047W



Harsh Jain

Partner

Membership Number: 305641

UDIN: 24305641BKFTXV8492



Place: Bengaluru

Date: May 28, 2024

**ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON EVEN DATE ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF TAAL TECH INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED**

**Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements**

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Holding Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated 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.

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



# MSKA & Associates

Chartered Accountants

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.

For M S K A & Associates

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 105047W



Harsh Jain

Partner

Membership Number: 305641

UDIN: 24305641BKFTXV8492

Place: Bengaluru

Date: May 28, 2024



**ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF TAAL TECH INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED**

[Referred to in paragraph 1(g) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the Members of Taal Tech India Private Limited on the consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024]

**Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")**

**Opinion**

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended March 31, 2024, we have audited the internal financial controls reference to consolidated financial statements of Taal Tech India Private Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company") which includes the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Holding Company's and its subsidiary companies (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group") which are companies incorporated in India, as of that date.

In our opinion, and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Holding Company has in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements criteria established by the respective companies considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("the ICAI").

**Management and Board of Director's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls**

The respective Management and the Board of Directors of the Holding Company are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control with reference to consolidated financial statements criteria established by the respective companies considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

**Auditor's Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company, based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the ICAI and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.



# MSKA & Associates

Chartered Accountants

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

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

## Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to Consolidated Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control with reference to consolidated financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control with reference to consolidated financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of consolidated 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 financial statements.

## Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to Consolidated Financial Statements

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

For M S K A & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 105047W

*Harsh Jain*

**Harsh Jain**  
Partner  
Membership Number: 305641  
UDIN: 24305641BKFTXV8492



Place: Bengaluru  
Date: May 28, 2024

TAAL Tech India Private Limited  
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024  
(INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	4	374.95	403.56
Intangible assets	5	19.12	49.15
Right to use assets	6	549.84	870.20
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Other non-current financial assets	7	207.94	944.86
Deferred tax asset (net)	29	174.27	195.33
Other non-current assets	8	10.28	88.00
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>1,336.40</b>	<b>2,551.10</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Investments	9	5,723.60	2,149.88
Trade receivables	10	3,850.63	3,480.18
Cash and cash equivalents	11	1,986.17	1,851.54
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent	12	3,059.80	2,447.70
Other current financial assets	13	677.60	717.15
Other current assets	14	630.39	708.61
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>15,928.19</b>	<b>11,355.06</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>17,264.59</b>	<b>13,906.16</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Equity share capital	15	85.00	85.00
Other equity	16	14,481.32	10,835.72
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>14,566.32</b>	<b>10,920.72</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Lease liabilities	17	299.99	609.44
Provisions	18	28.84	11.25
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>328.83</b>	<b>620.69</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Trade payables	19		87.92
i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises			
ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprise and small enterprise		117.19	115.41
Lease liabilities	17	351.84	293.02
Other financial liabilities	20	1,034.35	1,013.35
Provisions	18	59.02	45.43
Other current liabilities	21	105.72	164.82
Current tax liabilities (net)	22	701.32	644.80
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>2,369.44</b>	<b>2,364.75</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>2,698.27</b>	<b>2,985.44</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>17,264.59</b>	<b>13,906.16</b>

Summary of material accounting policies

2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date.

For M S K A & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration Number: 105047W

*Harsh Jain*

Harsh Jain  
Partner  
Membership Number: 305641

Place: Bengaluru  
Date: May 28, 2024



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors  
TAAL Tech India Private Limited  
CIN : U74900KA2012PTC067450

*Saif Taneja*

Saif Taneja  
Chairman  
DIN:00328668

Place: Pune  
Date: May 28, 2024



**TAAL Tech India Private Limited**  
**Consolidated Statement of Profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2024**  
(INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
<b>Income</b>			
Revenue from operations	23	18,686.58	15,914.15
Other income	24	798.94	696.85
<b>Total Income</b>		<b>19,485.52</b>	<b>16,611.00</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Employee benefits expense	25	11,352.04	8,999.82
Finance costs	26	179.61	150.76
Depreciation and amortization expense	27	610.69	520.63
Other expenses	28	2,542.07	2,481.38
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>14,684.41</b>	<b>12,152.59</b>
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>4,801.11</b>	<b>4,458.41</b>
<b>Income tax expense</b>	29		
Current tax		1,230.62	1,346.41
Deferred tax		21.06	(52.61)
<b>Total income tax expense</b>		<b>1,251.68</b>	<b>1,293.80</b>
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>3,549.43</b>	<b>3,164.61</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
<i>Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods</i>			
Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of a foreign operation		32.29	130.63
<i>Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods</i>			
Gain/(loss) on cashflow hedges		55.08	(27.31)
Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans		11.76	34.13
Income tax effect		(2.96)	(1.99)
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>96.17</b>	<b>135.46</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>3,645.60</b>	<b>3,300.07</b>
<b>Earnings per share</b>	30		
Basic earnings per share (INR)		428.89	379.32
Diluted earnings per share (INR)		428.89	379.32

**Summary of material accounting policies**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date.

For M S K A & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration Number: 105047W

*Harsh Jain*

Harsh Jain  
Partner  
Membership Number: 305641

Place: Bengaluru  
Date: May 28, 2024



2

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors  
TAAL Tech India Private Limited  
CIN : U74900KA2012PTC067450

*Salil Taneja*  
Salil Taneja  
Chairman  
DIN:00328668

Place: Pune  
Date: May 28, 2024



TAAL Tech India Private Limited  
**Consolidated Statement of Cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2024**  
(INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
<b>Cash flow from operating activities</b>		
Profit before tax	4,801.11	4,458.41
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	610.69	520.63
Interest income on fixed deposit	(255.88)	(240.21)
Interest income on security deposits	(25.41)	(28.00)
Mark to market gain on investment	(230.02)	(55.79)
Interest income on debentures	(194.09)	(29.12)
Income on sale of assets	(6.29)	0.02
Interest expense	114.10	163.34
Loss on re-measurement of liability towards buy back of shares	-	39.77
<b>Operating loss before working capital changes</b>	<b>4,814.21</b>	<b>4,829.04</b>
<b>Changes in working capital</b>		
(Decrease)/ Increase in trade payables	(85.96)	76.70
(Decrease)/ increase in other liabilities	(59.10)	49.76
(Decrease)/ increase in other financial liabilities	26.45	12.43
(Decrease)/ increase in provisions	42.94	11.28
Decrease / (increase) in trade receivables	(370.45)	(1,254.12)
Decrease/ (increase) in other financial assets	126.36	(15.53)
Decrease/ (increase) in other assets	159.46	(221.81)
<b>Cash generated used in operations</b>	<b>4,653.91</b>	<b>3,487.74</b>
Income tax paid	(1,167.66)	(1,314.46)
<b>Net cash flows used in operating activities (A)</b>	<b>3,486.25</b>	<b>2,173.28</b>
<b>Cash flow from investing activities</b>		
Payment for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(231.69)	(323.90)
Proceeds from sale of asset	-	0.62
Movement in other bank balances	188.10	1,078.68
Purchase of investments	(4,390.82)	(1,798.07)
Proceeds from sale of investments	1,053.42	-
Repayment of loans by related parties	-	300.00
Interest received	398.11	178.90
<b>Net cash flow from investing activities (B)</b>	<b>(2,982.88)</b>	<b>(563.77)</b>
<b>Cash flow from financing activities</b>		
Lease payments	(401.04)	(381.72)
Dividends paid (including dividend distribution tax)	-	(807.50)
Payment towards buyback of shares (Including tax on buyback)	-	(1,162.06)
<b>Net cash flow from financing activities (C)</b>	<b>(401.04)</b>	<b>(2,351.28)</b>
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)</b>	<b>102.33</b>	<b>(741.76)</b>
Foreign currency translation reserve	32.29	130.63
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,851.54	2,462.67
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<b>1,986.17</b>	<b>1,851.54</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents comprise (refer note 11)</b>		
Balances with banks		
On current accounts	1,636.17	1,526.54
Fixed deposits with maturity of less than 3 months	350.00	325.00
	<b>1,986.17</b>	<b>1,851.54</b>

