B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Cashless Technologies India Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Cashless Technologies India Private Limited (the "Company") which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 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 financial statements, including material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2024, and its profit and other comprehensive loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) 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 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 together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the 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 we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.

Other Information

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's directors' report, but does not include the financial statements and auditor's report(s) thereon.

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

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

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit/ loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for

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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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, 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 is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal 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 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 in preparation of financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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.

Other Matter

a. The transition date opening balance sheet as at 01 April 2022 included in these financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2023, are based on the previously issued statutory financial statements prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 audited by the predecessor auditor whose report for the year ended 31 March 2022 dated 29 September 2022 expressed a modified opinion on those financial statements regarding delay in appointment of Company Secretary by the Company, which was not in compliance with the requirements of Section 203 of the Act read with Rule 8A of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rule, 2014, as adjusted for the differences in the accounting principles adopted by the Company on transition to the Ind AS, which have been audited by us.

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 Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2 A. 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 matter stated in the paragraph 2B(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 and that the back-up of general ledger software which form part of the 'books of account and other relevant books and papers in electronic mode' have not been maintained on the servers physically located in India on a daily basis.

   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 flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

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

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

   f. the qualification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph 2A(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph 2B(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

   g. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

B. 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:

   a. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

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

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

d (i) The management has represented that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 39(b) to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other 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.

(ii) The management has represented that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 39(b) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(iii) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (i) and (ii) above, contain any material misstatement.

e. The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.

f. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting softwares for maintaining its books of account relating to general ledger and revenue and cashback related records. In respect of the accounting software used for maintaining general ledger, it has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility. However, due to system limitations to validate configuration of the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility, we are unable to comment whether audit trail feature of the said software was enabled and operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software or whether there were any instances of the audit trail feature being tampered with. Further, based on our examination, for the accounting software used for maintaining the books of account relating to revenue and cashback related transactions, (a) the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes and (b) due to system limitations to validate configuration of the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility at the application level, we are unable to comment whether audit trail feature of the said software was enabled at the application level and operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software or whether there were any instances of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

C. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a public company. Accordingly, the provisions of Section 197 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

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Ankit Gupta

Partner

Place: Gurugram

Membership No.: 517870

Date: 27 September 2024

ICAI UDIN:24517870BKHBSJ5185

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Cashless Technologies India Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(i) (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all property, plant and equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In accordance with this programme, certain property, plant and equipment were verified during the year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification 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) The Company does not have any immovable property (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the leases agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee). Accordingly, clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The Company is a service company, primarily rendering transaction processing services. Accordingly, it does not hold any physical inventories. Accordingly, clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. In our opinion, the quarterly returns or statements filed by the Company with such banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of account of the Company except as follows:

Quarter	Name of bank	Particulars	Amount as per books of account (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount as reported in the quarterly return/ statement (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount of difference (Rs. in lakhs)	Whether return/statement subsequently rectified
31-March-2024	HDFC Bank	Trade Receivables and receivable for	16,073	15,698	375	Yes

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Cashless Technologies India Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 *(Continued)*

Quarter	Name of bank	Particulars	Amount as per books of account (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount as reported in the quarterly return/ statement (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount of difference (Rs. in lakhs)	Whether return/statement subsequently rectified
		cashback schemes				
		Trade Payables and payable towards cashback schemes	7,023	6,554	469	

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any investments, provided 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 during the year. Accordingly, provisions of clauses 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, the Company has neither made any investments nor has it given loans or provided guarantee or security and therefore the relevant provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act for the services provided by it. Accordingly, clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

(vii) (a) The Company does not have liability in respect of Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales tax and Value added tax during the year since effective 1 July 2017, these statutory dues has been subsumed into GST.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities, though there have been slight delays in a few cases of Income-Tax.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no statutory dues relating to Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans and borrowing or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company has not obtained any term loans during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2024. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) is not applicable.

(f) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2024. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(f) is not applicable.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(xi) (a) Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of the audit.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

(xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) The Company is a private limited company and accordingly the requirements as stipulated by

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Cashless Technologies India Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 *(Continued)*

the provisions of Section 177 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) (a) In our opinion and based on the information and explanations provided to us, the Company does not have an Internal Audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per Section 138 of the Act.

(b) In our opinion and based on the information and explanations provided to us, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per Section 138 of the Act. Accordingly, clause 3(xiv)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) The Company is not part of any group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 as amended). Accordingly, the requirements of clause 3(xvi)(d) are not applicable.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year; however, the Company has incurred cash losses of Rs 20 lakhs in the immediately preceeding previous year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the 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 the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx) The requirements as stipulated by the provisions of Section 135 are not applicable to the

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Cashless Technologies India Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 *(Continued)*

Company. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

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Ankit Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 517870
ICAI UDIN:24517870BKHBSJ5185

Place: Gurugram
Date: 27 September 2024

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the financial statements of Cashless Technologies India Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

(Referred to in paragraph 2(A)(g) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Adverse Opinion

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

In our opinion, because of the effects of the material weakness described below on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, the Company has not maintained adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were not operating effectively as of 31 March 2024, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

We have considered the material weakness identified and reported below in determining the nature, timing and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the 31 March 2024 financial statements of the Company, and the material weakness does not affect our opinion on the financial statements of the Company.

Basis for Adverse Opinion

According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our audit, following material weakness has been identified in the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements as at 31 March 2024:

The Company did not have appropriate internal controls in respect of general controls over information technology system (GITC) relating to privilege user access and change management procedures in respect of the application being used by the Company basis which revenue and cashback is recognised. Further, Company has not adequately designed/ implemented the controls as intended, and has not maintained adequate documentation of the control environment, including establishing completeness and accuracy of changes and appropriate approval chain that should form part of GITC evidences with in the reporting period, accordingly, GITC environment is ineffective.

This could potentially result in misstatement in revenue and receivables account balance in the books of account.

A 'material weakness' is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal financial control with reference to financial statements, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities 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 financial controls with reference to 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

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the financial statements of Cashless Technologies India Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 *(Continued)*

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 financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the financial statements of Cashless Technologies India Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 *(Continued)*

changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

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Ankit Gupta

Partner

Membership No.: 517870

ICAI UDIN:24517870BKHBSJ5185

Place: Gurugram

Date: 27 September 2024

Cashless Technologies India Private Limited

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2024

(Amount in Indian Rupees (INR) lakhs, except per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	As at 1 April 2022
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	3	26	17	8
Capital work-in-progress	3	55	-	-
Right-of-use assets	4(a)	90	79	-
Intangible assets under development	5	8	4	-
Financial assets				
i. Other financial assets	6	3	2	-
Deferred tax assets (net)	9	15	245	-
Non- current tax assets (net)	7	249	179	70
Total non-current assets		**446**	**526**	**78**
Current assets				
Financial assets				
i. Trade receivables	10	1,226	476	140
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	11	419	2,649	1,731
iii. Bank balances other than (ii) above	12	31	30	29
iv. Other financial assets	6	14,854	5,209	3,074
Other current assets	8	65	104	322
Total current assets		**16,595**	**8,468**	**5,296**
Total Assets		**17,041**	**8,994**	**5,374**
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Equity share capital	13	4,756	4,756	4,756
Other equity	14	(3,552)	(4,870)	(4,838)
Total equity		**1,204**	**(114)**	**(82)**
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
ii. Lease liabilities	4(b)	61	62	-
iii. Other financial liabilities	16	32	76	-
Provisions	17	25	18	16
Total non-current liabilities		**118**	**156**	**16**
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
i. Borrowings	15	8,184	4,329	1,757
ii. Lease liabilities	4(b)	40	17	-
iii. Trade payables	18			
-total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises				
-total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		57	76	50
iv. Other financial liabilities	16	7,377	4,490	3,555
Provisions	17	13	12	1
Other current liabilities	19	48	28	77
Total current liabilities		**15,719**	**8,952**	**5,440**
Total liabilities		**15,837**	**9,108**	**5,456**
Total equity and liabilities		**17,041**	**8,994**	**5,374**

Material accounting policies	2.2
The accompanying notes referred to form an integral part of these financial statements	1 to 44

As per our report of even date attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

ANKIT GUPTA Digitally signed by ANKIT GUPTA Date: 2024.09.27 15:29:00 +05'30'

Ankit Gupta
Partner
Membership Number: 517870
Place: Gurugram
Date: 27 September 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Cashless Technologies India Private Limited
U74900MH2016PTC272534

Soorraj VS Digitally signed by Soorraj VS Date: 2024.09.27 13:50:20 +05'30'

Soorraj VS
Managing Director
DIN: 08777727
Place : New Delhi
Date: 27 September 2024

Prashant Jaju Digitally signed by Prashant Jaju Date: 2024.09.27 14:00:14 +05'30'

Prashant Jaju
Nominee Director
DIN: 09566330
Place : Noida
Date: 27 September 2024

MADHUMITA SARKAR Digitally signed by MADHUMITA SARKAR Date: 2024.09.27 14:04:31 +05'30'

Madhumita Sarkar
Company Secretary
M No.: 34848
Place: Bangalore
Date: 27 September 2024

Cashless Technologies India Private Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2024

(Amount in Indian Rupees (INR) lakhs, except per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Income			
Revenue from operations	20	4,512	1,841
Other income	21	11	218
Total income		**4,523**	**2,059**
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	23	1,245	1,491
Finance costs	24	778	280
Depreciation expenses	22	45	13
Impairment losses on trade receivables and other receivables	28	63	7
Other expenses	25	614	545
Total expenses		**2,745**	**2,336**
Profit / (Loss) before tax		**1,778**	**(277)**
Tax expense	26		
Current tax		230	-
Deferred tax		228	(244)
Total tax expense/(credit)		**458**	**(244)**
Profit / (Loss) for the year		**1,320**	**(33)**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations		(3)	2
Income tax relating to these items		1	(1)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax		**(2)**	**1**
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		**1,318**	**(32)**
Earning/(Loss) per equity share - Basic and Diluted (in INR) (Face value of share - INR 10 each)	32	2.78	(0.07)

Material accounting policies	2.2
The accompanying notes referred to form an integral part of these financial statements	1 to 44

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Partner
Membership Number: 517870
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U74900MH2016PTC272534

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Soorraj VS
Managing Director
DIN: 08777727
Place : New Delhi
Date: 27 September 2024

Prashant Jaju Digitally signed by Prashant Jaju Date: 2024.09.27 14:00:35 +05'30'

Prashant Jaju
Nominee Director
DIN: 09566330
Place : Noida
Date: 27 September 2024

MADHUMITA SARKAR Digitally signed by MADHUMITA SARKAR Date: 2024.09.27 14:04:59 +05'30'

Madhumita Sarkar
Company Secretary
M No.: 34848
Place: Bangalore
Date: 27 September 2024

Cashless Technologies India Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2024
(Amount in Indian Rupees (INR) lakhs, except per share data, unless otherwise stated)

A Equity share capital

	Notes	Amount
Balance as at 1 April 2022		**4,756**
Issuance of shares	13	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023		**4,756**
Issuance of shares	13	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024		**4,756**

B Other equity

	Reserves and surplus	
	Retained earnings	**Total**
Balance as at 1 April 2022	(4,838)	**(4,838)**
Loss for the year	(33)	**(33)**
Other comprehensive income for the year	1	**1**
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**(4,870)**	**(4,870)**
Profit for the year	1,320	**1,320**
Other comprehensive loss for the year	(2)	**(2)**
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**(3,552)**	**(3,552)**

Material accounting policies	2.2
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.	1 to 44

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

ANKIT GUPTA Digitally signed by ANKIT GUPTA Date: 2024.09.27 15:31:48 +05'30'

