INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of
AUGMENTO LABS PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **AUGMENTO LABS PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company"),** which comprise the Balance Sheet as at **March 31, 2025**, the Statement of Profit and Loss, Cash flow Statement from **1st April 2024 to 31st March 2025**, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "financial statements").

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 accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company **as at March 31, 2025**, its ***profit*** for the year ended on that date.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). 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 independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Gupta Jai & Co.
Bengaluru
FRN 005340C
Chartered Accountant

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility 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, of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including 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 the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.
The Board of Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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

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

i) 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.

ii) Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal financial control.

iii) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

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iv) 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.

v) 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.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the standalone financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the standalone financial statements.

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

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

Gupta Jai & Co.
Bengaluru
FRN 005340C
Chartered Accountant

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

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

   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, cash flow statement dealt with by this report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.

   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2025, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the Directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2025, from being appointed as a Director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

   f) We do not report on adequacy of internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls in terms of section 143(3)(i) of the Act, since in our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the said reporting is not applicable to the Company.

   g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act.

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In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company being a private company, the provisions of section 197 of the Act, related to managerial remuneration is not applicable.

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

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

ii) The Company did not have any long-term contract including derivate contracts; hence the question of any material foreseeable losses does not arise.

iii) There were no amount which were required to be transferred to the investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

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

b) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner

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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; and

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

v) The Company has declared and paid dividend amounting to Rs. 37.24 millions during the year, hence it is in compliance with section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013.

vi) Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software (except for fixed assets register and payroll data of the company which are maintained in excel spreadsheets only and not in any accounting software). Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail being tampered with in respect of accounting software where audit trail has been enabled.

vii) As the proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014 is applicable from 1st April 2023, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per statutory requirements for record retention is not applicable for the financial year ending 31st March 2025.

Gupta Jai & Co. Bengaluru FRN 005340C Chartered Accountants

For GUPTA JAI & CO
Chartered Accountants
(FRN): 005340C

Gupta Jai & Co.
Bengaluru
FRN 005340C
Chartered Accountant

CA Manish Golyan
Partner
MRN: 241759
UDIN: 25241759BMIIAW9831
Date: 24/05/2025
Place: Bangalore

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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:

I. 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.

II. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

III. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management and Board of Directors.

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

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

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

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

For GUPTA JAI & CO
Chartered Accountants
(FRN): 005340C

Gupta Jai & Co. Bengaluru FRN 005340C Chartered Accountant

CA Manish Golyan
Partner
MRN: 241759
UDIN: 25241759BMIIAW9831
Date: 24/05/2025
Place: Bangalore

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Refer to paragraph 2 of 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements in the Independent Auditors Report')

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

i. In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:

a) 1.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.

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

b) The property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year and according to the information and explanation given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of verification of the Property, Plant and Equipment is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its asset.

c) According to the information and explanations given to us, there is a immovable properties, (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the company,

d) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) and intangible assets during the year. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(i)(d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

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

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ii. a) The Company is involved in the business of services (Software Services) and does not hold any inventory. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹ 5 crore, in aggregate, at any points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

iii. The Company has not made any investments, guarantee, security, loans or advances in companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships, and other parties.

iv. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act'), are applicable and accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(iv) of the Order to that extent is not applicable to the Company. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Act in respect of loans, investments, guarantees and security made.

v. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor any amounts which are deemed to be deposits, within the meaning of Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Companies Act, and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company. Also, there are no amounts outstanding as on March 31, 2024, which are in the nature of deposits.

vi. The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under subsection (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Hence, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vii. In respect of statutory dues:

According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees· state insurance, income-tax, duty of customs, cess, and other statutory dues have been regularly deposited by the Company with appropriate authorities though there has been a slight delay in few cases.

Gupta Jai & Co.
Bengaluru
FRN 005340C
Chartered Accountant

There are no undisputed amounts payable in respect of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, cess, and other statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2025 outstanding for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

viii. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no transactions which are not accounted in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in Income-tax Assessment of the Company. Accordingly, the provision stated under clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

ix. (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of borrowings of loans to a financial institution, Bank, Debenture holders or Governments.

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

(c)In our opinion and according to the information and explanations provided to us, no money was raised by way of term loans. Accordingly, the provision stated under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(e)According to the information explanation given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from an any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiary.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiary. Accordingly, reporting under Clause 3(ix)(f) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

x. (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

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Bengaluru
FRN 005340C
Chartered Accountant

xi. (a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) Based on our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, a report under Section 143(12) of the Act, in Form ADT-4, as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed with the Central Government. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year (and upto the date of this report), while determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.

xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by applicable accounting standards. Further, the Company is not required to constitute an Audit Committee under Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, provisions started under clause 3(xiii) of the Order insofar as it relates to section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013, is not applicable to the Company.

xiv. (a) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.

(b) We have considered, the internal audit reports for the year under audit, issued to the Company during the year and till date, in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion, during the year, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with its directors and accordingly, the reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 in clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

Gupta Jai & Co.
Bengaluru
FRN 005340C
Chartered Accountant

xvi. (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) and accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(b)The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities during the year and accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3 (xvi)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

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

(d) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have any Core Investment Company as part of its group. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the order are not applicable to the Company.

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

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(xviii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, 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.

Gupta Jai & Co. Bengaluru FRN 005340C Chartered Accountant

xx. Based on the audit procedures performed and the information and explanation given to us, we report that the company has no liability to maintain fund according to the provisions of section 135 of Companies Act, 2013.Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

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 GUPTA JAI & CO

Chartered Accountant

(FRN: 005340C)

Gupta Jai & Co.
Bengaluru
FRN 005340C
Chartered Accountant

CA Manish Golyan (Partner)

MRN: 241759

Place: Bangalore

Date: 24/05/2025

UDIN: 25241759BMIIAW9831

Augmento Labs Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025
(All amounts are in Indian rupees millions, except share data and as otherwise stated)

	Particulars	Note No	Balance As at 31-03-2025	Balance As at 31-03-2024	Balance As at 01-04-2023
	ASSETS				
1	**Non-Current Assets**				
	(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	4.57	5.00	7.41
	(b) Right of use assets	3	8.41	-	-
	(c) Financial Assets				
	(i) Others	4	1.92	0.25	0.25
	(d) Deferred Tax Assets (net)	5	7.51	2.06	1.16
2	**Current Assets**				
	(a) Financial Assets				
	(i) Trade and other receivables	6.1	231.09	109.10	139.71
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	6.2	44.84	49.00	10.57
	(iii) Others	6.3	13.19	6.01	-
	(b) Current Tax Assets (Net)	7	0.56	-	2.07
	(c) Other Current Assets	7	3.04	1.91	4.28
	TOTAL ASSETS		**315.13**	**173.33**	**165.45**
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
	EQUITY				
	(a) Equity Share capital	8	0.57	0.57	0.57
	(b) Other equity	9	206.75	107.90	101.68
	LIABILITIES				
1	**Non-current liabilities**				
	(a) Financial liabilities				
	(i) Lease liability	10	5.42	-	-
	(b) Provisions	11	13.89	5.55	2.86
2	**Current liabilities**				
	(a) Financial liabilities				
	(i) Trade payables	12.1			
	Dues to Micro and Small enterprises		6.81	-	-
	Dues to creditors other than Micro and Small enterprises		4.83	1.48	32.38
	(ii)Other Financial Liabilities	12.2	3.42	-	-
	(b) Current Tax Assets (Net)		-	1.79	-
	(c) Other current liabilities	13	73.44	56.04	27.96
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**315.13**	**173.33**	**165.45**

See accompanying Notes to Standalone financial statements
Vide our report of even date attached

For Gupta Jai and Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 005340C

Gupta Jai & Co. Bengaluru FRN:005340C Chartered Accountant

Manish Golyan
Partner
Membership No.: 241759
UDIN - 25241759BMIIAW9831
Date: 24/05/2025
Place: Bangalore

