HO
602, Floor 6, Raheja Titanium
Western Express Highway, Geetanjali
Railway Colony, Ram Nagar, Goregaon (E)
Mumbai 400063, INDIA
Tel: +91 22 6238 0519

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Meta Soft Tech Systems Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Meta Soft Tech Systems Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, 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 a summary of significant 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 ("the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, and profit, other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Director's report has not been made available to us.

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

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Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the financial statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement 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 Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those Board of Directors are 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.

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

Other Matter

The comparative financial information of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2022 and the transition date opening Balance Sheet as at April 1, 2021 included in these financial statements, 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 March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, dated September 30, 2022 and July 29, 2021 respectively expressed an unmodified audit opinion on those financial statements, 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.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matters.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

(a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

(c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on March 31, 2022, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

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

(g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

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

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

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

iv.

1. The Management has represented that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

2. The Management has represented, that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Parties), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, as on the date of this audit report, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

3. Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, and according to the information and explanations provided to us by the Management in this regard nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e) as provided under (1) and (2) above, contain any material mis-statement.

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

vi. As proviso to rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable for the company only w.e.f. April 1, 2023, reporting under this clause is not applicable.

3. As required by The Companies (Amendment) Act, 2017, in our opinion, according to information, explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors is within the limits laid prescribed under Section 197 of the Act and the rules thereunder.

For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

UBParikh

Udit Brijesh Parikh
Partner
Membership No. 151016
UDIN: 23151016BGYASR9395

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 18, 2023

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF META SOFT TECH SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 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 management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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.

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

For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

UBParikh

MSKA & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants

Udit Brijesh Parikh
Partner
Membership No. 151016
UDIN: 23151016BGYASR9395

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 18, 2023

ANNEXURE B TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF META SOFT TECH SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED March 31, 2023

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

i.

(a)

A. The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets.

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

(b) Property, Plant and Equipment relevant details of right-of-use assets have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were identified on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no immovable properties, and accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(i)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not revalued its property, plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year. Accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(i)(d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us, no proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988, as amended and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(i) (e) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

ii.

(a) The Company is involved in the business of rendering services. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(ii) (a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits during the year. Accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

iii. According to the information explanation provided to us, the Company has not made any investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Hence, the requirements under paragraph 3(iii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

iv. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has neither, directly or indirectly, granted any loan, or provided guarantee or security to any of its directors or to any other person in whom the director is interested, in accordance with the provisions of section 185 of the Act nor made investments through more than two layers of investment companies in accordance with the provisions of section 186 of the Act. Accordingly, provisions stated in paragraph 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

v. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the rules framed there under.

vi. The provisions of sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act are not applicable to the Company as the Central Government of India has not specified the maintenance of cost records for any of the products of the Company. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3 (vi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

vii.

(a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, undisputed statutory dues including goods and service tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, cess, and other statutory dues have been regularly deposited by the company with appropriate authorities in all cases during the year.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, goods and service tax, cess and other statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no dues of income tax, goods and service tax, customs duty, cess and any other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no transactions which are not accounted in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in Tax Assessment of the Company. Also, there are no previously unrecorded income which has been now recorded in the books of account. Hence, the provision stated in paragraph 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

ix. The Company does not have any loans or borrowings and repayment to lenders during the year. Accordingly, the provision stated in paragraph 3(ix) (a) to (c) and sub clause (e) and (f)) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

According to the information and explanation provided to us, there are no funds raised on short term basis. Accordingly, the provision stated in paragraph 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

x.

(a) In our opinion and according to the information explanation given to us, the Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Hence, the provisions stated in paragraph 3 (x)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully, partly or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Hence, the provisions stated in paragraph 3 (x)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xi.

(a) Based on our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no material fraud by the Company nor on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.

(b) We have not come across of any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company during the course of audit of the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2023, accordingly the provisions stated in paragraph (xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(xii) (a) to (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

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xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of the Act, where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable Indian accounting standards.
Further, the Company is not required to constitute an Audit Committee under section 177 of the Act, to this extent, the provision of clause 3(xiii) of the order are not applicable to the Company.

xiv. In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Companies Act.

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with its directors and hence, provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable to company.

xvi.

(a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3 (xvi)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without any valid Certificate of Registration from Reserve Bank of India. Hence, the reporting under paragraph 3 (xvi)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(c) The Company is not a Core investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Hence, the reporting under paragraph 3 (xvi)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(d) The Group does not have more than one CIC as a part of its group. Hence, the provisions stated in paragraph 3 (xvi)(d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xvii. Based on the overall review of financial statements, the Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year. Hence, the provisions stated in paragraph 3 (xvii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xviii. There has been resignation of the statutory auditors during the year, there were no issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditors.

xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.

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xx. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our verification, the provisions of section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. Hence, reporting under paragraph (xx)(a) to (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xxi. The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in the report.

For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

Udit Brijesh Parikh
Partner
Membership No. 151016
UDIN: 23151016BGYASR9395

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 18, 2023

ANNEXURE C TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF META SOFT TECH SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED

[Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the Members of Meta Soft Tech Systems Private Limited on the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023]

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

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Meta Soft Tech Systems Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023, in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on the internal control 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 (ICAI) (the "Guidance Note").

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control 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 timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditors' 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, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to 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.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With reference to Financial Statements

A Company's internal financial control 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 control with reference to financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the 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 control with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

UBParikh

MSKA & ASSOCIATES Chartered Accountants

Udit Brijesh Parikh
Partner
Membership No. 151016
UDIN: 23151016BGYASR9395

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 18, 2023

Meta Soft Tech Systems Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023

(₹ in lakhs)

	Notes	As at		
		31 March 2023	31 March 2022	01 April 2021
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment,net	4	84	82	76
Other intangible assets,net	5	40	-	-
Right-of-use assets	6	336	260	287
Capital work-in-progress	7	22	638	626
Financial assets				
Other financial assets	8	572	9	19
Deferred tax assets (net)	32	189	208	200
Income tax (Non Current) assets		5	-	-
Other non current assets	9	-	8	-
Total non-current assets		**1,248**	**1,205**	**1,208**
Current assets				
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	10	1,830	376	341
Cash and cash equivalents	11(i)	489	187	141
Bank balances, other than cash and cash equivalents	11(ii)	25	-	-
Other financial assets	12	9	871	868
Other current assets	13	68	23	13
Total current assets		**2,421**	**1,457**	**1,363**
Total assets		**3,669**	**2,662**	**2,571**
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Equity share capital	14	54	54	54
Other equity	15	1,752	1,357	1,328
Total equity		**1,806**	**1,411**	**1,382**
Liabilities				
Non Current liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
Lease liability	16	311	268	282
Provisions	17	432	449	402
		743	**717**	**684**
Current liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
Lease liability	18	71	14	5
Trade payables	19			
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		130	10	40
Other financial liabilities	20	743	39	1
Other current liabilities	21	59	49	20
Provisions	22	117	136	126
Current tax liability, net		-	286	313
Total current liabilities		**1,120**	**534**	**505**
Total equity and liabilities		**3,669**	**2,662**	**2,571**

Summary of significant accounting policies 3

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report attached
For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 105047W

Udit Brijesh Parikh
Partner
Membership No.: 151016
Place: Mumbai
Date: 18th April 2023

MSKA & ASSOCIATES * Chartered Accountants *

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Meta Soft Tech Systems Private Limited

Ashank Desai
Director
DIN: 00017767
Place: Mumbai
Date: 18th April 2023

Arun Agarwal
Director
DIN: 09854324
Place: Mumbai
Date: 18th April 2023

Meta Soft Tech Systems Private Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

(₹ in lakhs)