Ankit Gupta
Partner
Membership Number: 517870
Place: Gurugram
Date: 27 September 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Cashless Technologies India Private Limited
U74900MH2016PTC272534

Soorraj VS Digitally signed by Soorraj VS Date: 2024.09.27 13:51:18 +05'30'

Soorraj VS
Managing Director
DIN: 08777727
Place : New Delhi
Date: 27 September 2024

Prashant Jaju Digitally signed by Prashant Jaju Date: 2024.09.27 14:00:54 +05'30'

Prashant Jaju
Nominee Director
DIN: 09566330
Place : Noida
Date: 27 September 2024

MADHUMITA SARKAR Digitally signed by MADHUMITA SARKAR Date: 2024.09.27 14:05:26 +05'30'

Madhumita Sarkar
Company Secretary
M No.: 34848
Place: Bangalore
Date: 27 September 2024

Cashless Technologies India Private Limited
Statement of Cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2024
(Amount in Indian Rupees (INR) lakhs, except per share data, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit / (Loss) before tax	**1,778**	**(277)**
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	45	13
Interest on bank deposits	(2)	(1)
Impairment losses on trade receivables and other receivables	63	7
Interest on income tax refund	(3)	(4)
Finance costs	778	280
Liablities written back to the extent no longer required	(6)	(213)
Unrealised foreign exchange loss (net)	19	8
Operating profit before changes in working capital	**2,672**	**(187)**
Changes in working capital:		
(Increase) in trade receivables	(813)	(344)
(Increase) in other financial assets	(9,645)	(2,139)
Decrease in other current assets	39	218
(Decrease)/Increase in trade payables	(13)	27
Increase in provisions	6	14
Increase in other financial liabilities	2,824	1,216
Increase/(Decrease) in other current liabilities	20	(49)
Cash used in operations	(4,910)	(1,244)
Income tax paid (net of refunds)	(296)	(105)
Net cash used in operating activities (A)	**(5,206)**	**(1,349)**
Cash flow from investing activities		
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(77)	(17)
Payments for intangible assets	(4)	(4)
Interest received	2	1
Purchase of bank deposits	(1)	(1)
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(80)**	**(21)**
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	7,969	13,892
Repayment of short-term borrowings	(7,043)	(11,347)
Principal payment of lease liabilities	(21)	(4)
Finance cost paid	(833)	(253)
Net cash generated from financing activities (C)	**72**	**2,288**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents, earmarked balances with banks (A+B+C)	(5,214)	918
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		
- In current accounts (refer note 11)	2,649	1,731
- Earmarked balances with banks (refer note 12)	1	1
Less: Cash credit and overdraft facilities (refer note 15)	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents, earmarked balances with banks at end of the year*	**(2,564)**	**2,650**
Cash and cash equivalents, earmarked balances with banks as per above comprise the following :		
Balance with banks		
- In current accounts (refer note 11)	419	2,649
- Earmarked balances with banks (refer note 12)	1	1
Less: Cash credit and overdraft facilities (refer note 15)	(2,984)	-
Balance as per statement of cash flows	**(2,564)**	**2,650**

*Cash and cash equivalents are netted off with cash credit facilities that are repayable on demand which form an integral part of the Company's cash management.

Material accounting policies	2.2
The accompanying notes referred to form an integral part of these financial statements	1 to 44

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

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Ankit Gupta
Partner
Membership Number: 517870
Place: Gurugram
Date: 27 September 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Cashless Technologies India Private Limited
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Soorraj VS
Managing Director
DIN: 08777727
Place : New Delhi
Date: 27 September 2024

Prashant Jaju Digitally signed by Prashant Jaju Date: 2024.09.27 14:02:04 +05'30'

Prashant Jaju
Nominee Director
DIN: 09566330
Place : Noida
Date: 27 September 2024

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Madhumita Sarkar
Company Secretary
M No.: 34848
Place: Bangalore
Date: 27 September 2024

1. Reporting entity

Cashless Technologies India Private Limited (the 'Company') is a private company domiciled in India and incorporated on February 02, 2016 under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The registered office of the Company is located at A-502, Sagar Tech Plaza, Andheri Kurla Road, Sakinaka Junction, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India, 400072.

The Company's offering portfolio includes transaction processing by providing digital platforms to enable billing, collection, transfers, accounting, reward and loyalty programs, product recommendations, digital marketing, payment gateways and any other emerging services that support the reduction of physical cash / cash transactions across the countries, industries and customers. The Company carries out its operations through its technology platform "Benow".

2.1 Basis of Preparation

i Statement of compliance

These financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act. These financials are the Company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS). Hence, Ind AS 101, First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards has been applied.

These financial statements are authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on 27 September 2024.

Details of the Company's accounting policies are set out below.

ii Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following items:
a. certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value where Ind AS requires a different accounting treatment (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).
b. defined benefit asset/ (liability) measured at fair value of plan assets (if any) less the present value of defined benefit obligation.

iii Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest lakhs, unless otherwise indicated.

iv Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Judgments

In the process of applying the accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

a) Revenue from contracts with customers

The determination of gross versus net recognition of revenue requires judgment that depends on whether the Company controls the good or service before it is transferred to the merchant or whether the Company is acting as an agent of a third party in accordance with Ind AS 115. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, because it typically controls the goods/services before transferring them to the client.

The Company applied judgements that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue from contracts with customers, such as identifying performance obligations, wherein, the Company provides multiple services as part of the arrangement. The Company allocated the portion of the transaction price to services basis its relative prices.

Before including any amount of variable consideration in the transaction price, the Company considers whether the amount of variable consideration is constrained. The Company determined that the estimates of variable consideration are not constrained based on its historical experience, business forecast and the current economic conditions. In addition, the uncertainty on the variable consideration will be resolved within a short time frame.

b) Determining lease term

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised. The Company has some property lease arrangements with its vendors that include option to renew or terminate the contract by the Company by giving advance notice or either party option to terminate the contract by either party at any time by giving advance. The Company applied judgment in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain for the Company to renew or terminate the property lease contract before the lease term. It considered all the factors that create economic incentive for the Company to continue with lease or renew or terminate including alternatives available for the office lease, use of underlying property, location of the office, leasehold improvements made and accordingly determined lease term.

The lease term is reassessed if an option is actually exercised (or not exercised) or the Company becomes obliged to exercise (or not exercise) it. The assessment of reasonable certainty is only revised if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs, which affects this assessment, and that is within the control of the lessee.

c) Income taxes
The Company's current tax provision relates to management's assessment of the amount of tax payable on open tax positions where the liabilities remain to be agreed with the relevant Tax Authority. Uncertain tax items for which a provision is made, relate principally to the interpretation of tax legislation regarding arrangements entered into by the Company. Due to the uncertainty associated with such tax items, there is a possibility that, on conclusion of open tax matters at a future date, the final outcome may differ significantly.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. In assessing the probability, the Company considers whether the Company entity has sufficient taxable temporary differences relating to the same taxation authority and the same taxable entity, which will result in taxable amounts against which the unused tax losses can be utilised before they expire. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Estimates and assumptions
The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting 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.

a) Loss allowance of trade receivables.
In calculating expected credit loss, the Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to expected credit loss calculation based on the Company's past history of collections, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. Management also exercises judgment in specific cases and basis past experience estimates additional impairment loss provisions. These include trade and other receivables associated with litigations, balances related to customer who have not transacted/ paid for more than a specific period and other reasons. Refer note 28 for further details.

b) Useful life of property, plant and equipment
The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived based on an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The life is based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology. The estimated useful life is reviewed at least annually.

c) Useful life of intangibles
The Company amortizes intangible assets on a straight-line basis over estimated useful life of the assets. The useful life is estimated based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition and other economic factors such as the stability of the industry and known technological advances and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the assets. The estimated useful life is reviewed at least annually.

d) Defined benefits plan and other long-term benefits
The obligations arising from defined benefit plan and other long-term benefits are determined on the basis of actuarial assumptions. Key actuarial assumptions include discount rate, trends in salary escalation, actuarial rates and life expectancy. The discount rate is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. The period to maturity of the underlying bonds correspond to the probable maturity of the employee benefit obligations. Due to complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, employee benefit obligation is sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting period. Refer note 31 for further details.

e) Leases – Estimating the incremental borrowing rate
The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate ("IBR") to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates.

f) Share-based payments
The employees of the Company are entitled to share options of the Parent Company. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which depends on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share options, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. For the measurement of the fair value of equity-settled with employees at the grant date and cash settled and at each reporting date until settlement, the Company uses a Black-Scholes model and Monte Carlo simulation model respectively. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in note 36.

g) Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies
The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. The Company is involved in various legal matters, the outcome of which may not be favourable to the Company. Management in consultation with the legal, and other advisers assess the likelihood that a pending claim will succeed. The Company has recognised liabilities based on whether additional amounts will be payable and has included contingent liabilities where economic outflows are considered possible but not probable.

v Measurement of fair values

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.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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.

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:

The Company uses the following hierarchy to determine and disclose the fair value of financial instruments through the following measurement techniques:

• Level I - quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
• Level II - other techniques for which all inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly; and
• Level III - techniques using inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

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

2.2 Material accounting policies

The Company adopted Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to Ind AS 1) from April 1, 2023. Although the amendments did not result in any changes to the accounting policies themselves, they impacted the accounting policy information disclosed in financial statements.

The amendments require the disclosure of 'material', rather than 'significant', accounting policies. The amendments also provide guidance on the application of materiality to disclosure of accounting policies, assisting entities to provide useful, entity specific accounting policy information that users need to understand other information in the Financials Statements.

Management reviewed the accounting policies and made updates to the information disclosed in below material accounting policies in certain instances in line with the amendments.

A Foreign currency

i. Foreign currency transactions

The financials statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR) in lakhs, which is Company's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into functional currency of the Company at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions or an average rate if the average rate approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are recognised profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

B Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Company's balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.
Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, except for trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component which are measured at transaction price. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Financial assets
The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. For a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), it needs to give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI") on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at Fair value through profit and loss (FVPL), irrespective of the business model.

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

Financial assets at FVPL include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at FVPL, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortised cost or at FVOCI, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at FVPL on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

Subsequent measurement
All recognised financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.
a) Classification, recognition and measurement of financial assets
The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:
• Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments);
• Financial assets at FVOCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments);
• Financial assets at FVOCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments); or
• Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate ("EIR") method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

The Company's financial assets at amortised cost include trade receivables, term deposits, security deposits, restricted cash and cash equivalents, interest accrued on deposits, receivable for cash back, loans to employees and other receivables .

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period.

Effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) excluding expected credit losses, through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

The amortised cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortised cost. Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset.

Interest income is recognised in profit and loss and is included under the head "Other income".

Financial assets at FVOCI (debt instruments)

For debt instruments at FVOCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognized in the statement of profit and loss similar to financial assets measured at amortised cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognized in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognized in OCI is recycled to profit or loss.

Financial assets at FVOCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Company can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at FVOCI when they meet the definition of equity under Ind AS 32 – Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognized as other income in the statement of profit and loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at FVOCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

Financial assets at FVPL
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the balance sheet at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit and loss in other

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

• The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
• The Company has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed a contractual obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either
(a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
(b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.
When the Company has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement.

In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

b) Impairment of financial assets
The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses ('ECL') on trade receivables. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

For trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECL, whereby a loss allowance is computed based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date. The Company has established a flow rate approach that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the receivables and the economic environment.

Management also exercises judgment in specific cases and basis past experience makes additional impairment loss provisions. These include trade and other receivables associated with litigations, balances related to customer who have not transacted/ paid for more than a specific period and other reasons.

Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses
For financial assets, the expected credit loss is estimated as 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 Company expects to receive, computed by using a loss rate.