For and on behalf of the Board of Augmento Labs Private Limited

Anurag Aggarwal
Director
DIN: 08632632

Pravesh Kumar
Director
DIN: 08632743

Nirajkumar Ganeriwala
Director
DIN: 03560704

AUGMENTO LABS PVT. LTD. Bangalore

Augmento Labs Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2025
(All amounts are in Indian rupees millions, except share data and as otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Revenue from operations	16	535.41	450.45
Other Income	16	1.19	0.24
Total income		**536.60**	**450.69**
Expenses:			
Employee benefits expense	17	269.43	292.30
Finance costs	18	0.14	0.35
Depreciation and amortization expense	3	3.18	3.18
Support / Third party charges		73.37	53.17
Other expenses	19	20.38	36.36
Total expenses		**366.50**	**385.36**
Profit before Tax		**170.10**	**65.33**
Tax expense:			
Current Tax	14	37.18	27.17
Deferred Tax	15	(5.45)	(0.89)
Profit / (Loss) for the period		**138.37**	**39.05**
Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax			
A. (i) Items that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit or Loss - Remeasurement of defined benefit plan (net of taxes)		(1.91)	-
B. (i) Items that will be reclassified to Statement of Profit & Loss - Changes in fair value of derivative instrument (net of taxes)		-	-
Total Other comprehensive Income for the year		**(1.91)**	**-**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		**136.46**	**39.05**
Total Profit attributable to Equity Shareholders		**138.37**	**39.05**
Earnings per equity share of Rs 1.00 each			
For Continuing Operations			
a) Basic EPS for the year (₹)		2,427.53	685.01
b) Diluted EPS for the year (₹)		2,427.53	685.01
For Discontinued Operations			
a) Basic EPS for the year (₹)		-	-
b) Diluted EPS for the year (₹)		-	-
For Continuing and Discontinued Operations			
a) Basic EPS for the year (₹)		2,427.53	685.01
b) Diluted EPS for the year (₹)		2,427.53	685.01

See accompanying Notes to Standalone financial statements
Vide our report of even date attached

For Gupta Jai and Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 005340C

Gupta Jai & Co. Bengaluru FRN:005340C Chartered Accountant

Manish Golyan
Partner
Membership No.: 241759
UDIN - 25241759BMIIAW9831
Date: 24/05/2025
Place: Bangalore

For and on behalf of the Board of Augmento Labs Private Limited

Anurag Aggarv	**Pravesh Kumar**	**Nirajkumar Ganeriwala**
Director	Director	Director
DIN: 08632632	DIN: 08632743	DIN: 03560704

AUGMENTO LABS PVT. LTD. Bangalore

Augmento Labs Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flow for the period April 2024 to March 2025
(All amounts are in Indian rupees millions, except share data and as otherwise stated)

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-2025	Year Ended 31-Mar-2024
A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities:		
Profit before share of net profit of associates and joint ventures, exceptional items and tax from Continuing operations	170.10	65.33
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation & amortisation	3.18	3.18
Loss on sale of assets	0.03	-
Other Adjustments	(2.28)	(1.77)
Interest and other Income	(1.17)	(0.24)
Interest and Finance charges	0.14	0.35
Operating Profit before Working Capital / Other Changes	**170.01**	**66.85**
(Increase) / Decrease in Trade receivables	(121.98)	30.61
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Assets	(8.86)	0.21
Increase / (Decrease) in Trade Payables	10.16	(30.90)
Increase / (Decrease) in Other liabilities	19.00	28.11
Increase / (Decrease) in Provisions	8.35	2.68
Cash Generated From Operations	**76.68**	**97.56**
Income tax paid (net of refund)	(37.18)	(27.17)
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	**39.50**	**70.40**
B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities:		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	(2.02)	(0.78)
Movement in ROU	(9.18)	-
Security deposit for leases	(1.67)	-
Interest and other Income	1.17	0.24
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	**(11.70)**	**(0.53)**
C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities:		
Lease assets	5.42	-
Dividends paid	(37.24)	(31.08)
Interest and Finance charges	(0.14)	(0.35)
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities	**(31.96)**	**(31.43)**
Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents [A+B+C]	**(4.16)**	**38.43**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Year	**49.00**	**10.57**
Cash and Cash Equivalents as at End of the Year	**44.84**	**49.00**

Note:

a. The above Cash Flow Statement is prepared under Indirect Method as provided by Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flow" notified under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. Figures in brackets represents cash outflow.

b. Cash and Cash Equivalents comprise of:		
Balance with Schedule banks in current accounts	44.84	49.00
Cash and Cheques on Hand and in-transit	0.00	0.00
Total	**44.84**	**49.00**

The notes form an integral part of the Statement of Cash Flow

See accompanying Notes to Standalone financial statements

Vide our report of even date attached

For Gupta Jai and Co

Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 005340C

Gupta Jai & Co. Bengaluru FRN:005340C Chartered Accountant

Manish Golyan
Partner
Membership No.: 241759
UDIN - 25241759BMIIAW9831
Date: 24/05/2025
Place: Bangalore

For and on behalf of the Board of Augmento Labs Private Limited

Anurag Aggarwal
Director
DIN: 08632632

Pravesh Kumar
Director
DIN: 08632743

Nirajkumar Ganeriwala
Director
DIN: 03560704

AUGMENTO LABS Bangalore

Augmento Labs Private Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2025
(All amounts are in Indian rupees millions, except share data and as otherwise stated)

(a) Equity Share Capital

Balance as at 1st April 2023	**5,70,000**
Balance as at 31st March 2024	**5,70,000**
Balance as at 1st April 2024	**5,70,000**
	-
Balance as at 31st March 2025	**5,70,000**

(b) Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Items of Other Comprehensive Income	Total Other Equity
	Capital reserve	Retained earnings	Remeasurement of Defined benefit plans through Other Comprehensive Income	
Balance as at 1st April 2023	**0.03**	**101.65**		**101.68**
Profit for the year		39.05		39.05
Cash Dividends		(32.83)		(32.83)
Balance as at 31st March 2024	**0.03**	**107.87**	-	**107.90**
Balance as at 1st April 2024	**0.03**	**107.87**	-	**107.90**
Profit for the year	-	138.37	-	138.37
Other Comprehensive Income (Net of taxes)	-	-	(1.91)	(1.91)
Movement in current year	-	-	-	-
Add:Reclassification to profit & loss on disposal of discontinued operations	-	-	-	-
Cash Dividends	-	(37.61)	-	(37.61)
Balance as at 31st March 2025	**0.03**	**208.63**	**(1.91)**	**206.75**

See accompanying Notes to Standalone financial statements
Vide our report of even date attached

For Gupta Jai and Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 005340C

Manish Golyan
Partner
Membership No.: 241759
UDIN - 25241759BMIIAW9831
Date: 24/05/2025
Place: Bangalore

Anurag Aggarwal
Director
DIN: 08632632

Pravesh Kumar
Director
DIN: 08632743

Nirajkumar Ganeriwala
Director
DIN: 03560704

1 Corporate information

Augmento Labs Private Limited ("the Company") is a private limited Company domiciled in India was incorporated on December 09, 2019. The registered office of the Company is located at 91springboard, 4th floor B wing, Trifecta Adatto, 21 ITPL Main Rd, Garudachar Palya , Mahadevapura Bangalore North Bangalore - 560048 Karnataka. The Company is the business of cloud solutions, mobile applications, product development, IT consulting, automation solutions using RPA, Software design, development, cloud services and sales force consulting.

The standalone Ind AS financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors with a resolution on 24th May 2025.

2 Significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies applied by the Company in the preparation of its standalone Ind AS financial statements are listed below. Such accounting policies have been applied consistently to all the periods presented in these standalone Ind AS financial statements, unless otherwise indicated below.

2.1 Basis of Preparation

a. Statement of Compliance

The standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company have been prepared and presented in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable.