	Notes	For the year ended	
		31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Revenue			
Revenue from operations	23	5,368	2,894
Other income	24	41	7
Total income (1)		**5,409**	**2,901**
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	25	4,282	2,520
Finance costs	26	35	31
Depreciation and amortisation expense	27	84	72
Other expenses	28	280	86
Total expenses (2)		**4,681**	**2,709**
Profit before exceptional item and tax (3 = 1-2)		**728**	**192**
Exceptional Items (Loss) (4)	29	(176)	(153)
Profit before tax (5 = 3-4)		**552**	**39**
Tax expense/ (credit)			
Current tax	32	169	14
Deferred tax		12	(7)
Total tax expense (6)		**181**	**7**
Profit for the year (7 = 6-5)		**371**	**32**
Other comprehensive income/ (expense)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of the defined benefit plan		32	(4)
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(8)	1
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year (net of tax) (8)		**24**	**(3)**
Total comprehensive Income for the year (7+8)		**395**	**29**
Earnings per equity share: (Face value of Rs. 10 each)	30		
Basic		68.32	5.93
Diluted		68.32	5.93
Summary of significant accounting policies	3		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements			

In terms of our report attached
For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 105047W

MSKA & ASSOCIATES Chartered Accountants

Udit Brijesh Parikh
Partner
Membership No.: 151016
Place: Mumbai
Date: 18th April 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Meta Soft Tech Systems Private Limited

Ashank Desai
Director
DIN: 00017767
Place: Mumbai
Date: 18th April 2023

Arun Agarwal
Director
DIN: 09854324
Place: Mumbai
Date: 18th April 2023

Meta Soft Tech Systems Private Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

(₹ in lakhs)

	For the year ended	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
A. Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit After Tax	371	32
Adjustments for:		
Interest income on deposits	(16)	(3)
Tax Expense	181	7
Profit On Sale of Fixed Asset	(24)	-
Interest on lease liabilities	34	30
Exceptional item	176	153
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	84	72
Operating profit before working capital / other changes	**806**	**291**
Adjustments for (increase)/decrease in operating assets:		
Trade Receivables	(1,454)	(188)
Other Financial Assets	849	7
Other Assets	(37)	(18)
Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade payables,other liabilities and provisions	819	91
Cash generated from operations	**983**	**183**
Income Tax Paid (Net of Refunds Received)	(453)	(42)
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	**530**	**141**
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	(113)	(63)
Sale of capital work in progress	490	-
Interest income on deposits	-	3
Investment in long term bank deposits	(555)	-
Investment in short term bank deposits	(32)	
Proceeds from sale of current investments	28	-
Net cash flow used in investing activities (B)	**(182)**	**(60)**
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Payment of lease liabilities	(46)	(35)
Net cash flow used in financing activities (c)	**(46)**	**(35)**
Net Increase in cash and cash equivalents (A) + (B) + (C)	302	46
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	187	141
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**489**	**187**

In terms of our report attached
For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 105047W

MSKA & ASSOCIATES * Chartered Accountants *

Udit Brijesh Parikh
Partner
Membership No.: 151016
Place: Mumbai
Date: 18th April 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Meta Soft Tech Systems Private Limited

Ashank Desai
Director
DIN: 00017767
Place: Mumbai
Date: 18th April 2023

Arun Agarwal
Director
DIN: 09854324
Place: Mumbai
Date: 18th April 2023

Meta Soft Tech Systems Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

(₹ in lakhs)

(A) Equity share capital (refer note 14)

Balance as at 01 April 2021	**54**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**54**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**54**

(B) Other equity (refer note 15)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus			Total
	Retained earnings	Securities premium reserve	Employee benefit expenses	
Balance as at 01 April 2021	**332**	**996**	**-**	**1,328**
Profit for the year	32	-		32
Other Comprehensive Loss (net of taxes)	-	-	(3)	(3)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**364**	**996**	**(3)**	**1,357**
Profit for the year	371	-	-	371
Other Comprehensive Gain (net of taxes)	-	-	24	24
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**735**	**996**	**21**	**1,752**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report attached
For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 105047W

MSKA & ASSOCIATES * Chartered Accountants *

Udit Brijesh Parikh
Partner
Membership No.: 151016
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1 Corporate information

Meta Soft Tech Systems Private Limited (the 'Company') was originally incorporated on 27 March 2013. The Company has its registered office in Tiruchirappalli Tamil Nadu. The Company is mainly engaged in activities where revenue is principally derived from software.

2 Basis of preparation

(a) The financial statements ("Financial Statements") of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) ("Ind AS") prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with rule 3 of the IND AS and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendments) Rules, 2016.

For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2021, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, as amended, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 ("Indian GAAP").
These financial statements are covered by Ind AS 101, First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards, as they are part of the period covered by the Company's first Ind AS financial statements for the year ending 31 March 2023.

The transition was carried out from the accounting principles generally accepted in India (Indian GAAP) which is considered as Previous GAAP as defined in Ind AS 101. The preparation of these financial statements resulted in changes to the accounting policies as compared to most recent annual financial statements prepared under Indian GAAP. Accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the financial statements. They have also been applied in preparing the Ind AS opening Balance Sheet as at 01 April 2021 for the purpose of transition to Ind AS and as required by Ind AS 101. All the Ind AS impact as on the date of transition i.e. 01 April 2021 has been adjusted with Retained earnings. Refer note 44 for detailed reconciliation and explanation of transition to Ind AS.

The financial statements are presented in Rupees in lakhs except when otherwise indicated. "0" denotes amount less than Rs.50,000.
The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value (refer accounting policy on financial instruments) as required under relevant Ind AS.
The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost basis except for the following -
• Certain financial assets and liabilities have been measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments); and
• Defined benefit plans - measured using actuarial valuation.

(b) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements inconformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the standalone financial statements is included in the following notes:

(i) Income tax:
Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income tax, including the amount expected to be paid or recovered in connection with uncertain tax positions.

(ii) Defined benefit plans and compensated absences:
The cost of the defined benefit plans,compensated absences and the present value of the defined benefit obligations are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

(iii) Property, plant and equipment:
Property, plant and equipment (PPE) represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. The change in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of the PPE's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. Depreciation of PPE is calculated on written down value method over the useful life as prescribed under schedule II of the Act.

(iv) Deferred taxes:
Deferred tax is recorded on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts, at the rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The ultimate realisation of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable profits during the periods in which those temporary differences and tax loss carry forwards become deductible. The Company considers the expected reversal of deferred tax liabilities and projected future taxable income in making this assessment. The amount of the deferred tax assets considered realisable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward period are reduced.

(v) Provisions:
Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions (excluding defined benefit plan and compensated absences) are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

(vi) Fair value measurements:
Management applies valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments where active market quotes are not available. This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument.

(vii) Impairment of assets:
Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable.For the purpose of impairment testing,the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit to which the asset belongs. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset. An impairment loss is reversed in the statement of profit and loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount doesnot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined(net of any accumulated amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

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viii) Leases:

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options - company as lessee

Ind AS 116 requires the lessee to determine 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 several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased asset).

When it is reasonably certain to exercise extension option and not to exercise termination option, the company includes such extended term and ignore termination option in determination of lease term.

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 company has taken indicative rates from its bankers and used them for Ind AS 116 calculation purposes.

(ix) Contingent liabilities :

At each balance sheet date, basis the management judgment, changes in facts and legal aspects, the company assesses the requirement of provisions against the outstanding contingent liabilities. However, the actual future outcome may be different from this judgement.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification as per Company's operating cycle and other criteria as set out in Schedule III to the Act. An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

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

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

(b) Property, plant and equipment

(i) On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment progress recognised as at 01 April 2021 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress .

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of property, plant and equipment includes interest on borrowings attributable to acquisition of qualifying assets up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use and other incidental expenses incurred up to that date. Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalised only if such expenditure results in an increase in the future benefits from such asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance. All repair and maintenance are charged to statement of profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

The costs of property, plant and equipment not ready for their intended use before such date are disclosed under capital work-in-progress.

Leasehold improvements are amortised over the estimated useful life of ten years (as determined by the management) or the unexpired period of lease, whichever is lower.

Depreciation on other property, plant and equipment is provided, pro rata for the period of use, on the written down value method (WDV) as per the useful life of the assets prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

Following are the useful lives of the different categories of the asset:

Particulars	Estimated useful life of the asset
Building	30 years
Computers	3 years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 years
Vehicles	8 years
Office Equipment's	5 years
Leasehold improvement	5 years or the primary period of lease whichever is less

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

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(ii) **Intangible assets**
Intangible assets are amortised over their useful life, as determined by the management.