Summary of material accounting policies (Note 2)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For M S K A & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 105047W

*Harsh Jain*

Harsh Jain

Partner

Membership Number: 305641

Place: Bengaluru

Date: May 28, 2024



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

TAAL Tech India Private Limited

CIN: U74900KA2012PTC067450

*Saaji Taneja*

Saaji Taneja

Chairman

DIN:00328668

Place: Pune

Date: May 28, 2024



TAAL Tech India Private Limited  
 Consolidated Statement of changes in equity for the year ended Mar 31, 2024  
 (INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(A) Equity Share Capital

(B) Other equity	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Equity shares of INR 10/- each issued, subscribed and fully paid up				
Opening	8,50,000	85.00	9,00,000	90.00
Changes in equity share capital	-	-	(50,000)	(5.00)
Closing	8,50,000	85.00	8,50,000	85.00

(B) Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Items of OCI		Total
	Capital Redemption Reserve	Retained earnings	Remeasurement of defined benefit liability (net of taxes)	FVTOCI Reserve	
Balance as at April 01, 2023	15.00	10,603.26	-	217.45	10,835.72
Profit for the year	-	3,549.43	-	-	3,549.43
Transferred to retained earnings	-	63.87	(63.87)	-	-
Other comprehensive income / (loss)	-	-	63.87	32.29	96.17
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	3,613.30	-	32.29	3,645.60
Balance as at March 31, 2024	15.00	14,216.56	-	249.74	14,481.32

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Items of OCI		Total
	Capital Redemption Reserve	Retained earnings	Remeasurement of defined benefit liability (net of taxes)	FVTOCI Reserve	
Balance as at April 01, 2022	10.00	8,246.32	-	86.82	8,343.14
Profit for the year	-	3,164.61	-	-	3,164.61
Transferred for Buy back	-	(5.00)	-	-	(5.00)
Dividend Paid	-	(807.50)	-	-	(807.50)
Buy back of Shares	5.00	-	-	-	5.00
Transferred to retained earnings	-	4.83	(4.83)	-	-
Other comprehensive income / (loss)	-	-	4.83	130.63	135.46
Total comprehensive income for the year	5.00	2,356.94	-	130.63	2,492.58
Balance as at March 31, 2023	15.00	10,603.26	-	217.45	10,835.72

Summary of material accounting policies (Note 2)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For M S K A & Associates  
 Chartered Accountants  
 Firm Registration Number: 105047W

*Harsh Jain*  
 Harsh Jain  
 Partner  
 Membership Number: 305641

Place: Bengaluru  
 Date: May 28, 2024



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors  
 TAAL Tech India Private Limited  
 CIN : U74900KA2012PTC067450

*Satish Taneja*  
 Satish Taneja  
 Chairman  
 DIN:00328668

Place: Pune  
 Date: May 28, 2024



## 1 General Information

TAAL Tech India Private Limited (TTIPL or 'Parent Company' or 'Company') is a Company incorporated in India under the Companies Act, 1956. The Company, together with its subsidiaries collectively, will hereby be referred to as the 'Group'. TTIPL was earlier a subsidiary of Taneja Aerospace and Aviation Limited (TAAL). However pursuant to scheme of Arrangement as approved/sanctioned Honorable High Court of Madras, under section 391 to 394 of Companies Act, 1956 between TAAL and TAAL Enterprises Limited (TEL), Engineering Design services business conducted through TTIPL has been demerged into TEL w.e.f. October 1, 2014 and TTIPL has ceased to be subsidiary of TAAL and became subsidiary of TEL. TTIPL commenced its operation in India in the month of August 2013 and taken over the Engineering Services division of Taneja Aerospace & Aviation Limited (TAAL) as a result of hive-off. The Group's principal activity is providing of engineering services.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group were approved in the meeting of the Board of Directors held on May 28, 2024.

## 2 Material accounting policies

Material accounting policies adopted by the Group are as under:

### 2.1 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

#### (a) Statement of Compliance with Ind AS

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant provisions of the Act.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

#### (b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention on accrual basis, except for the following material items that have been measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind AS

- i) Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy on financial instruments) and
- ii) Embedded derivative

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Group's operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of services and the time between the rendering of service and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Group has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current and non current classification of assets and liabilities.

#### (c) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Management to make estimate and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities as at the Balance Sheet date, reported amount of revenue and expenses for the year and disclosures of contingent liabilities as at the Balance Sheet date. The estimates and assumptions used in the accompanying financial statements are based upon the Management's evaluation of the relevant facts and circumstances as at the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a periodic basis. Revisions to accounting estimates, if any, are recognized in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future years affected. Refer Note 3 for detailed discussion on estimates and judgments.

### 2.2 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Cost comprises the purchase price, borrowing costs, if capitalization criteria are met and any cost attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use which includes taxes, freight, and installation and allocated incidental expenditure during construction/ acquisition and exclusive of CENVAT credit or other tax credit available to the Group. When parts of an item of tangible fixed assets have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of fixed asset.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or 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 charged to Statement of Profit and Loss during the year in which they are incurred.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets and the cost of assets not put to use before such date are disclosed under 'Capital work-in-progress'.

#### Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives

Based on management's evaluation, useful life prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 represent actual useful life of property, plant and equipment. The Group uses written down value method and has used following useful lives to provide depreciation of different class of its property, plant and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment	Useful life
Leasehold improvement*	Lease period
Furniture and Fixtures	10 years
Office Equipment	5 years
Computers:	3 years
Vehicle	8 years

\* Leasehold improvements are amortized over the lease period, which corresponds with the useful lives of the assets.

Depreciation on addition to property, plant and equipment is provided on pro-rata basis from the date of acquisition. Depreciation on sale/deduction from property, plant and equipment is provided up to the date preceding the date of sale, deduction as the case may be. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in Statement of Profit and Loss under 'Other Income'.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed periodically at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, as appropriate.



### 2.3 Intangible Assets

An intangible asset is recognized when it is probable that the future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the enterprise and where its cost can be reliably measured. Intangible assets are stated at cost of acquisition less accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any cost attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use which includes taxes, freight, and installation and allocated incidental expenditure during construction/ acquisition and exclusive of CENVAT credit or other tax credit available to the Group.

Based on management's evaluation, useful life prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 represent actual useful life of property, plant and equipment. The Group uses written down value method and has used following useful lives to provide depreciation of different class of its property, plant and equipment.

Intangible assets	Useful life
Computer Software	3 years

Intangible assets with infinite lives are assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year end.

### 2.4 Foreign Currency Transactions

#### (a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements 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 the Holding Company's functional and presentation currency.

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the reporting currency by applying the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

#### (b) Transactions and balances

On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction. Gains/Losses arising out of fluctuation in foreign exchange rate between the transaction date and settlement date are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

All monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are restated at the year end at the exchange rate prevailing at the year end and the exchange differences are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

### 2.5 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. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- ▶ In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- ▶ In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability accessible to the Group.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs. The Group's management determines the policies and procedures for fair value measurement such as derivative instrument.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized 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

### 2.6 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances. Ind AS 115 Revenue from contracts with customers, outlines a single comprehensive model of accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers.

Revenue from time and material service contracts is recognised pro-rata over the period of the contract as and when services are rendered and the collectability is reasonably assured.

