

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Updater Services Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of Updater Services Limited (the "Company") which comprise the standalone balance sheet as at 31 March 2024, and the standalone statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), standalone statement of changes in equity and standalone statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Revenue recognition

See Note 18 to standalone financial statements

The key audit matter

The Company is primarily engaged in the business of providing facility management services.

Revenues from facility management service contracts are recognised over a period of time in accordance with the requirements of Ind-AS

How the matter was addressed in our audit

In view of the significance of the matter, we applied the following audit procedures in this area, amongst others to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence:

- Obtained an understanding of the process followed by the Company for measurement and recognition of revenue;

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<p>115, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" as and when the Company satisfies performance obligations by rendering the promised services to its customers.</p> <p>The performance obligations in the contracts are fulfilled based on customer acceptances for delivery of work/ attendance of resources, where applicable, or as per terms of arrangements entered with the customers.</p> <p>Inappropriate assessment could lead to risk of revenue being recognized before satisfaction of performance obligation.</p> <p>The Company and its external stakeholders focus on revenue as a key performance indicator of the Company. Timing of revenue recognition is a key audit matter as there could be incentives or external pressures to meet expectations resulting in revenue being overstated or recognized before the control has been transferred.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluated the accounting policy for revenue recognition by comparing it with the relevant accounting standards; • Evaluating the design and implementation of the Company's key internal financial controls in relation to timing of revenue recognition and tested the operating effectiveness of such controls for selected samples; • Performed test of details by selecting samples of revenue transactions recorded during the year using statistical sampling. We assessed fulfilment of performance obligations by verifying the underlying documents which included contract with customers, invoices, customer acceptances for delivery of work/ attendance of resources etc., where applicable; • Inspected the credit notes/reversals of revenue, if any, in the subsequent period to assess if revenue is appropriately recognised in the period in which related service is rendered; • Scrutinised journal entries posted to revenue account on a sample basis, based upon specific risk based criteria to identify unusual or irregular items.
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Impairment assessment of non-current investments and loans to subsidiaries	
See Note 4 and 5 to standalone financial statements	
The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<p>The Company has significant investment by way of equity and loans in / to subsidiaries at March 31, 2024.</p> <p>The Company performs impairment testing of its investment in subsidiaries when any impairment indicator exists, based on internal or external sources of information.</p> <p>The recoverable amount of the investment in subsidiary, which is based on the higher of the value in use or fair value less costs to sell has been derived using a discounted cash flow model. These models use several key assumptions, concerning estimates of future cash flow forecasts, near and long-term growth</p>	<p>In view of the significance of the matter, we performed the following audit procedures, amongst others, to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessed the appropriateness of the accounting policy for impairment of investments in subsidiaries with relevant accounting standards; • Evaluated the design and implementation and tested the operating effectiveness of key controls in respect of the Company's impairment assessment process, specifically related to the recoverability of the investments, including the estimation of future cash flows forecasts, near and long-term growth rate and the discount rate, where applicable;

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<p>rate and the discount rate.</p> <p>We identified the impairment assessment of non-current investments as a key audit matter because the assessment process is complex and involves significant estimates and judgements where applicable.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examined the valuation report for the purpose of impairment testing obtained by the Company from an independent Management expert, where applicable; Assessed the professional competence, experience and objectivity of the expert. Further, challenged the work performed by management's external valuation expert, including the valuation methodology and the key assumptions used; • Involved our internal valuation specialists, where applicable, to examine and evaluate the reasonability of methodology, approach and assumptions used in the valuation carried out for determining the carrying value of investments; • Performed sensitivity analysis considering possible changes in key assumptions used, where applicable; • Compared the carrying value of the Company's investment in subsidiary with the value in use and assessed the need for impairment (if any); • Evaluated the adequacy of disclosures made in the standalone financial statements in respect of the investment in the subsidiaries.
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Other Information

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report, but does not include the financial statements and auditor's report thereon. The Annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

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

When we read the Annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take necessary actions, as applicable under the relevant laws and regulations.

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

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

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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 standalone financial statements, the Management and Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

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

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

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

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other

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matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Matter

- a. The standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2023 were audited by the predecessor auditor who had expressed an unmodified opinion on July 6, 2023.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
- 2 A. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matters stated in the paragraph 2(B)(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.
 - c. The standalone balance sheet, the standalone statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the standalone statement of changes in equity and the standalone statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - f. the qualification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph 2(A)(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph 2B(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.
 - g. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
- B. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - a. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2024 on its financial position in its standalone financial statements - Refer Note 32 to the standalone financial statements.
 - b. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts –

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Refer Note 5 and Note 15 to the standalone financial statements.

- c. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- d (i) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the Note 39 to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (ii) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 39 to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (iii) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (i) and (ii) above, contain any material misstatement.
- e. The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.
- f. Based on our examination which included test checks, except for instances mentioned below, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which have the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all the relevant transactions recorded in the accounting software:
 - o The feature of audit trail (edit log) was not enabled at the database layer of the accounting software for the entire audit period;
 - o The feature of audit trail (edit log) was not enabled at the application layer for certain fields of tables for payroll, procurement, revenue, property, plant and equipment and financial reporting processes;

Further, where the audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled for the respective accounting software, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.



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

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

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

Chartered Accountants

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



K Sudhakar

Partner

Place: Chennai

Date: 20 May 2024

Membership No.: 214150

ICAI UDIN:24214150BKETAV3354

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of Updater Services Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024

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

- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
- (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (i) (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all property, plant and equipment are verified. In accordance with this programme, certain property, plant and equipment were verified during the year. In our opinion, the periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) The Company does not have any immovable property (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the leases agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee). Accordingly, clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The Company is a service company, primarily rendering integrated facilities management services. Accordingly, it does not hold any physical inventories. Accordingly, clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. In our opinion, the quarterly returns or statements filed by the Company with such banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of account of the Company except as follows:

(INR in million)

Quarter	Particulars	Amount as per books of account	Amount as reported in the quarterly return/ statement	Amount of difference	Whether return/ statement subsequently rectified
June 2023	Sales	3,515.96	3,491.80	(24.16)	Refer Note 13 to the standalone financial statements.
	Trade receivables	3,125.65	3,248.11	122.46	
	Trade payables	325.36	320.37	(4.99)	
	Borrowings	1,847.77	1,838.80	8.97	

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Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of Updater Services Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 (Continued)

Quarter	Particulars	Amount as per books of account	Amount as reported in the quarterly return/ statement	Amount of difference	Whether return/ statement subsequently rectified
September 2023	Sales	6,981.85	6,892.68	(89.17)	
	Trade receivables	3,264.57	3,395.21	130.64	
	Trade payables	586.29	314.62	(271.67)	
	Borrowings	2,169.27	2,146.60	(22.67)	
December 2023	Sales	10,485.88	10,471.43	(14.45)	
	Trade receivables	3,218.71	3,411.14	192.43	
	Trade payables	512.87	474.34	(38.53)	
	Borrowings	725.21	716.90	(8.31)	
March 2024	Sales	14,155.85	14,094.16	(61.69)	
	Trade receivables	3,143.06	3,455.83	312.77	
	Trade payables	378.88	373.94	(4.94)	
	Borrowings	498.31	488.20	(10.11)	

- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any investments, provided guarantee or security, granted loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to firms and limited liability partnership during the year. The Company has not provided security or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to any company during the year. The Company has made investments, granted loans and stood guarantee to companies during the year in respect of which the requisite information, as applicable, is provided below. The Company has not provided guarantee or security, granted secured loans, secured or unsecured advances in the nature of loans to any other parties during the year. However, the Company has made investments in mutual funds and granted unsecured loans to employees.
- (a) Based on the audit procedures carried on by us and as per the information and explanations given to us the Company has provided loans or stood guarantee, or provided security to entities as below:



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(INR in million)

Particulars	Guarantees	Loans
Aggregate amount during the year		
Subsidiaries*	245.00	162.17
Joint ventures*	-	-
Associates*	-	-
Others	-	4.21
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date		
Subsidiaries*	320.00	230.56**
Joint ventures*	-	-
Associates*	-	-
Others	-	2.72**

*As per the Companies Act, 2013

** Represents amount (net of loss allowance)

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, in our opinion the investments made, guarantees provided, security given during the year and the terms and conditions of the grant of loans and advances in the nature of loans and guarantees provided during the year are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in the case of loans given, in our opinion the repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments or receipts have been regular except for the following cases where there were instances of delays noted in repayment of principal or payment of interest or there is no stipulation of schedule for repayment of principal and payment of interest, as applicable. Accordingly, we are unable to comment on regularity of payment of interest in cases where the terms of payment of interest has not been stipulated.

Name of the entity	Amount* (INR in million)	Remarks
Stanworth Management Private Limited	2.56	There is a delay in remittance of principal and interest by 80 days.
Wynwy Technologies Private Limited	223.65	There is no stipulation of schedule of payment of interest accrued of INR 36.95 million.
Global Flight Handling Services Private Limited	230.56	There is no stipulation of schedule of payment of interest accrued of INR 21.53 million.

*Represents principal and interest accrued

Further, the Company has not given any advance in the nature of loan to any party during the year.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of Updater Services Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 (Continued)

- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in case of loans of INR 209.03 million given to M/s. Global Flight Handling Services Private Limited and INR 186.72 million given to M/s. Wynwy Technologies Private Limited, the schedule for payment of interest has not been stipulated and accordingly we are unable to comment on the amount overdue for more than ninety days. In our opinion, reasonable steps have not been taken by the Company for recovery of the interest though it has been represented to us that the Company will take steps for recovery shortly. Further, the Company has not given any advance in the nature of loans to any party during the year.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no loan or advance in the nature of loan granted falling due during the year, which has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to same parties.
- (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment, except as referred to in clause iii(c) above.
- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, in respect of investments made and loans, guarantees and security given by the Company, in our opinion the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") have been complied with.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act for the services provided by it. Accordingly, clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vii) (a) The Company does not have liability in respect of Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales tax and Value added tax during the year since effective 1 July 2017, these statutory dues has been subsumed into GST.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities, except in the case of professional tax where there were certain instances with delays upto 229 days.

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



Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of Updater Services Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 (Continued)

(INR in million)

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (INR in million)	Period to which the amount relates	Due date	Date of payment
Labour Welfare Fund Act	Dues relating to gratuity, salary and bonus payable to employees unpaid for a period greater than 3 years to be transferred to Labour welfare fund	106.57	FY 2016-17 to FY 2020-21	Various dates	Not paid

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

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Disputed amount	Amount unpaid	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
The Gujarat Panchayats, Municipalities, Municipal Corporation and State Tax on Professions Traders, Callings and Employment Act, 1976	Professional tax	5.61*	-	March 2011 to December 2019	The Court of Professional Tax Officer and Taluka Development Officer at Sanand.
The Provident Fund Act, 1952	Provident Fund	3.63	3.63	January 2012 to October 2014	Regional Assistant Provident Fund Commissioner (RAPFC)
Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017	Goods and services tax	66.87	65.93	FY 2017-18	Deputy Commissioner

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Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of Updater Services Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 (Continued)

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Disputed amount	Amount unpaid	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Goods Services Tax Act, 2017	Goods and services tax	30.22	30.22	FY 2018-19	Deputy Commissioner
Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017	Goods and services tax	1.79	1.63	FY 2019-20	Deputy Commissioner
Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017	Goods and services tax	1.13	1.05	FY 2021-22	Joint Commissioner Appeals Chennai
Income-tax Act, 1961	Income tax	410.72	410.72	FY 2016-17	Commissioner of Income tax (Appeals)

- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.
- (ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans and borrowing or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.
- (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries as defined under the Act. The Company does not hold any investment in any associate or joint venture as defined under the Companies Act.
- (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 subsidiaries (as defined under the Act). The Company does not hold any investment in any associate or joint venture as defined under the Companies Act.
- (x) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has utilised the money raised by way of initial public offer for the purposes for which they were raised. The Company has raised funds by way of initial public offer in the month of October 2023 and the unutilized amounts as at the year ended March 31, 2024 were deposited in fixed deposits

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Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of Updater Services Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 (Continued)

and bank account with the monitoring agency. There were no funds raised by way of further public offer (including debt instruments).

(Amount in INR million)

Nature of the fund raised through public offer	Purpose for which funds were raised	Total amount raised (net of IPO expenses)	Amount utilised	Unutilised balance as at balance sheet date
Initial public offer	Repayment and /or prepayment of certain borrowings availed by the Company	1,330.00	1,330.00	-
	Funding working capital requirements	1,150.00	-	1,150.00*
	Pursuing inorganic initiatives	800.00	233.65	566.35
	General corporate purposes	498.70	-	498.70**

*includes INR 700 million estimated for utilisation by FY 2023-24 as per the prospectus dated September 28, 2023

** includes INR 250 million estimated for utilisation by FY 2023-24 as per the prospectus dated September 28, 2023

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xi) (a) Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of the audit.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

**Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of Updater Services Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024
(Continued)**

- (xiv) (a) Based on information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date for the period under audit.
- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) The Company is not part of any group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 as amended). Accordingly, the requirements of clause 3(xvi)(d) are not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

Also refer to the Other Information paragraph of our main audit report which explains that the other information comprising the information included in Annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.



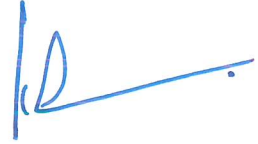
**Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of Updater Services Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024
(Continued)**

- (xx) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Act pursuant to any project other than ongoing projects. Accordingly, clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Act pursuant to any ongoing project. Accordingly, clause 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

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

Chartered Accountants

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



K Sudhakar

Partner

Place: Chennai

Date: 20 May 2024

Membership No.: 214150

ICAI UDIN: 24214150BKETA3354

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the standalone financial statements of Updater Services Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024

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

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

Opinion

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

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

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to

**Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the standalone financial statements of Updater Services Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024
(Continued)**

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

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

Chartered Accountants

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



K Sudhakar

Partner

Place: Chennai

Date: 20 May 2024

Membership No.: 214150

ICAI UDIN:24214150BKETAV3354

Statement of Balance sheet as at March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in million of Indian Rupees, except share data and as stated)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	341.92	331.96
Other Intangible assets	3B	-	0.06
Capital work-in-progress	3A	94.52	-
Right-of-use assets	29	29.87	30.71
Contract assets	8	224.22	219.93
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	4	3,993.67	3,782.38
(ii) Loans	5	230.56	109.24
(iii) Other financial assets	6	95.14	60.68
Deferred tax assets (net)	26B	336.65	351.41
Non-current tax assets (net)	26A	563.05	414.12
Other non-current assets	7	39.70	21.71
Total non-current assets		5,949.30	5,322.20
Current assets			
Contract assets	8	455.43	318.16
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	9	3,125.35	2,872.48
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	10A	18.66	240.64
(iii) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	10B	199.10	89.29
(iv) Loans	5	2.72	6.12
(v) Other financial assets	6	2,392.22	125.36
Other current assets	7	92.18	161.88
Total Current assets		6,285.66	3,813.93
TOTAL ASSETS		12,234.96	9,136.13
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	11	669.48	529.52
Other equity	12	6,887.15	2,745.94
Total Equity		7,556.63	3,275.46
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	13	-	179.25
(ii) Lease liabilities	29	36.37	25.95
(iii) Other financial liabilities	15	311.63	608.02
Provisions	16	361.78	462.36
Total Non-current liabilities		709.78	1,275.58