Following are the useful lives of the different categories of the asset:

Particulars	Estimated useful life of the asset
Computers- Software	3 years

The residual values, useful lives and methods of amortisation of intangible assets are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

(c) **Impairment of non-financial assets**
For all non-financial assets, the Company assesses whether there are indicators of impairment. If such an indicator exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order 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 (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

The recoverable amount for an asset or CGU is the higher of its value in use and fair value less costs of disposal. If the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to be less than its carrying amount the asset is considered impaired and the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

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

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

An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

(d) **Leases**
The Company has applied Ind AS 116 with effect from 01 April 2021 using the modified retrospective approach and therefore the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under Ind AS 17.
As a lessee
The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

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

ii. Lease liabilities
At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.
In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

(e) **Revenue recognition**

(i) **Revenue from software services**
The Company derives revenue primarily from Information Technology services which includes IT Outsourcing services, support and maintenance services. The Company recognises revenue over time, over the period of the contract, on transfer of control of deliverables (solutions and services) to its customers in an amount reflecting the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled. To recognise revenues, Company applies the following five step approach: (1) identify the contract with a customer, (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract, (3) determine the transaction price, (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in thecontract, and (5) recognise revenues when a performance obligation is satisfied.

Company accounts for a contract when it has approval and commitment from all parties, the rights of the parties are identified, payment terms are identified, the contract has commercial substance and collectability of consideration is probable.

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Fixed Price contracts related to application development, consulting and other services are single performance obligation or a stand-ready performance obligation, which in either case is comprised of a series of distinct services that are substantially the same and have the same pattern of transfer to the customer (i.e. distinct days or months of service).Revenue is recognised in accordance with the methods prescribed for measuring progress
i.e. percentage of completion method. Percentage of completion is determined based on project costs incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated project costs required to complete the project. The cost expended (or input) method has been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. Revenues relating to time and material contracts are recognised as the related services are rendered.

Contracts may include incentives, service penalties and rewards. The Company includes an estimate of the amount it expects to receive for the total transaction price if it is probable that a significant reversal of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved. Any modification or change in existing performance obligations is assessed whether the services is added to the existing contracts or not. The distinct services are accounted for as a new contract and services which are not distinct are accounted for on a cumulative catch-up basis.

(ii) Revenue from interest income

Interest income for all debt instruments is recognised using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses.

A contract asset (Trade receivable) is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs part of its obligation by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration when that right is conditional on the Company's future performance.

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is received. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

(f) Taxes on income

Current tax

Provision for current tax is made as per the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

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

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for the future tax consequences attributable to timing differences between the financial statements carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that there is a reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised. If the Company has unabsorbed depreciation or carry forward losses under taxation laws, deferred tax assets are recognised only if there is a virtual certainty supported by convincing evidence that such deferred tax assets can be realised against future taxable profits.

At each balance sheet date the Company re-assesses unrecognised deferred tax assets. It recognises unrecognised deferred tax assets to the extent that it has become reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised.

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

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

(g) Employee benefits

A. Long - term employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plan - provident fund

Provident fund benefit is a defined contribution plan under which the Company recognises contribution payable to the provident fund scheme established under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 as expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. The Company has no legal or constructive obligations other than the contribution payable to the provident fund.

(ii) Defined benefit plan

The company has defined benefit plans for post employment benefits in the form of gratuity for its employees in India. Liability/Asset for defined benefit plans are recognized on the basis of actuarial valuations, as at the balance sheet date, carried out by an independent actuary which is net of the present value of defined obligation and the fair value of the plan assets. The actuarial valuation method used by independent actuary for measuring the liability is the projected unit credit method.

Actuarial gains or losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. Further, the profit or loss does not include an expected return on plan assets. Instead net interest recognised in profit or loss is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The discount rate used is with reference to market yields on government bonds for a term approximating with the term of related obligation. The actual return on the plan assets above or below the discount rate is recognized as part of re-measurement of net defined liability or asset through other comprehensive income.

Remeasurements comprising of actuarial gains or losses and return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability) are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

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(iii) Other compensated absences
The employees of the company are also entitled for other long-term benefit in the form of compensated absences as per the policy of the company. Employees are entitled to accumulate leave balance up to the upper limit as per the company's policies which can be carried forward perpetually. Leave encashment for employees gets triggered on an annual basis, if the accumulated leave balance exceeds the upper limit of leave. Further, at the time of retirement or death while in employment or on termination of employment leave encashment vests equivalent to salary payable for number of days of accumulated leave balance. Liability for such benefits is provided on the basis of actuarial valuations, as at the balance sheet date, carried out by an independent actuary using projected unit credit method.

B. Short-term employee benefits
The undiscounted amount of short term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees is recognised in the year during which the employee rendered the services. These benefits comprise performance incentives.

C. Termination benefits
Termination benefits including those in the nature of voluntary retirement benefits or those arising from restructuring, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the company has a present obligation as a result of past event, when a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligations.

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

Financial assets
Initial recognition and measurement
All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) are expensed in profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement
For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:
- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity Instruments

Debt instruments at amortised cost
A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:
a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI
A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the
FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:
a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI).
Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognises interest income, impairment losses and reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to statement of profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.
The Company does not have any debt instruments classified in FVOCI category.

Debt instrument at FVTPL
FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorisation as at amortised cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.
In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').
The Company does not have any debt instruments classified in FVTPL category.

Equity Instruments
All equity instruments are initially measured at fair value. Any subsequent fair value gain /loss is recognised through profit or loss if such investments are held for trading purposes. The fair value gains or losses of all other equity investments are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.

Derivative instruments
The Company holds derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange forward contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates on foreign currency exposures. Changes in the fair value of the derivative instrument are recognised in recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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Derecognition

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

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

1. Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortized cost e.g., loans, investments, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance;
2. Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115; The Company impairs its trade receivables basis past experience and trend. Other financial asset, are impaired on case to case basis.

Financial liabilities

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables and employee related liabilities.

At the time of initial recognition, financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings or trade and other payables (payables).

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

Derecognition

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

(i) Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

(j) Finance costs

Finance costs comprise interest cost and other costs on borrowings. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to a qualifying asset are recognised in the statement of profit and loss using the effective interest method.

(k) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are not discounted to their present value and are determined based on management estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the date of the balance sheet. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current management estimates. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in respect of possible obligations that arise from past events, whose existence would be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements. However, it is disclosed only when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Contingencies

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

(l) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, together with other short-term, highly liquid investments (original maturity less than 3 months) that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

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

(m) Earnings/Losses per share

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

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

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(n) **Functional and Presentation Currency**

Items included in the financial statements of are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (i.e. the "functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee, the national currency of India, which is the functional currency of the Company.

(o) **Foreign currency transactions and balances**

Foreign currency transactions of the company are accounted at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities are translated at each reporting date based on the rate prevailing on such date. Gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency monetary items and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are continued to be carried at rates of initial recognition.

(p) **Investments**

Investments, which are readily realisable and intended to be held for not more than one year from the date on which such investments are made, are classified as current investments. All other investments are classified as non-current investments.

On initial recognition, all investments are measured at cost. The cost comprises purchase price and directly attributable acquisition charges such as brokerage, fees and duties.

Current investments are carried at lower of cost and fair value determined on an individual investment basis.

Non-current investments are carried at cost. However, provision for diminution in value is made to recognise a decline other than temporary in the value of these investments.

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

(q) **Exceptional items**

When items of income and expense within profit or loss from ordinary activities are of such size, nature or incidence that their disclosure is relevant to assist users in understanding the financial performance achieved and in making projections of future financial performance, the nature and amount of such material items are disclosed separately as exceptional items.

(r) **Events after the reporting date**

Where events occurring after the balance sheet date provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, the impact of such events is adjusted within the financial statements. Where the events are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period, the amounts are not adjusted, but are disclosed if those non-adjusting events are material.