The Company recognises an impairment gain or loss in statement of profit and loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

c) Write off policy
The Company writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the receivables are in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Company's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities and equity
a Classification as debt or equity
Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments
An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.
Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is derecognized and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

Compound instruments
The component parts of convertible instruments issued by the Company are classified separately as financial liabilities and equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument. A conversion option that will be settled by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the Company's own equity instruments is an equity instrument.

At the date of issue, the fair value of the liability component is estimated using the prevailing market interest rate for a similar non-convertible instrument. This amount is recorded as a liability on an amortised cost basis using the effective interest method until extinguished upon conversion or at the instrument's maturity date.

The conversion option classified as equity is determined by deducting the amount of the liability component from the fair value of the compound instrument as a whole. This is recognised and included in equity, net of income tax effects, and is not subsequently remeasured. In addition, the conversion option classified as equity will remain in equity until the conversion option is exercised, in which case, the balance recognised in equity will be transferred to retained earnings (accumulated losses). Where the conversion option remains unexercised at the maturity date of the convertible loan note, the balance recognised in equity will be transferred to retained earnings. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss upon conversion or expiration of the conversion option.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at FVPL, amortised cost or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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

The Company's financial liabilities include, trade and other liabilities, loans and financing including cash credit facilities from bank.

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

Financial liabilities at FVPL
Financial liabilities at FVPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at FVPL.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.

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

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at FVPL are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. This category includes only derivative financial instruments.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost
After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. This category is the most relevant to the Company.
Amortised cost is calculated by considering 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.

Derecognition
The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

C Property, plant and equipment
All items of property, plant and equipment, are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to recognition, property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost includes directly attributable expenses incurred to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of being operated in the manner intended by management and initial estimate of decommissioning, restoring and similar liabilities.

Subsequent costs related to an item of property, plant and equipment are recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the 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 recognized in the statement of profit and loss during the reporting period when they are incurred.

Transition to Ind AS
On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as of 01 April 2022, measured as per the previous GAAP, and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of such property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful life and residual value
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight line basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful life estimated by the management. The Company has used the following rates to provide depreciation on its property, plant and equipment:

Particulars	**Useful life estimated by the management (in years)**	**Useful life as per schedule III (in years)**
Office equipment	5	5
Computers	2-3	3

Capital work-in-progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation/under development as at the balance sheet date and are not depreciated as these assets are not yet available for use.

The useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at each financial year-end to ensure that the amount, method and period of depreciation are consistent with previous estimates and the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the items of property, plant and equipment. The effect of changes in estimates, if any, is taken on a prospective basis.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

D Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit and loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

E Leases

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets (such as office equipment). For these leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

Lease liabilities

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the Company, where possible, uses recent bank borrowings obtained by the individual lessees as a starting point, adjusted to reflect changes in financing conditions since the borrowing was received.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

•Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
•Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
•The amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
•The exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
•Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the balance sheet.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

The Company remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:
• The lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.
• The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using an unchanged discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).
• A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Whenever the Company incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured under Ind AS 37. To the extent that the costs relate to a right-of use asset, the costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the period of the lease term. If a lessor transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

The Company applies Ind AS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the 'Impairment of non-financial assets' policy.

F Impairment of non-financial assets

Intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and right-of-use assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. 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 which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss to the extent that it eliminates the impairment loss which has been recognised for the asset in prior years.

G Employee benefits

Employee benefits include provident fund, employee state insurance scheme, gratuity, compensated absences and other incentives to employees.

a. Post-employment and termination benefit costs

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans, such as provident fund, employee state insurance scheme, are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

For defined benefit retirement benefit plans such as gratuity, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Remeasurements comprising actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit to other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements recognised in other comprehensive income are not reclassified. Past service cost is recognised in profit and loss when the plan amendment or curtailment occurs. Gains or losses on settlement of a defined benefit plan are recognised when the settlement occurs. Net interest is calculated by applying a discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are split into three categories:

• service costs, which includes current service cost, past service cost and gains and losses on curtailments and settlements
• interest expense or income; and
• remeasurements.

The Company recognises service costs within statement of profit and loss as Salaries, wages and bonus under employee benefits expense.

Net interest expense or income is recognised within employee benefits expense.

b. Short term and other long-term employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of salaries, annual leave and sick leave, performance incentives etc. in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next twelve months, is treated as short-term employee benefit.

The Company treats accumulated leave and long-term service award expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences and long-term service award are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Actuarial gain/loss are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred.

c. Share-based payments

The employees of the Company have been granted stock options by Pine Labs Limited, the Parent Company.

The Company recognizes and measures compensation expense for all share-based awards based on the grant date fair value as per Ind AS 102, share based payments. For option awards, grant date fair value is determined under the option-pricing model (Black-Scholes-Method). The Company recognizes compensation expense for share based awards net of estimated forfeitures. Share-based compensation recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss is based on options ultimately expected to vest. As a result, the expense has been reduced for estimated forfeitures. Forfeitures are estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. The cost is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in liability towards payable to Parent Company, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled in employee share option expense under employee compensation. The movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period is recognised in employee share based payment expense under employee compensation in the statement of profit and loss.

H Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

Where the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

Contingent liability
A contingent liability is:
a) a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company; or
b) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because:

(i) It is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or
(ii) The amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

The Company does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

I Revenue from contract with customer

Revenue from sale of services
Revenue from rendering of services is recognised over time as and when the customer receives the benefit of the Company's performance of services and the Company has no significant uncertainty exists as per the terms of customer contracts regarding the amount of the consideration that will be derived from rendering the service net of taxes.

The Company earns service fee from merchants and recognizes such revenue when the control in services have been transferred by the Company i.e. as and when services have been provided by the Company. Such service fee is generally determined as a percentage of transaction value executed by the merchants. Amount received by the Company pending settlement are disclosed as payable to the merchants under other financial liabilities.

The Company also earns service fees from the brands and banks as per the contract terms on the transactions executed by the merchants through "Benow" platform. The Company recognizes such revenue as and when services have been provided by the Company.

Trade receivables
A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section 2.2.B of Financial instruments.

J Recognition of interest income or expense
Interest income or expense is recognised using the effective interest method.

The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:
- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- the amortised cost of the financial liability.

In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

K Income taxes

The income tax expense represents the sum of the current tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax

The primary tax jurisdiction of the Company is India. The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in profit or loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

A provision is recognized for those matters for which the tax determination is uncertain, but it is considered probable that there will be a future outflow of funds to a tax authority. The provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amount expected to become payable. The assessment is based on the judgement of tax professionals within the Company supported by previous experience in respect of such activities and in certain cases based on specialist independent tax advice.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on the reversal of relevant taxable temporary differences. If the amount of taxable temporary differences is insufficient to recognise a deferred tax asset in full, then future taxable profits, adjusted for reversals of existing temporary differences, are considered, based on the business plans for the Company. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled, or the asset is realised based on tax laws and rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current tax and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

L Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprises cash at bank and on hand, deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

M Earnings per share

Basic earnings (loss) per share is computed using the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings (loss) per share is computed using the weighted-average number of equity and dilutive equivalent shares outstanding during the period, except where the results would be anti-dilutive.

The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for any splits and bonus shares issues including for changes effected prior to the approval of the financial statements by the Board of Directors.

N Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. Borrowing costs incurred for the period from commencement of activities relating to construction/ development of the qualifying asset up to the date of capitalisation of such asset are added to the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

In case of a specific borrowing taken for the purpose of acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset, the borrowing costs capitalised shall be the actual borrowing costs incurred during the period less any interest income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowing pending expenditure on qualifying asset.

In case funds are borrowed generally and such funds are used for the purpose of acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset, the borrowing costs capitalised are calculated by applying the weighted average capitalisation rate on general borrowings outstanding during the period, to the expenditures incurred on the qualifying asset.

If any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use, that borrowing is considered part of the funds that are borrowed generally for calculating the capitalisation rate.

O Rounding of amounts

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

P Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:
• Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle
• Held primarily for the purpose of trading
• Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period or
• Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period
All other assets are classified as non-current.

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

Q Share capital and share issuance expenses

Proceeds from issuance of equity shares are recognised as share capital in equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of equity shares are deducted against share capital, if any.

R The Company has adopted applicable amendments effective from 1 April 2023 with respect to Ind AS 1-Presentation of Financial Statements, Ind AS 12-Income Taxes and Ind AS 8-Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors. The Company has evaluated that there is no significant impact of such applicable amendments on the financial statements year ended 31 March 2024.

2.3 Recent pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the period commencing 1 April 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

(Amount in Indian Rupees (INR) lakhs, except per share data, unless otherwise stated)

3 Property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress

	Computers	Office equipment	Total	Capital work-in-progress (CWIP)
Cost				
Balance as at 1 April 2022 (Deemed cost)	7	1	8	-
Additions	17	0	17	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**24**	**1**	**25**	**-**
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance as at 1 April 2022	-	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	8	0	8	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**8**	**0**	**8**	**-**
Net carrying amount as at 1 April 2022	**7**	**1**	**8**	**-**
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2023	**16**	**1**	**17**	**-**
Cost				
Balance as at 1 April 2023	24	1	25	-
Additions	21	1	22	55
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**45**	**2**	**47**	**55**
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance as at 1 April 2023	8	0	8	-
Depreciation for the year	14	0	14	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**22**	**0**	**22**	**-**
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2024	**23**	**2**	**26**	**55**

Note:

1. Refer note 34 for disclosure of capital commitments for acquisition of property, plant and equipment.
2. The Company has used deemed cost exemption under Ind AS 101 as on the date of transition to Ind AS. (Refer note 40)

(Amount in Indian Rupees (INR) lakhs, except per share data, unless otherwise stated)

Ageing of capital work-in-progress is as below

As at 31 March 2024	**Amount in CWIP for a period of**				**Total**
Particulars	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	
Projects in progress	55	-	-	-	**55**

As at 31 March 2023	**Amount in CWIP for a period of**				**Total**
Particulars	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	
Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-

As at 1 April 2022	**Amount in CWIP for a period of**				**Total**
Particulars	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	
Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-

Note :

1. There are no projects above which have been temporarily suspended.
2. There are no projects above whose completion is over due or has exceeds its cost compared to its original plan.

Deemed cost is calculated as follows:-

	Computers	**Office equipment**	**Total**	**Capital work-in-progress (CWIP)**
Gross block as at 1 April 2022	37	1	38	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2022	30	0	30	-
Deemed cost as at 1 April 2022	**7**	**1**	**8**	**-**

(Amount in Indian Rupees (INR) lakhs, except per share data, unless otherwise stated)

4 Leases

This note provides information for leases where the Company is a lessee. The Company has taken certain commercial spaces on lease for office premises and certain vehicles. Lease contracts are typically entered for a term of 3 years to 5 years, including extension options.

Extension and termination options
Extension and termination options are included in a number of leases. These are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in the Company's operations. The Company has some property lease arrangements that include option to renew or terminate the contract by either party by giving advance notice.

a) Right of use assets

Particulars	Building	Vehicles	Total
Cost			
Balance as at 1 April 2022	-	-	-
Additions	23	61	**84**
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**23**	**61**	**84**
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance as at 1 April 2022	-	-	-
Charge for the year	3	2	**5**
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**3**	**2**	**5**
Net carrying amount as at 1 April 2022	-	-	-
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2023	**20**	**59**	**79**
Cost			
Balance as at 1 April 2023	**23**	**61**	**84**
Additions	-	43	43
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**23**	**104**	**127**
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance as at 1 April 2023	**3**	**2**	**5**
Charge for the year	8	24	**32**
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**11**	**26**	**37**
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2024	**12**	**78**	**90**

Refer note 40 for Ind AS transistion

b) Lease liabilities

Disclosure pursuant to IND AS 116 "Leases"

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for office premise and vehicles. 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 recognises 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 recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. The leases have been entered for a period ranging from 2 to 6 years. The Company has the option, to renew the lease for additional years on mutual consent basis.