For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2023, the Company prepared its financial statement in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in India (IGAAP) under the historical cost convention as going concern and on accrual basis, unless otherwise stated, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP). These financial statement for the year ended 31 March 2025 are the first which the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS.

The functional and presentation currency of the Company is Indian Rupee ("Rs") which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates and all values are rounded to nearest millions except when otherwise indicated.

b. Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost convention and on an accrual basis, except for the following material items that have been measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind AS:
i. Derivative financial instruments;
ii. Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value
iii. Share based payments; and
iv. Defined benefit plans and other long-term employee benefits

c. Use of estimates

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

d. Current versus non-current classification

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

i. Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle,
ii. Held primarily for the purpose of trading,
iii. Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
iv. 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:
i.It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle,
ii. Itis held primarily for the purpose of trading,
iii. Itis due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
iv.There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

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The terms of the liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

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

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Revenue from contracts with customer

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when a performance obligation is satisfied by transfer of promised goods or services to a customer.

The Company recognises revenue from contracts with customers based on a five step model as set out in Ind AS 115:
Step 1: Identify contract(s) with a customer.
Step 2: Identify performance obligations in the contract.
Step 3: Determine the transaction price.
Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract.
Step 5: Recognise revenue when the Company satisfies a performance obligation.

For performance obligation satisfied over time, the revenue recognition is done by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of performance obligation. The progress is measured in terms of a proportion of actual cost incurred to-date, to the total estimated cost attributable to the performance obligation.

The Company transfers control of a good or service over time and therefore satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over a period of time if one of the following criteria is met:
a) the customer simultaneously consumes the benefit of the Company's performance or
b) the customer controls the asset as it is being created/enhanced by the Company's performance or
c) there is no alternative use of the asset and the Company has either explicit or implicit right of payment considering legal precedents.
In all other cases, performance obligation is considered as satisfied at a point in time.

The revenue is recognised to the extent of transaction price allocated to the performance obligation satisfied. Transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer excluding amounts collected on behalf of a third party. Payment terms agreed with a customer are as per business practice and the financing component, if significant, is separated from the transaction price and accounted as interest income.

GST is not received by the Company on its own account. Rather, it is tax collected on value added to the commodity by the seller on behalf of the government. Accordingly, it is excluded from revenue. Revenue is reported net of GST.

Revenue from software services is recognised based on man hours incurred on implementation of Salesforce software(Net of discounts). In case the man hours incurred but not billed to customer based on the billing criteria agreed, then the same will be recognised as Unbilled revenue and will be reversed on achieving the criteria.

Income from Licence services rendered are booked based on time proportion basis. Customer will be billed for the entire license period on the day of purchasing the license. The company will defer the revenue to the extent it relates to next periods and the deferred revenue will be reversed on time basis.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Sale of services:

The Company recognizes revenue from sale of services when performance obligation is satisfied generally on delivery of services in the form of analysis reports, etc and there are no unfulfilled obligations. There was no change in the point of recognition of revenue upon adoption of Ind AS 115.

Interest income

Interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other operating revenue in the statement of profit and loss.

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b. Property, plant and equipment ('PPE')

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

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

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss during the year in which they are incurred.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives
Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Category of asset	Useful lives estimated by the management	Useful Life as per Schedule II
Leasehold Improvements	5 years	5 years
Office equipment	5 years	5 years
Vehicles	8 years	8 years
Computers	3 years	3 years

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

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

c. Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Intangible assets under testing or development as at balance sheet are shown as Intangible assets under development.

Development expenditures on an individual project are recognised as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale
- Its intention to complete and its ability and intention to use or sell the asset
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits
- The availability of resources to complete the asset
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period with the effect of any change in the estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition 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.

d. Foreign Currency Transactions

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

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

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

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

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e. Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as 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.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in point no. (j) Impairment of non-financial 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 that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the 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 (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the 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.

iii) Short term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of assets (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

f. Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a, defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable. The Company recognizes contribution payable to provident fund, as expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet reporting date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next twelve months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The Company presents the leave as a current liability in the standalone Ind AS balance sheet, to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for twelve months after the reporting date.

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The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method using actuarial valuation to be carried out at each balance sheet date.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the standalone Ind AS balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:
a. The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
b. The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:
a. Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
b. Net interest expense.

g. Taxes on income

Tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax.

Current income tax

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

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (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 considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The Company shall reflect the effect of uncertainty for each uncertain tax treatment by using either most likely method or expected value method, depending on which method predicts better resolution of the treatment.

Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the balance sheet approach, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in financial statements. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the year and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.
Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilize those temporary differences and losses.
Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

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

h. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the standalone Ind AS balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, that are readily convertible to a known amount 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.

Gupta Jai & Co. Bengaluru FRN:005340C Chartered Accountant

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i. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to the equity shareholder (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders of the parent Company and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

j. Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

If the Company has a contract that is onerous, the present obligation under the contract is recognised and measured as a provision. However, before a separate provision for an onerous contract is established, the Company recognises any impairment loss that has occurred on assets dedicated to that contract.

An onerous contract is a contract under which the unavoidable costs (i.e., the costs that the Company cannot avoid because it has the contract) of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it. The unavoidable costs under a contract reflect the least net cost of exiting from the contract, which is the lower of the cost of fulfilling it and any compensation or penalties arising from failure to fulfil it. The cost of fulfilling a contract comprises the costs that relate directly to the contract (i.e., both incremental costs and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities).

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 recognized 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 recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

Provisions and contingent liability are reviewed at each balance sheet.

k. Recent Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

The amendment clarifies that excess of net sale proceeds of items produced over the cost of testing, if any, shall not be recognised in the profit or loss but deducted from the directly attributable costs considered as part of cost of an item of property, plant, and equipment. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2022. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its financial statements.

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Augmento Labs Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025
(All amounts are in Indian rupees millions, except share data and as otherwise stated)

Note 2(l)
First time adoption of Ind AS

These standalone financial statements of Augmento Labs Private Limited for the year ended 31 March, 2025 are prepared in accordance with the Applicable Ind AS for the first time. For the purposes of transition to IND AS, the Company has allowed the guidance prescribed in IND AS 101, First Time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards, with April 1, 2023 as the transition date and IGAAP as the previous GAAP.

The transition to IND AS has resulted in changes in the presentation of the Financial Statements, disclosures in the notes thereto and accounting policies and principles. The accounting policies set out in Note have been applied in preparing the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 and the comparitive information. An explanation of how the transition from previous GAAP to IND AS has affected the Company's Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss, is set out in Notes 2(m). Exemptions on the first- time adoption of IND AS availed in accordance with IND AS 101 have been set out in Note 2(m).

Note 2(m)
Exemptions applied:
Ind AS 101 allows first time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS. The Company has applied the following material exemptions:

a. Fair valuation exemption:
The Company has elected to revalue all of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at their fair market value as at the date of transition to Ind AS, giving effect of the surplus valuation to the retained earnings as on the date of transition to Ind AS being 01 April 2023.

b. Lease accounting
As a lessee, the Company has elected to measure the lease liabilities as at the date of transition to Ind AS at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of transition to Ind AS, using the modified retrospective approach.

Further, right-of use assets is measured at an amount equal to the lease liabilities, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid payments relating to that lease recognised in

c. Employee benefits:
Ind AS 19 - Employee Benefit - The Company has elected to recognise all cumulative actuarial gain and losses subsequently to the date of transition to Ind AS throught Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)-Non Reclassifiable.

Use of estimates:
The Company's estimates in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error. The estimates at 01 April, 2023 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with previous GAAP, after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies.