Standalone Balance sheet as at March 31, 2024*(All amounts are in million of Indian Rupees, except share data and as stated)*

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	13	498.31	1,586.23
(ii) Lease liabilities	29	16.40	15.54
(iii) Trade payables			
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	14	26.15	37.69
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	14	340.66	250.98
(iv) Other financial liabilities	15	2,205.13	1,938.84
Other current liabilities	17	550.71	511.80
Provisions	16	322.05	234.87
Current tax liabilities (net)	26A	9.14	9.14
Total Current Liabilities		3,968.55	4,585.09
Total Liabilities		4,678.33	5,860.67
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		12,234.96	9,136.13
Significant accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date

for **BSR & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

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


K Sudhakar

Partner

Membership No: 214150

Place: Chennai

Date: May 20, 2024

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Updater Services Limited

(Formerly known as Updater Services Private Limited)

CIN: U74140TN2003PLC051955

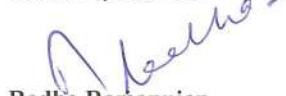

Raghunandana Tangirala

Managing Director

DIN: 00628914

Place: Chennai

Date: May 20, 2024


Radha Ramanujan

Chief Financial Officer

Place: Chennai

Date: May 20, 2024

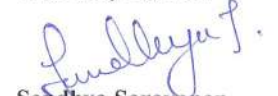

Amitabh Jaipuria

Director

DIN: 01864871

Place: Chennai

Date: May 20, 2024


Sandhya Saravanan

Company Secretary

Membership No: 66942

Place: Chennai

Date: May 20, 2024


Updater Services Limited (formerly known as Updater Services Private Limited)
 Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2024
 (All amounts are in million of Indian Rupees, except share data and as stated)

Particulars	Note	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Income			
Revenue from operations	18	14,171.16	13,085.42
Other income	19	286.53	285.51
Total Income		14,457.69	13,370.93
Expenses			
Employee benefits expenses	20	12,142.41	11,434.72
Finance costs	21	138.56	124.12
Depreciation and amortisation expense	22	156.59	151.50
Impairment losses	23	135.81	67.22
Fair value change in liabilities payable to promoters of acquired subsidiaries	24	48.86	21.43
Other expenses	25	1,436.26	1,193.40
Total Expenses		14,058.49	12,992.39
Profit before tax		399.20	378.54
Tax expenses:			
Current tax	26D	37.77	25.90
Deferred tax		8.39	28.53
Total Tax expenses		46.16	54.43
Profit for the year		353.04	324.11
Other Comprehensive income:			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement gains on defined benefit obligations (net)		25.31	15.87
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	26C	(6.37)	(3.99)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		18.94	11.88
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		371.98	335.99
Earnings per share (EPS) (in INR)			
- Basic	27	5.90	6.14
- Diluted	27	5.87	6.07

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date

for **BSR & Co. LLP**
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022



K Sudhakar
 Partner
 Membership No: 214150
 Place: Chennai
 Date: May 20, 2024

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Updater Services Limited
 (Formerly known as Updater Services Private Limited)
 CIN: U74140TN2003PLC051955



Raghunandana Tangirala
 Managing Director
 DIN: 00628914
 Place: Chennai
 Date: May 20, 2024



Radha Ramanujan
 Chief Financial Officer
 Place: Chennai
 Date: May 20, 2024



Amitabh Jaipuria
 Director
 DIN: 01864871
 Place: Chennai
 Date: May 20, 2024



Sundhya Saravanan
 Company Secretary
 Membership No: 66942
 Place: Chennai
 Date: May 20, 2024

Updater Services Limited (formerly known as Updater Services Private Limited)
Standalone Statement of Cash Flows as at March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in million of Indian Rupees, except share data and as stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	399.20	378.54
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	156.59	151.50
Finance cost	138.56	124.12
Interest income	(117.31)	(47.00)
Fair value (gain) / loss in Liability payable to promoters of acquired subsidiary (net)	38.01	(124.35)
Net loss on fair value of derivative financial instruments	43.30	-
Impairment losses	135.81	67.22
Liabilities / Provisions no longer required written back	(37.22)	(57.48)
Profit on sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	(6.23)	(1.06)
Commission income	(2.76)	-
Employee stock option expenses	35.60	3.10
Dividend income	(103.86)	(30.21)
Unrealised exchange differences (net)	-	0.10
Operating cash flow before working capital changes	679.69	464.48
Movements in working capital :		
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables and contracts assets	(420.37)	(499.00)
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets	(9.24)	(55.94)
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	72.80	(60.98)
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables and other liabilities	110.09	59.71
Increase/ (decrease) in financial liabilities	82.86	286.75
Cash generated from operations	515.83	195.02
Income taxes paid, net	(186.70)	(29.92)
Net cash flow from operating activities	329.13	165.10
	A	
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment including capital work-in-progress, capital creditors and capital advances	(254.43)	(148.32)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	16.96	4.09
Payment towards purchase of non-current investments	(361.89)	(855.28)
Investments in fixed deposits	(2,563.27)	(2,943.96)
Investment in Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents (net)	(167.75)	-
Redemption/Maturity of fixed deposits	342.55	2,945.47
Dividend received	103.86	30.21
Loans given	(159.47)	(107.02)
Proceeds from repayment of loans given	6.16	18.71
Interest received	56.46	41.46
Net cash flow used in investing activities	(2,980.82)	(1,014.64)
	B	
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of equity shares	6,400.00	-
Payment to selling shareholders	(2,400.00)	-
Payment towards IPO related expenses	(181.52)	-
Proceed from exercise of employee shares options	32.46	-
Proceeds of long-term borrowings	-	303.99
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(256.08)	(47.92)
Proceeds from short-term-borrowings	10,226.96	10,486.28
Repayment of short-term-borrowings	(11,229.36)	(9,560.04)
Payment of principal portion towards lease liabilities	(18.56)	(7.64)
Payment of interest towards lease liabilities	(4.52)	-
Repayment of finance cost	(139.67)	(106.13)
Net cash flow from financing activities	2,429.71	1,068.54
	C	



Updater Services Limited (formerly known as Updater Services Private Limited)
Standalone Statement of Cash Flows as at March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in million of Indian Rupees, except share data and as stated)

Particulars		For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	A+B+C	(221.98)	219.00
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		240.64	21.64
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		18.66	240.64

Refer Note 13.8 for change in liabilities arising from financing activities

Significant accounting policies 2
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements.
As per our report of even date

for B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants



K Sudhakar
Partner
Membership No: 214150
Place: Chennai
Date: May 20, 2024

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Updater Services Limited
CIN: U74140TN2003PLC051955



Raghunandana Tangirala
Managing Director
DIN: 00628914
Place: Chennai
Date: May 20, 2024



Radha Ramanujan
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Chennai
Date: May 20, 2024



Amitabh Jaipuria
Director
DIN: 01864871
Place: Chennai
Date: May 20, 2024



Sandhya Saravanan
Company Secretary
Membership No: 66942
Place: Chennai
Date: May 20, 2024