The following is the summary of practical expedients elected on initial application:
1. Applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases of similar assets in similar economic environment with a similar end date
2. Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application.
3. Applied the practical expedient to grandfather the assessment of which transactions are leases.

(Amount in Indian Rupees (INR) lakhs, except per share data, unless otherwise stated)

(i) Amounts recognised in balance sheet
The balance sheet shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	As at 1 April 2022
Balance as at 1 April	79	-	-
Additions	43	83	-
Accretion of interest	11	2	-
Payments*	(32)	(6)	-
Balance as at 31 March	**101**	**79**	**-**

* This represents total cash outflow for leases during the year.

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	As at 1 April 2022
Current	40	17	-
Non-Current	61	62	-
	101	**79**	**-**

Contractual maturities of lease liabilities on as undiscounted basis are as given below:

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	As at 1 April 2022
Not later than one year	41	24	-
Later than one year and not later than five years	70	74	-
Later than five years	-	-	-
	111	**98**	**-**

Amounts recognised in the statement of profit and loss	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Depreciation charge on right-of-use assets (refer note 22)	31	5
Interest expense (included in finance costs (refer note 24))	11	2
Expense related to short-term leases (included in other expenses refer note 25)*	34	59

*** Short term leases**

Short term leases include certain leases of co-working spaces with a lease term of 12 months or less.

(Amount in Indian Rupees (INR) lakhs, except per share data, unless otherwise stated)

5 Intangible assets under development

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at 1 April, 2022
Balance as at beginning of the year	4	-	-
Additions during the year	4	4	-
Less : Capitalised during the year	-	-	-
Balance as at end of the year	**8**	**4**	**-**

i) **Intangible assets under development ageing schedule as at March 31, 2024**

Particulars	Amount in Intangible assets under development for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Project in progress :					
Oracle - Accounting Software	4	4	-	-	8
Total	**4**	**4**	**-**	**-**	**8**

Intangible assets under development ageing schedule as at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Amount in Intangible assets under development for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Project in progress :					
Oracle - Accounting Software	4	-	-	-	4
Total	**4**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4**

Intangible assets under development ageing schedule as at 1 April, 2022

Particulars	Amount in Intangible assets under development for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Project in progress :	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

ii) There are no projects in Intangible assets under development, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.

iii) There are no projects above which have been temporarily suspended.

(Amount in Indian Rupees (INR) lakhs, except per share data, unless otherwise stated)

6 Other financial assets

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	As at 1 April 2022
Non current			
Security deposits (Refer note (a) below)	3	2	-
Total other financial assets - non current	**3**	**2**	**-**
Current			
Security deposits (Refer note (a) below)	7	6	6
Receivable for cashback schemes (Refer note (b) below)	14,847	5,168	3,048
Receivable from related parties (Refer note 30)	-	6	-
Other receivables (Refer note (c) below)	-	29	20
Total other financial assets - current	**14,854**	**5,209**	**3,074**

Notes:
a. Security deposits represent amount paid as deposit to landlords for the leased premises and other parties.
b. Represents amounts receivable from Brands and Banks towards instant / deferred cashback and Interest on No Cost EMI (Subvention) schemes offered by Brands/ Banks to customers on transactions executed through the Company's technology platform.
c. Represents amounts receivable from payment gateways for which merchant settlement is pending.

7 Income tax assets

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	As at 1 April 2022
Non-current			
Advance income-tax (net of provision for taxation)	249	179	70
Total non-current Income tax assets	**249**	**179**	**70**

8 Other assets

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	As at 1 April 2022
Current			
(Unsecured - considered good)			
Prepayments	52	11	15
Balance with government authorities	1	92	303
Other advances	12	-	-
Advance to employees	-	1	4
Total other current assets	**65**	**104**	**322**

9 Deferred tax assets (net)

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	As at 1 April 2022
Components of deferred tax assets/(deferred tax liabilities)			
Lease liabilities	25	20	-
Right-of-use assets	(22)	(20)	-
Employee benefit expense disallowed, excluding employee share option expense	10	8	-
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	2	2	-
Unabsorbed depreciation and carry forward losses	-	235	-
Total deferred tax assets	**15**	**245**	**-**

Movement in deferred tax assets/(deferred tax liabilities)

	Lease liabilities	Right-of-use assets	Employee benefit expense disallowed, excluding employee share option expense	Provision for doubtful debt and advances	Unabsorbed depreciation and carry forward losses	Total
At 1 April 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Charged)/credited:						
- to profit or loss	-	-	7	2	235	244
- to other comprehensive income	-	-	1	-	-	1
At 31 March 2023	**-**	**-**	**8**	**2**	**235**	**245**
(Charged)/credited:						
- to profit or loss	5	(2)	3	-	(235)	(229)
- to other comprehensive income	-	-	(1)	-	-	(1)
At 31 March 2024	**5**	**(2)**	**10**	**2**	**-**	**15**

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities have been offset wherever the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and where the deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

10 Trade receivables	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	As at 1 April 2022
(Unsecured)			
Trade receivables (considered good)	1,226	476	140
Trade receivables (credit impaired)	7	7	-
Less: Loss allowance	(7)	(7)	-
Net trade receivables	**1,226**	**476**	**140**

Notes:
1. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 to 90 days terms. They are recognised at their original invoice amounts which represent their fair values on initial recognition.
2. Information about the Company's exposure to credit risk, market risks and impairment losses for trade and other receivables is included in (refer note 28).
3. A portion of trade receivables amounting to INR 787 lakhs, INR 267 lakhs and Nil includes receivables from related parties as at 31 March 2024, 31 March 2023 and 1 April 2022 respectively. (refer note 30)

Trade receivables ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following period from due date of payments					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Trade receivables - Billed							
Undisputed trade receivables- considered good	-	130	-	-	-	-	**130**
Undisputed trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-	-	6	1	-	**7**
	-	**130**	**-**	**6**	**1**	**-**	**137**
Trade receivables- Unbilled							**1,096**
							1,233
Less: Allowance for credit losses							**7**
Total Trade receivables							**1,226**

As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following period from due date of payments					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Trade receivables - Billed							
Undisputed trade receivables- considered good	136	34	-	1	-	-	**171**
Undisputed trade receivables- credit impaired	-	4	2	1	-	-	**7**
	136	**38**	**2**	**2**	**-**	**-**	**178**
Trade receivables- Unbilled							**305**
							483
Less: Allowance for credit losses							**7**
Total Trade receivables							**476**

As at 1 April 2022

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following period from due date of payments					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Trade receivables - Billed							
Undisputed trade receivables- considered good	27	21	2	1	-	-	**51**
	27	**21**	**2**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**51**
Trade receivables- Unbilled							**89**
							140
Less: Allowance for credit losses							**-**
Total Trade receivables							**140**

11 Cash and cash equivalents	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	As at 1 April 2022
Balances with banks	419	2,649	1,731
Total cash and cash equivalents	**419**	**2,649**	**1,731**

12 Other bank balances	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	As at 1 April 2022
Earmarked balances with banks*	1	1	1
Deposits with banks original maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months	30	29	28
Total other bank balances	**31**	**30**	**29**

*The Company uses a nodal account to receive money through debit/credit card and net banking transactions towards all transactions happening on its system, as well as to settle the respective merchants. Amount received in these accounts, which are payable to merchants for settlement are restricted, and cannot be used for general purposes.

13 Share capital	**As at 31 March 2024**	**As at 31 March 2023**	**As at 1 April 2022**
Authorised share capital			
58,000,000 (March 31, 2023: 58,000,000, 1 April, 2022: 49,000,000) equity shares of INR 10 each	5,800	5,800	4,900
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up shares			
47,555,516 (March 31, 2023: 47,555,516, 1 April, 2022: 47,555,516) equity shares of INR 10 each (fully paid up)	4,756	4,756	4,756
	4,756	**4,756**	**4,756**

Pursuant to Board of Directors resolution dated August 05, 2022 and Shareholders approval dated August 08, 2022, the Company has increased the authorised share capital from INR 4,900 lakhs to INR 5,800 lakhs.

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

	As at 31 March 2024		**As at 31 March 2023**		**As at 1 April 2022**	
	Number of shares	**Amount**	**Number of shares**	**Amount**	**Number of shares**	**Amount**
Equity shares						
Number of shares at beginning of the year	4,75,55,516	4,756	4,75,55,516	4,756	4,75,55,516	4,756
Add : Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of shares at the end of the year	**4,75,55,516**	**4,756**	**4,75,55,516**	**4,756**	**4,75,55,516**	**4,756**

(b) Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of INR 10 per share. Each shareholder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders would be entitiled to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(c) Shares of the company held by holding company

	As at 31 March 2024		**As at 31 March 2023**		**As at 1 April 2022**	
	Number of shares	**Amount**	**Number of shares**	**Amount**	**Number of shares**	**Amount**
Equity Shares						
Synergistic Financial Networks Private Limited and its nominee*	4,75,55,516	4,756	4,75,55,516	4,756	4,75,55,516	4,756

*One Share is held by Sameer Chugh as nominee shareholder on behalf of Synergistic Financial Networks Private Limited.

(d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares in the Company

	As at 31 March 2023		**As at 1 April 2022**	
	Number of shares	**% Holding**	**Number of shares**	**% Holding**
Equity Shares				
Synergistic Financial Networks Private Limited and its nominee	4,75,55,516	100.00%	4,75,55,516	100.00%

(e) Disclosure of Shareholding of Promoters

Disclosure of shareholding of promoters as at 31 March, 2024 is as follows:

	As at 31 March 2024		**As at 31 March 2023**		**% Change**
	Number of shares	**% Holding**	**Number of shares**	**% Holding**	**during the year**
Equity Shares					
Synergistic Financial Networks Private Limited	4,75,55,515	99.99%	4,75,55,515	99.99%	0.00%
Sameer Chugh	1	0.01%	1	0.01%	0.00%
	4,75,55,516	100.00%	4,75,55,516	100.00%	0.00%

Disclosure of shareholding of promoters as at March 31, 2023 is as follows:

	As at 31 March 2023		**As at 1 April 2022**		**% Change**
	Number of shares	**% Holding**	**Number of shares**	**% Holding**	**during the year**
Equity Shares					
Synergistic Financial Networks Private Limited	4,75,55,515	99.99%	4,75,55,515	99.99%	0.00%
Sameer Chugh	1	0.01%	1	0.01%	0.00%
	4,75,55,516	100.00%	4,75,55,516	100.00%	0.00%

(f) Details of shares issued for consideration other than cash for last 5 years immediately preceding 31 March 2024

Nil Equity shares have been issued during the last 5 years immediately preceding 31 March 2024 for consideration other than cash.

(g) Shares allotted as fully paid up by way of bonus shares during 5 years immediately preceding 31 March 2024

Nil Equity shares were issued during the 5 years immediately preceding 31 March 2024 by way of bonus shares.

14 Other equity

Retained Earnings	**As at 31 March 2024**	**As at 31 March 2023**
Opening balance	(4,870)	(4,838)
Add: Profit / (Loss) for the year	1,320	(33)
Items of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings		
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	(3)	2
Income tax relating to these items	1	(1)
Closing balance	**(3,552)**	**(4,870)**

Nature and purpose of other Reserves

Retained earnings
Retained earnings are the accumulated profits/(losses) earned by the Company till date.