Effect of Ind AS adoption on the Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2024 and 01 April, 2023. **(Rs. In Millions)**

Particulars	Note	As at 01 April 2023 (End of last period presented under previous GAAP)		
		Amount as per IGAAP	Effects of transition to Ind	Amount as per Ind AS
ASSETS				
Non-Current Assets				
(a)Property, plant and equipment	3	7.41	-	7.41
(b) Right of use asset	3	-	-	-
(c)Financial Assets				
(ii) Others	4	0.25	-	0.25
(d)Deferred Tax Assets (net)	5	1.16	-	1.16
		8.82	-	**8.82**
Current Assets				
(a)Financial Assets				
(i) Trade and other receivables	6.1	139.71	-	139.71
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	6.2	10.57	-	10.57
(iii) Others	6.3	-	-	-
(b)Current Tax Assets (Net)	8	2.07	-	2.07
(c)Other Current Assets	7	4.28	-	4.28
		156.63	-	**156.63**
TOTAL		**165.46**	-	**165.45**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
(a)Equity Share capital	8	0.57	-	0.57
(b)Other equity	9	101.68	-	101.68
		102.25	-	**102.25**
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
(a)Financial liabilities				
(b)Provisions	11	2.86	-	2.86
		2.86	-	**2.86**
Current Liabilities				
(a)Financial liabilities				
(ii) Trade payables	12			
Dues to Micro and Small enterprises		-	-	-
Dues to creditors other than Micro and Small enterprises		32.38	-	32.38
(b)Other current liabilities	13	27.96	-	27.96
		60.34	-	**60.34**
TOTAL		**165.45**	-	**165.45**

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Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2024 (End of last period presented under previous GAAP)		
		Amount as per IGAAP	Effects of transition to Ind	Amount as per Ind AS
ASSETS				
Non-Current Assets				
(a)Property, plant and equipment	3	5.00	-	5.00
(e)Financial Assets				
(ii) Others	4	0.25	-	0.25
(f)Deferred Tax Assets (net)	5	2.06	-	2.06
		7.32	-	**7.32**
Current Assets				
(a)Financial Assets				
(i) Trade and other receivables	6.1	109.10	-	109.10
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	6.2	49.00	-	49.00
(iii) Others	6.3	6.01	-	6.01
(c)Other Current Assets	7	1.91	-	1.91
		166.03	-	**166.03**
TOTAL		**173.35**	-	**173.33**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
(a)Equity Share capital	8	0.57	-	0.57
(b)Other equity	9	107.90	-	107.90
		108.47	-	**108.47**
Liabilities				
Non-Current Liabilities				
(b)Provisions	11	5.55	-	5.55
		5.55	-	**5.55**
Current Liabilities				
(a)Financial liabilities				
(ii) Trade payables	12			
Dues to Micro and Small enterprises		-	-	-
Dues to creditors other than Micro and Small enterprises		1.48	-	1.48
(b)Current Tax Assets (Net)		1.79		1.79
(c)Other current liabilities	13	56.04	-	56.04
		59.31	-	**59.31**
TOTAL		**173.33**	-	**173.33**

Particulars	Note	Year ended 31 March 2024		
		Amount as per IGAAP	Effects of transition to Ind	Amount as per Ind AS
Income:				
Revenue from operations		450.45	-	450.45
Other income	16	0.24	-	0.24
Total income		**450.69**	-	**450.69**
Expenses:				
Employee benefits expense	17	292.30	-	292.30
Finance costs	18	0.35	-	0.35
Depreciation and amortization expense	3	3.18	-	3.18
Support / Third party charges		53.17	-	53.17
Other expenses	19	36.36	-	36.36
Total expense		**385.36**	-	**385.36**
Profit before tax		**65.33**	-	**65.33**
Tax expenses:				
Current tax	14	27.17	-	27.17
Deferred tax expense/(credit)	15	(0.89)	-	(0.89)
Total tax expense		**26.28**	-	**26.28**
Profit after tax for the year		**39.05**	-	**39.05**
Other comprehensive income				
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or (loss)				
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
Items that will be reclassified to profit and loss				
Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or				
Total other comprehensive income		-	-	-
Total comprehensive Income for the year		**39.05**	-	**39.05**

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Table-1

(i) Equity Reconciliation

Particulars	as on 01-04-2023
Other equity as reported under previous GAAP	**102.25**
Adjustments	NIL
Other equity as reported under Ind AS	**102.25**

(ii) There are no significant reconciling items between cash flows prepared under Indian GAAP and those prepared under Ind AS

Note 2(n)

1. Lease Accounting

Under Indian GAAP, the Company accounted for operating leases in respect of buildings as an expense in Statement of Profit and Loss, as per the term of the agreement. Effective April 1, 2023, the Company has adopted Ind AS 116, Leases and applied it to all lease contracts existing on April 1, 2023, using the modified retrospective approach.

Under Ind AS, the Company is required to recognise a Right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short term leases) and low value leases. For these short term and low value leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Lease liability is recognised at the present value of lease payments discounted at the incremental borrowing rate on the date of transition to Ind AS and the ROU being equal to lease liability. The Company depreciates ROU over the lease term and accounts for unwinding of lease liability as finance cost. The nature of expenses has changed from lease rent to depreciation cost for right-of-use asset, and finance cost for unwinding of lease liability.

2. Property, Plant and Equipment

In accordance with Ind-AS transitional provisions, the Company has opted to consider previous GAAP carrying value of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets as deemed cost on transition date.

3. Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates

In accordance with Ind-AS transitional provisions, the Company has opted to consider previous GAAP carrying value of investments as deemed cost on transition date for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in separate financial statement.

4. Define benefit plan on Retirement benefits

Both under Indian GAAP and Ind AS, the Company recognised costs related to its post-employment defined benefit plan on an actuarial basis. Under Indian GAAP, the entire cost, including actuarial gains and losses, are charged to profit or loss. Under Ind AS, remeasurements (comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability) are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI.

5. Financial Assets at Amortised Cost:

This category generally applies to trade and other receivables, security deposit etc. Under Indian GAAP, these kind of financial assets are stated at transaction value.

Under Ind AS, financial assets which are non derivative with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and recognised initially at Fair value. 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.

6. Financial liabilities at Amortised Cost:

This category applies to Security deposit received, trade payables etc. Under Indian GAAP, these kind of financial liabilities are stated at transaction value.

Under Ind AS, financial liabilities at amortised cost are non derivative with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and recognised initially at Fair value. 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 cost in the profit or loss.

7. Effective interest rate adjustments(EIR) for financial instruments

Under Indian GAAP, interest was accounted as per the contractual terms and transaction cost was accounted in the year it is incurred.

Under Ind AS, the transaction costs are deducted from the initial carrying amount of financial liabilities on initial recognition and recognised as interest expense in the Statement of profit or loss by applying effective interest rate method based on the guidance in Ind AS 109.

8. Other Comprehensive income

Under Indian GAAP, the Company has not presented other comprehensive income (OCI) separately.Hence,it has reconciled Indian GAAP profit or loss to profit or loss as per Ind AS. Further, Indian GAAP profit or loss is reconciled to total comprehensive income as per Ind AS.

9. Statement of Cash Flows

The impact of transition from Indian GAAP to Ind AS on the Statement of Cash Flows is due to various reclassification adjustments recorded under Ind AS in Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss. The Ind AS adjustment are either non-cash adjustment or are reporting among the cash flow from operating, investing and financing activities. Consequently, Ind AS adoption has no impact as the net cash flow for the year ended 31 March 2024 as compared with the previous GAAP.

10. Deferred tax:

Under IGAAP, deferred tax accounting was done using the income statement approach, which focuses on differences between taxable profits and accounting profits for the period. Under Ind AS, accounting of deferred taxes is done using the Balance Sheet approach, which focuses on temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the balance sheet and its tax base.

11. Trade receivables:

Under IGAAP, the Company had recognized provision on trade receivables based on the expectation of the Company. Under Ind AS, the Company provides loss allowance on receivables based on the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model which is measured following the "simplified approach" at an amount equal to the lifetime ECL at each reporting date.