Updater Services Limited (formerly known as Updater Services Private Limited)
 Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2024
 (All amounts are in million of Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

(a) Equity share capital

Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	Number of shares	Amount
Balance as on April 1, 2023	5,29,52,467	529.52
Add: Changes in equity share capital during the year	1,39,95,899	139.96
Balance as at March 31, 2024	6,69,48,366	669.48
Balance as on April 1, 2022	5,28,17,479	528.18
Add: Changes in equity share capital during the year	1,34,988	1.34
Balance as at March 31, 2023	5,29,52,467	529.52

(b) Other equity

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Capital redemption reserve	Securities premium	Employee Stock Options Reserve	Total
As at April 1, 2023	2,075.16	20.75	601.95	48.08	2,745.94
Profit for the year	353.04	-	-	-	353.04
Other comprehensive Income	18.94	-	-	-	18.94
Total comprehensive Income	371.98	-	-	-	371.98
Transactions with owners of the Company					
Contributions and distributions					
Employee stock options provided (refer Note 30)	-	-	-	58.27	58.27
Premium on issue of shares	-	-	3,866.67	-	3,866.67
Exercise of stock options	-	-	62.18	(36.37)	25.81
IPO expenses adjusted against securities premium (refer Note 38)	-	-	(181.52)	-	(181.52)
As at March 31, 2024	2,447.14	20.75	4,349.28	69.98	6,887.15
As at April 1, 2022	1,739.17	20.75	559.43	36.36	2,355.71
Profit for the year	324.11	-	-	-	324.11
Other comprehensive income for the year	11.88	-	-	-	11.88
Total comprehensive income for the year	335.99	-	-	-	335.99
Transactions with owners of the Company					
Contributions and distributions					
Premium on issue of shares for consideration other than cash	-	-	42.52	-	42.52
Employee stock options provided (refer Note 30)	-	-	-	11.72	11.72
As at March 31, 2023	2,075.16	20.75	601.95	48.08	2,745.94

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date

for **BSR & Co. LLP**
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022

K Sudhakar
 Partner
 Membership No: 214150
 Place: Chennai
 Date: May 20, 2024

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Updater Services Limited
 (Formerly known as Updater Services Private Limited)
 CIN: U74140TN2003PLC051955

Raghunandana Tangirala
 Managing Director
 DIN: 00628914
 Place: Chennai
 Date: May 20, 2024

Amitabh Jaipuria
 Director
 DIN: 01864871
 Place: Chennai
 Date: May 20, 2024

Radha Ramanujan
 Chief Financial Officer
 Place: Chennai
 Date: May 20, 2024

Sandhya Saravanan
 Company Secretary
 Membership No: 66942
 Place: Chennai
 Date: May 20, 2024

Updater Services Limited (formerly known as Updater Services Private Limited)

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated

1. Corporate information

The Standalone Financial Statements comprise financial statements of Updater Services Limited (formerly known as Updater Services Private Limited) ('the Company', 'UDS') for the year ended March 31, 2024. The Company is domiciled and incorporated as a public limited company in India under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 with its equity shares are listed on National Stock Exchange and Bombay Stock Exchange in India. The Company's registered office is at First floor, 42, Gandhi Mandapam Road, Kotturpuram, Chennai 600 085. The Company is engaged in providing facility management services like integrated facility management services to various industries such as information technology enabled services, manufacturing, hospitality and other industries and catering services, which includes industrial catering, and services at food courts.

Facility management services includes housekeeping, janitorial, garden management, pest control, waste management, vendor management, cleaning and mail room services, mechanical and electrical services, water management, hygiene management, plumbing, energy/safety audit, design erection, installation, testing and commissioning and catering solutions.

The Company has converted itself from Private Limited to Public Limited, pursuant to a special resolution passed in the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Company held on March 4, 2023 and consequently the name of the Company has changed to "Updater Services Limited" pursuant to a fresh certificate of incorporation by the Registrar of Companies on March 24, 2022.

The Standalone Financial Statements were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of directors on May 20, 2024.

Details of the Company's material accounting policies are included in Note 2.2 to the Standalone financial statements.

2.1 Basis of preparation

A. Statement of compliance

The Standalone Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 ("Act") and other relevant provisions of the Act and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the Standalone Financial Statements.

B. Basis of measurement

The Standalone financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis under the historical cost convention except for the following:

- a) Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value as explained in the accounting policies;
- b) Net defined benefit (plan asset)/ liability measured at fair value of plan assets less the present value of the defined benefit obligation.



Updater Services Limited (formerly known as Updater Services Private Limited)

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

All amounts are in millions of Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated

C. Functional and presentation currency

The Company's Standalone financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency. All values are rounded to nearest millions except when otherwise stated.

D. Use of judgements and estimates

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

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

a) Judgements

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

- Note 29 – Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – Company as Lessee
- Note 35 - Fair value measurement of financial instruments

b) Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties at the reporting date that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year is included in the following notes:

- Notes 2.2(g) and 18: revenue recognition;
- Note 2.2(k) and Note 28: measurement of defined benefit obligations: key actuarial assumptions;
- Note 2.2(i) and Note 26E: recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profit against which deductible temporary differences and tax losses carried forward can be utilised;
- Note 2.2(e): impairment test of intangible assets and investment in subsidiaries: key assumptions underlying recoverable amounts
- Notes 32: recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources;
- Note 35 – Impairment of financial assets
- Note 30 - determination of fair value of employee stock option

E. Measurement of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes a valuation team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values, and reports directly to the chief financial officer. The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability



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The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their best economic interest. The principle or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the Company. At each reporting date, the Company analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the accounting policies. For this analysis, the Company verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above. Also refer Note 36.

F. Current versus non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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 Material accounting policies

a. Foreign currencies

Transactions and Balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at its functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss with the exception of the following:

- Exchange differences arising on monetary items that forms part of a reporting entity's net investment in a foreign operation are recognised in profit or loss in the separate financial statements of the reporting entity or the individual financial statements of the foreign operation, as appropriate.
- Exchange differences arising on monetary items that are designated as part of the hedge of the Company's net investment of a foreign operation. These are recognised in OCI until the net investment is disposed of, at which time, the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss.
- Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those monetary items are also recorded in OCI.

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. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

In determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which the Company initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the Company determines the transaction date for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

b. Property, plant and equipment

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if 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.

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

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

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment and depreciated separately based on their specific useful lives.

All other expenses on existing property, plant and equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred when recognition criteria are not met.



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An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as of April 1, 2017 (the transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use such carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

Depreciation

The Company, based on technical assessment made by experts and management estimates, depreciates certain items of property, plant and equipment over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 based on the pattern of consumption of such assets and having regard to the nature of assets in this industry. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis that closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the respective assets over the estimated useful lives of the assets.

Asset Classification	Estimated Useful Life (Years)	Schedule II Life (years)
Plant and machinery	5 to 15	15
Furniture and fittings	10	10
Office equipment	5	5
Vehicles	8	8
Computer and accessories	3	5
Building	60	30
Leasehold improvements #	1-5 years	NA

Leasehold Improvements are depreciated over the leasehold period or useful life estimated by management whichever is lesser.

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

Depreciation on additions/(disposals) is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from/ (upto) the date on which asset is ready for use/ (disposed off).

The Company has charged depreciation on property, plant & equipment (PPE) based on Written Down Value (“WDV”) method upto December 31, 2023. With effect from January 1, 2024, the Company has changed its method of depreciation from WDV to Straight Line Method (“SLM”) based upon the technical assessment of expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the assets.