(Amount in Indian Rupees (INR) lakhs, except per share data, unless otherwise stated)

15 Borrowings

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	As at 1 April 2022
Current:			
Secured			
Loan from banks			
Cash Credit (Refer note (i) below)	2,984	-	-
Unsecured			
Loan from related party (refer note 37 and refer note (ii) below)	5,200	4,329	1,757
Current borrowings	**8,184**	**4,329**	**1,757**

For all the borrowings stated above, the fair values are not materially different from their carrying amounts, since the interest payable on most of the borrowings is linked to current market rates or the borrowings are of a short-term nature. Information about the Company`s exposure to interest rate and liquidity risks is included in note 28.

(ii) Loan from related parties
The Company has borrowings from related party and same is repayable within the period upto twelve months from the date of disbursement and carry interest at 9% p.a.

(i) Cash Credit
Cash Credit is repayable on demand. Such cash credit was obtained bearing an interest linked to current market rate. The cash credit limit had been secured by current assets of the Company. These charge are restricted to the outstanding balances of borrowings including interest and applicable charges if any.

(iii) The Company has borrowings from banks on the basis of security of certain current assets. The below is summary of quarterly reconciliation of statements of trade receivables and creditors as filed by the Company to the bank and books of account:

Particulars	Quarter ended	Amount as per books of account (A)	Amount as reported in the original quarterly return/statement (B)	Amount as reported in the revised quarterly return/statement (C)	Amount of difference between books of accounts and revised quarterly statements (A-C)
Debtors*	31-03-2024	16,073	15,698	16,073	-
Creditors#		7,023	6,554	7,023	-
Debtors*	31-12-2023	18,045	18,045	Refer Note 2	-
Creditors#		6,607	6,607		-

* Debtors includes trade receivables and receivable for cashback schemes
# Creditors includes trade payables and payable towards cashback schemes.

Note :
1. The company had started filing returns from December 2023 onwards, based on the facilities availed from the banks.
2. No revised return was filed as there was no difference in the originally returns so filed.

Movement in liabilities arising from financing activities

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	1 April 2022
Cash Credit	(2,984)	-	-
Loan from related parties (refer note 30)	(5,200)	(4,329)	(1,757)
Lease liabilities	(101)	(79)	-
Net borrowing and lease liabilities	**(8,285)**	**(4,408)**	**(1,757)**

	Liabilities from financing activities			
	Lease liabilities	**Cash Credit**	**Loans from related parties**	**Total**
As at 1 April 2022	-	-	(1,757)	**(1,757)**
Proceeds from borrowings	-	-	(13,892)	**(13,892)**
Repayment of borrowings	-	-	11,347	**11,347**
Payment of lease liabilities	4	-	-	**4**
Total changes from financing cash flows	**4**	**-**	**(4,302)**	**(4,298)**
Change in cash credit (net)	-	-	-	-
Other changes				
New leases	(83)	-	-	**(83)**
Interest expense	(2)	-	(278)	**(280)**
Interest paid	2	-	251	**253**
As at 31 March 2023	**(79)**	**-**	**(4,329)**	**(4,408)**
As at 1 April 2023	**(79)**	-	**(4,329)**	**(4,408)**
Proceeds from borrowings	-	-	(7,969)	**(7,969)**
Repayment of borrowings	-	-	7,043	**7,043**
Payment of lease liabilities	21	-	-	**21**
Total changes from financing cash flows	**(58)**	**-**	**(5,255)**	**(5,313)**
Change in cash credit (net)	-	(2,984)	-	**(2,984)**
Other changes				
New leases	(43)	-	-	**(43)**
Interest expense	(11)	(105)	(603)	**(719)**
Interest paid	11	105	658	**774**
As at 31 March 2024	**(101)**	**(2,984)**	**(5,200)**	**(8,285)**

(Amount in Indian Rupees (INR) lakhs, except per share data, unless otherwise stated)

16 Other financial liabilities

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	As at 1 April 2022
Non current			
Payable to related parties (refer note 30)*	32	76	-
Total other financial liabilities-non current	**32**	**76**	**-**

Other financial liabilities	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	As at 1 April 2022
Current			
Payable to employees	31	273	106
Payable to related parties (refer note 30)*	374	113	213
Payable towards cashback schemes (Refer note (a) below)	6,966	4,103	3,225
Other payables (Refer note (b) below)	6	1	11
Total other financial liabilities-current	**7,377**	**4,490**	**3,555**

* Payable to related parties includes outstanding liability towards the Parent Company with respect to Employee stock option expenses.

a. Represents amounts payable to Banks towards deferred cashback and Interest on No Cost EMI (Subvention) schemes offered by Brands to customers on transactions executed through the Company's technology platform.

b. Includes amounts payable to merchants pending settlement.

17 Provisions

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	As at 1 April 2022
Non-current			
Provision for compensated absences	3	2	-
Provision for gratuity (refer note 31)	22	16	16
Total Employee benefit obligations - Non-current	**25**	**18**	**16**
Current			
Provision for compensated absences	2	5	-
Provision for gratuity (refer note 31)	11	7	1
Total Employee benefit obligations - Current	**13**	**12**	**1**

18 Trade payables

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	As at 1 April 2022
Current			
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 33)	-	-	-
Dues to enterprises other than micro and small enterprises	57	76	50
Total trade payables	**57**	**76**	**50**

These amounts are non-interest bearing. Trade Payables are monthly settled on 0 to 60 days term.

Trade payables ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2024	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
Particulars		**Less than 1 year**	**1 to 2 years**	**2 to 3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Accrued expenses**	
Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	27	-	-	-	30	57
	-	**27**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**30**	**57**

As at 31 March 2023	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
Particulars		**Less than 1 year**	**1 to 2 years**	**2 to 3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Accrued expenses**	
Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	43	3	-	-	30	76
	-	**43**	**3**	**-**	**-**	**30**	**76**

As at 1 April 2022	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
Particulars		**Less than 1 year**	**1 to 2 years**	**2 to 3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Accrued expenses**	
Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	3	3	-	-	44	50
	-	**3**	**3**	**-**	**-**	**44**	**50**

19 Other liabilities

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	As at 1 April 2022
Current			
Advance from related party (refer note 30)	-	-	45
Statutory dues	48	28	32
Total other liabilities - Current	**48**	**28**	**77**

(Amount in Indian Rupees (INR) lakhs, except per share data, unless otherwise stated)

20 Revenue from operations

	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sale of Services	4,512	1,841
Total revenue from operations	**4,512**	**1,841**

Disaggregation of revenue

Transaction processing and settlement revenue	4,512	1,841
Total revenue	**4,512**	**1,841**

Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract price is as follows		
Gross sale of services	4,512	1,841
Less: variable considerations and discounts	-	-
Less: consideration paid to customers	-	-
Net sale of services	**4,512**	**1,841**
Timing of revenue recognition		
Services transferred at a point in time	4,512	1,841
Services transferred over time	-	-
Total	**4,512**	**1,841**

21 Other Income

	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Interest income on financial asset measured at ammortised cost		
- Bank deposits	2	1
Interest on income tax refund	3	4
Liabilities and provisions no longer required written back	6	213
Total other income	**11**	**218**

22 Depreciation expense

	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 3)	14	8
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (refer note 4)	31	5
Total depreciation expenses	**45**	**13**

23 Employee Benefits Expense

	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Salaries, wages and bonus	929	1,253
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 31)	53	33
Employee share based payment expense (refer note 30)	197	182
Staff welfare expenses	66	23
Total employee benefits expense	**1,245**	**1,491**

24 Finance costs

	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Interest expense on financial liabilities measured at ammortised cost		
- Bank borrowings	105	-
- Related parties borrowings (refer note 30)	603	278
- Lease liabilities (refer note 4)	11	2
Corporate guarantee expense	40	-
Other finance costs	19	-
Total Finance costs	**778**	**280**

(Amount in Indian Rupees (INR) lakhs, except per share data, unless otherwise stated)

25 Other expenses

	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Rent (Refer note 4)	34	59
Repairs and maintenance	8	5
Rates and taxes	21	9
Travel expenses	48	20
Legal and professional fees (refer note (a) below)	180	95
Communication costs	4	8
Advertisement and business promotion	60	22
Data base maintenance and service charges	174	114
Transaction processing charges	4	108
ICB, settlement loss and MDR deficit written off	-	66
Foreign exchange loss (net)	19	8
Miscellaneous expenses	62	31
Total other expense	**614**	**545**

(a) Payments to auditor comprises (applicable taxes)

As auditor:		
Statutory audit fees	13	11
Reimbursement of expenses	1	-
Total	**14**	**11**

26 Income tax expense

(a) Tax expenses charged to statement of profit and loss

	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Current income tax expense	230	-
Deferred tax (credit)/charge	229	(244)
Income tax expense	**459**	**(244)**

(b) Income tax charged to other comprehensive income

	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Income tax in other comprehensive income	1	(1)

(c) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Profit/(Loss) before income tax expense	1,778	(277)
Tax at the Indian tax rate of 25.168% (Year ended 31 March 2023 – 25.168%)	448	(70)
Adjustments:		
Recognition of previously unrecognised unabsorbed depreciation and tax losses	-	(174)
Non-deductible expenses	5	2
Others	6	(2)
Income tax expense charged to statement of profit and loss	**459**	**(244)**
Effective tax rate	**25.81%**	**88.23%**

(Amount in Indian Rupees (INR) lakhs, except per share data, unless otherwise stated)

27 Fair value measurements

a) Financial instruments by category

	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023		As at 1 April 2022	
	Carrying amount	**Fair value**	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value**	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value**
Financial assets						
a) Measured at amortised cost						
Bank deposits (including interest accrued)	30	30	29	29	28	28
Security deposits	10	10	8	8	6	6
Earmarked balances with banks	1	1	1	1	1	1
Receivable for cashback schemes	14,847	14,847	5,168	5,168	3,048	3,048
Trade receivables, net	1,226	1,226	476	476	140	140
Cash and cash equivalents	419	419	2,649	2,649	1,731	1,731
Other receivables	-	-	35	35	20	20
Total financial assets	**16,533**	**16,533**	**8,366**	**8,366**	**4,974**	**4,974**
Financial liabilities						
Measured at amortised cost						
Borrowings	8,184	8,184	4,329	4,329	1,757	1,757
Lease liabilities	101	101	79	79	-	-
Trade payables	57	57	76	76	50	50
Payable to employees	31	31	273	273	106	106
Payable to related parties	406	406	190	190	213	213
Payable towards cashback schemes	6,966	6,966	4,103	4,103	3,225	3,225
Other payables	6	6	1	1	11	11
Total financial liabilities	**15,751**	**15,751**	**9,051**	**9,051**	**5,362**	**5,362**

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:
(i) Cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and cash equivalents, interest accrued on bank deposits, trade and other receivables, receivables for cashback schemes, other receivables, trade and other payables and other financial liabilities approximate to their fair value largely due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

(ii) For all other financial instruments, the carrying amount is either the fair value, or approximates the fair value.
(iii) There have been no transfers between level I, level II and level III fair value measurements.

(Amount in Indian Rupees (INR) lakhs, except per share data, unless otherwise stated)

28 Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The senior professionals working to manage the financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company are accountable to the Board. This process provides assurance to the Company's senior management that the Company's financial risk-taking activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company policies and risk objectives.

(A) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks, and financial institutions, and other financial assets. Management has a credit policy in place and the exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis. Financial assets are written off when there are indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are non interest bearing and are generally on 30 to 90 days credit term.

Credit risk has always been managed by the Company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. In accordance with Ind AS 109, the group applies expected credit loss model (ECL) for measurement and recognition of impairment loss. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. The Company determines the expected credit losses on these items by using flow rate, estimates based on historical credit loss experience of past due status of the debtors, adjusted as appropriate to reflect current conditions and estimates of future economic conditions. Management also exercises judgment in specific cases and basis past experience makes additional impairment loss provisions. These include trade receivables associated with litigations, balances related to customer who have not transacted/ paid for more than a specific period and other reasons however the impact of ECL is not expected to material on the financial statements of the Company.