12. Reclassification

Other adjustments on account of transition to Ind AS include reclassification of items of assets, liabilities and taxes to appropriate line items of Ind-AS balance sheet prescribed under Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

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3. PROPERTY, PLANT and EQUIPMENT

Reconciliation of the gross carrying amounts and net carrying amounts at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	Computers	Vehicles	Right of Use Asset	Total
Gross carrying value				
At April 1, 2023	**6.91**	**8.04**	-	**14.95**
Additions	0.78	-	-	0.78
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**7.69**	**8.04**	-	**15.72**
At April 1, 2024	**7.69**	**8.04**	-	**15.72**
Additions	2.02	-	9.18	11.20
Disposals / adjustments	0.79	-	-	0.79
At March 31, 2025	**8.92**	**8.04**	**9.18**	**26.14**
Accumulated depreciation				
At April 1, 2023	**5.00**	**2.54**	-	**7.54**
Depreciation expense	1.46	1.72	-	3.18
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**6.46**	**4.26**	-	**10.72**
At April 1, 2024	**6.46**	**4.26**	-	**10.72**
Depreciation expense	1.24	1.18	0.76	3.18
Disposals / adjustments	0.75	-	-	0.75
At March 31, 2025	**6.95**	**5.44**	**0.76**	**13.15**
Net carrying value March 31, 2025	**1.97**	**2.60**	**8.41**	**12.98**
Net carrying value March 31, 2024	**1.22**	**3.78**	-	**5.00**
Net carrying value April 1, 2023	**1.91**	**5.50**	-	**7.41**

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NON-CURRENT ASSETS

4. FINANCIAL ASSETS - OTHERS

Particulars	As at March 31 , 2025	As at March 31 , 2024	As at April 01, 2023
Unsecured and considered good			
Security Deposit	1.92	0.25	0.25
	1.92	**0.25**	**0.25**

5. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (Net)

Particulars	As at March 31 , 2025	As at March 31 , 2024	As at April 01, 2023
Arising from timing difference in respect of:			
Property, Plant and Equipment	0.71	(0.26)	(0.61)
Retirement Benefits	3.50	2.22	1.77
Other tax disallowances	3.30	0.10	-
	7.51	**2.06**	**1.16**

CURRENT ASSETS

6.1. FINANCIAL ASSETS - TRADE RECEIVABLES

Particulars	As at March 31 , 2025	As at March 31 , 2024	As at April 01, 2023
(Unsecured, considered good)			
Considered good	231.09	109.10	139.71
	231.09	**109.10**	**139.71**

6.2. FINANCIAL ASSETS - CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS

Particulars	As at March 31 , 2025	As at March 31 , 2024	As at April 01, 2023
a. Cash on hand	0.00	0.00	0.00
Balances with banks in current accounts and deposit accounts	4.16	49.00	10.57
c. Other bank balances	40.68	-	-
	44.84	**49.00**	**10.57**

6.3. FINANCIAL ASSETS - OTHERS

Particulars	As at March 31 , 2025	As at March 31 , 2024	As at April 01, 2023
Security Deposits	0.01	-	-
Unbilled revenue	13.18	6.01	-
	13.19	**6.01**	**-**

7. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Particulars	As at March 31 , 2025	As at March 31 , 2024	As at April 01, 2023
Balance with statutory Authorities	0.19	-	2.69
Prepaid expenses	2.85	1.91	1.57
Advance to suppliers	-	-	0.02
	3.04	**1.91**	**4.28**

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8. SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 01, 2023
A) Authorised, Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid up Share capital			
Authorised:			
1,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10 each	10,00,000.00	10,00,000.00	10,00,000.00
Issued & Subscribed & Fully Paid-up:			
57000 Equity Shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up	5,70,000.00	5,70,000.00	5,70,000.00
Total	**5,70,000.00**	**5,70,000.00**	**5,70,000.00**

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

Outstanding as at beginning of the year	57,000	57,000	57,000
Add: Shares allotted to employees pursuant to ESOP		-	-
Outstanding as at the end of the year	**57,000**	**57,000**	**57,000**

(C) Rights attached to Equity shares
Each share entitles to a pari passu right to vote, to receive dividend and surplus at the time of liquidation

(D) Shares in the company held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares

S. No.	Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024		As at April 01, 2023	
		Number of shares held in the company	Percentage of shares held	Number of shares held in the company	Percentage of shares held	Number of shares held in the company	Percentage of shares held
1	Anurag Aggarwal	-	0.00%	21,000	36.84%	21,000	36.84%
2	Pravesh Kumar	-	0.00%	18,000	31.58%	18,000	31.58%
3	Lata Malik	-	0.00%	18,000	31.58%	18,000	31.58%
4	Saksoft Limited	57,000	99.99%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
	Total	**57,000**	**100.00%**	**57,000**	**100.00%**	**57,000**	**100.00%**

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

(E) Share holding of Promoters and Promoter Group

AT THE END OF THE YEAR				% Change during the year
S.No	Promoters Name	No of Shares	% of total shares	
1	Anurag Aggarwal	-	36.84%	-100.00%
2	Pravesh Kumar	-	31.58%	-100.00%
3	Lata Malik	-	31.58%	-100.00%
4	Saksoft Limited	57,000	100.00%	100.00%

AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR				% Change during the previous year
S.No	Promoters Name	No of Shares	% of total shares	
1	Anurag Aggarwal	21,000	36.84%	No change during the year
2	Pravesh Kumar	18,000	31.58%	No change during the year
3	Lata Malik	18,000	31.58%	No change during the year

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9. OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	As at March 31 , 2025	As at March 31 , 2024	As at April 01, 2023
a) Capital reserve Any profit or loss on purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments is transferred to capital reserve.	0.03	0.03	0.03
b) Retained earnings	208.63	107.87	101.65
Retained earnings comprise of the Company's undistributed earnings after taxes.			
c) Other items of other comprehensive income Other items of other comprehensive income consist of re-measurement of net defined liability/asset.	(1.91)	-	-
	206.75	**107.90**	**101.68**

NON- CURRENT LIABILITIES

10. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES- LEASE LIABILITIES

Particulars	As at March 31 ,	As at March 31 ,	As at April 01, 2023
Lease liability	5.42	-	-
	5.42	-	-

11. PROVISIONS

Particulars	As at March 31 ,	As at March 31 ,	As at April 01, 2023
Provision for Employee benefits Gratuity Payable*	13.89	5.55	2.86
	13.89	**5.55**	**2.86**

** Refer Note 22 (d) for details of gratuity plan as per Ind AS 19*

CURRENT LIABILITIES

12.1. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES- TRADE PAYABLES

Particulars	As at March 31 ,	As at March 31 ,	As at April 01, 2023
Trade Payables-Micro and Small enterprises*	6.81	-	-
Trade payables - Others	4.83	1.48	32.38
	11.64	**1.48**	**32.38**

** Refer Note No. 22 (g)*

12.2. FINANCIAL LIABILITY- OTHERS

Particulars	As at March 31 ,	As at March 31 ,	As at April 01, 2023
Lease Liability	3.42	-	-
	3.42	-	-

13. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Particulars	As at March 31 ,	As at March 31 ,	As at April 01, 2023
Unearned income from customers	27.78	0.08	-
Statutory dues	8.53	11.58	16.19
Others - Ascertained liabilities for expenses	37.13	44.38	11.77
	73.44	**56.04**	**27.96**

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14. INCOME TAX

Income tax expense in the statement of profit and loss consists of:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Current income tax:		
In respect of the current year	37.18	27.17
Deferred tax:		
In respect of the current year	(5.45)	(0.89)
Income tax expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss:	**31.73**	**26.28**
Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income		
Current tax on remeasurement of defined benefit plan	-	-
Total	-	-

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

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Profit before tax	170.10	65.33
Enacted income tax rate in India	25.168%	25.168%
Computed expected tax expenses	**42.81**	**16.44**
Effect of:		
Depreciation allowance / disallowance under IT Act	(5.63)	10.73
Taxes recognised in OCI		
Others		
Income tax expenses recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**37.18**	**27.17**