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. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

Expenditure on research activities is recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Development expenditure is capitalised as part of the cost of the resulting intangible asset only if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable and the Company intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset. Otherwise, it is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.



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Subsequent to initial recognition, development expenditure is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

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. 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.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of intangible assets recognised as of April 1, 2017 (the transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use such carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising upon derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss, when the asset is derecognised.

Asset Classification	Useful Life (Years)	Amortisation method	Internally generated or acquired
Software	3 to 10 years	Amortised on a straight-line basis over the life	Acquired

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

d. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that a non-financial asset (other than inventories, contract assets and deferred tax assets) may be impaired. If any indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating units (CGU) fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less cost of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.



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

Impairment losses including impairment on inventories, are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. After impairment, depreciation / amortization is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

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

e. Revenue from contracts with customers

The Company derives revenue primarily from Integrated Facility Management services ('IFM'). Revenues from contracts with customers are considered for recognition and measurement when the contract has been approved by the parties to the contract, the parties to contract are committed to perform their respective obligations under the contract, and the contract is legally enforceable.

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services ("performance obligations") are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue is measured at the Transaction price of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to credit risks. Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. When there is uncertainty as to collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.

The contract with customers for IFM services generally contains a single performance obligation. The Company's contracts may include variable consideration including discounts and penalties which are reduced from revenues and recognised based on an estimate of the expected pay out relating to these considerations (expected price concessions). Revenue is adjusted for expected price concessions based on the management estimates.

Goods and Service Tax (GST) is not received by the Company or Company on its own account. Rather, it is the tax collected on value added on the services and commodity by the seller on behalf of the government. Accordingly, it is excluded from revenue.

If contractual unconditional right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual obligations including right to receive the reimbursement of gratuity cost from the customers, then such assets are classified as contract assets.

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



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Income from facility management services

Revenues from facility management service contracts are recognised over a period of time in accordance with the requirements of Ind-AS 115, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" as and when the Company satisfies performance obligations by rendering the promised services to its customers, and are net of discounts. The performance obligations in the contracts are fulfilled based on customer acceptances for delivery of work/ attendance of resources, where applicable, or as per terms of arrangements entered with the customers.

Contract balances

Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for services transferred to the customer. If the Company renders services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional. Upon completion of the service period and acceptance by the customer (generally by confirming the attendance records), the amount recognised as contract assets is reclassified to trade receivables.

Contract assets are subject to impairment assessment. Refer to accounting policies on impairment of financial assets in section "*Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement*". Refer section (i)

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

Contract liabilities

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

f. Recognition of dividend income and interest income

Dividend income on investments is recognised when the unconditional right to receive dividend is established.

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest rate method.

- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- the amortised cost of the financial liability.

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

g. Investment in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount.



h. Financial Instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Trade receivables are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) are recognised initially at fair value plus or minus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method (EIR) is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument and of allocating interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period. In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Financial assets at amortised cost
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Financial assets, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Financial assets at amortised cost

A 'Financial asset' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables. For more information on receivables, refer to Note 10 (Trade Receivables).

Financial asset at FVTOCI

A 'financial asset' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.



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Financial instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the P&L. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to P&L. Interest earned whilst FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method. The Company does not have any debt instrument at FVTOCI.

Financial asset at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for financial instruments. Any financial instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a financial instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any financial instrument as at FVTPL.

Financial instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Contingent consideration classified as financial liability recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. The Company does not have any debt instrument at FVTPL.

Financial assets – Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets – Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).



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A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Derecognition

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

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

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

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company performs impairment testing of its investment in subsidiaries when any impairment indicator exists, based on internal or external sources of information. The recoverable amount of the investment in subsidiary, which is based on the higher of the value in use or fair value less costs to sell has been derived using a discounted cash flow model. These models use several key assumptions, concerning estimates of future cash flow forecasts, near and long-term growth rate and the discount rate.

The Company applies expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost. The Company measures the loss allowance for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss (ECL). The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix under simplified approach. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the days the receivables are due.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. Provision for ECL is recognised for financial assets measured at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income. It is the Company's policy to measure ECLs on financial assets on a 12-month basis. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL.

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



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ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as expenses in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head 'Impairment losses on financial instrument and contract assets' in the P&L.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. Financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, borrowings including bank overdrafts, redemption liability and financial guarantee contracts.

Subsequent measurement

All financial liabilities except derivatives are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method or at Fair Value through profit and loss.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

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

Derecognition

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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



Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts, interest rate swaps and forward commodity contracts, to hedge its foreign currency risks, interest rate risks and commodity price risks, respectively. Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if the host contract is not a financial asset and certain criteria are met. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

The purchase contracts that meet the definition of a derivative under Ind AS 109 are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Commodity contracts that are entered into and continue to be held for the purpose of the receipt or delivery of a non-financial item in accordance with the Company's expected purchase, sale or usage requirements are held at cost.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in OCI and later reclassified to profit or loss when the hedge item affects profit or loss or treated as basis adjustment if a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

- Fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment
- Cash flow hedges when hedging the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognised firm commitment
- Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Company wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge.

The documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item, the nature of the risk being hedged, and how the Company will assess whether the hedging relationship meets the hedge effectiveness requirements (including the analysis of sources of hedge ineffectiveness and how the hedge ratio is determined). A hedging relationship qualifies for hedge accounting if it meets all of the following effectiveness requirements:

- There is an economic relationship' between the hedged item and the hedging instrument.
- The effect of credit risk does not 'dominate the value changes' that result from that economic relationship.
- The hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the Company actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the Company actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

Hedges that meet the strict criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for, as described below:

Fair value hedges

The change in the fair value of a hedging instrument is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as finance costs. The change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk hedged is recorded as part of the carrying value of the hedged item and is also recognised in the statement of profit and loss as finance costs.

For fair value hedges relating to items carried at amortised cost, any adjustment to carrying value is amortised through profit or loss over the remaining term of the hedge using the EIR method. EIR amortisation may begin as soon as an adjustment exists and no later than when the hedged item ceases to be adjusted for changes in its fair value attributable to the risk being hedged.

If the hedged item is derecognised, the unamortised fair value is recognised immediately in profit or loss.



When an unrecognised firm commitment is designated as a hedged item, the subsequent cumulative change in the fair value of the firm commitment attributable to the hedged risk is recognised as an asset or liability with a corresponding gain or loss recognised in profit or loss.

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in OCI in the Effective portion of cash flow hedges, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss. The Effective portion of cash flow hedges is adjusted to the lower of the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument and the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item.

The Company uses forward currency contracts as hedges of its exposure to foreign currency risk in forecast transactions and firm commitments, as well as forward commodity contracts for its exposure to volatility in the commodity prices. The ineffective portion relating to foreign currency contracts is recognised in finance costs and the ineffective portion relating to commodity contracts is recognised in other income or expenses.

The Company designates only the spot element of a forward contract as a hedging instrument. The forward element is recognised in OCI.

The amounts accumulated in OCI are accounted for, depending on the nature of the underlying hedged transaction. If the hedged transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial item, the amount accumulated in equity is removed from the separate component of equity and included in the initial cost or other carrying amount of the hedged asset or liability. This is not a reclassification adjustment and will not be recognised in OCI for the period. This also applies where the hedged forecast transaction of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability subsequently becomes a firm commitment for which fair value hedge accounting is applied.