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Chartered Accountants

(₹ in lakhs)

For current year ended 31 March 2023

4 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Gross Value (at cost)				Depreciation/ Amortisation				Net Value	
	As at 01 April 2022	Additions	Disposal	As at 31 March 2023	As at 01 April 2022	For the year	Disposal	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Computers	134	50	-	184	94	37	-	131	53	39
Furniture and fixtures	171	-	-	171	135	9	-	144	27	36
Vehicles	38	-	-	38	32	2	-	34	4	6
Total	343	50	-	393	261	48	-	309	84	82

5 Intangible assets

Particulars	Gross Value (at cost)				Depreciation/ Amortisation				Net Value	
	As at 01 April 2022	Additions	Disposal	As at 31 March 2023	As at 01 April 2022	For the year	Disposal	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
License	202	-	-	202	202	-	-	202	-	-
Computer Software	-	41		41	-	1		1	40	-
Total	202	41	-	243	202	1	-	203	40	-

6 Right-of-use assets

Particulars	Gross Value (at cost)				Depreciation				Net Value	
	As at 01 April 2022	Additions	Disposal	As at 31 March 2023	As at 01 April 2022	For the year	Disposal	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Building	287	111	-	398	27	35	-	62	336	260
Total	287	111	-	398	27	35	-	62	336	260

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(₹ in lakhs)

For previous year ended 31 March 2022

4 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Gross Value (at cost)				Depreciation/ Amortisation				Net Value	
	As at 01 April 2021	Additions	Disposal	As at 31 March 2022	As at 01 April 2021	For the year	Disposal	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Computers	83	51	-	134	65	29	-	94	39	18
Furniture and fixtures	171	-	-	171	122	13	-	135	36	49
Vehicles	38	-	-	38	29	3	-	32	6	9
Total	293	51	-	343	217	45	-	261	82	76

5 Intangible assets

Particulars	Gross Value (at cost)				Depreciation/ Amortisation				Net Value	
	As at 01 April 2021	Additions	Disposal	As at 31 March 2022	As at 01 April 2021	For the year	Disposal	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Intangible 1	202	-	-	202	202	-	-	202	-	-
Total	202	-	-	202	202	-	-	202	-	-

6 Right-of-use assets

Particulars	Gross Value (at cost)				Depreciation				Net Value	
	As at 01 April 2021	Additions	Disposal	As at 31 March 2022	As at 01 April 2021	For the year	Disposal	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Building	287	-	-	287	-	27	-	27	260	287
Total	287	-	-	287	-	27	-	27	260	287

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Meta Soft Tech Systems Private Limited
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information to the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023
(₹ in lakhs)

7 Capital work in progress (CWIP)

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 01 April 2021
Capital work in progress	22	638	626
	22	638	626

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 01 April 2021
Balance as at the beginning of the year	638	626	626
Add: Addition during the year	27	12	-
Less: Impairment during the year	(176)	-	-
Less: Sale during the year	(466)	-	-
Less: Capitalisation during the year	-	-	-
Balance as at the end of the year	22	638	626

Capital work in progress (CWIP) Ageing Schedule

As at 31 March 2023

	Amount in CWIP for a period of: Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	22	-	-	-	22
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	22	-	-	-	22

As at 31 March 2022

	Amount in CWIP for a period of: Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	12	78	439	109	638
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	12	78	439	109	638

As at 01 April 2021

	Amount in CWIP for a period of: Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	78	439	109	-	626
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	78	439	109	-	626

8 Other non current financial assets

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 01 April 2021
Unsecured, considered good			
Security deposits	29	9	19
Bank deposits have remaining maturity of more than twelve months	543	-	-
	572	9	19

9 Other non current assets

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 01 April 2021
Prepaid expenses	-	8	-
	-	8	-

10 Financial assets

Trade receivables

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 01 April 2021
Unsecured, considered good	1,830	376	341
Unsecured, credit impaired	-	-	-
	1,830	376	341
Less: Allowance for credit impaired	-	-	-
	1,830	376	341

Notes:
(i) Company has a history of collecting all receivables in the age group of less than 6 months. Management has evaluated allowance for bad and doubtful debts on receivables having age of more than 6 months, which have significant increase in credit risk or are credit impaired. Accordingly, all trade receivables outstanding more than 6 months have been fully provided, except immaterial balances considered recoverable on specific basis.
(ii) No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person, nor any trade or other receivable are due from firm or private companies respectively in which director is partner, a director or a member. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing.
(iii) Refer note 37 for information on credit risk and market risk.

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(₹ in lakhs)

Trade receivable ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2023

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of transaction						
	Current but not due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months to 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Year	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered Good	-	1,830	-	-	-	-	1,830
Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivable - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	1,830	-	-	-	-	1,830

As at 31 March 2022

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of transaction						
	Current but not due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months to 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Year	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered Good	-	376	-	-	-	-	376
Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivable - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	376	-	-	-	-	376

As at 1 April 2021

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of transaction						
	Current but not due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months to 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Year	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered Good	-	341	-	-	-	-	341
Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivable - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	341	-	-	-	-	341

	As at		
11 Cash and cash equivalents	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	01 April 2021
(i) Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash on hand	1	1	1
Balances with banks			
Current accounts	488	127	83
Fixed Deposit with maturity of less than 3 months	-	59	57
	489	187	141
(ii) Bank balances, other than cash and cash equivalents			
Bank balance in deposit accounts	25	-	-
	25	-	-

There are no repatriation restrictions with regards to cash and cash equivalents.

	As at		
12 Other current financial assets	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	01 April 2021
Unbilled revenue	-	868	868
Security deposits	2	2	-
Bank deposits have remaining maturity of less than twelve months	7	-	-
Advance to employees *	-	1	-
	9	871	868

* "0" denotes amount less than Rs. 50,000.

	As at		
13 Other current assets	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	01 April 2021
Prepaid expenses	13	-	-
Balance with revenue authorities	55	23	13
	68	23	13

	As at		
14 Equity share capital	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	01 April 2021
Authorised:			
750,000 (31 March 2022: 750,000 and 01 April 2021 : 750,000) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	75	75	75
	75	75	75
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up :			
543,590 (31 March 2022: 543,590 and 01 April 2021 : 543,590) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	54	54	54
	54	54	54

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(₹ in lakhs)

A. Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity share having par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. The equity shareholder are entitled to dividend proposed by the Board of Directors and approved by the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

B. There were no shareholders who were promoters during the Financial year 2022-23 and 2021-22.

C. Detail of shareholder holding more than 5% shares in the Company as on year end

Name of the shareholder	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022		As at 01 April 2021	
	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage
MST Solutions LLC @ USA (including its nominee)	-	0.000%	5,43,588	99.999%	5,43,589	100.00%
Mastek Limited (including its nominee)	5,43,588	99.999%	-	0.000%	-	0.00%
	-	0.000%	5,43,588	99.999%	5,43,589	100.00%

Note: Mastek limited has acquired the company on 01st August 2022 (Refer note 41)

D. Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Equity shares	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022		As at 01 April 2021	
	Number	Rupees	Number	Rupees	Number	Rupees
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	5,43,590	54	5,43,590	54	5,43,590	54
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	5,43,590	54	5,43,590	54	5,43,590	54

15 Other equity (refer statement of changes in equity)	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 01 April 2021
a. **Securities premium**	996	996	996
Amount received (on issue of shares) in excess of the face value has been classified as securities premium.			
b. **Retained earnings**	736	364	332
Retained earnings comprises of the prior year's undistributed earning after taxes increased by undistributed profits for the year.			
c. **Other item of other comprehensive income**	21	(3)	-
Other items of other comprehensive income consist of remeasurement of defined benefit assets and liability.			
	1,753	1,357	1,328

16 Lease liability	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 01 April 2021
Lease liability (refer note 39)	311	268	282
	311	268	282

17 Provisions	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 01 April 2021
Provision for gratuity (refer note 31)	265	262	213
Provision for leave encashment (refer note 31)	167	187	189
	432	449	402