Calculation of Applicable Tax Rate:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Basic tax rate	22.00%	22.00%
Surcharge @ 10% (PY 10%) on the basic tax rate	2.20%	2.20%
Aggregate of tax and surcharge	24.20%	24.20%
Cess @ 4% (PY 4%) on tax and Surcharge	0.97%	0.97%
Tax Rate applicable	**25.17%**	**25.17%**

15.Deferred tax assets / liabilities

Deferred tax assets / liabilities as at March 31, 2025

Particulars	As at April 1, 2024	Recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	As at March 31, 2025
Property, Plant and Equipment	0.66	0.06		**0.72**
Retirement and employee Benefits	1.40	5.39		**6.79**
Total	**2.06**	**5.45**	-	**7.51**

Deferred tax assets / liabilities as at March 31, 2024

Particulars	As at April 1, 2023	Recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	As at March 31, 2024
Property, Plant and Equipment	0.44	0.22	-	**0.66**
Retirement and employee Benefits	0.72	0.68	-	**1.40**
Total	**1.16**	**0.90**	-	**2.06**

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16. REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Revenue from operations	535.41	450.45
	535.41	**450.45**

16.OTHER INCOME

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
(A) Others		
Exchange Fluctuation (net)	-	-
Interest income	1.17	-
Miscellaneous Receipts	0.02	0.24
	1.19	**0.24**

17. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSE

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Salaries and wages	256.90	283.28
Contribution to Provident and other funds	10.46	6.17
Staff Welfare Expenses	2.07	2.85
	269.43	**292.30**

18. FINANCE COSTS

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Interest Expense		
- on fair valuation of lease liability	0.23	-
Other borrowing cost	(0.09)	0.35
	0.14	**0.35**

19. OTHER EXPENSES

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Rent	1.44	1.85
Travel and conveyance	0.70	3.23
Insurance	0.01	0.09
Rates and Taxes	9.57	3.06
CSR Expenditure	1.51	1.17
Repairs to Buildings	0.25	2.46
Repairs to Plant & Machinery	0.27	0.24
Communication Expenses	0.18	0.47
Loss on sale of assets	0.03	-
Payment to Auditors		
- For Statutory Audit	0.34	0.08
Legal, Professional and consultancy charges	6.91	22.46
Advertisement, Publicity and Sale Promotion	0.33	0.13
Exchange Fluctuation (net)	(1.30)	(0.04)
Miscellaneous expenses	0.14	1.16
	20.38	**36.36**

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20 Additional Notes (Continued)
(a) Contingent Liabilities

There are no possible obligation on the company as on the reporting date , that may probably require an outflow of resources from the company and as such no disclosure is required for any contingent liability.

20 (b) Disclosure under Ind AS 116 Leases.

For leased buildings

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2025	Year ended 31st March 2024
Depreciation charge for ROU Asset	0.76	-
Interest expense on lease liability	0.23	-
Total Cash Outflow for leases	0.56	-
Additions to ROU Assets during the year		-
Carrying amount of right-of-use assets at the end of the reporting period for each asset category	-	-

20 (c) Related party disclosures

Enterprise which has significant influence	Saksoft Limited and its subsidiaries
Key management personnel	ANURAG AGGARWAL
	PRAVESH KUMAR
	ADITYA KRISHNA
	NIRAJKUMAR GANERIWALA
	AVANTIKA KRISHNA
Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel	Muskaan Kumar
	Pravesh Kumar HUF
	Mahavir Prasad Aggarwal
	Anurag Aggarwal HUF
	Pooja Aggarwal
	Vibha Kumar

Transactions entered during the year

Description	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Revenues		
Saksoft Limited	1.92	-
Saksoft Inc.	1.99	-
Acuma Solutions Ltd	0.64	-
Unbilled revenue- Terafast	0.35	-
Expenses		
DreamOrbit Softech India Pvt Ltd	2.71	-
Ceptes Software Private Limited	3.05	-
Muskaan Kumar	-	0.70
Pravesh Kumar HUF	-	0.50
Mahavir Prasad Aggarwal	-	0.50
Anurag Aggarwal HUF	-	0.50
Pooja Aggarwal	-	1.80
Vibha Kumar	-	1.60
Remuneration	**Year ended March 31, 2025**	**Year ended March 31, 2024**
Anurag Aggarwal	14.52	39.03
Pravesh kumar	14.40	35.72
Reimbursement of expenses (Net)	**Year ended March 31, 2025**	**Year ended March 31, 2024**
Anurag Aggarwal	-	0.14
Pravesh kumar	-	0.32

Year end balances

Description	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Receivable		
Saksoft Inc.	0.99	-
Saksoft Limited	0.29	-
Payables		
DreamOrbit Softech India Pvt Ltd	0.46	-
Ceptes Software Private Limited	3.29	-

Augmento Labs Private Limited
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20 (d) Gratuity

IMPACT IN THE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS:

The expenses charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for period along with the corresponding charge of the previous period is presented in the table below:

Particulars	Period Ended	
	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
Current service cost	3.75	4.31
Past service cost	-	-
Administration expenses.	-	-
Interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	0.43	0.42
(Gains) / losses on settlement		
Total expense charged to Statement of profit and loss	**4.18**	**4.73**

FINANCIAL ASSUMPTIONS AT THE VALUATION DATE:

Particulars	Period Ended	
	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
Discount rate (p.a.)	6.80%	7.20%
Salary escalation rate (p.a.)	8.00%	8.00%

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 expected return on plan assets is based on expectation of the average long-term rate of return expected on investments of the fund during the estimated term of the obligations.

Amount Recorded in Other Comprehensive Income

The total amount of remeasurement items and impact of liabilities assumed or settled, if any, which is recorded immediately in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) during the period is shown in the table below:

Particulars	Period Ended	
	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
Opening amount recognized in OCI outside profit and loss account	(4.37)	-
Remeasurements during the period due to:		
Changes in financial assumptions	0.66	0.27
Changes in demographic assumptions		
Experience adjustments	1.13	(4.64)
Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	-	-
Adjustment to recognize the effect of asset ceiling		
Closing amount recognized in OCI outside profit and loss account	**(2.58)**	**(4.37)**

The following table sets out the status of the gratuity plan.

Particulars	Period Ended	
	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
Opening of defined benefit obligation	6.01	5.65
Current service cost	3.75	4.31
Past service cost	-	-
Interest on defined benefit obligation	0.43	0.42
Remeasurements due to:	-	-
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from change in financial assumptions	0.66	0.27
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from change in demographic assumptions	-	-
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising on account of experience changes	1.13	-4.64
Benefits paid	-	-
Liabilities assumed / (settled)*	-	-
Liabilities extinguished on settlements	-	-
Reduction on disposal of discontinued operations		
Closing of defined benefit obligation	**11.98**	**6.01**

Particulars	Period Ended	
	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
Opening fair value of plan assets	-	-
Employer contributions	-	-
Interest on plan assets	-	-
Administration expenses	-	-
Remeasurements due to:	-	-
Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Assets acquired / (settled)*	-	-
Assets distributed on settlements	-	-
Reduction on disposal of discontinued operations	-	-
Closing fair value of plan assets	-	-

Sensitivity Analysis:

Gratuity is a lump sum plan and the cost of providing these benefits is typically less sensitive to small changes in demographic assumptions. The key actuarial assumptions to which the benefit obligation results are particularly sensitive to are discount rate and future salary escalation rate. The following table summarizes the impact in percentage terms on the reported defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period arising on account of an increase or decrease in the reported assumption by 50 basis points.