For any other cash flow hedges, the amount accumulated in OCI is reclassified to profit or loss as reclassification adjustment in the same period or periods during which the hedged cash flows affect profit or loss.

If cash flow hedge accounting is discontinued, the amount that has been accumulated in OCI must remain in accumulated OCI if the hedged future cash flows are still expected to occur. Otherwise, the amount will be immediately reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. After discontinuation, once the hedged cash flow occurs, any amount remaining in accumulated OCI must be accounted for depending on the nature of the underlying transaction as described above.

Hedges of a net investment

Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation, including a hedge of a monetary item that is accounted for as part of the net investment, are accounted for in a way similar to cash flow hedges. Gains or losses on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge are recognised as OCI while any gains or losses relating to the ineffective portion are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. On disposal of the foreign operation, the cumulative value of any such gains or losses recorded in equity is reclassified to the statement of profit and loss (as a reclassification adjustment).

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

i. 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.



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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.

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, as follows:

Asset Classification	Estimated Useful Life (Years)
Building	2 – 7

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section (f) 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. (Refer Note 41)

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 Buildings and Machinery and Equipment (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.

j. Retirement and other employee benefits

a. Short-term employment benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.



b. Compensated absences

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 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 non-current employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such non-current compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Remeasurement actuarial gains / losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred.

c. Termination benefits

Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Company recognises costs for a restructuring. If benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date, then they are discounted. The liabilities are presented as provision for employee benefits in the balance sheet.

d. Post-employment obligations

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

i. Gratuity obligations

Gratuity liability under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 is a defined benefit obligation. The Plan provides payment to vested employees at retirement, death or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment. The Company provides the gratuity benefit through annual contribution to a fund managed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). Under this scheme the settlement obligation remains with the Company although the LIC administers the scheme and determines the contribution premium required to be paid by the Company. The cost of providing benefits under this plan is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation at each year-end using the projected unit credit method.

In addition to the above, the Company recognises its liability in respect of gratuity for employees (where customer reimburses gratuity) and its right of reimbursement as an asset. Employee benefits expense in respect of gratuity to employees and reimbursement right is presented in accordance with Ind AS – 19.

Remeasurement, 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 in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement is not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of the date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and 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:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs and
- Net interest expense or income.

ii. Retirement benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for



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service received before the balance sheet 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.

k. Taxes

Current tax

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and deferred tax charge or credit during the year. 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. The Company has determined that interest and penalties related to income taxes, including uncertain tax treatments, do not meet the definition of income taxes, and therefore accounted for them under Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

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 establishes provisions where appropriate.

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.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future and at the time of the transaction, it does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit and at the time of the transaction, it does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, deferred tax assets shall be recognised to the extent that, and only to the extent that, it is probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

Deferred tax asset is recognised for the carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised.

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax. The Company recognizes MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In



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the year in which the Company recognizes MAT credit as a deferred tax asset. The Company reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

l. Government grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed or is deducted in the related expense. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the Company receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at fair value amounts and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset i.e. by equal annual instalments. When loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions, with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as a government grant. The loan or assistance is initially recognised and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan and the proceeds received. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities.

m. Segment reporting

Segments are identified based on the manner in which the Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM') decides about resource allocation and reviews performance. Segment results that are reported to the CODM include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. The Managing Director of the Company has been identified as being the chief operating decision maker (CODM), he evaluates the Company's performance, allocate resources based on the analysis of the various performance indicator of the Company. There is only one reportable operating segment, viz, Facility management services.

n. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity holder of parent company (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.



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

o. Dividend

The Company recognises a liability to pay dividend to equity holders of the parent when the distribution is authorised, and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

p. Provisions

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. Expected future operating losses are not provided for.

When the Company expects some or all of its 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.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle present obligation at the end of reporting period, taking into account the risk and uncertainty surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of these cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material). When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of receivable can be measured reliably.

q. Onerous contract

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).

r. Contingent liabilities and Contingent Assets

Contingent liability is disclosed for,

- (i) Possible obligation which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Company or
- (ii) Present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made. Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements.

Contingent asset is not recognised in Standalone financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and is recognized. Contingent assets are disclosed in the Financial Statements by way of notes to accounts when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.



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s. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash on hand, balance with banks and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and 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. Bank overdrafts are shown under the head "Borrowings" in financial liabilities in the Balance Sheet.

t. Borrowing cost

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

u. Share-based payments

Employees (including senior executives) of the Company receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (equity-settled transactions).

Equity-settled transactions

The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model. Further details are given in Note 36.

That cost is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in share-based payment (SBP) reserves in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled in employee benefits expense. The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The expense or credit in the statement of profit and loss for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognised in employee benefits expense.

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Market performance conditions are reflected within the grant date fair value. Any other conditions attached to an award, but without an associated service requirement, are considered to be non-vesting conditions. Non-vesting conditions are reflected in the fair value of an award and lead to an immediate expensing of an award unless there are also service and/or performance conditions.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and/or service conditions have not been met. Where awards include a market or non-vesting condition, the transactions are treated as vested irrespective of whether the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

When the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognised is the grant date fair value of the unmodified award, provided the original vesting terms of the award are met. An additional expense, measured as at the date of modification, is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee. Where an award is cancelled by the entity or by the counterparty, any remaining element of the fair value of the award is expensed immediately through profit or loss. The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share

v. Share capital

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of equity shares are recognised as a deduction from equity. Income tax relating to transaction costs of an equity transaction is accounted for in accordance with Ind AS 12.



2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (“MCA”) notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. During the year ended March 31, 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

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3 Property, Plant and Equipment

(See accounting policy in Note 2.2 (b))

Particulars	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Office equipment	Computers	Leasehold improvements	Total
Cost								
Balance as at April 1, 2022	17.76	188.24	10.37	167.98	7.59	21.12	1.00	414.06
Additions	-	95.55	-	132.69	0.57	11.67	-	240.48
Disposals	-	(32.74)	(2.38)	(1.39)	(0.78)	(5.34)	-	(42.63)
Balance at March 31, 2023	17.76	251.05	7.99	299.28	7.38	27.45	1.00	611.91
Additions	-	80.35	13.20	24.45	7.12	12.40	7.71	145.23
Disposals	(17.76)	(8.03)	-	(2.15)	-	-	-	(27.94)
Balance at March 31, 2024	-	323.37	21.19	321.58	14.50	39.85	8.71	729.20
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance as at April 1, 2022	6.47	130.22	5.87	22.00	6.64	13.21	0.81	185.22
Depreciation	1.07	49.45	1.41	73.61	0.67	8.01	0.11	134.33
Disposals	-	(30.46)	(2.25)	(1.23)	(0.74)	(4.92)	-	(39.60)
Balance at March 31, 2023	7.54	149.21	5.03	94.38	6.57	16.30	0.92	279.95
Depreciation	0.28	49.56	2.45	57.42	2.61	9.36	2.86	124.54
Disposals	(7.82)	(7.55)	-	(1.84)	-	-	-	(17.21)
Balance at March 31, 2024	-	191.22	7.48	149.96	9.18	25.66	3.78	387.28
Carrying amounts								
As at March 31, 2023	10.22	101.84	2.96	204.90	0.81	11.15	0.08	331.96
As at March 31, 2024	-	132.15	13.71	171.62	5.32	14.19	4.93	341.92

Notes:

- (i) Cash Credit, Working Capital Demand Loan and Short-term revolving loans are secured by a first pari-passu charge on certain moveable assets of the Company. Term loans are secured by a charge on certain movable Property, Plant and Equipment of the Company and second charge on current assets of the Company (refer Note 13)
- (ii) The Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment was charged based on Written Down Value ("WDV") method upto December 31, 2023. With effect from January 1, 2024, the depreciation method is changed to Straight Line Method (SLM) based upon the technical assessment of expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the assets. Hence the carrying value of the assets as on December 31, 2023 has been depreciated as per SLM over the remaining useful lives of the assets. Due to this change in accounting estimate, the depreciation expense is lower and the profit before tax is higher by INR 14.96 million for the quarter and year ended March 31, 2024.