The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposure.

The Company's credit risk exposure in relation to trade receivables under Ind AS 109 as at 31 March 2024, 31 March 2023 and 1 April 2022 are set out as follows:

As at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Not due	0-6 months past due	6-12 months past due	More than 12 months past due	Total
Trade receivables - gross carrying amount					
-Not impaired	1,096	130	-	-	1,226
-Impaired	-	-	-	7	7
	1,096	130	-	7	1,233
Loss allowances	-	-	-	(7)	(7)
Net carrying amount	**1,096**	**130**	**-**	**-**	**1,226**

As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Not due	0-6 months past due	6-12 months past due	More than 12 months past due	Total
Trade receivables - gross carrying amount					
-Not impaired	441	34	-	1	476
-Impaired	-	4	2	1	7
	441	38	2	2	483
Loss allowances	-	(4)	(2)	(1)	(7)
Net carrying amount	**441**	**34**	**-**	**1**	**476**

As at 1 April 2022

Particulars	Not due	0-6 months past due	6-12 months past due	More than 12 months past due	Total
Trade receivables - gross carrying amount					
-Not impaired	116	21	2	1	140
-Impaired	-	-	-	-	-
	116	21	2	1	140
Loss allowances	-	-	-	-	-
Net carrying amount	**116**	**21**	**1**	**1**	**140**

Movement in allowance accounts:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	As at 1 April 2022
At the beginning of year	7	-	-
Charge during the year	-	7	-
Balance at the end of the year	**7**	**7**	**-**

Impairment losses in statement of profit and loss

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Impairment losses on trade receivables	-	7
Bad debts written off	8	-
Impairment losses on recoverable for cashback	26	-
Impairment losses on other receivable	29	-
Impairment losses on trade receivables and other receivables	**63**	**7**

Other financial instruments and term deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by Company's treasury. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties who meet the minimum threshold requirements under the counterparty risk assessment process. The Company monitors ratings, credit spreads and financial strength of its counter parties. Based on its on-going assessment of counterparty risk, the Company adjusts its exposure to various counterparties. Counterparty credit limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks.

Cash and cash equivalents, earmarked balances with banks and fixed deposits.

The Company held cash and cash equivalents of INR 419 lakhs (31 March 2023: INR 2,649 lakhs) (1 April 2022: INR 1,731 lakhs) , earmarked balances with banks of INR 1 lakhs (31 March 2023: INR 1 lakhs) (1 April 2022: INR 1 lakhs) and fixed deposits of INR 30 lakhs (31 March 2023: 29 lakhs) (1 April 2022: INR 28 lakhs) with banks which are considered to have low credit risk.

Security deposits
The Company monitors the credit rating of the counterparties on regular basis. These instruments carry very minimal credit risk based on the financial position of parties and Compnay's historical experience of dealing with the parties.

(B) Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for management of the Company's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a cash management system. It maintains adequate sources of financing including loans, debt, cash credit and overdraft facilities from banks.

(i) Maturities of financial liabilities

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities:

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities : (undiscounted cash flows)

		Contractual cashflows				
	Carrying amount	**Less than 1 year**	**1 to 2 years**	**2 to 5 Years**	**More than 5 years**	**Total**
31 March 2024						
Borrowings	8,184	8,184	-	-	-	8,184
Lease liabilities	100	41	38	32	-	111
Trade payables	57	57	-	-	-	57
Other financial liabilities	7,409	7,378	25	6	-	7,409
Total	**15,750**	**15,660**	**63**	**38**	**-**	**15,761**
31 March 2023						
Borrowings	4,329	4,329	-	-	-	4,329
Lease liabilities	79	24	24	50	-	98
Trade payables	76	76	-	-	-	76
Other financial liabilities	4,566	4,489	66	11	-	4,566
Total	**9,050**	**8,918**	**90**	**61**	**-**	**9,069**
1 April 2022						
Borrowings	1,757	1,757	-	-	-	1,757
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	50	50	-	-	-	50
Other financial liabilities	3,555	3,555	-	-	-	3,555
Total	**5,362**	**5,362**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,362**

The Company also has access to financing facilities (excluding term loan) as described below. The Company expects to meet its other obligations from operating cash flows and proceeds of maturing financial assets.

	As at 31 March 2024	**As at 31 March 2023**	**As at 1 April 2022**
Secured cash credit :			
-amount used	2,984	-	-
-amount unused	1,016	-	-

(C) Market risk
Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise three types of risk: foreign currency rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risks, such as equity risk. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including foreign currency receivables, payables, borrowings and investment in mutual funds. The Company has in place appropriate risk management policies to limit the impact of these risks on its financial performance.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company does not have any long term credit facilities. Therefore, any changes in the market linked interest rates environment will not have impact on the Company.

(ii) 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 currency exchange rates. Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates may have an impact on the statements of profit and loss, the statement of changes in equity, where any transaction references more than one currency or where assets/liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Company.

The Company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions, primarily with respect to other financial liabilities. The Company does not enter into derivative financial instruments (such as foreign currency forward contacts) for hedging of its foreign currency risk. The appropriateness of the risk policy is reviewed periodically with reference to the approved foreign currency risk management policy followed by the Company.

Exposure to currency risk

The following table analyzes foreign currency risk from financial assets and liabilities as of 31 March 2024, 31 March 2023 and 1 April 2022:

		As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023		As at 1 April 2022	
		Foreign currency (In lakhs)	Indian Rupee	Foreign currency (In lakhs)	Indian Rupee	Foreign currency (In lakhs)	Indian Rupee
Other financial liabilities	**USD**	5	406	2	190	-	-

Sensitivity

The Company is mainly exposed to the fluctuations in USD.

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 5% increase and decrease in currency units against USD. 5% is the rate used in order to determine the sensitivity analysis, considering the past trends and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the year-end for a 5% change in foreign currency rates.

A positive number below indicates an increase in profit and other reserves where INR strengthens 5% against USD. For a 5% weakening of INR against USD, there would be a comparable impact on the profit and other reserves, and the balances below would be negative.

Particulars	**Impact on Profit/loss ((increase)/decrease)**		**Impact on equity, net of tax (increase/(decrease))**	
	31 March 2024	**31 March 2023**	**31 March 2024**	**31 March 2023**
USD sensitivity				
INR/USD - Increase by 5%	(20)	(9)	15	7
INR/USD - Decrease by 5%	20	9	(15)	(7)

29 Capital management

Risk management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes ordinary share capital and all reserves attributable to the equity holders. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions. The Company focus is to keep strong total equity base to ensure independence, security, as well as a high financial flexibility for potential future borrowings, if required without impacting the risk profile of the Company. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

(Amount in Indian Rupees (INR) lakhs, except per share data, unless otherwise stated)

30 Related party disclosures

a. Names of related parties and nature of relationship:

Name of entity	**Type**
Pine Labs Limited (w.e.f 12 April, 2022)	Parent Company
Synergistic Financial Networks Private Limited	Holding Company
Pine Labs Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary

b. Key managerial personnel:

Jagriti Bhattacharya (Director) (w.e.f. 23 January, 2023)
Prashant Jaju (Director) (w.e.f. 12 April, 2022)
Soorraj VS (Director)
Ginni Singhal (Director) (w.e.f. 12 April, 2022 upto 20 January, 2023)
Bhushan Thaker (Director) (Upto 12 April, 2022)
Sameer Chugh (Director) (Upto 12 April, 2022)
Madhumita Sarkar (Company Secretary) (w.e.f. 04 October, 2023)

c. Key management personnel compensation:#

Remuneration paid	**Year ended 31 March 2024**	**Year ended 31 March 2023**
Short-term employees benefits	287	656
Post-employment benefits*	2	-
Long-term employee benefits*	-	1
Employee share-based payment	127	146
Reimbursement of expenses	15	8
Total	431	811

#Compensation for key management personnel has been disclosed till the date they were became key management personnel.
* Post employment benefits and long-term employee benefits have been disclosed from the actuarial valuation done for Key management personnel separately.

d. Related Parties transactions during the year:	**Year ended 31 March 2024**	**Year ended 31 March 2023**
Transaction processing charges		
Synergistic Financial Networks Private Limited	-	97
Interest expense on related parties borrowings		
Synergistic Financial Networks Private Limited	398	278
Pine Labs Private Limited	205	-
Employee share based payment expense cross charged by Holding Company		
Pine Labs Limited	197	182
Liabilities written back to the extent no longer required		
Synergistic Financial Networks Private Limited	-	213
Sale of Services		
Synergistic Financial Networks Private Limited	220	1,088
Pine Labs Private Limited	2,605	-
Loan taken from		
Synergistic Financial Networks Private Limited	1,869	13,892
Pine Labs Private Limited	6,100	-
Loan repaid to		
Synergistic Financial Networks Private Limited	6,143	11,347
Pine Labs Private Limited	900	-
Cashback recovered by related party on behalf of company		
Pine Labs Private Limited	1,187	-
Corporate guarantee expense		
Synergistic Financial Networks Private Limited	40	-
Purchase of fixed assets		
Synergistic Financial Networks Private Limited	0	-
Corporate guarantee taken		
Synergistic Financial Networks Private Limited	4,000	-

(Amount in Indian Rupees (INR) lakhs, except per share data, unless otherwise stated)

e. Outstanding balances arising :

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	As at 1 April 2022
Trade receivables			
Synergistic Financial Networks Private Limited	18	267	-
Pine Labs Private Limited	769	-	-
Current borrowings			
Synergistic Financial Networks Private Limited	-	4,329	1,757
Pine Labs Private Limited	5,200	-	-
Other financial liabilities			
Synergistic Financial Networks Private Limited	-	-	213
Pine Labs Private Limited	226	-	-
Pine Labs Limited	406	190	-
Other liabilities			
Synergistic Financial Networks Private Limited	-	-	45
Other financial assets			
Synergistic Financial Networks Private Limited	-	6	-
Salary payable to Key Management Personnel			
Soorraj VS	-	218	25
Corporate Guarantee			
Synergistic Financial Networks Private Limited	4,000	-	-

(f) Terms and conditions

All other transactions were made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates. All balances receivables and payables are unsecured and to be settled in cash. Support letter have been issued during the previous year by Synergistic Financial Networks Private Limited to facilitate continuity of business operations and expansions.

31 Employee benefits

(a) Defined contribution plans

The Company provide provident fund and employee's state insurance scheme for eligible employees as per applicable regulations where in both employees and the Company make monthly contributions at a specified percentage of the eligible employee's salary. The expense recognised during the year towards defined contribution plan is INR 53 lakhs (31 March 2023: INR 33 lakhs).