Revenue from long term fixed price, fixed time frame contracts where the performance obligations are satisfied over time and there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration, is recognized as per the percentage-of-completion method or the completion method, whichever best depicts measurement of the progress in transferring control to the customer and billed in terms of the agreement with and certification by the customer.

The Group accounts for volume discounts and pricing incentives to customers as a reduction of revenue based on the ratable allocation of the discounts/ incentives to each of the underlying performance obligation that corresponds to the progress by the customer towards earning the discount/ incentive. Also, when the level of discount varies with increases in levels of revenue transactions, the Group recognizes the liability based on its estimate of the customer's future purchases. If it is probable that the criteria for the discount will not be met, or if the amount thereof cannot be estimated reliably, then discount is not recognized until the payment is probable and the amount can be estimated reliably. The Group recognizes changes in the estimated amount of obligations for discounts in the period in which the change occurs. The discounts are passed on to the customer either as direct payments or as a reduction of payments due from the customer.





The Group presents revenues net of indirect taxes in its Statement of Profit and loss.

Revenue recognized in excess of billings is classified as contract assets ('Unbilled revenue') included in other current financial assets.

Billings in excess of revenue recognized is classified as contract liabilities ('Deferred revenue') included in other current liabilities.

#### Other Income

Interest income is recognised on a basis of effective interest method as set out in Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, and where no significant uncertainty as to measurability or collectability exists. Dividend is recognised when the Group's right to receive dividend is established.

## 2.7 Taxes

Tax expense for the year, comprising current tax and deferred tax, are included in the determination of the net profit or loss for the year.

### (a) Current income tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered 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 year end date. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

### (b) Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the balance sheet approach, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in financial statements. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the year and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilize those temporary differences and losses.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

Current and deferred tax is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

### (c) Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT)

At each reporting date, the Group reassesses the unrecognized deferred tax assets, if any.

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as current tax. The Group recognizes MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Group will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the company recognizes MAT credit as an asset in accordance with the Guidance Note on Accounting for Credit Available in respect of Minimum Alternative Tax under the Income-tax Act, 1961, the said asset is created by way of credit to the Statement of Profit and Loss and shown as "MAT Credit Entitlement." The Group reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

## 2.8 Leases

### As a lessee

The Group's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for Land and Building. The Group assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Group has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Group recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Group recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

## 2.9 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each year end whether there is any objective evidence that a non financial asset or a Group of non financial assets is impaired. If any such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount and the amount of impairment loss.

An impairment loss is calculated as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and recoverable amount. Losses are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss and reflected in an allowance account. When the Group considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, then the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through Statement of Profit and Loss.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit (as defined below) is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. 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. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are Grouped together into the smallest Group of assets that generates cash in flows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or Groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit").



## 2.10 Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and there is a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the Balance sheet date.

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 recognized as a finance cost.

Decommissioning (if any) costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognized as part of the cost of the particular asset. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the decommissioning liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognized in the statement of profit and loss as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

## 2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

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

## 2.12 Financial Instruments

A 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.

### (a) Financial assets

#### (i) Initial recognition and measurement

At initial recognition, financial asset is measured at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

#### (ii) Subsequent measurement

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

- a) at amortized cost; or
- b) The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

**Amortized cost:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method (EIR).

**Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to Statement of Profit and Loss and recognized in other gains/ (losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

**Fair value through profit or loss:** Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

#### (iii) Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, the Group applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost and FVOCI.

For recognition of impairment loss on 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 subsequent years, 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 recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12 month ECL.

Life time ECLs are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12 month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the year end.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e. all shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider all contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension etc.) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.

In general, it is presumed that credit risk has significantly increased since initial recognition if the payment is more than 30 days past due.

### Trade Receivables

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. It is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed. On that basis, the Group estimates the provision at the reporting date.



(iv) **Derecognition of financial assets**

A financial asset is derecognized only when

- a) the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset is transferred or
- b) retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the financial asset is transferred then in that case financial asset is derecognized only if substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset is transferred. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognized.

(b) **Financial liabilities**

(i) **Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and at amortized cost, as appropriate.

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

(ii) **Subsequent measurement**

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

**Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss**

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

**Loans and borrowings**

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized 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 amortization is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) **Derecognition**

A financial liability is derecognized 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 recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as finance costs.

(c) **Embedded derivatives**

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid (combined) instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract - with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a standalone derivative. Derivatives embedded in all other host contract are separated if the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host and are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Embedded derivatives closely related to the host contracts are not separated.

Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss.

(d) **Offsetting financial instruments**

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Group or the counterparty.

## 2.13 Employee Benefits

(i) **Defined contribution plan**

The Group makes defined contribution to Government Employee Provident Fund, Government Employee Pension Fund and Employee Deposit Linked Insurance which are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on accrual basis.

The Group has no further obligations under these plans beyond its monthly contributions.

(ii) **Defined benefit plans**

The Group provides for retirement benefits in the form of Gratuity. Benefits payable to eligible employees of the Group with respect to gratuity, a defined benefit plan is accounted for on the basis of an actuarial valuation as at the Balance Sheet date. In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the plan provides for lump sum payments to vested employees on retirement, death while in service or on termination of employment an amount equivalent to 15 days basic salary for each completed year of service. Vesting occurs upon completion of five years of service. The present value of such obligation is determined by the projected unit credit method and adjusted for past service cost and fair value of plan assets as at the balance sheet date through which the obligations are to be settled. Actuarial losses/gains are recognized in the other comprehensive income in the year in which they arise.

(iii) **Leave encashment - Encashable**

Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or encashed within 12 months from the end of the year are treated as short term employee benefits. The obligation towards the same is measured at the expected cost of accumulating compensated absences as the additional amount expected to be paid as a result of the unused entitlement as at the year end.

Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or encashed beyond 12 months from the end of the year end are treated as other long term employee benefits. The Group's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of each year. Actuarial losses/gains are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which they arise.



**2.14 Basis of consolidation**

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the parent company and its subsidiaries as at March 31, 2024. 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. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- ▶ Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- ▶ Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- ▶ The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- ▶ The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee;
- ▶ Rights arising from other contractual arrangements;
- ▶ The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights;
- ▶ The size of the Group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of the holdings of the other voting rights holders.

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 off 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 company, 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:**

(i) Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiaries. For this purpose, income and expenses of the subsidiary are based on the amounts of the assets and liabilities recognised in the consolidated financial statements at the acquisition date.

(ii) 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.

(iii) Eliminate in full intra-Group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the Group (Profits or losses resulting from intra-Group transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and property, plant and equipment, are eliminated in full). Intra-Group 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 intra-Group transactions.

Profit or loss and each component of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) are attributed to the equity shareholders 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 into 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.

The following subsidiary companies have been considered in the preparation of consolidated financial statements :

Sr. No.	Name of the Company	Relationship	Country of Incorporation	Ownership Interest held by the Parent as at March 31, 2024	Audited / Un-audited
1	TAAL Technologies Inc	Direct Subsidiary	USA	100%	Audited
2	TAAL Tech GmbH		Switzerland	100%	Unaudited
3	TAAL Tech UK Limited		United Kingdom	100%	Unaudited

\*TAAL Tech Innovations GmbH, Austria has ceased business and hence their financial statement have not been included in these consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

**2.15 Borrowing Cost**

Borrowing cost includes interest, amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

Borrowing Costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the cost of the assets, upto the date the asset is ready for its intended use. All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they are incurred.

**2.16 Earnings Per Share**

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Earnings considered in ascertaining the Group's earnings per share is the net profit or loss for the year after deducting preference dividends and any attributable tax thereto for the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year and for all the years presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity 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 year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.