The impact, on account of this change in method of depreciation, on the future periods is given below:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2027	Later years
(Decrease) / Increase in Depreciation expense	(14.96)	(48.41)	(6.89)	13.06	57.20



Updater Services Limited (formerly known as Updater Services Private Limited)
Notes to Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in million of Indian Rupees, except share data and as stated)

3A Capital work-in-progress (CWIP)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Balance as at the beginning of the year	-	18.47
Additions	94.52	-
Less: capitalised during the year	-	(18.47)
Balance as at the end of the year	94.52	-

CWIP Ageing schedule as at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	94.52	-	-	-	94.52
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

Notes:

- There was no CWIP as at March 31, 2023.
- The Company does not have any CWIP which is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan and hence CWIP completion schedule is not applicable.

3B Other Intangible assets

(See accounting policy in Note 2.2(c))

Particulars	Computer software	Total
Cost		
Balance as at April 1, 2022	3.58	3.58
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2023	3.58	3.58
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2024	3.58	3.58
Accumulated amortisation		
Balance at April 1, 2022	3.44	3.44
Amortisation	0.08	0.08
Disposals	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2023	3.52	3.52
Amortisation	0.06	0.06
Disposals	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2024	3.58	3.58
Carrying amounts		
Balance at March 31, 2023	0.06	0.06
Balance at March 31, 2024	-	-



Updater Services Limited (formerly known as Updater Services Private Limited)
Notes to Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in million of Indian Rupees, except share data and as stated)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
4 Investments		
<i>(See accounting policy in Note 2.2(h))</i>		
A Non-current investments		
Investments in equity instruments measured at cost		
Unquoted		
Athena BPO Private Limited 57,584 (March 31, 2023: 57,584) equity shares of INR 100 each fully paid up	1,437.74	1,437.74
Denave India Private Limited 11,304,744 (March 31, 2023: 9,666,329) equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid up	1,607.07	1,397.45
Matrix Business Services India Private Limited 383,710 (March 31, 2023: 383,710) Equity Shares of INR 10 each, fully paid up	488.02	488.02
Washroom Hygiene Concept Private Limited* 97,148 (March 31, 2023: 97,148) Equity Shares of INR 10 each, fully paid up	188.08	188.06
Fusion Foods and Catering Private Limited* 17,401 (March 31, 2023: 17,401) equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid up	142.50	142.50
Avon Solutions and Logistics Private Limited 18,883 (March 31, 2023: 18,883) equity shares of INR 100 each fully paid up	68.64	68.64
Stanworth Management Private Limited* 1,732,000 (March 31, 2023: 1,732,000) equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid up	26.57	26.57
Global Flight Handling Services Private Limited 8,325 (March 31, 2023: 8,325) equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid up	33.85	31.20
Tangy Supplies & Solutions Private Limited* 100,000 (March 31, 2023: 99,999) equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid up	1.00	1.00
Wynwy Technologies Private Limited* 100,000 (March 31, 2023: 99,999) equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid up	1.00	1.00
Less: Impairment of Investment	(1.00)	-
Integrated Technical Staffing and Solutions Private Limited* 10,000 (March 31, 2023: 9,999) equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid up	0.10	0.10
Updater Services (UDS) Foundation* 10,000 (March 31, 2023: 9,999) equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid up	0.10	0.10
Total	3,993.67	3,782.38
Aggregate book value of quoted investments	-	-
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	-	-
Aggregate value of unquoted investments	3,994.67	3,782.38
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	(1.00)	-
	3,993.67	3,782.38

* Includes shares held by nominee shareholders on behalf of Updater Services Limited, where applicable.

Notes:

a) Athena BPO Private Limited - During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company had acquired 57% equity ownership in Athena BPO Private Limited ("Athena") at an investment of INR 1,437.74 Million as equity share capital. Athena is in the business of providing business process outsourcing (BPO) services to Banking, Financial Services and Insurance companies. Investment recorded during the year ended March 31, 2023 included an amount of INR 586.74 million on account of obligation to purchase future shares, recognised pursuant to Shareholder's Agreement between the Company and the erstwhile promoters of Athena. The obligation has been remeasured and the corresponding fair value change has been accounted in the Statement of profit and loss. (Refer Note 15 and Note 24).

b) Denave India Private Limited - During the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company had acquired 52% equity ownership in Denave India Private Limited ("Denave") at an investment of INR 629.96 million as equity share capital. Denave is primarily engaged in the business of providing sales enablement & other support and staffing services to various industries. Investment recorded during the previous year ended March 31, 2022 includes an amount of INR 123.20 million of put option liability on account of option to purchase additional shares in future pursuant to Shareholder's Agreement between the Company and the erstwhile promoters of Denave.

As at March 31, 2023, the Company had an obligation to buy additional 24% stake in Denave for Tranche II as per the terms of the share purchase agreement and addendums thereto entered with promoters of Denave, and the Company had recorded additional investment of INR 644.30 million during the year ended March 31, 2023 towards Tranche II.

During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company has de-recognised investment towards investment recorded for Tranche II consideration pursuant to buy-back of shares in Denave and investment by another subsidiary company, viz, Matrix Business Services India Private Limited ("Matrix") of INR 171.30 million and INR 250.00 million respectively. As at March 31, 2024, the Company has an obligation to buy the remaining stake in Denave (such shares will be acquired subsequent to balance sheet date) as per the terms of the share purchase agreement entered with promoters of Denave. Accordingly, the Company has recorded additional investment of INR 630.91 million during the year ended March 31, 2024 towards Third and Final tranche.

The derivative option has been remeasured and the corresponding fair value change by way of charge / (credit) of INR 43.30 million [March 31, 2023: (145.78 million)] has been recorded in the Statement of Profit and loss during the respective years (also refer Note 6, Note 19 and Note 25).



4 Investments (continued)

c) Matrix Business Services India Private Limited ("Matrix") - During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Company had acquired 75% equity ownership in Matrix by investing a total of INR 391.50 Million as equity share capital. Matrix is primarily engaged in the business of providing assurance services, claims processing, including employee background verifications checks and product and process audits inter alia of warehouses, depots, distributors and distribution centres, retail points and outlets and franchisees. Investment recorded during the previous years included INR 96.52 Million on account of obligation to purchase future share, recognised pursuant to Shareholder's Agreement between the Company and the erstwhile promoters of Matrix. During the year ended March 31, 2022 the Company had acquired 12.5% Equity ownership in Matrix, out of total obligation of future purchase of shares.