(b) Defined benefit plan

The Company provides for gratuity for employees as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service. The Company have an unfunded defined benefit gratuity plan as per Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

Details of changes and obligation under the defined benefit plan is given as below:-

I Expense recognized in the statement of profit and loss:

		Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
(i)	Current service cost	7	6
(ii)	Past service cost	-	-
(iii)	Interest cost	1	1
	Net expense recognized in the statement of profit and loss	**8**	**7**

II Remeasurement of (gain)/loss recognised in other comprehensive income

		Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
(i)	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(1)	(2)
(ii)	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	-	(6)
(iii)	Actuarial changes arising from changes in experience adjustments	5	7
	Net gain recognised in other comprehensive income	**3**	**(2)**

III Changes in obligation during the year:-

		Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
(i)	Opening balance	22	17
(ii)	Current service cost	7	6
(iii)	Past service cost	-	-
(iv)	Interest cost	1	1
(v)	Actuarial (gain) / loss	3	(2)
(vi)	Benefits paid	(1)	-
	Present value of obligation as at year end	**33**	**22**

IV Net assets / liabilities recognised in the balance sheet:

		As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	As at 1 April 2022
(i)	Present value of obligation at the end of the year	33	22	17
(ii)	Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-	-	-
(iii)	Net liabilities / (assets) recognised in the balance sheet			
	- Current	11	7	1
	- Non current	22	16	16
		33	**22**	**17**

V Experience adjustment

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	As at 1 April 2022
Experience adjustment (gain) / loss on plan liabilities	5	7	1
Experience adjustment (loss) / gain on plan assets	-	-	-

VI Principle actuarial assumptions

		As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	As at 1 April 2022
(i)	Discount rate (per annum)	7.10%	7.20%	5.66%
(ii)	Expected increase in salary costs (per annum)	5% until year 1 inclusive, then 10% until year 3 inclusive, then 9.50%	5% until year 1 inclusive, then 10% until year 3 inclusive, then 9.50%	10.00%
(iii)	Attrition rate	36%	25%	5%-70%
(iv)	Mortality rate ; Published rates under the Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ult table			
(v)	Retirement age	60 years	60 years	60 years

(Amount in Indian Rupees (INR) lakhs, except per share data, unless otherwise stated)

VII Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions is as below:

Increase / (decrease) on present value of defined benefits obligations at the end of the year	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Discount Rate		
Increase by 0.5%	(0.48)	(0.33)
Decrease by 0.5%	0.50	0.34
Salary Increase		
Increase by 0.5%	0.49	0.33
Decrease by 0.5%	(0.48)	(0.33)
Attrition rate		
Increase by 100 bps	(0.23)	(0.16)
Decrease by 100 bps	0.24	0.16

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

VIII Risk exposure

Through its defined benefit plans, The Company is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed below:

Interest rate risk: The defined benefit obligation calculated uses a discount rate based on government bonds. If bond yields fall, the defined benefit obligation will tend to increase.

Salary inflation risk: Higher than expected increases in salary will increase the defined benefit obligation.

Demographic risk : This is the risk of variability of results due to unsystematic nature of decrements that include mortality, withdrawal, disability and retirement. The effect of these decrements on the defined benefit obligation is not straight forward and depends upon the combination of salary increase, discount rate and vesting criteria. It is important not to overstate withdrawals because in the financial analysis the retirement benefit of a short career employee typically costs less per year as compared to a long service employee.

IX Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation (Undiscounted)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	11	7
Between 1 and 6 years	25	17
Beyond 6 years	6	4
Total expected payments	**42**	**28**

X The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 3 years (31 March 2023: 3 years).

32 Earning/(Loss) per share (EPS)

		Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
(a)	Net profit/(loss) for calculation of basic and diluted EPS	1,320	(33)
(b)	Weighted average number of equity shares of INR. 10 each (31 March 2023 : INR. 10 each) for both basic and dilutive shares	4,75,55,516	4,75,55,516
(c)	Basic and diluted Earning/(loss) per share	2.78	(0.07)

(Amount in Indian Rupees (INR) lakhs, except per share data, unless otherwise stated)

33 Dues to micro and small enterprises

The Company has certain dues to suppliers registered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('MSMED Act'). The disclosures pursuant to the said MSMED Act are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	As at 1 April 2022
(a) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the year.	-	-	-
Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the year.	-	-	-
(b) Amount of interest paid by the buyer under MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-	-
(c) Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006)	-	-	-
(d) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year;	-	-	-
(e) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding year, 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 MSMED Act 2006.	-	-	-

34 Capital commitments

Capital expenditure contracted for at the end of the reporting period, but not recognised is as follow:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	As at 1 April 2022
Estimated amounts of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for*	42	-	-
	42	**-**	**-**

* Net of capital advances amounting to Nil (31 March 2023: Nil, 1 April 2022: Nil).

35 Contingent liabilities

Until August 30, 2022, the Company was unable to fill the position of company secretary as required under Section 203 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 8A of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 (Hereinafter referred as "Act"). However, during the previous year, the Company has appointed a Company Secretary with effect from September 01, 2022, and accordingly has complied with the provisions of the Act for the year ended March 31, 2023.
The consequential financial impact, if any, of the above matter is immaterial to the financial statements as a whole.

36 Employee share option scheme

(a) Employee Stock Option Plan- Synergistic Financial Networks Private Limited ("Mosambee")
Prior to April 12, 2022, the Board of Directors of the Holding Company vide resolution dated September 28, 2021 had approved ESOP 2021 scheme (herein refered to as 'Mosambee ESOP option plan') for granting Employee Stock Options to the eligible employees of the Company as determined by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company.

Vesting period for these options are over a period of 36 months based on their respective approved vesting schedule by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company.

Exercise period for these options are 36 months based on their respective approved vesting schedule by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company.

Subsequent to April 12, 2022, upon acquisition of Mosambee including the Company by Pine Labs Limited, Mosambee ESOP Option plan was cancelled. Accordingly, the existing options held by the employees as on April 12, 2022 were cancelled and settled partially through cash and rest by giving replacement awards of the Pine Labs Limited.

Additionally, subsequent to acquisition of Mosambee by Pine Labs Limited, eligible employees of the Holding Company and the Company are granted ESOP of the Parent Company i.e., Pine Labs Limited under Employee stock option plan of Pine Labs Limited and related employee share option expenses are recognised in Statement of profit and loss.

The number and weighted average exercise prices of share options under Mosambee ESOP option plan outstanding during the year are as follows :-

ESOP 2021

Particulars	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price- INR	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price- INR
Options outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	-	65,052	80
Options granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Options cancelled and replaced by Parent Company	-	-	(47,489)	80
Options cancelled and settled in cash	-	-	(17,563)	80
Outstanding at the end of the year	-	-	-	-
Exercisable at the end of year	-	-	-	-

The Company recognised employee share option expense for the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 in respect Mosambee ESOP option plan amounting to Nil respectively and there is no amount payable towards the Holding Company with respect to Mosambee ESOP option plan as at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023.

(b) Employee stock option plan of Pine Labs Limited (Parent Company)

Pine Labs Limited (“The Parent Company”) formulated the Employees Stock Option Plan 2014 (“Plan”) which was approved by the Board of the Parent Company. The options are denominated in US Dollars ("USD").

Vesting conditions
Options granted to a Participant(s), under each Grant, shall vest subject to the condition that the Participant continues to be in employment with the group during the term required as per their respective vesting schedule. Vesting period ranges from immediate vesting to vesting over 12 months, 24 months, 29 months, 45 months and 48 months based on their respective approved vesting schedule.

Exercise period is the period from the vesting date, as may be determined by the Board of the Parent Company from time to time, within which the vested options must be exercised, i.e. 60 months from each vesting date or 12 months from the date of termination of services for any reasons, including but not limited to, death and permanent disability, whichever is earlier or as may be determined by the Board in some specific cases. If the participant does not exercise his vested options during the exercise period, the vested options shall lapse.

Each option entitles the holder to one common share of the Parent Company. On exercise of options the employees are issued shares of the Parent Company.

The Company has entered into an agreement with the Parent Company, whereby the Company will reimburse the Parent Company for the share based compensation cost computed on the basis of fair value method in respect of options exercised by the employees of the Company. Accordingly, the Company has set up liability in respect of Share based compensation payable to the Parent Company computed on the basis of fair value method in respect of all options vested as well as outstanding as at the year end.

The number and weighted average exercise prices of share options outstanding during the year are as follows :-

Particulars	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price- INR	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price- INR
Options outstanding at the beginning of the year	4,616	617	-	-
Options granted during the year	121	664	1,278	633
Options granted as replacement award during the year	-	-	3,338	611
Forfeited during the year	(37)	633	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	4,700	619	4,616	617
Exercisable at the end of year	2,162	616	240	611

The share options outstanding at 31 March 2024 had a exercise price ranging from INR 611.39 to INR 664.46 (31 March 2023: INR 611.39 to INR 633.35) and a weighted average remaining contractual life of 5.11 years (31 March 2023: 6.06 years)

The weighted average fair value of options granted during the year was INR 12,483.80 per option (March 31, 2023 : INR 10,571.66)

Inputs for measurement of grant date fair values
The fair value of the share options on date of grant was made using the Black-Scholes model with the following assumptions-

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Weighted average share price	13,023.49	19,488.99
Expected volatility	51.96%	35.00%-45.29%
Expected life of share options	4.41	2.58-4.66
Risk Free Rate	4.67%	2.62%-4.44%
Expected dividend yields	-	-

Share based compensation cost for the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 in respect of stock options amounting to INR 197 Lakhs and INR INR 182 Lakhs has been determined based on fair value method. As at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023, outstanding liability towards the Parent Company with respect to Employee stock option expenses are INR 406 Lakhs and INR 190 Lakhs respectively.

37 Operating segment

The Company is primarily engaged in providing services over its own developed platform which uses its technology and other operational processes that the Company has built over the years. Information reported to and evaluated regularly by the director for the purpose of resource allocation and assessing performance focuses on the business as a whole. The The Chief operating decision maker (CODM) reviews the Company's performance on the analysis of profit before tax at an overall entity level. Accordingly, there is one primary reportable segment, no other separate reportable segment as defined by 'Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 108'. Further, the Company caters only to the needs of the domestic market.

a) Geographical information:

Services

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March, 2024	For the Year ended 31 March, 2023
Revenue from Customers		
India	4,512	1,841
Outside India	-	-
Total revenue from operations	**4,512**	**1,841**

The revenue information above is based on the locations of the customers. The Company's revenues from its major products and services are disclosed in note 20.

Non-current assets*	**As at 31 March 2024**	**As at 31 March 2023**	**As at 1 April 2022**
India	179	100	8
Total	**179**	**100**	**8**

*Non-current assets for this purpose excludes financial assets, deferred tax and non-current tax assets.

Revenue from one customer of the Company amounted to INR 2,605 Lakhs for the year ended 31 March 2024 (INR 1066 Lakhs for the year ended 31 March 2023) which is more than 10% of the Company's total revenues.

38 Corporate Social Responsibility

In terms of the Section 135(5) of Companies Act, 2013, the Company is not fulfilling the criteria of having average net profit for immediate three preceding financial years. Accordingly, the Company is not required to spend amount for CSR activities during the current financial year.

39 Additional regulatory information

(i) Analytical ratios

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Current Period	Previous Period	% Variance	Reason for variance
(a) Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.06	0.95	12%	Not applicable
(b) Debt-Equity Ratio	Short-term borrowings	Shareholders' funds	6.80	-38.00	-118%	Due to increase in retained earnings.
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available for debt service (Loss before tax + depreciation expense + finance costs)	Finance costs	3.34	0.06	-5742%	Due to decrease in loss before tax and increase in finance costs.
(d) Return on Equity Ratio	Loss for the year	Average Shareholders' funds	-2.42	-0.34	-622%	Due to decrease in loss after tax.
(e) Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average Trade receivables	5.30	5.98	11%	Not applicable
(f) Trade payables turnover ratio	Operating expenses + Other expenses	Average Trade Payables	9.73	21.92	56%	Due to decrease in trade payable
(g) Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average Working Capital	7.11	-3.31	315%	Due to decrease in trade payable.
(h) Net profit ratio	Loss for the year	Revenue from operations	0.29	-0.02	1727%	Due to decrease in loss after tax and increase in revenue from operations.
(i) Return on Capital employed	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed	0.27	-	0%	Not applicable
(j) Return on Investment	Earning before interest and taxes	Total Assets	0.15	-	0%	Not applicable

b) Others

i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceedings have been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

ii) 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.

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

iv) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both.

v) The Company have not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

vi) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the period covered.

vii) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

ix) The Company is not declared as willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013) or consortium thereof or other lender in accordance with the guidelines on willful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

x) a) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India.
b) The Company (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have any CICs as part of the Group.

xi) 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.

xii) The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact.