**2.17 Rounding off amounts**  
All amounts disclosed in financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest Lakhs as per requirement of Schedule III of the Act, unless otherwise stated.

**2.18 Segment Reporting**  
Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker regularly monitors and reviews the operating result of the whole Group as one segment of viz. Engineering Design Services. Thus, as defined in Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments", the Company's entire business falls under this one operational segment and hence the necessary information has already been disclosed in the Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profit and Loss.

**3 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions and Recent pronouncements**

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, 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 assets or liabilities affected in future years.

**3.1 Estimates and assumptions**

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the year end date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

**Gratuity benefits and Other long term benefits**

The cost of the defined benefit plans such as gratuity and leave encashment 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, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the 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 year end.

The principal assumptions are the discount and salary growth rate. The discount rate is based upon the market yields available on government bonds at the accounting date with a term that matches that of liabilities. Salary increase rate takes into account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors on long term basis.



TAAL Tech India Private Limited  
Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024  
(INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

4 Property, plant and equipment

	Gross block			Depreciation			Net block		
	As at April 1, 2023	Additions/ Adjustments	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at April 1, 2023	For the year Adjustments	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 1, 2023	For the year Adjustments	As at March 31, 2024
<b>Owned assets</b>									
Computer equipments	622.74	226.10	-	328.85	217.93	546.78	302.06	293.89	293.89
Office equipments	61.85	0.98	-	25.32	17.65	42.97	19.56	36.53	36.53
Vehicles	151.85	-	-	82.91	21.99	104.89	46.06	68.94	68.94
Furniture & fixtures	7.27	4.23	-	3.07	2.35	5.43	6.08	4.20	4.20
Total	843.72	231.31	-	440.15	259.92	700.07	374.95	403.56	403.56
	Gross block			Depreciation			Net block		
As at April 1, 2022	Additions/ Adjustments	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 1, 2022	For the year Adjustments	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
388.78	246.15	12.19	622.74	239.42	101.01	328.85	293.89	149.36	149.36
23.52	38.33	-	61.85	9.64	15.68	25.32	36.53	13.88	13.88
151.85	-	-	151.85	51.63	31.28	82.91	68.94	100.22	100.22
88.66	-	88.66	-	88.66	-	88.66	-	-	-
5.00	2.27	-	7.27	1.84	1.24	3.07	4.20	3.16	3.16
657.81	286.75	100.85	843.73	391.18	149.21	440.14	403.56	266.63	266.63

5 Intangible assets

	Gross block			Depreciation			Net block		
	As at April 1, 2023	Additions/ Adjustments	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at April 1, 2023	For the year Adjustments	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 1, 2023	For the year Adjustments	As at March 31, 2024
Computer software	334.86	0.38	-	285.71	30.41	316.12	19.12	49.15	49.15
Total	334.86	0.38	-	285.71	30.41	316.12	19.12	49.15	49.15
	Gross block			Depreciation			Net block		
As at April 1, 2022	Additions/ Adjustments	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 1, 2022	For the year Adjustments	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2022
297.71	37.15	-	334.86	235.85	49.86	285.71	49.15	61.86	61.86
297.71	37.15	-	334.86	235.85	49.86	285.71	49.15	61.86	61.86

6 Right of use asset

	Gross block			Depreciation			Net block		
	As at April 1, 2023	Additions/ Adjustments	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at April 1, 2023	For the year Adjustments	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 1, 2023	For the year Adjustments	As at March 31, 2024
Building	1,421.56	-	-	551.36	320.36	871.72	549.84	870.20	870.20
Total	1,421.56	-	-	551.36	320.36	871.72	549.84	870.20	870.20
	Gross block			Depreciation			Net block		
As at April 1, 2022	Additions/ Adjustments	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 1, 2022	For the year Adjustments	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2022
1,146.20	275.36	-	1,421.56	229.80	321.57	551.36	870.20	916.14	916.14
1,146.20	275.36	-	1,421.56	229.80	321.57	551.36	870.20	916.14	916.14



**TAAL Tech India Private Limited**  
**Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024**  
(INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
<b>7 Other non-current financial assets</b>		
In fixed deposit accounts with maturity for more than 12 months from balance sheet date.	-	800.20
Security deposits	207.94	144.66
<b>Total other non-current financial assets</b>	<b>207.94</b>	<b>944.86</b>
<b>8 Other non-current assets</b>		
Prepaid expenses	10.28	88.00
<b>Total other non-current assets</b>	<b>10.28</b>	<b>88.00</b>
<b>9 Investments</b>		
Investments in mutual funds	3,556.31	2,149.88
Investments in debentures	2,167.29	-
<b>Total investments</b>	<b>5,723.60</b>	<b>2,149.88</b>
Current	5,723.60	2,149.88
Non-current	-	-
<b>Total Investments</b>	<b>5,723.60</b>	<b>2,149.88</b>
<b>Aggregate book value of:</b>		
Quoted Investments	3,556.31	2,149.88
Unquoted investments	2,167.29	-
<b>Aggregate market value of:</b>		
Quoted investments	3,556.31	2,149.88
Unquoted investments	2,167.29	-

	Number of units		Amount	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
<b>Details of investments (Quoted) designated at FVTPL:</b>				
Kotak Gold	10,22,684	10,22,684	270.00	244.19
Motilal Oswal Wealth Limited	3	4	338.16	400.57
Skyscape Developers Private Limited	-	1	-	300.00
HDFC	-	1	-	500.00
Northern ARC Money Market Alpha Fund	102	1	1,282.44	201.27
Aamsar LLP	14,99,925	4,99,975	1,665.71	503.85
<b>Details of investments (Unquoted) designated at amortised cost:</b>				
Aye Finance Private Limited - NCD	200	-	133.59	-
SK Finance Limited- NCD	17	-	85.34	-
KrazyBee - NCD	210	-	298.36	-
EarlySalary - NCD	50	-	500.00	-
Lendingkart - NCD	20	-	150.00	-
Tenshi Pharmaceuticals - NCD	100	-	1,000.00	-



	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
<b>10 Trade receivable</b>		
Secured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured	3,850.63	3,480.18
-Considered good	12.50	3.67
-Considered significant credit Risk	(12.50)	(3.67)
Less : Provision for impairment of trade receivables	3,850.63	3,480.18
<b>Total trade receivable</b>		
<b>Further classified as:</b>		
Receivable from related parties	3,850.63	3,480.18
Receivable from others	3,850.63	3,480.18
<b>Movement in Provision for impairment of trade receivables</b>		
Opening balance	3.67	-
Add: Provided during the year	12.50	3.67
Less: Written off during the year	(3.67)	-
	12.50	3.67

As on March 31, 2024

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		less than Six months	6 months to 1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	2,320.18	1,468.59	34.66	27.21	-	-	3,850.63
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	12.50	-	-	12.50
<b>Gross trade receivables</b>	<b>2,320.18</b>	<b>1,468.59</b>	<b>34.66</b>	<b>39.71</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,863.13</b>
Less: Provision for impairment of trade receivables	-	-	-	(12.50)	-	-	(12.50)
<b>Net trade receivables</b>	<b>2,320.18</b>	<b>1,468.59</b>	<b>34.66</b>	<b>27.21</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,850.63</b>

As on March 31, 2023

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		less than Six months	6 months to 1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	2,034.20	1,368.80	48.92	28.26	-	-	3,480.18
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	3.67	-	-	3.67
<b>Gross trade receivables</b>	<b>2,034.20</b>	<b>1,368.80</b>	<b>48.92</b>	<b>31.93</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,483.85</b>
Less: Provision for impairment of trade receivables	-	-	-	(3.67)	-	-	(3.67)
<b>Net trade receivables</b>	<b>2,034.20</b>	<b>1,368.80</b>	<b>48.92</b>	<b>28.26</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,480.18</b>