18 Lease liability-Current	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 01 April 2021
Lease liability (refer note 39)	71	14	5
	71	14	5

19 Trade payables	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 01 April 2021
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	82	4	2
Accrued expenses	48	6	38
	130	10	40

Trade payable ageing schedule

Ageing Schedule for the year ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction: Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
Total outstanding dues of MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than MSME	82	-	-	-	82
Disputed dues of MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Total	82	-	-	-	82
Accrued expenses					48
Grand Total					130

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(₹ in lakhs)

Ageing Schedule for the year ended March 31, 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
Total outstanding dues of MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than MSME	4	-	-	-	4
Disputed dues of MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	-	-	-	4
Accrued expenses					6
Grand Total					10

Ageing Schedule for the year ended April 1, 2021

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
Total outstanding dues of MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than MSME	2	-	-	-	2
Disputed dues of MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	-	-	-	2
Accrued expenses					38
Grand Total					40

	As at		
20 Other current financial liabilities	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	01 April 2021
Employee related liabilities	743	34	1
Foreign exchange forward contract	-	5	-
	743	39	1

	As at		
21 Other current liabilities	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	01 April 2021
Statutory dues payable	59	49	20
	59	49	20

	As at		
22 Provisions-Current	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	01 April 2021
Provision for gratuity (refer note 31)	53	49	40
Provision for leave encashment (refer note 31)	64	87	86
	117	136	126

*Disclosure for movement in provision for leave entitlement

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Opening provision at the beginning of the year	274	275
Reversed/ created during the year	(26)	(1)
Paid during the year	(17)	-
Closing provision at the end of the year	231	274

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(₹ in lakhs)

23 Revenue from operations (net)	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Sale of services		
Income from technology services and products	5,368	2,894
	5,368	2,894

Revenue by geography	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
UK	24	-
North America	5,245	2,819
Others	98	75
	5,368	2,894

Timing of revenue recognition	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Transferred at a point in time	5,368	2,894
	5,368	2,894

Changes in Contract assets are as follows:	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	868	868
Invoices raised that were included in the contract assets balance at the beginning of the year	(868)	-
Increase due to revenue recognised during the year, excluding amounts billed during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	-	868

24 Other income	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Interest income on deposits	16	3
Profit on sale of capital work in progress	24	-
Interest income on financial instruments at amortised cost	1	1
Miscellaneous income	-	3
	41	7

25 Employee benefits expense	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Salaries and wages	4,089	2,416
Contribution to Provident & Other Funds	83	61
Staff welfare	110	43
	4,282	2,520

26 Finance costs	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Interest on lease liabilities (refer note 39)	34	30
Bank charges	1	1
	35	31

27 Depreciation and amortisation expense	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Property, plant and equipment	48	45
Amortisation on Intangibles	1	-
Right of use asset	35	27
	84	72

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Meta Soft Tech Systems Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information to the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023

(₹ in lakhs)

28	Other expenses	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
	Legal & Professional Charges	54	6
	Electricity	11	6
	Audit Fees (refer note 28(a))	9	2
	Travelling and conveyance	32	2
	Communication charges	15	11
	Printing & stationery	2	-
	Consultancy Charges	85	12
	Insurance charges	27	2
	Repairs - others	12	12
	Loss on account of foreign exchange fluctuations (net) *	0	1
	Rent	11	17
	Rates and taxes	9	-
	Software charges	12	14
	Miscellaneous expenses	1	1
		280	86

* "0" denotes amount less than Rs. 50,000.

28 (a)	Auditor's remuneration (excluding GST)	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
	For statutory audit	9	2
		9	2

29	Exceptional items - Loss	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
	Impairment on building under capital work in progress	(176)	-
	Bad debts written off	-	(153)
		(176)	(153)

30	Earnings per equity share (in Rs.)	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
	Net Profit after tax attributable to equity shareholders (Rupees)	371	32
	Weighted average number of equity shares of Rs. 10 each	5,43,590	5,43,590
	Basic (in Rs.)	68.32	5.93
	Diluted (in Rs.)	68.32	5.93

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(₹ in lakhs)

31 **Employee benefit plans**

(a) Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss in respect of gratuity cost is as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Gratuity cost		
Service cost	61	54
Net interest on net defined liability	18	14
Net gratuity cost (Refer note 25)	79	68
Actuarial gain / (loss) recognised in other comprehensive income	32	(4)
Interest rate	7.3%	6.4%
Salary increase	10.0%	10.0%

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 01 April 2021
Amount shown as liability in the balance sheet (Refer note 17 and 22)			
Non current	265	262	213
Current	53	49	40
Total gratuity liability	318	311	253

Demographic assumptions used:	For the year ended 31 March 2023	31 March 2022	01 April 2021
Discount rate	7.3%	6.4%	6.0%
Salary escalation	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Retirement age	58	58	58
Mortality Rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)
Leaving services			
Age (Years)	20%	20%	20%
21-30	20%	20%	20%
31-40	20%	20%	20%
41-50	20%	20%	20%
51-58	20%	20%	20%

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, takes into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand factors in the employment market.

The following table sets out the status of gratuity plan

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 01 April 2021
Obligation at the beginning of the year	311	253	-
Current service cost	61	54	253
Interest cost	18	14	-
Actuarial (gain) / loss due to change in financial assumption	(15)	(7)	-
Actuarial (gain) / loss due to change in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
Actuarial (gain) / loss due to change in experience	(17)	11	-
Benefits paid	(40)	(14)	-
Obligation at the end of the year	318	311	253
Change in plan assets			
Plan assets at the beginning of the year, at fair value	-	-	-
Employer contribution	40	14	-
Interest income on plan assets	-	-	-
Remeasurement on plan assets less interest on plan assets	-	-	-
Benefits paid	(40)	(14)	-
Plan assets at the end of the year, at fair value	-	-	-

Historical information

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 01 April 2021
Present value of defined benefit obligation	318	311	253
Fair value of plan assets	-	-	-
(Liabilities)/assets recognised	(318)	(311)	(253)

The experience adjustments, meaning difference between changes in plan assets and obligations expected on the basis of actuarial assumption and actual changes in those assets and obligations are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 01 April 2021
Experience adjustment on plan liabilities - gain / (loss)	32	(4)	-
Experience adjustment on plan assets - gain	-	-	-

Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		31 March 2022		01 April 2021	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount Rate (100 bps)	303	336	295	328	240	268
Salary Growth (100 bps)	334	303	326	296	266	241

The sensitivity analysis is based on a change in one assumption while not changing all other assumptions. This analysis may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in the assumptions would occur in isolation of another since some of the assumptions may be co-related.

Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 01 April 2021
1 year	53	49	40
2 year	53	47	37
3 year	50	46	35
4 year	44	42	33
5 year	39	37	30
6 year	34	32	26
7 year	30	28	23
8 year	26	25	20
9 year	24	22	17
10 years and beyond	147	140	113

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation as at 31 March 2023 5.17 years (31 March 2022 6.22 years to 13.26 years).

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(b) The Obligation for compensated absence is recognised basis Company's leave policy and net change to the statement of profit and loss the year ended March 31, 2023 is (Rs. 43 lakhs) [March 31, 2022: (Rs.2 lakhs)]

Demographic assumptions used:

	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022	01 April 2021
Discount rate	7.30%	6.40%	6.00%
Salary escalation	10%	10%	10%

(c) The Company contributed Rs.83 lakhs for the year ended 31 March 2023 (Rs.61 lakhs ,31 March 2022) for the defined contribution plan, which includes contribution towards provident fund, employee state insurance commission and labour welfare fund.