Particulars	Period Ended March 31, 2025	
	Discount Rate	Salary Escalation Rate
Impact of increase in 50 bps on DBO	-6.79%	6.04%
Impact of decrease in 50 bps on DBO	7.55%	-5.74%

Maturity Profile of Assets:	
Maturity Year	31-Mar-25
2026	0.27
2027	0.42
2028	0.66
2029	0.70
2030	0.79
2031-2035	37.88

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20 (e) Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Earnings Per Share (EPS) – EPS is calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The earnings and weighted average numbers of equity shares used in calculating basic and diluted earnings per equity share are as follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Basic EPS for the year (₹)		
From continuing operations	2,427.53	685.01
From discontinued operations	-	-
Total basic EPS	**2,427.53**	**685.01**
Diluted EPS for the year (₹)		
From continuing operations	2,427.53	685.01
From discontinued operations	-	-
Total diluted EPS	2,427.53	685.01
Face Value per share (₹)	10	10

(a) Profit/(Loss) attributable to the owners of Augmento Labs Private Limited used in calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
1. Profit/(Loss) after tax from continuing operations attributable to the equity shareholders	138.37	39.05
2. Profit/(Loss) from discontinued operations attributable to the equity shareholders	-	
3. Profit for the year attributable to the equity shareholders (1+2)	**138.37**	**39.05**

(b) Weighted average number of shares used in calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share

Particulars	Number of Shares	
	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
1. Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares for calculating Basic EPS (nos.)	57,000	57,000
2. Weighted Average Potential Equity Shares in respect of right shares reserved for CCD holders and right shares held in abeyance (nos.)	-	-
3. Total Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares for calculating Diluted EPS (nos.) (1+2)	57,000	57,000

20 (f) Dues to Micro and small enterprises

The Company has initiated the process of obtaining confirmation from suppliers who have registered under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

The information required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small And Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('the MSMED Act") has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information received from such parties and available with the Company. There are no overdue to parties on account of principal amount and / or interest as disclosed below:

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
The principal amounts and interest overdue thereon, remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year	-	-
Principal	6.81	-
Interest	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006	-	-
The amount of the payments made to suppliers beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
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 MSMED Act 2006	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years until such dates when the interest due above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of the MSMED Act,2006	-	-

20 (g) Disclosure under Ind AS 115

The entire revenue from operations for the year ended 31st March 2025 and 31st March 2024 is related to revenue from software services.

Information about contract balances
The company classifies the right to consideration as Trade receivables and unbilled revenue.
Trade receivables are amounts billed to the customer on satisfaction of performance obligation. Unbilled revenue represents revenues in excess of efforts billed on service contracts as at the end of the reporting period and is included as part of Trade Receivables.
Billing in excess of revenue are classified as unearned revenue. Balances of trade receivables, unbilled revenue and unearned income are available in the relevant Schedules of the financial statements. Trade receivables and unbilled revenue are net of provision in the Balance Sheet.

Information about performance obligations
Performance obligations estimates are subject to change and are affected by several factors including change in scope of contracts, its termination, foreign currency adjustments and any other items influencing the measurement, collectability and performance of the contract.

Disclosure relating to remaining performance obligation across all live fixed bid price contracts relate to require the aggregate amounts of transaction price yet to be recognized as at the reporting date and expected timelines to recognize these amounts. In view of the fact that all outstanding contracts have an original expected duration for completion of less than a year no disclosure is warranted.

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20 (h) Capital Management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as going concerns while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investors, creditors and market confidence to sustain future development of the business.

The capital structure of the Company consists of debt and equity as per table below:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Total equity attributable to equity share holders of the Company	**207.32**	**108.47**
Current borrowings	0	-
Non-current borrowings	-	-
Total debt held by the Company	-	-
Total capital (Equity and Debt)	**207.32**	**108.47**
Equity as a percentage of total capital	100%	100%
Debt as a percentage of total capital	-	-

20 (i) Financial Instruments

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2025, March 31, 2024 is as follows:

Particulars	Balance as at March 31, 2025	Balance as at March 31, 2024
Financial Assets		
Amortized Cost		
Trade and other receivables	231.09	109.10
Cash and cash equivalents	44.84	49.00
Loans	-	-
Others financial assets	13.19	6.01
TOTAL ASSETS	**289.12**	**164.12**
Financial Liabilities		
Amortized Cost		
Borrowings	-	-
Trade Payables	11.64	1.48
Other financial liabilities	73.44	56.04
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**85.08**	**57.52**

The Management assessment of fair value of cash and short-term deposits, trade receivables and trade payables, and other current financial assets and liabilities approximate the carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments

20 (j) Financial Risk Management

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks; credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk,viz; foreign currency risk and interest rate risk. The Company has a risk management policy to manage & mitigate these risks.

The Company's risk management policy aims to reduce volatility in financial statements and aims to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks as summarized below

Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to the financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and investment securities.

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentration of credit risk consists of trade receivables, investments, loans, cash and cash equivalents, other balances with banks and other financial assets. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. By their nature, all such financial assets involve risks, including the credit risk of non-performance by counterparties.

The Company periodically assesses the credit quality of the counterparties by taking into account their financial position, past experience, ageing of accounts receivables and any other factor determined by individual characteristic of the counterparty.

The maximum amount of exposure to credit was as follows:

Particulars	Balance As at March 31, 2025	Balance As at March 31, 2024
Investments	-	-
Trade receivables	231.09	109.10
Cash and cash equivalents	44.84	49.00
Bank balances other than (iii) above	-	-
Loans	-	-
Other financial assets	13.19	6.01
TOTAL	**289.12**	**164.12**

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Trade receivables:

The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information. The Company's exposure to customers is diversified. The concentration of credit risk is limited due to the fact that the customer base is large and unrelated.

Liquidity Risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to encounter its financial obligations associated with financial liabilities as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, to maintain sufficient liquid funds to meet its liabilities on the due date. The Company consistently generates sufficient cash flows from operations (with adequate reserves) and has access to multiple sources of funding (banking facilities and loans from promoter company) to meet the financial obligations and maintain adequate liquidity for use.

The processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by Senior Management.

Maturity profile of the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities based on contractual payments is as below:

Particulars	Year 1 (Current)	1 - 2 years	2 years and above
As at March 31, 2025			
Borrowings	0.00	-	-
Trade Payables	4.83	-	-
Other financial liabilities	3.42		
As at March 31, 2024			
Borrowings	0.00	-	-
Trade Payables	1.48	-	-
Other financial liabilities	0.00	-	-
As at April 1, 2023			
Borrowings	0.00	-	-
Trade Payables	32.38	-	-
Other financial liabilities	0.00	-	-

Market risk:

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Such changes in the values of financial instruments may result from changes in the foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, credit, liquidity and other market changes. The Company's exposure to market risk is primarily on account of foreign currency exchange rate risk.

Foreign Currency Risk:

The fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates may have potential impact on the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income and equity, where any transaction references more than one currency or where assets / liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Company.

The Company's exchange risk arises from its foreign currency revenues (primarily in U.S. Dollars, British Pound Sterling / Euros and Singapore Dollars). A significant portion of the Company's revenue are in these foreign currencies, while a significant portion of its corresponding costs are in Indian Rupee. As a result, if the value of Indian rupee appreciates relative to these foreign currencies, the Company's revenue measured in Indian Rupee may decrease and vice versa. The exchange rate between the Indian rupee and these foreign currencies has changed substantiallyin recent periods and may continue to fluctuate substantially in the future.

The Company periodically determines its strategy to mitigate foreign currency risk. The Company evaluates the impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations by assessing its exposure to exchange rate risks. It hedges a part of these risks by using derivative financial instruments in line with its risk management policies.

The following table presents foreign currency risk from non-derivative financial instruments as at each reporting period:

The maximum amount of exposure to foreign currency risk was as follows: (Millions in respective currencies)

Particulars	Balance As at March 31, 2025	Balance As at March 31, 2024
Trade receivables		
In US Dollars	2.08	-

Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates arises on Company's debt obligations with floating interest rate.