**11 Cash and bank balances**

**Cash and cash equivalents**

Balances with banks

On current accounts

Fixed deposits with maturity of less than 3 months

**Total cash and cash equivalents**

March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
1,636.17	1,526.54
350.00	325.00
<b>1,986.17</b>	<b>1,851.54</b>

**12 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent**

In fixed deposit with maturity for more than 3 months but less than 12 months from balance sheet date

**Total bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent**

March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
3,059.80	2,447.70
<b>3,059.80</b>	<b>2,447.70</b>

**13 Other current financial assets**

Interest accrued on fixed deposits

Advance recoverable in cash

Unbilled revenue

Foreign exchange forward contracts

**Total other current financial assets**

March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
208.05	130.79
130.07	170.53
290.89	415.83
48.59	-
<b>677.60</b>	<b>717.15</b>

**14 Other current assets**

Advance to supplier

Balance with government authorities

Prepaid expenses

**Total other current assets**

March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
2.97	7.09
215.97	261.91
411.45	439.61
<b>630.39</b>	<b>708.61</b>





15 Equity share capital

Company has only one class of equity share capital having a par value of INR 10 per share, referred to herein as equity shares.

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
<b>Authorized</b>		
10,00,000 (March 31, 2023: 10,00,000) equity shares of INR 10/- each	100.00	100.00
	100.00	100.00
<b>Issued, subscribed and paid up</b>		
8,50,000 (March 31, 2023: 8,50,000) equity shares of INR 10/- each fully paid up	85.00	85.00
Total equity share capital	85.00	85.00

(a) Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	8,50,000	85.00	9,00,000	90.00
Less: Equity shares bought back during the year	-	-	(50,000)	(5.00)
Outstanding at the end of the year	8,50,000	85.00	8,50,000	85.00

(b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

Equity Shares: The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of INR 10 per share. Each shareholder is entitled to vote in proportion to his share of the paid up equity share capital of the Company. The shareholders are entitled to receive the dividend in proportion to the amount of paid up share capital held by them. Dividend if any declared is payable in Indian Rupees. 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 the interim dividend. The repayment of equity share in the event of buy back of shares are possible subject to prevalent regulation.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to their shareholdings. However no such preferential amount exists as at March 31, 2024.

(c) Shares held by Ultimate holding Company

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
TAAL Enterprises Limited, the ultimate holding Company [No. of Shares :- March 31, 2024: 850,000; March 31, 2023: 850,000]	85.00	85.00

(d) Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

Name of the shareholder	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Number of shares	% of holding in the class	Number of shares	% of holding in the class
TAAL Enterprises Limited *	8,50,000	100.00%	8,50,000	100.00%

\* Includes shareholders holding 1 share each as Nominee shareholders on behalf of the Company.

(e) No class of shares have been issued as bonus shares or for consideration other than cash by the Company during the period of five years immediately preceding the current year end.

(f) Shares reserved for issue under options

The Company does not have any shares reserved for issue under options, contract/commitments for sale of shares/disinvestments as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

(g) Shareholding of promoters

Name of the promoter	March 31, 2024		
	No of Shares held	% of shares	% Change during the year
TAAL Enterprises Limited	8,50,000	100.00%	-

Name of the promoter	March 31, 2023		
	No of Shares held	% of shares	% Change during the year
TAAL Enterprises Limited	8,50,000	100.00%	5.56%

16 Other equity

(A) Capital redemption reserve

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening balance	15.00	10.00
Add: Transfer	-	5.00
Closing balance	15.00	15.00

As per Companies Act, 2013, capital redemption reserve is created when Holding Company purchases its own shares out of free reserves or securities premium. A sum equal to the nominal value of the shares so purchased is transferred to capital redemption reserve. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of section 69 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(B) Surplus/(deficit) in the Statement of Profit and Loss

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening balance	10,603.26	8,246.31
Net profit for the year	3,549.43	3,164.61
Transferred	-	(5.00)
Less : Transfer to capital redemption reserve	-	4.83
Re-measurement (gain)/loss on post employment benefit obligation	63.87	(807.50)
Dividends	-	-
Closing balance	14,216.56	10,603.26

Retained earnings represents undistributed accumulated earnings of the Group as on the balance sheet date.

(C) Other comprehensive income

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
As at beginning of year	217.47	86.84
Opening adjustment	-	-
Transfer from foreign currency translation reserve	32.29	130.63
Closing balance	249.77	217.47

Includes cumulative impact of amounts (net of tax effect) recognized through other comprehensive income and has not been transferred to Equity or Profit and loss, as applicable.



TAAL Tech India Private Limited  
Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024  
(INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(D) Foreign currency translation reserve		
As at beginning of year	32.29	130.63
Add: Currency translation gain/loss during the year	(32.29)	(130.63)
Closing balance	-	-
Foreign currency translation reserve created for exchange difference arised on account of consolidation		
<b>Total other equity</b>	<b>14,481.32</b>	<b>10,835.72</b>

	Non Current		Current	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
17 Lease Liabilities				
Liabilities for leases	299.99	609.44	351.84	293.02
	<b>299.99</b>	<b>609.44</b>	<b>351.84</b>	<b>293.02</b>

	Non Current		Current	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
18 Provisions				
Provision for employee benefits				
Provision for gratuity (funded)	28.84	11.25	-	-
Provision for leave encashment (funded)	-	-	59.02	45.43
<b>Total provisions</b>	<b>28.84</b>	<b>11.25</b>	<b>59.02</b>	<b>45.43</b>

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
19 Trade payables		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	87.92
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	117.19	115.41
<b>Total trade payables</b>	<b>117.19</b>	<b>203.33</b>

As on March 31, 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	less than One year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Due to MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Due to others	116.38	0.81	-	-	117.19
Disputed - dues to MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - dues to others	-	-	-	-	-

As on March 31, 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	less than one year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Due to MSME	87.92	-	-	-	87.92
Due to others	115.41	-	-	-	115.41
Disputed - dues to MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - dues to others	-	-	-	-	-

As at March 31, 2023, there are outstanding dues and payments made to any supplier of goods and services beyond the specified period under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 [MSMED Act]. There is no interest payable or paid to any suppliers under the said Act.

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
i. The principal amount due thereon remaining unpaid as at the year end, Interest amount due and remaining unpaid as at the year end	-	87.92
ii. The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
iii. The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-
iv. The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid as the year end in respect of principal amount settled during the year	-	-
v. The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
20 Other financial liabilities		
Employee related payable	569.88	434.71
Other Payables	464.47	572.16
Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	6.48
<b>Total other financial liabilities</b>	<b>1,034.35</b>	<b>1,013.35</b>

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
21 Other current liabilities		
Statutory due payable	105.72	164.82
<b>Total other current liabilities</b>	<b>105.72</b>	<b>164.82</b>

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
22 Current tax liabilities (net)		
Current tax provision [net of advance taxes INR 3,700.55 (March 31, 2023: INR 1,671.45)]	701.32	644.80
<b>Total current tax liabilities</b>	<b>701.32</b>	<b>644.80</b>



TAAL Tech India Private Limited  
Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024  
(INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
<b>23 Revenue from operations</b>	<b>18,686.58</b>	<b>15,914.15</b>
Sale of services	18,686.58	15,914.15
Total revenue from operations		
Dissegregation of revenue (Sale of services)	18,314.56	15,445.15
Time & Material contracts	372.02	469.00
Fixed price contracts	18,686.58	15,914.15
Total		
Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract price	18,696.29	15,921.73
Contract price		
Adjustments for:	(9.71)	(7.58)
Volume discounts	18,686.58	15,914.15
Revenue recognised		

Performance obligations and remaining performance obligations  
Aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to long-term fixed price contracts that are partially or fully unsatisfied as on March 31, 2024 is INR Nil and as on March 31, 2023 is INR 242.79 lakhs which the Company expects to fully recognize as revenue in the financial year 2023-24. All other contracts are for one year or less or billed based on time incurred. As permitted under Ind AS 115, the transaction price allocated to these unsatisfied contracts is not disclosed.