32 **Income taxes**

Income tax expense / (credit) in the statement of profit and loss consists of:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022	01 April 2021
Current tax	169	14	334
Income tax relating to earlier years	-	-	-
Deferred tax	12	(7)	(186)
Income tax expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss	181	7	148
Income tax (credit) / expense recognised in other comprehensive income	(8)	1	-

The reconciliation between the provision of income tax of the Company and amounts computed by applying the Indian statutory income tax rate to profit before taxes is as follows:

Particular	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022	01 April 2021
Profit before tax	552	39	147
Enacted income tax rate in India	25.17%	25.17%	25.17%
Computed expected tax expense	139	10	37
Effect of:			
Impairment	44	-	-
Others	(2)	(3)	111
Total income tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss	181	7	148

The movement in gross deferred income tax assets and liabilities (before set-off) for the year ended 31 March 2023 is as follows:

Particulars	**Carrying value as at 01 April 2022**	**Changes through profit and loss**	**Changes through OCI**	**Carrying value as at 31 March 2023**
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	65	(17)	-	48
Provision for compensated absence/gratuity	147	(8)	(7)	132
Others	(4)	13	-	9
Total	208	(12)	(7)	189

The movement in gross deferred income tax assets and liabilities (before set-off) for the year ended 31 March 2022 is as follows:

Particulars	**Carrying value as at 01 April 2021**	**Changes through profit and loss**	**Changes through OCI**	**Carrying value as at 31 March 2022**
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	67	(2)	-	65
Provision for compensated absence/gratuity	133	13	1	147
Others	-	(4)	-	(4)
Total	200	7	1	208

The movement in gross deferred income tax assets and liabilities (before set-off) for the year ended 01 April 2021 is as follows:

Particulars	**Carrying value as at 01 April 2020**	**Changes through profit and loss**	**Changes through OCI**	**Carrying value as at 01 April 2021**
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	14	53	-	67
Provision for compensated absence/gratuity	-	133	-	133
Total	14	186	-	200

The company offset deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has legally enforceable right to set off the said balances.

33 **Related Party disclosures, as per Ind AS 24**

Relationships have been disclosed where transactions have taken place and relationships involving control:

Name of Related Party	**Nature of relationship**	**Country of Incorporation**
Mastek Limited	Holding Company (w.e.f. 01 August 2022)	India
Metasofttech Solution LLC	Holding Company (upto 31 July 2022) fellow subsidiary (w.e.f 01 August 2022)	United States of America
Mastek (UK) Limited	fellow subsidiary	United Kingdom
Directors	Mrs. Latha R - Director (Key Management Personnel) (till 02 August 2022) Mr. Rathakrishnan V - Director (Key Management Personnel) (till 02 August 2022) Mrs. Thamiyadevi Thangavelu - Director (Key Management Personnel till 02 August 2022) Mr. Thirunavukkarasu Thangarathinam - Director (Key Management Personnel) Ashank Desai (from 02 August 2022) Priti Rao - Director (from 02 August 2022) Arun Agarwal - Director (from 02 August 2022)	
Enterprise where Director/KMP has control:	Mastek Foundation	

Transactions with above related parties during the year were:-

Name of Related Party	**Nature of transactions**	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022	01 April 2021
Metasofttech Solution LLC	Service Income	5,245	2,818	2,632
Mastek (UK) Limited	Service Income	24	-	-
Mastek Limited	IT Services received	4	-	-
	Other expenses reimbursable	73	-	-
Mastek Inc.	Other expenses reimbursable	-	-	-
Mr. Thirunavukkarasu Thangarathinam	Lease Rent of office premises	4	11	11

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(₹ in lakhs)

Balances outstanding are as follows:-

Name of Related Party	Nature of balances	As At 31 March 2023	31 March 2022	01 April 2021
Metasofttech Solution LLC	Trade receivables	1,796	1,233	1,209
Mastek (UK) Limited	Trade receivables	24	-	-
Mastek Limited	Trade Payable	84	-	-
Mastek Inc.	Trade payable	-	-	-
Mr. Thirunavukkarasu Thangarathinam	Lease Rent of office premises	-	1	1
Compensation of key management personnel and directors of the Company		-	34	34

All the transaction has been executed with the related parties are done at the arms length basis.

Compensation of key management personnel of the Company

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	31 March 2022	01 April 2021
Salaries and other employee benefits *	-	-	9
Compensation to key management personnel	-	-	9

* The KMP's are covered under the Companies gratuity policy, compensated absence provision and bonus provision along with other eligible employee of the Company. Proportionate amount of gratuity expenses and provision for compensated absences, which are not determined actuarially are not mentioned in the aforementioned disclosure as these are computed for the Company as a whole.

34 **Segment reporting**

The management of the Company has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) as defined by Ind AS 108, Operating Segments. The CODM evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by geographical information. Accordingly, segment information has been presented for geographies where the Company operates.

The organisational and reporting structure of the Company is based on geographical concept. Geographies are the operating segments for which separate financial information is available and for which operating revenue is evaluated regularly by CODM in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. The Company's primary reportable segments consist of three different geographies which are based on the risks and returns in different geographies and the location of the customers: North America Operations, UK Operations and Others.

Income in relation to segments are categorised based on items that are individually identifiable to that segment, while the cost are apportioned on an appropriate basis. Expenses are not specifically allocable to individual segments as the underlying services are used interchangeably. The management therefore believes that it is not practical to provide segment disclosures relating to expenses and accordingly expenses are separately disclosed as "unallocated" and directly charged against total income.

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Segment Revenue		
UK	24	-
North America	5,245	2,819
Others	98	75
Revenue from operations	**5,368**	**2,894**

35 **Financial instrument**

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2023, 31 March 2022 and 01 April 2021 is as follows:

Particulars	Carrying Value 31 March 2023	31 March 2022	01 April 2021	Fair Value 31 March 2023	31 March 2022	01 April 2021
Financial assets						
Amortised cost						
Trade receivable (net of provisions)	1,830	376	341	1,830	376	341
Cash and cash equivalents	489	187	141	489	187	141
Other bank balances	25	-	-	25	-	-
Other financial assets	552	871	868	552	871	868
Security deposit	29	9	19	29	9	19
Total financial assets	**2,925**	**1,443**	**1,369**	**2,925**	**1,443**	**1,369**
Financial liabilities						
Amortised cost						
Trade payables	130	10	40	130	10	40
Lease liabilities	382	282	287	382	282	287
Other financial liabilities	743	34	1	743	34	1
FVTPL						
Derivative liabilities	-	5	-	-	5	-
Total financial liabilities	**1,255**	**331**	**328**	**1,255**	**331**	**328**

36 **Fair value hierarchy**

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The following table presents the fair value measurement hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on recurring basis as at 31 March 2023, 31 March 2022 and 01 April 2021

Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments as at 31 March 2023:

Particulars	Date of valuation	Total	Fair value measuring using Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial liabilities measuring at fair value					
Foreign exchange forward contract	31 March 2023	-	-	-	-

Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments as at 31 March 2022:

Particulars	Date of valuation	Total	Fair value measuring using Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial liabilities measuring at fair value					
Foreign exchange forward contract	31 March 2022	5	-	5	-

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Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy for financial assets as at 01 April 2021:

Particulars	Date of valuation	Total	Fair value measuring using		
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial liabilities measuring at fair value					
Foreign exchange forward contract	01 April 2021	-	-	-	-

37 **Financial risk management**

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and price risk. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimise potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The Company's management oversees the management of these risk and formulates the policies, the Board of Directors and Audit Committee reviews and approves policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below:

Market risk: Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of change in market prices. The primary market risk to the Company is foreign exchange risk.

Foreign currency risk

The Company's exposure to risk of change in foreign currency exchange rates arising from foreign currency transactions, is primarily with respect to the currencies which are not fixed. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the functional currency of the Company. The Company uses derivative financial instruments to mitigate foreign exchange related risk exposures. The counter parties of these derivative instruments are primarily a bank. All derivative activities for risk management purposes are carried out by specialist teams that have the appropriate skills, experience and supervision. It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivative for speculative purposes may be undertaken.

These derivative financial instruments are forward contracts and are qualified for cash flow hedge accounting when the instrument is designated for hedge. Company has designated major portion of derivative instruments as cash flow hedges to mitigate the foreign exchange exposure of forecasted highly probable cash flows.

Derivative financial instruments:

The Company holds derivative financial instrument i.e., foreign currency forward contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rate on foreign currency exposure. The counterparty for these contracts is a bank.