20 (k) Segment Information

Geographic location of customers	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
India	535.41	450.45

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(l) Analysis of Ratios

Particulars	As at 31-03-2025	As at 31-03-2024	% Change
1. Current Ratio	**3.31**	**2.80**	**18.14%**
Current Assets	292.71	166.03	
Current Liabilities	88.50	59.31	
2. Return on Equity % (Note 1)	**67%**	**36%**	**85.40%**
Profit attributable to equity share holders	138.37	39.05	
Equity	207.32	108.47	
3. Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio (Note	**3.15**	**3.62**	**-13.07%**
Net sales	535.41	450.45	
Average trade receivables	170.09	124.41	
Receivables turnover in days	115.96	100.81	
4. Trade Payable Turnover Ratio (Note 3)	**14.29**	**5.29**	**170.24%**
Purchase of Services and Other expenses	93.75	89.53	
Average trade payables	6.56	16.93	
Payable turnover in days	25.54	69.01	
5. Net Capital Turnover Ratio (Note 4)	**2.63**	**4.22**	**-37.71%**
Net Sales	535.41	450.45	
Working Capital	203.65	106.73	
6. Net Profit Ratio % (Note 5)	**26%**	**9%**	**197.64%**
Net Profit	138.37	39.05	
Total Income	536.60	450.69	
7. Return on Capital Employed % (Note 6)	**82%**	**61%**	**35.61%**
EBIT	170.24	65.68	
Capital Employed	207.32	108.47	
8. Return on Investment % (Note 7)	**67%**	**36%**	**85.42%**
PAT	138.37	39.05	
Net Worth	207.32	108.48	

Notes :-

1. Current Ratio :
The Current Ratio has increased from 2.80 in FY 2023-24 to 3.31 in FY 2024-25, representing a 18.20% increase.
Reason for change:
The improvement in the current ratio is primarily due to an increase in current assets, particularly trade receivables during the year. This indicates an enhanced short-term liquidity position of the company.

2. Return on Equity :
Return on Equity has increased from 36% in FY 2023-24 to 67% in FY 2024-25, reflecting a 85.38% increase.
Reason for change:
The increase in ROE is primarily due to a significant rise in net profit during the year, attributable to improved operating margins and higher revenue. This has resulted in better returns on the shareholders' equity compared to the previous year.

3. Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio : The
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio has decreased from 3.62 in FY 2023-24 to 3.15 in FY 2024-25, representing a 13.07% decrease.
Reason for change:
The decline in the ratio is primarily due to an increase in trade receivables at year-end, driven by extended credit terms offered to customers and delays in collections. The company is taking steps to improve credit control and collection efficiency.

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4. Trade Payable Turnover Ratio :

The Trade Payables Turnover Ratio has increased from 5.29 in FY 2023-24 to 14.29 in FY 2024-25, representing a 170.21% increase.

Reason for change:

The increase is mainly due to faster payments made to suppliers during the current year, resulting in lower average trade payables, and also due to a rise in the cost of goods purchased. The company has improved vendor payment cycles to avail early payment discounts and maintain stronger supplier relationships.

5. Net Capital Turnover Ratio :

The Net Capital Turnover Ratio has decreased from 4.22 in FY 2023-24 to 2.63 in FY 2024-25, reflecting a 37.73% decrease.

Reason for change:

The decrease is primarily due to an increase in average working capital deployed during the year. Higher inventory holding and slower receivables turnover contributed to increased working capital, impacting the efficiency with which capital is being utilized to generate revenue.

6. Net Profit Ratio :

The Net Profit Ratio has increased from 9% in FY 2023-24 to 26% in FY 2024-25, reflecting a 197.59% increase.

Reason for change:

The increase in the Net Profit Ratio is mainly attributable to improved operating efficiency, better cost control, and higher margins during the year. Additionally, there was an increase in revenue and a reduction in certain administrative and finance costs, contributing to higher net profitability.

7. Return on Capital Employed :

The Return on Capital Employed has increased from 61% in FY 2023-24 to 82% in FY 2024-25, reflecting a 35.62% increase.

Reason for change:

The increase is primarily due to a rise in earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) driven by improved operating performance and better cost efficiency. Although capital employed has also increased due to higher investments in working capital, the growth in EBIT has outpaced the increase in capital employed, resulting in a higher return on capital employed.

8. Return on Investments :

The Return on Investment has increased from 36% in FY 2023-24 to 67% in FY 2024-25, reflecting a 85.38% increase.

Reason for change:

The increase in ROI is primarily due to higher interest income and significant rise in profit after tax (PAT) during the year, supported by improved operational performance. Although there was no direct income from investments, the enhanced profitability relative to the increase in net worth has resulted in a higher return on investment.

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(m) Ageing Schedule - Trade Payables

Particulars	Outstanding as at 31st March 2025 from the due date of payment						TOTAL
	Not due	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	>3 years	Unbilled	
MSME	6.81						6.81
Others	4.83						4.83
Disputed dues - MSME							-
Disputed dues - Others							-

Particulars	Outstanding as at 31st March 2024 from the due date of payment						TOTAL
	Not due	less than year	1-2 years	2-3 years	>3 years	Unbilled	
MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	0.51	0.97	-	-	-	-	1.48
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Particulars	Outstanding as at 1st April 2023 from the due date of payment						TOTAL
	Not due	less than year	1-2 years	2-3 years	>3 years	Unbilled	
MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	10.25	22.13	-	-	-		32.38
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(n) Ageing Schedule - Trade Receivables

Particulars	Not Due	Unbilled	Outstanding as on 31st March 2025 from the due date of payment					TOTAL
			less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	>3 years	
Undisputed - Considered good	154.52	13.18	57.82	5.56				231.09
Undisputed - having significant increase in credit risk								-
Undisputed - Credit impaired								-
Disputed - Considered good								-
Disputed - having significant increase in credit risk								-
Disputed - Credit impaired								-

Particulars	Not Due	Unbilled	Outstanding as on 31st March 2024 from the due date of payment					TOTAL
			< 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	>3 years	
Undisputed - Considered good	80.44	6.01	22.65	-	-	-	-	109.10
Undisputed - having significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed - Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - having significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Particulars	Not Due	Unbilled	Outstanding as on 1st April 2023 from the due date of payment					TOTAL
			< 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	>3 years	
Undisputed - Considered good	94.59	-	45.12	-	-	-	-	139.71
Undisputed - having significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed - Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - having significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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(o)Other Statutory information
(i) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
(ii) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period,
(iii) The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
(iv) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
(v) The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
(a)directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,
(vi) The Company have not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961
(vii)There are no immovable property which are held in the name of promoter, director or relative of promoter/director or employee of promoter/director.
(viii)During the year, company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment
(ix)Company has not made any borrowings from the bankers during the current year on the basis of security of Current Assets
(x)There are no Loans or Advances granted to promoters, directors, KMPs and related parties either severally or jointly with any other person which are either of repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment
(xi) There are no intangible assets held under development as on Balance sheet date
(xii)There are no transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956
(xiii)There is no wilful defaulter issued by any bank or financial institution (as defined under the Act) or consortium thereof, in accordance with the guidelines on wilful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India.
(xiv)There are no such holdings or investments made by company which is related to the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

(p) Previous year's figures have been regrouped/reclassified, wherever necessary, to conform to the current year's classification.

See accompanying Notes to Standalone financial statements
Vide our report of even date attached

For Gupta Jai and Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 005340C

Gupta Jai & Co. Bengaluru FRN:005340C Chartered Accountant

Manish Golyan
Partner
Membership No.: 241759
UDIN - 25241759BMIIAW9831
Date: 24/05/2025
Place: Bangalore

For and on behalf of the Board of Augmento Labs Private Limited

Anurag Aggarwal
Director
DIN: 08632632

Pravesh Kumar
Director
DIN: 08632743

Nirajkumar Ganeriwala
Director
DIN: 03560704

AUGMENTO LABS PVT. LTD. Bangalore