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
<b>24 Other Income</b>		
Interest income:	255.88	240.21
Interest on fixed deposit	194.09	29.12
Interest on debentures	25.41	28.00
Interest on security deposit	87.25	-
Net gain on foreign currency transactions	6.29	-
Sale of mutual funds	230.02	55.79
Mark to market gain on investments	-	79.03
Provision no longer required written back	-	0.02
Gain on sale of asset	-	2.17
Miscellaneous income	-	262.51
Employee retention credit refund	798.94	696.85
Total other income		

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
<b>25 Employee benefits expense</b>	<b>10,996.63</b>	<b>8,723.25</b>
Salaries, wages, bonus and other allowances	211.96	170.50
Contribution to provident fund	91.72	72.57
Gratuity (refer note 31)	51.73	33.50
Staff welfare expenses	11,352.04	8,999.62
Total employee benefits expense		

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
<b>26 Finance costs</b>	<b>66.09</b>	<b>3.42</b>
Other Interest	113.52	147.34
Interest on right of use asset	179.61	150.76
Total finance costs		

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
<b>27 Depreciation and amortization expense</b>	<b>259.92</b>	<b>149.21</b>
Depreciation (refer note 4)	30.41	49.86
Amortization (refer note 5)	320.36	321.57
Depreciation on lease asset (refer note 6)	610.69	520.63
Total depreciation and amortization expense		

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
<b>28 Other expenses</b>	<b>473.84</b>	<b>294.27</b>
Travelling and conveyance	787.07	589.48
Software charges	-	46.88
Customer claims	179.41	204.93
Visa and work permit expenses	17.23	17.45
Bank charges	16.65	13.54
Audit fees*	14.54	13.98
Rent	138.76	117.60
Power, fuel, gas and water	145.91	218.37
Repairs and maintenance	30.13	38.68
Insurance	21.10	86.85
Rates and taxes	38.34	39.57
Communication expenses	412.38	311.07
Professional fees	57.19	53.54
Recruitment & training expenses	7.86	8.09
Printing & stationery	74.76	62.18
Security & housekeeping expenses	20.11	14.22
Office expenses	70.92	62.81
CSR expenses	12.50	3.67
Provision for doubtful debts	23.37	214.86
Miscellaneous expenses	-	39.77
Gain on re-measurement of liability towards buy back of shares	-	29.57
Net loss on foreign currency transactions	2,542.07	2,481.38
Total other expenses		

\*Note : The following is the break-up of auditors remuneration (excluding GST)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
As auditor:	14.75	11.50
Statutory audit	1.90	2.04
Other matters	16.65	13.54
Total		



TAAL Tech India Private Limited  
Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024  
(INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

29 Income Tax

(A) Deferred tax relates to the following:

Deferred tax assets  
On property, plant and equipment  
On provision for employee benefits  
On others

March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
48.38	39.14
22.11	75.45
103.78	80.74
<u>174.27</u>	<u>195.33</u>
<u>174.27</u>	<u>195.33</u>

Deferred tax asset (net)

(B) Recognition of deferred tax asset to the extent of deferred tax liability

Balance sheet  
Deferred tax asset  
Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities), net

March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
174.27	195.33
<u>174.27</u>	<u>195.33</u>

(C) Reconciliation of deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) (net):

Opening balance  
Tax credit recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss  
Tax credit recognized in other comprehensive income  
Closing balance

March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
195.33	144.71
(21.06)	52.61
-	(1.99)
<u>174.27</u>	<u>195.33</u>

(D) Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) to be recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss  
Tax liability/(asset)

March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
21.06	(52.61)
<u>21.06</u>	<u>(52.61)</u>

(E) Income tax expense

Current tax  
Deferred tax (excluding MAT credit entitlement)  
Income tax expense reported in statement of profit and loss

March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
1,230.62	1,346.41
21.06	(52.61)
<u>1,251.68</u>	<u>1,293.80</u>

(F) The reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate :

Profit from continuing operations before income tax expense  
Enacted income tax rate in India applicable to the Holding Company  
Current tax expenses/ (credit) on profit/(loss) before tax expenses at the enacted income tax rate in India

March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
4,801.11	4,458.41
25.17%	29.12%
1,208.34	1,298.29

Tax effect of:

Permanent disallowances  
Deferred tax on temporary differences not recognized earlier  
Overseas taxes  
Tax rate change  
Others  
Income tax expense

62.57	59.89
-	(52.61)
16.13	(64.92)
26.51	-
(61.87)	53.15
<u>1,251.68</u>	<u>1,293.80</u>



30 Earnings/ Loss per share

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

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

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Profit attributable to equity holders	3,645.60	3,300.07
Weighted average number of equity shares	8.50	8.70
Basic earnings per share (INR)	428.89	379.32
Diluted earnings per share (INR)	428.89	379.32

Diluted EPS is same as Basic EPS, as there are no outstanding potential shares as on date as well as in the corresponding previous year.

31 Employee benefits

(A) Defined Contribution Plans

During the year, the Group has recognized the following amounts in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Employers' Contribution to Provident Fund and Employee State Insurance	211.96	170.50

(B) Defined benefit plans

a) Gratuity payable to employees

i) Actuarial assumptions

Discount rate (per annum)

Rate of increase in Salary

Expected rate of return on plan asset

Expected average remaining working lives of employees (years)

Attrition rate

\*it is actuarially calculated term of plan using probabilities of death, withdrawal and retirement.

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Discount rate (per annum)	7.20%	7.30%
Rate of increase in Salary	10.00%	10.00%
Expected rate of return on plan asset	7.30%	6.70%
Expected average remaining working lives of employees (years)	4.48%	4.49%
Attrition rate	22.00%	22.00%

ii) Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligation

Present value of obligation at the beginning of the year

Interest cost

Current service cost

Benefits paid

Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligations

Present value of obligation at the end of the year

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Present value of obligation at the beginning of the year	298.81	290.83
Interest cost	19.61	17.86
Current service cost	90.76	72.52
Benefits paid	(60.29)	(48.53)
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligations	(13.12)	(33.87)
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	335.78	298.81

iii) Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year

Interest income on plan assets

Mortality charges and taxes

Actuarial loss on plan assets

Fair value of plan assets at the end of the period

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	287.55	269.48
Interest income on plan assets	20.99	18.05
Mortality charges and taxes	(0.25)	(0.23)
Actuarial loss on plan assets	(1.36)	0.25
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the period	306.94	287.55

iv) Expense recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Current service cost

Interest cost

Actuarial (gain) / loss on obligations

Total expenses recognized in the Statement Profit and Loss\*

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current service cost	90.76	72.52
Interest cost	(0.20)	(0.20)
Actuarial (gain) / loss on obligations	(11.76)	(34.13)
Total expenses recognized in the Statement Profit and Loss*	78.81	38.19

\*Included in Employee benefits expense (Refer Note 27). Actuarial gain of INR 11.76 (March 31, 2023: INR 34.13) is included in other comprehensive income.

v) Assets and liabilities recognized in the Balance Sheet:

Present value of unfunded obligation as at the end of the year

Fair value of plan assets at the end of the period

Net asset recognized in Balance Sheet\*

\*Included in provision for employee benefits

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Present value of unfunded obligation as at the end of the year	335.78	298.81
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the period	(306.94)	(287.55)
Net asset recognized in Balance Sheet*	28.84	11.27

vi) The major categories of plans assets are as follows:

Fund managed by LIC of India

Total amount

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Fund managed by LIC of India	306.94	287.55
Total amount	306.94	287.55



TAAL Tech India Private Limited  
Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024  
(INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
vii) Expected contribution to the fund in the next year Gratuity	29.00	10.00

viii) A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as shown below:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Impact on defined benefit obligation		
Discount rate	350.36	312.48
1% decrease	322.39	286.25
1% decrease		
Rate of increase in salary	325.38	289.06
1% decrease	346.86	309.20
1% decrease		
Withdrawal rate	337.46	300.34
1% decrease	334.23	297.39
1% decrease		

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
ix) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation		
Year	67.70	52.59
0 to 1 year	49.20	51.98
1 to 2 years	61.91	52.86
2 to 3 years	48.97	61.07
3 to 4 years	64.09	53.71
4 to 5 years	343.89	313.86
More than 5 years		

C) The Code on Social security 2020 (the Code) relating to employee benefits, during the employment and post employment, has received Presidential assent on September 28, 2020. The code has been published in the Gazette of India. Further ministry of Labour and Employment has released draft rules for the code on November 13, 2020. However, the effective date from which changes are applicable is yet to be notified and rules for quantifying the financials are also not yet issued. The Group will assess the impact of the Code and will give appropriate impact in the financials statements in the period in which the code becomes effective and the related rules to determine the financial impact are published.

### 32 Leases

#### Leases where Group is a lessee:

The Group's lease asset classes consist of leases for buildings. The Group assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group assesses whether :

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset
- the Group has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and
- the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset.

#### (i) Changes in the carrying value of Right-of-use Assets

##### Category of Right of Use Asset: Asset Class 1 (Land and Building)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening balance	870.20	916.41
Additions	-	275.36
Depreciation	(320.36)	(321.57)
Closing balance	549.84	870.20

#### (ii) Changes in the Lease liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening balance	902.46	911.79
Additions	-	275.36
Lease Payments	(406.18)	(381.93)
Interest expenses and other adjustments	50.40	97.24
Closing balance	546.68	902.46

#### (iii) Break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current Lease Liabilities	351.84	293.02
Non-current Lease Liabilities	299.99	609.44



TAAL Tech India Private Limited  
Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024  
(INR in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(iii) Maturity analysis of lease liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Less than one year	351.84	293.02
One to five years	299.99	609.44
More than five years	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>651.83</b>	<b>902.46</b>

As per Para B11 of Ind AS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosure, In preparing the maturity analyse an entity uses its judgement to determine an appropriate number of time bands.

(iv) Amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss account

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest on lease liabilities	113.52	147.34
<b>Total</b>	<b>113.52</b>	<b>147.34</b>

(v) Amounts recognised in statement of cash flows

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Total cash outflow for leases	(401.04)	(381.72)
	(401.04)	(381.72)

33 Contingent Liabilities not provided for in respect of -

Income tax (tax on expenses subject to inadmissibility under income tax laws)\*

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	777.92	777.92

\*Regarding the assessment order under section 143(3) for AY 2016-17 and AY 2020-21 under Income tax act, 1961 received by the Holding Company.

34 Related Party Disclosures

(A) Names of related parties and description of relationship with the Group:

Ultimate Holding Company  
Vishkul Enterprises Private Limited

Holding Company  
TAAL Enterprises Limited

Entities under common control  
Laurus Tradecon Private Limited (erstwhile known as Lighto Technologies Private Limited)  
TAAL Enterprises Limited  
First Airways Inc.  
Taneja Aerospace and Aviation Limited  
Katra Auto Engineering Private Limited  
Indian Seamless Enterprises Ltd.

Key Management Personnel (KMP) and their relative  
Mr. Satil Baldev Ra) Taneja - Managing director whole time

Non whole-time Directors  
Mr. Muralidhar Chittetti Reddy

Additional Director  
Mr. Shyam Powar  
Mr. Arvind Nanda

(B) Details of transactions with related party in the ordinary course of business for the year ended:

Name of the related party	Nature of Transaction	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Mr. Satil Taneja	Director remuneration	341.60	313.80
Mr. Prakash Saralaya	Buyback of share	-	1,162.06
Taneja Aerospace & Aviation Limited	Repayment of loans during the year	-	300.00
Taneja Aerospace & Aviation Limited	Interest received	-	10.25
Mr. Arvind Nanda	Sitting fee	1.62	2.34
C. M Reddy	Sitting fee	1.26	2.34
Mr. Shyam Powar	Sitting fee	0.36	1.44

(C) Balance of Amounts (Payable) / Receivable from :-

Name of related party	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Mr. Satil Taneja	(137.60)	(133.60)

(D) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free except for borrowings and settlement occurs in cash. For the year ended March 31, 2024, the Group has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (March 31, 2023: Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.



**35 Segment reporting**

The Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) regularly monitors and review the operating results separately according to the nature of products and services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and serves different markets. The Group operates only in one segment i.e. 'Engineering Design Services'. The Group operates predominantly within one geographical segment i.e. India and accordingly, this is considered as the only secondary segment.

**Major Customer**

Company's significant revenues are derived from sales to customers contributing 10% of more to the company's revenue are as follows:-

Particulars	March 31, 2024	% of Net revenue	March 31, 2023	% of Net revenue
Gulfstream Aerospace Corp	3,257.85	17%	1,541.45	10%
Neste Oyj	2,068.72	11%	1,894.33	12%

**36 Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities**

The fair value of other current financial assets, cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, investments, trade payables, short-term borrowings and other financial liabilities approximate the carrying amounts because of the short term nature of these financial instruments.

The amortized cost using effective interest rate (EIR) of non-current financial assets consisting of security and term deposits are not significantly different from the carrying amount.

Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired include cash and cash equivalents, security deposits, term deposits, and other financial assets.

**37 Fair value hierarchy**

The following is the hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

- Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
  - Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
  - Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).
- No financial assets/liabilities have been valued using level 1 fair value measurements.

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
<b>Level 1</b>		
<b>Financial Assets measured at fair value</b>		
Investments in mutual funds	3,556.31	2,149.88
	Nil	Nil
<b>Level 2</b>		
<b>Level 3</b>		
<b>Financial assets measured at amortized cost</b>		
Investments in debentures	2,167.29	-
Trade receivables	3,850.63	3,480.18
Cash and cash equivalents	1,986.17	1,851.54
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent	3,059.80	2,447.70
Other financial assets	885.54	1,662.01
<b>Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost</b>		
Trade payables	117.19	203.33
Lease liabilities	651.83	902.46
Other financial liabilities	1,034.35	1,013.35

The fair values of security deposits were calculated based on cash flows discounted using a current lending rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs including own and counterparty credit risk.

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, fixed deposits, trade payables, other payables and short-term borrowings are considered to be the same as their fair values. The fair values of borrowings, liability component of convertible preference shares and security deposits were calculated based on cash flows discounted using a current lending rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs including own and counterparty credit risk.

**38 Financial risk management objectives and policies**

The Group is exposed to various financial risks. These risks are categorized into market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's risk management is coordinated by the Board of Directors and focuses on securing long term and short term cash flows. The Group does not engage in trading of financial assets for speculative purposes.

**(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 other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. The Group is exposed primarily to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates.

**(i) Foreign currency risk**

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a different currency from the Company's functional currency).