The Company applies cash flow hedge to hedge the variability arising out of foreign currency exchange fluctuations on account of highly probable foreign currency forecasted sales. Such contracts are designated as cash flow hedges. Changes in the fair value of the derivative instrument are recognised in recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The following table presents the aggregate contracted principal amounts of the Company's derivative contracts outstanding:

Designated derivative instrument	As at		
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	01 April 2021
Forward contract (Amount in USD)	-	7	5
Number of contracts	-	7	5
Fair value in Rs. lakhs	-	(5)	-

Forward Contracts covers part of the exposure during the period April 2021 - March 2023

Mark-to-Market (losses) / gains	As at		
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	01 April 2021
Opening balance of Mark-to-market gains/(loss) receivable on outstanding derivative contracts	(5)	-	-
Add: Changes in the value of derivative instrument recognised in Hedging reserve account	5	(5)	-
Closing balance of Mark-to-market (losses payable) / gains receivable on outstanding derivative contracts	-	(5)	-
Disclosed under:			
Other current financial liabilities (Refer note 20)	-	(5)	-
	-	(5)	-

Non-derivative financial instruments

The following table presents foreign currency risk from non- derivative financial instrument as of 31 March 2023, 31 March 2022 and 01 April 2021.

Currency	As at 31 March 2023					
	Amount in respective foreign currencies (in lakhs)			Amount (Rs.in lakhs)		
	Financial assets	Financial liabilities	Net assets / (liabilities)	Financial assets	Financial liabilities	Net assets / (liabilities)
USD *	23	0	23	1,796	-	1,796
GBP *	0	-	0	24	-	24
Total (in INR)				1,820	-	1,820

* "0" denotes amount less than Rs. One lakh

Currency	As at 31 March 2022					
	Amount in respective foreign currencies (in lakhs)			Amount (Rs.in lakhs)		
	Financial assets	Financial liabilities	Net assets / (liabilities)	Financial assets	Financial liabilities	Net assets / (liabilities)
USD	17	-	17	1,233	-	1,233
Total (in INR)				1,233	-	1,233

Currency	As at 01 April 2021					
	Amount in respective foreign currencies (in lakhs)			Amount (Rs.in lakhs)		
	Financial assets	Financial liabilities	Net assets / (liabilities)	Financial assets	Financial liabilities	Net assets / (liabilities)
USD	14	-	14	1,209	-	1,209
Total (in INR)				1,209	-	1,209

As at 31 March 2023, 31 March 2022 and 01 April 2021 respectively, every 1% increase/decrease of the respective foreign currencies compared to functional currency of the Company would impact results by approximately Rs. 18 lakhs, Rs. 12 lakhs and 12 lakhs respectively.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and investment securities. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counter party credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The Company assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.

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(₹ in lakhs)

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The demographics of the customer, including the default risk of the industry and country in which the customer operates, also has an influence on credit risk assessment and accordingly the Company's accounts for the expected credit loss. There is only one customer which contributes for more than 10% of outstanding total accounts receivables aggregating 98.14% as at 31 March 2023 (52.13%, 31 March 2022 and 100%, 01 April 2021).

The following table gives details in respect of revenues generated from top customer and top 5 customers:

Particulars	For the year ended		
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	01 April 2021
Revenue from Top Customer	98%	97%	100%
Revenue from Top 5 Customers	100%	100%	100%

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due. Also, the Company has unutilized credit limits with banks. The Company's corporate treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. The management monitors the Company's net liquidation through rolling forecast on the basis of expected cash flows.

The Working Capital position of the Company is given below

Particulars of current financial assets	As at		
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	01 April 2021
Cash and cash equivalent	489	187	141
Total	**489**	**187**	**141**

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as at March 31, 2023, March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	
	Less than 1 Year	1 Year and above
Trade payables	130	-
Lease liabilities	73	497
Other financial liabilities	743	-

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	
	Less than 1 Year	1 Year and above
Trade payables	10	-
Lease liabilities	44	417
Other financial liabilities	39	-

Particulars	As at 01 April 2021	
	Less than 1 Year	1 Year and above
Trade payables	40	-
Lease liabilities	35	460
Other financial liabilities	1	-

Trade payables are generally non - interest bearing and are normally settled in line with respective industry norms.

38 **Capital management**

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Company monitors the return on capital as well as the level of dividends on its equity shares. The Company's objective when managing capital is to maintain an optimal structure so as to maximise shareholder value. The capital structure is as follows:

Particulars	As at		
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	01 April 2021
Total equity attributable to the Equity Share Holders of Company	1,806	1,411	1,382
As percentage of total Capital	100%	100%	100%
Current borrowings	-	-	-
Non current borrowings	-	-	-
Total loans and borrowings	-	-	-
Total capital (borrowings and equity)	1,806	1,411	1,382

The Company is predominantly equity financed which is evident from capital structure table. Further, the Company has always been in a net cash position.

39 **Leases**

Company as lessee

The Company's leased assets primarily consist of leases for office premises. Leases of office premises generally have lease term between 6 to 10 years. The Company has applied low value exemption for leases of laptops, lease lines, furniture and equipment and accordingly these are excluded from accounting as per Ind AS 116, at present.

i) The carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the period (Refer note 6)

ii) Below are the carrying amounts of operating lease liabilities (included under financial liabilities) and the movements during the period:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	282	287
Additions during the year	111	-
Deletion during the year	-	-
Finance expense	34	30
Payments	46	35
Balance at the end of the year	382	282
Current	71	14
Non-current	311	268

The contractual maturity analysis of lease liabilities (Including amount not falling under Ind AS 116) are disclosed herein on an undiscounted basis:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 01 April 2021
Less than one year	73	44	35
More than one year less than 5 years	298	186	161
More than 5 years	199	231	299

The effective interest rate for lease liabilities as at 31 March 2023 is 11% (31 March 2022 11% 01 April 2021 11%)

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iii) The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	35	27
Interest expense on lease liabilities	34	30
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in other expenses)	11	17
Total amount recognised in Statement of profit and loss	80	74

The Company had total cash outflows for leases of Rs.46 lakhs in FY 2022-23 (Rs.35 lakhs in FY 2021-22).

There are several lease agreements with extension and termination options, for which management exercises significant judgement in determining whether these extension and termination options are reasonably certain to be exercised. Since it is reasonable certain to exercise extension option and not to exercise termination option, the Company has opted to include such extended term and ignore termination option in determination of lease term.

40 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	31 March 2022	01 April 2021
a) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of the year	-	-	-
b) Interest due remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of the year	-	-	-
c) the amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-	-
d) the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-	-
e) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-	-
f) the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-	-

Disclosure of payable to vendors as defined under the "Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006" is based on the information available with the Company regarding the status of registration of such vendors under the said Act, as per the intimation received from them on requests made by the company.

41 Capital commitment

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for as at 31 March 2023 is Rs.Nil (31 March 2022: Rs. Nil 01 April 2021: Rs. Nil).

42 Contingent liabilities

	As at 31 March 2023	31 March 2022	01 April 2021
1. **Claims against Company not acknowledged as debts**			
Disputed demands in respect of Sales tax (including pending litigation of various matters)	-	-	-

2. **Provident fund**

Based on the judgement by the Honourable Supreme Court dated 28 February 2019, past provident fund liability, is not determinable at present, in view of uncertainty on the applicability of the judgement to the Company with respect to timing and the components of its compensation structure. In absence of further clarification, the Company has been advised to await further developments in this matter to reasonably assess the implications on its financial statements, if any.

(i) The Company does not expect any cash outflows or any reimbursements in respect of the above contingent liabilities.

(ii) It is not practicable for the Company to estimate the timing of cash outflows, if any, in respect of the above, pending occurrence of the default event or resolution of respective proceedings.

3. **Social Security Code**

The Code on Social Security, 2020 ("the Code") relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective.