40 First-time adoption of Ind AS

These financial statements, for the year ended 31 March 2024, are the Company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2023, the Company had prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Previous GAAP).

Accordingly, the Company has prepared the financial statements which comply with Ind AS applicable for periods ending on 31 March 2024, together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023, as described in the material accounting policies. In preparing these financial statements, the Company's opening balance sheet was prepared as at 1 April 2022, the Company's date of transition to Ind AS. An explanation of how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the Company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows is set out in the below tables and notes.

The below notes explains optional exemptions and mandatory exceptions availed by the Company in restating its Previous GAAP financial statements, including the balance sheet as at 1 April 2022 and the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023.

(A) Exemptions availed:

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

A.1 Ind AS optional exemptions

A.1.1 Deemed cost

Ind AS 101 permits a first-time adopter to elect to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition. Accordingly, the Company has elected to measure all its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at the previous GAAP carrying amount as its deemed cost on the date of transition to Ind AS.

A.2 Ind AS mandatory exceptions

A.2.1 Estimates

An entity's estimates in accordance with Ind ASs at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error. Ind AS estimates as at 1 April 2022 are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in conformity with previous GAAP.

A.2.2 Classification and measurement of financial assets

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to assess classification and measurement of financial assets on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind AS. Accordingly, the Company has determined the classification of financial assets based on facts and circumstances that exist on the date of transition.

A.2.3 De-recognition of financial assets and liabilities

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

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

Cashless Technologies India Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(Amount in Indian Rupees (INR) lakhs, except per share data, unless otherwise stated)

40 First-time adoption of Ind AS

(B) Reconciliations between previous GAAP and Ind AS

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to reconcile equity, total comprehensive income and cash flows for prior periods. The following tables represent the reconciliations from previous GAAP to Ind AS.

i) Reconciliation of total equity as 31 March 2023 and 1 April 2022

Particulars	Foot note reference	Reconciliation of equity		Reconciliation of profit for year ended 31 March 2023
		31 March 2023	1 April 2022	
Total Equity (Shareholder's fund) as per previous GAAP		(113)	(82)	
Loss for the year as per previous GAAP				(31)
Adjustment made:				
Ind AS 116 'leases'	(b)	(1)	-	(1)
Fair Valuation of security deposits	(a)	0	-	0
Total adjustments		**(1)**	**-**	**(1)**
Total Equity as per Ind AS		**(114)**	**(82)**	
Total comprehensive loss as per Ind AS				**(32)**

ii) Reconciliation of equity as at 1 April 2022 (date of transition to Ind AS)

Particulars	Foot note reference	Previous GAAP*	Effects of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment		8	-	8
Non- current tax assets (net)		70	-	70
Total non-current assets		**78**	**-**	**78**
Current assets				
Financial assets				
i. Trade receivables		140	-	140
ii. Cash and cash equivalents		1,731	-	1,731
iii. Bank balances other than (ii) above		30	-	29
iv. Other financial assets		3,073	-	3,074
Other current assets		322	-	322
Total current assets		**5,296**	**-**	**5,296**
Total assets		**5,374**	**-**	**5,374**
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Equity share capital		4,756	-	4,756
Other equity		(4,838)	-	(4,838)
Total equity		**(82)**	**-**	**(82)**
Liabilities				
Non- current liabilities				
Provisions		16	-	16
Total non-current liabilities		**16**	**-**	**16**
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings		1,757	-	1,757
Trade payables				
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and		-	-	-
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		50	-	50
Other financial liabilities		3,555	-	3,555
Provisions		1	-	1
Other current liabilities		77	-	77
Total current liabilities		**5,440**	**-**	**5,440**
Total liabilities		**5,456**	**-**	**5,456**
Total equity and liabilities		**5,374**	**-**	**5,374**

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

Cashless Technologies India Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(Amount in Indian Rupees (INR) lakhs, except per share data, unless otherwise stated)

iii) Reconciliation of equity as at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Foot note reference	Previous GAAP*	Effects of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment		17	-	17
Right-of-use assets	(b)	-	79	79
Intangible assets under development		4	-	4
Financial assets				
Other financial assets	(a)	3	(1)	2
Deferred tax assets (Net)		245	-	245
Non- current tax assets (net)		179	-	179
Total non-current assets		**448**	**78**	**526**
Current assets				
Financial assets				
Trade receivables		476	-	476
Cash and cash equivalents		2,649	-	2,649
Bank balances other than (ii) above		30	-	30
Other financial assets		5,209	-	5,209
Other current assets		104	-	104
Total current assets		**8,469**	**-**	**8,468**
Total assets		**8,916**	**78**	**8,994**
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Equity share capital		4,756	-	4,756
Other equity	(a), (b)	(4,869)	(1)	(4,870)
Total equity		**(113)**	**(1)**	**(114)**
Liabilities				
Non- current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Lease liabilities	(b)	-	62	62
Other financial liabilities		76	-	76
Provisions		18	-	18
Total non-current liabilities		**94**	**62**	**156**
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings		4,329	-	4,329
Lease liabilities	(b)	-	17	17
Trade payables				
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and		-	-	-
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		76	-	76
Other financial liabilities		4,490	-	4,490
Provisions		12	-	12
Other current liabilities		28	-	28
Total current liabilities		**8,935**	**17**	**8,952**
Total liabilities		**9,029**	**79**	**9,108**
Total equity and liabilities		**8,916**	**78**	**8,994**

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

iv) Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2023

Particulars	Foot note reference	Previous GAAP*	Effects of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
Revenue from operations		1,841	-	1,841
Other income	(a), (b)	218	-	218
Total income		**2,059**	**-**	**2,059**
Expenses				
Employee benefits expense		1,489	2	1,491
Finance costs		278	2	280
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expenses	(b)	8	5	13
Impairment losses on trade receivables and contract assets	(b)	7	-	7
Other expenses		551	(6)	545
Total expenses		**2,334**	**3**	**2,336**
Loss before tax		**(275)**	**(3)**	**(277)**
Tax expense:				
Current tax		-	-	-
Deferred tax		(245)	1	(244)
Tax expense		**(245)**	1	**(244)**
Loss for the year		**(31)**	**(2)**	**(33)**
Other comprehensive income (OCI)				
Items that will not to be reclassified subsequent to profit or loss				
Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligations (net of tax)		-	2	2
Income tax relating to items that will not to be reclassified to profit or loss		-	(1)	(1)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(31)**	**(1)**	**(32)**

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

v) Reconciliation of statement of cash flow for the year ended 31 March 2023

Particulars	Previous GAAP*	Effects of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
Net cash used in operating activities	(1,355)	6	(1,349)
Net cash flow from/(used in) investing activities	(21)	-	(21)
Net cash flow from financing activities	2,294	(6)	2,288
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**918**	-	**918**
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 April 2022	1,732	-	1,732
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 March 2023	**2,650**	**-**	**2,650**

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

vi) Notes to first time adoption

a) Discounting of security deposit

Under the previous GAAP, interest free lease security deposits (that are refundable in cash on completion of the lease term) are recorded at their transaction value. Under Ind AS, all financial assets are required to be recognised at fair value. Accordingly, the Company has fair valued these security deposits under Ind AS. Difference between the fair value and transaction value of the security deposit has been recognised as Right-of-use asset. Consequent to this change, the amount of security deposits decreased by INR 0.45 lakhs as at 31 March 2023 (1 April 2022 — Nil) with the corresponding decreased in total equity. The loss for the year ended 31 March 2023 decreased by INR 0.06 lakhs due to Unwinding of discount on security deposits.

(Amount in Indian Rupees (INR) lakhs, except per share data, unless otherwise stated)

b) Ind AS 116 'leases'

Under Ind AS 116, the Company is required to recognise lease liabilities in relation to leases which had previously been classified as 'operating leases' under IGAAP. These liabilities are measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate as of 1 April 2022, with a corresponding debit to Right-of-use asset, after adjusting amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognised.

Under previous GAAP, rent paid was presented as an expense. However, under Ind AS, interest expense is accounted/accrued on lease liabilities and rent paid is shown as deduction to lease liabilities. Depreciation is charged on Right-of-use asset over the lease term.

The impact arising from the change is summarised as follows :

Statement of profit and loss	**For the year ended 31 March 2023**
Interest on lease liabilities	(2)
Reversal of rent	6
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	(5)
Adjustment before income tax: Profit/(Loss)	**(1)**

Balance Sheet	**As at 31 March 2023**	**As at 1 April 2022**
Lease liabitities	(79)	-
Right of use assets	79	-
Adjustment to retained earning	**-**	**-**

c) Deferred tax

Previous GAAP requires deferred tax accounting using the income statement approach, which focuses on difference between taxable profit and accounting profit for the period. IND AS 12 required entities to account for deferred tax using balance sheet approach, which focuses on temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liaiblity in the balance sheet and its tax base.

In addition, various transitional adjustments lead to temporary differences. According to accounting policies, the Company has to account for such differences. Deferred tax adjustments are recognized in correlation to the underlying transactions either in retained earnings or separate component of equity.

The net impact on deferred tax assets in Nil as at 01 April 2022.

d) Acturial gain and loss

Under Ind AS, all acturial gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. Under previous GAAP, the Company recognized all acturial gains and losses in profit or loss. However, this has no impact on the total comprehensive income and total equity as on 1 April 2022 or as on 31 March 2023.

e) Other comprehensive income

Under previous GAAP, the company has not presented Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) separately. Hence, previous GAAP profit and loss is reconciled to total comprehensive income as per Ind AS.

41 Assets pledged as security

As at 31 March 2024, in respect of credit facilities from banks, the company carries sanctioned limits of INR 4,000 lakhs (31 March 2023: Nil, 1 April 2022: Nil) against these sanctioned limits, the outstanding loans is INR 2,984 lakhs (31 March 2023: Nil, 1 April 2022: Nil). As per the terms of the agreements with the lenders, the company has pledged all current assets having a total carrying value of INR 16,596 lakhs (31 March 2023: Nil, 1 April 2022: Nil). The repayment liabilities against these limits are restricted to the outstanding balances of borrowings including interest and applicable charges if any.

42 The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which would impact the contributions by the company towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. The Ministry of Labour and Employment had released draft rules for the Code on Social Security, 2020 on November 13, 2020. The Company will assess the impact and its evaluation once the subject rules are notified. The Company will give appropriate impact in its financial statements in the period in which, the Code becomes effective and the related rules to determine the financial impact are published.

43 The Company is in the process of developing a comprehensive system of maintenance of information and documents as required by the transfer pricing legislation under section 92-92F of the Income-tax Act, 1961which require existence of these records latest by such date as required under law. The management is of the opinion that its international transactions are at arm's length so that the aforesaid legislation will not have any impact on the financial statements, particularly on the amount of tax expense and that of provision for taxation for the year.

44 The amounts disclosed in financials as "0" are below the rounding off norm adopted by the Company.

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

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ANKIT GUPTA
Digitally signed by ANKIT GUPTA
Date: 2024.09.27 15:43:18 +05'30'

Ankit Gupta
Partner
Membership Number: 517870
Place: Gurugram
Date: 27 September 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Cashless Technologies India Private Limited
U74900MH2016PTC272534

Soorraj VS
Digitally signed by Soorraj VS
Date: 2024.09.27 13:53:21 +05'30'

Soorraj VS
Managing Director
DIN: 08777727
Place : New Delhi
Date: 27 September 2024

Prashant Jaju
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Date: 2024.09.27 14:03:08 +05'30'

Prashant Jaju
Nominee Director
DIN: 09566330
Place : Noida
Date: 27 September 2024

MADHUMITA SARKAR
Digitally signed by MADHUMITA SARKAR
Date: 2024.09.27 14:03:53 +05'30'

Madhumita Sarkar
Company Secretary
M No.: 34848
Place: Bangalore
Date: 27 September 2024