**Foreign currency sensitivity**

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the US dollar exchange rate (or any other material currency), with all other variables held constant, of the Group's profit before tax (due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities). The Group's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

	(i)		(ii)	
	Change in US\$ rate	Effect on profit before tax	Change in GBP rate	Effect on profit before tax
March 31, 2024	+2.5%	68.50	+5%	1.22
	-2.50%	(68.50)	-5%	(1.22)
March 31, 2023	+2.5%	65.04	-	-
	-2.50%	(65.04)	-	-

	(iii)		(iv)		(v)	
	Change in Euro rate	Effect on profit before tax	Change in CAD rate	Effect on profit before tax	Change in NOK rate	Effect on profit before tax
March 31, 2024	+2%	14.97	+1.5%	4.97	-	-
	-2%	(14.97)	-1.5%	(4.97)	-	-
March 31, 2023	+2%	15.93	+1.5%	2.37	+5%	1.11
	-2%	(15.93)	-1.5%	(2.37)	-5%	(1.11)

**(B) Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk arises principally from the Group's receivables from deposits with landlords and other statutory deposits with regulatory agencies and also arises from cash held with banks and financial institutions. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The Group assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.

The Group limits its exposure to credit risk of cash held with banks by dealing with highly rated banks and institutions and retaining sufficient balances in bank accounts required to meet a month's operational costs. The Management reviews the bank accounts on regular basis and fund drawdowns are planned to ensure that there is minimal surplus cash in bank accounts. The Group does a proper financial and credibility check on the landlords before taking any property on lease and has not had a single instance of non-refund of security deposit on vacating the leased property. The Group also in some cases ensure that the notice period rentals are adjusted against the security deposits and only differential, if any, is paid out thereby further mitigating the non-realization risk. The Group does not foresee any credit risks on deposits with regulatory authorities.

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 is the carrying amounts as mentioned in Note 7 to 14.

**(C) Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Group manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities:

	Less than 12 months	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
<b>March 31, 2024</b>				
Trade payables	116.38	0.81	-	117.19
Lease liabilities	351.84	299.99	-	651.83
Other financial liabilities	1,034.35	-	-	1,034.35
	<u>1,502.56</u>	<u>300.80</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,803.37</u>
<b>March 31, 2023</b>				
Trade payables	203.33	-	-	203.33
Lease liabilities	293.02	609.44	-	902.46
Other financial liabilities	1,013.35	-	-	1,013.35
	<u>1,509.70</u>	<u>609.44</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,119.15</u>



**39 Capital management**

For the purpose of the Group's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders. The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value and to ensure the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Group monitors gearing ratio i.e. total debt in proportion to its overall financing structure, i.e. equity and debt. The Group manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.

		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Total equity	(i)	14,566.32	10,920.72
Total debt	(ii)	-	-
Overall financing	(iii) = (i) + (ii)	14,566.32	10,920.72
Gearing ratio	(ii)/ (iii)	-	-

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

**40** The Board of Directors in their meeting held on October 18, 2022 approved the draft scheme of amalgamation of the Holding Company with TAAL Enterprises Limited (Transferee Company). The National Company Law Tribunal, Special Bengaluru Bench vide order dated March 14, 2024 has reserved the order for Scheme of Amalgamation of TAAL Tech India Private Limited (Transferor Company) with TAAL Enterprises Limited (Transferee Company).

**41 Corporate social responsibility expenditure (CSR)**

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Group during the year	70.92	62.81

	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Paid in cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Paid in cash	Yet to be paid in cash
(b) Amount spent during the year ended				
(i) Construction / Acquisition of any asset	-	-	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above*	70.92	-	62.81	-

\* the amount spent is towards construction of school, medical expenses and related administrative expenses

c) There is no cumulative shortfall in CSR expenditure at the end of the year (March 31, 2023 : Nil)



42 Disclosure of additional information, as required under Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, pertaining to the Parent Company and Subsidiaries:

(i) Net Assets (Total Assets - Total Liabilities)

Name of the Company	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Net assets	As % of consolidated net assets	Net assets
Parent Company				
TAAL Tech India Private Limited	83.77%	12,202.70	83.07%	9,071.54
Foreign Subsidiaries				
Direct Subsidiaries				
TAAL Technologies Inc, USA	15.73%	2,291.67	16.37%	1,788.17
TAAL Tech GmbH, Switzerland	0.42%	61.35	0.56%	61.02
TAAL Tech (UK) Limited, UK	0.07%	10.60	0.00%	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>14,566.32</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>10,920.72</b>

Note: The above figures are stated at gross values after eliminating investment in subsidiaries and goodwill arising on consolidation but without eliminating intra group balances.

(ii) Share in Profit or Loss

Name of the Company	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	As % of consolidated profit and loss	Amount	As % of consolidated profit and loss	Amount
Parent Company				
TAAL Tech India Private Limited	86.71%	3,077.89	92.14%	2,915.79
Foreign Subsidiaries				
Direct Subsidiaries				
TAAL Technologies Inc, USA	13.34%	473.52	7.70%	243.59
TAAL Tech GmbH, Switzerland	(0.06%)	(1.98)	0.17%	5.23
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>3,549.43</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>3,164.61</b>

Note: The above figures are stated at gross values without eliminating intra group transactions.

(iii) Share in other comprehensive income

Name of the Company	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount
Parent Company				
TAAL Tech India Private Limited	66.41%	63.87	3.57%	4.83
Foreign Subsidiaries				
Direct Subsidiaries				
TAAL Technologies Inc, USA	31.19%	29.99	93.16%	126.19
TAAL Tech GmbH, Switzerland	2.40%	2.31	3.28%	4.44
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>96.17</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>135.46</b>

Note: The above figures are stated at gross values without eliminating intra group transactions.

(iv) Share in total other comprehensive income

Name of the Company	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	As % of total other comprehensive income	Amount	As % of total other comprehensive income	Amount
Parent Company				
TAAL Tech India Private Limited	86.18%	3,141.76	88.50%	2,920.62
Foreign Subsidiaries				
Direct Subsidiaries				
TAAL Technologies Inc, USA	13.81%	503.52	11.21%	369.78
TAAL Tech GmbH, Switzerland	0.01%	0.33	0.29%	9.67
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>3,645.60</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>3,300.07</b>


Note: The above figures are stated at gross values without eliminating intra group transactions.



43 Additional regulatory information required by Schedule III

- (i) **Details of benami property held**  
The Group do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the group for holding any Benami property.
- (ii) **Wilful defaulter**  
None of the entities in the Group have been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (iii) **Relationship with struck off companies**  
The Holding Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.
- (iv) **Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies**  
The Holding Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- (v) **Compliance with number of layers of companies**  
The Group have complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.
- (vi) **Details of crypto currency or virtual currency**  
The Group have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- (vii) **Valuation of property, plant and equipment, intangible asset and investment property**  
The Group has not revalued its property, plant and equipment and Investment property during the current or previous year.
- (viii) **Undisclosed Income**  
The Holding Company do not have any undisclosed income which is not recorded in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year (previous 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.
- (ix) **Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium**  
The Group have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:  
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or  
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries  
  
The Group have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Group shall:  
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or  
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,
- 44 Since all the Subsidiary Companies are Incorporated outside India, the audit trail requirement is not applicable to these Companies as per Rule 11(g) Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules 2014, as amended. As regards the accounting software used by the Holding Company for maintaining its books of account during the year ended March 31, 2024, it did not have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility as per the requirement of Rule 11(g) Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules 2014, as amended.

As per our report of even date  
For M S K A & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration Number: 105047W

  
Harsh Jain  
Partner  
Membership Number: 305641

Place: Bengaluru  
Date: May 28, 2024



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
TAAL Tech India Private Limited  
CIN : U74900KA2012PTC067450

  
Sait Taneja  
Chairman  
DIN:00328668

Place: Pune  
Date: May 28, 2024