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(₹ in lakhs)

43 Disclosure of ratios

Sr. No.	Ratio	Formula for Computation	Measure (in times / percentage)	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	Variation	Remarks
(a)	Current ratio	Current asset / Current liabilities	Times	2.16	2.73	(20.78%)	Refer note a below
(b)	Debt-equity ratio	Debt / Net worth	Times	NA	NA	NA	Refer note b below
(c)	Debt service coverage ratio	EBITDA / (Finance costs + Principal repayment of long term borrowings within one year)	Times	NA	NA	NA	Refer note c below
(d)	Return on equity ratio	Profit after tax / Net worth	Percentage	23.09%	2.31%	899.79%	Refer note d below
(e)	Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold / Average inventory	Times	NA	NA	NA	-
(f)	Trade receivable turnover ratio	Revenue from operations / Average trade receivables	Times	4.87	8.07	(39.71%)	Refer note f below
(g)	Trade payable turnover ratio	Net purchases / Average trade payables	Times	NA	NA	NA	-
(h)	Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operations / working capital (current assets - current liability)	Times	4.13	3.14	31.59%	Refer note h below
(i)	Net profit ratio	Profit after tax / Revenue from operations	Percentage	6.92%	1.11%	520.83%	Refer note i below
(j)	Return on capital employed	EBIT / Capital employed	Percentage	0.40	0.14	195.95%	Refer note j below
(k)	Return on investment	Net gain/(loss) on sale/fair value changes of Investment/Average Investment	Percentage	NA	NA	NA	Refer note k below

Notes:

(i) Debt = Non-current borrowings + Current borrowings
(ii) Net worth = Paid-up share capital + Reserves created out of profit
(iii) EBITDA = Earnings before, exceptional items, depreciation, amortisation expense and tax
(iv) Net purchase = Purchase of stock-in-trade + Cost of materials consumed + Closing inventory of raw materials - Opening inventory of raw materials
(v) Net assets = Property, plant and equipment (including CWIP) + Current assets - Current liabilities
(vi) EBIT = Earnings before exceptional items, interest and tax
(vii) Capital employed = Total equity + Non-current borrowings

Disclosure for change in ratio by more than 25%:

Type of ratio		Variation in ratio	Reasons for variance
(a)	Current ratio	(20.78%)	Since the changes in ratio is less than 25%, no explanation is required to be furnished.
(b)	Debt-equity ratio	NA	NA
(c)	Debt service coverage ratio	NA	NA
(d)	Return on equity ratio	899.79%	Service revenue growth has resulted in an improvement in the ratio.
(d)	Return on equity ratio	899.79%	Service revenue growth has resulted in an improvement in the ratio.
(f)	Trade receivable turnover ratio	(39.71%)	Decreased is driven by billing of unbilled trade receivables.
(g)	Trade payable turnover ratio	NA	NA
(h)	Net capital turnover ratio	31.59%	Service revenue growth has resulted in an improvement in the ratio.
(i)	Net profit ratio	520.83%	Service revenue growth has resulted in an improvement in the ratio.
(j)	Return on capital employed	195.95%	Service revenue growth has resulted in an improvement in the ratio.
(k)	Return on investment	NA	NA

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(₹ in lakhs)

44 Transition to IND AS

For the purposes of reporting as set out in Note 1, the basis of accounting has been transitioned from Indian generally accepted accounting principles ("IGAAP") to Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS). The accounting policies set out in Note 2 have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023, the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 and in the preparation of an opening Ind AS balance sheet at 01 April 2021 (the "transition date"). The previous year figures in the financial statements have been regrouped to conform to Ind AS.

In preparing the Company's opening Ind AS balance sheet, the amounts as reported in financial statements prepared in accordance with IGAAP have been adjusted. An explanation of how the transition from IGAAP to Ind AS has affected the Company's balance sheet, statement of profit and loss is set out in the following tables and the notes that accompany the tables. On transition, the estimates previously made under IGAAP were not revised, except where required by Ind AS.B55

44.1 Reconciliation of Equity

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 01 April 2021
Total Shareholder's equity under previous GAAP	1,394	1,392
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets	(27)	-
Interest expense on lease liabilities	(30)	-
Interest income on deposits	2	1
Fair valuation of forward contracts	(5)	0
Reversal of Rent expense	31	-
Amortisation of intangible under development not meeting the recognition criteria	-	(275)
Additional Revenue on account in Ind AS applicability	-	868
Impact on account of actuarial valuation of defined benefit plan/employee benefits	-	(531)
Recognition of actuarial loss in other comprehensive income	(4)	-
Deferred tax on remeasurement of actuarial loss	1	-
Income tax on items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss	(5)	(127)
Total Shareholder's equity under Ind AS	1,357	1,328

44.2 Reconciliation of statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2022

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2022
Net profit for the period as per IGAAP	2
Error rectification on transition to Ind AS from IGAAP *	(62)
Interest income on unwinding of discount on financial assets	1
Fair valuation of forward contracts	(6)
Amortisation of right of use asset	(27)
Interest expense on lease liability	(30)
Reversal of rental expense	35
Actuarial loss on employee benefit obligations	(4)
Deferred tax on remeasurement of actuarial loss	1
Tax impact	119
Net profit for the year as per Ind AS	29

44.3 Impact of Ind AS Adjustments

a. Leases as a lessee

Under previous GAAP, only the lease rentals were recorded as expense in each period. However, under Ind AS, a corresponding lease liability and right of use asset are to be recognised. The right of use asset is depreciated over the period of the lease and interest is accrued and paid on the lease liability over the lease period.

b. Fair valuation of deposits

Under previous GAAP, deposits were recognised based on historical costs. However, the same has been accounted for as per amortised cost using effective interest rate. Accordingly, interest income on such deposits has been recognised as a part of other income and unwinding of security deposits has been amortised as a part of expenses and unamortised portion is recognised as prepaid rent.

c. Fair valuation of deposits

The Company has performed an actuarial valuation under Ind AS and accordingly, the value of the provisions and impact on Statement of Profit and Loss have been adjusted. Additionally, under Ind AS, impact has also been given to other comprehensive income.

d. Deferred Tax

Under Ind AS, deferred taxes have to be recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the balance sheet and its tax base referred to as the balance sheet approach

* Errors under previous IGAAP accounting:

(i) Expenses related to the gratuity and leave encashment until April 01, 2021, were not recorded under the previous GAAP, however the same has been accounted for under the Ind AS through the opening retained earnings as on April 01, 2021. Accordingly, the corresponding cost-plus markup revenue has been recorded on these expenses and has been accounted through opening retained earnings as on April 01, 2021.

(ii) Certain Intangible assets were under development under the previous GAAP. However, this intangibles under development does not meet the recognition criteria of intangible assets under Ind AS and has been fully amortised in the books of accounts through opening retained earnings ad on April 01, 2021, on adoption of Ind AS. Accordingly, the corresponding cost-plus markup revenue has been recorded on these expenses and has been accounted thorough opening retained earnings as on April 01, 2021.

MSKA & ASSOCIATES * Chartered Accountants *

45 **Other statutory information**

(i) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any person or any entity, 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 a 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.

(ii) The Company has not received any fund from any person or any entity, 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 a or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

46 The Company does not have any transactions and outstanding balances during the current as well previous year with Companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

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

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

49 The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual currency during the financials year.

50 The Company does not has 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 provision of the Income Tax Act,1961)

51 The company does not hold any immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) whose title deeds are not in the name of the company.

52 The company has not granted Loans or Advances in the nature of loans to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013), either severally or jointly with any other person, that are (a) repayable on demand; or (b) without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

53 No assets have been classified as intangible assets under development.

54 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.

55 Previous year's figures have been regrouped or reclassified wherever necessary.

These are the notes to the financial statements referred to in our report of even date
The Financial Statements were authorised for issue by the directors on 18th April 2023.

In terms of our report attached
For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 105047W

MSKA & ASSOCIATES * Chartered Accountants *

Udit Brijesh Parikh
Partner
Membership No.: 151016
Place: Mumbai
Date: 18th April 2023

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Meta Soft Tech Systems Private Limited

Ashank Desai
Director
DIN: 00017767
Place: Mumbai
Date: 18th April 2023

Arun Agarwal
Director
DIN: 09854324
Place: Mumbai
Date: 18th April 2023