During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company had entered into an addendum agreement with erstwhile promoters for acquisition of remaining equity shares of Tranche III - 52,276 equity shares, wherein the erstwhile promoters had participated in the buy-back offer extended by Matrix vide letter dated September 19, 2022 for 34,500 equity shares. Further, the Company had acquired 8,888 equity shares of Matrix by paying a consideration of INR 43.87 million and for balance equity shares, the Company had allotted 134,988 equity shares of Updater Services Limited for consideration other than cash to the erstwhile promoters of Matrix aggregating to INR 43.87 million by way of preferential allotment in lieu of acquisition of the balance 8,888 equity shares of Matrix.

d) Global Flight Services Private Limited ("GFHSPL"): GFHSPL is engaged in the business of Flight Handling, Ground Handling and Facility Management Services including House Keeping, Manpower Recruitment, Security and Maintenance services for Airlines, Business and Industrial Undertakings. As at March 31, 2022, the Company had investments in 7,000 shares of GFHSPL aggregating to INR 1.19 million (70.00% stake). During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company had entered into an agreement with the erstwhile promoters of GFHSL to acquire further 1,325 Shares (13.25% stake) in Global Flight Handling Services Private Limited for INR 29.81 million. As per the agreement, the Company has an obligation to acquire additional 875 shares which are subject to achievement of performance conditions specified in the agreement for FY 2025-26.

The Company had accounted an investment of INR 2.65 million during the year ended March 31, 2024 (March 31, 2023: INR 0.20 million) pursuant to corporate guarantee of INR 265.00 million given by the Company to the bankers on behalf of GFHSPL. Also refer note 32.

e) The Company has been performing an impairment assessment of investments made and loans given to Wynwy Technologies Private Limited ("Wynwy"), triggered due to Wynwy's continuing losses incurred and negative net worth during the current and earlier years. Consequent to the same, a provision for impairment towards carrying value of investments and loans of INR 224.65 million (March 31, 2023: INR 158.45 million) has been recorded in the standalone financial statements. Also refer Note 5 and Note 23.

Information about the Company's exposure to credit risk and market risk are disclosed in Note 35.

Refer Note 33 for balances with related parties.

5 Loans

(See accounting policy in Note 2.2(h))

	Non-current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Loans to related parties				
- unsecured and considered good	230.56	109.24	-	2.50
- credit impaired	223.65	158.45	-	-
	454.21	267.69	-	2.50
Less: Loss allowance (refer note (v) below)	(223.65)	(158.45)	-	-
	230.56	109.24	-	2.50
Loans to employees				
- unsecured and considered good	-	-	2.72	3.62
- credit impaired	-	-	4.71	3.41
	-	-	7.43	7.03
Less: Loss allowance	-	-	(4.71)	(3.41)
	-	-	2.72	3.62
	230.56	109.24	2.72	6.12



5 Loans (Continued)

Notes:

i) Refer Note 33 for balance recoverable from related parties

ii) The Company has not given any loans or advances to directors or KMPs.

iii) Information about the Company's exposure to credit risk and market risk are disclosed in Note 35.

iv) The Company has provided loan to its subsidiaries, viz, Wynwy Technologies Private Limited ('Wynwy') and Global Flight Handling Services Private Limited carrying interest of 9.50% p.a. (March 31, 2023: 9.50% p.a.). As per the terms of agreement and addendums thereto, the schedule of repayment of loan commences from FY 2024-25.

v) Refer note 4(e) in relation to impairment of loans.

vi) Disclosure as per Schedule V of Regulation 34 of the listing regulations - Loans

Name of the Company	As at March 31, 2024	Maximum outstanding during the year 2023-24	As at March 31, 2023	Maximum outstanding during the year 2022-23
Wynwy Technologies Private Limited	223.65	223.65	158.45	158.45
Global Flight Handling Services Private Limited	230.56	230.56	109.24	111.26
Stanworth Management Private Limited	-	2.56	2.50	2.52

vii) Disclosure under Section 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013

Below are the loans* given by the Company to its subsidiaries :

Name of the Company	Rate of Interest	Secured/ unsecured	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Wynwy Technologies Private Limited	9.50%	Unsecured	223.65	158.45
Global Flight Handling Services Private Limited	9.50%	Unsecured	230.56	109.24
Stanworth Management Private Limited	9.50%	Unsecured	-	2.50
Total			454.21	270.19

*represents principal and interest accrued

viii) As per the terms of repayment schedule of loans* provided to Wynwy Technologies Private Limited and Global Flight Handling Services Private Limited, the principal outstanding as at March 31, 2024 is repayable over 4 financial years commencing from FY 2024-25. The terms of payment of interest accrued as at December 31, 2023 is not stipulated. Disclosure under Schedule III is set out below:

Type of borrower	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	Percentage to the total Loans and Advances in the nature of loans	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	Percentage to the total Loans and Advances in the nature of loans
Promoters	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Directors	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
KMPs	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Related parties (before impairment)	454.21	100.00%	270.19	100.00%

*represents principal and interest accrued



6 Other financial assets	Non-current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
<i>(See accounting policy in Note 2.2(h))</i>				
Unsecured and considered good, unless otherwise stated				
Security deposits				
- considered good	59.10	17.02	16.97	36.09
- credit impaired	6.42	-	4.89	14.76
	65.52	17.02	21.86	50.85
Less: Loss allowance	(6.42)	-	(4.89)	(14.76)
	59.10	17.02	16.97	36.09
Rental deposits				
- considered good	27.61	13.34	30.65	35.57
- credit impaired	5.23	3.08	-	-
	32.84	16.42	30.65	35.57
Less: Loss allowance	(5.23)	(3.08)	-	-
	27.61	13.34	30.65	35.57
Retention deposits				
- considered good	-	0.20	-	-
- credit impaired	0.53	0.60	-	-
	0.53	0.80	-	-
Less: Loss allowance	(0.53)	(0.60)	-	-
	-	0.20	-	-
Advances recoverable in cash				
- considered good	-	-	-	0.93
- credit impaired	-	-	0.53	0.31
	-	-	0.53	1.24
Less: Loss allowance	-	-	(0.53)	(0.31)
	-	-	-	0.93
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents				
- Margin money deposits with banks	8.43	30.12	76.49	-
- in long term deposits with original maturity more than 12 months#	-	-	2,236.83	-
	8.43	30.12	2,313.32	-
Interest accrued and not due on bank deposits	-	-	-	0.86
Other receivables (also refer Note 33)	-	-	31.28	8.61
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL):				
Call/Put Option asset (Refer Note 4(a), 4(b))	-	-	-	43.30
Total	95.14	60.68	2,392.22	125.36

Notes:

- Information about the Company's exposure to credit risk and market risk are disclosed in Note 35.
- Fixed deposits under lien with various banks in respect of guarantees issued to third parties include INR 84.92 million as at March 31, 2024 (March 31, 2023 INR 30.12 million)
- The balance of bank deposits (including interest accrued) mentioned above includes an amount of INR 2,236.83 million as at March 31, 2024, (March, 2023: Nil) held with various banks representing unutilised IPO proceeds. Also refer Note 38.
- Refer Note 33 for balances outstanding with related parties.



7 Other assets	Non-current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balance with government authorities				
- considered good	6.79	5.61	4.58	31.21
- credit impaired	-	-	-	4.16
	6.79	5.61	4.58	35.37
Less: Provision for doubtful receivables	-	-	-	(4.16)
	6.79	5.61	4.58	31.21
Capital advance				
- considered good	32.18	16.10	-	-
- credit impaired	0.06	0.06	-	-
	32.24	16.16	-	-
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	(0.06)	(0.06)	-	-
	32.18	16.10	-	-
Advances to suppliers				
- considered good	-	-	22.57	17.52
- credit impaired	-	-	-	14.38
	-	-	22.57	31.90
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	-	-	-	(14.38)
	-	-	22.57	17.52
Advance to employees				
- considered good	-	-	11.04	17.04
- credit impaired	-	-	6.21	2.01
	-	-	17.25	19.05
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	-	-	(6.21)	(2.01)
	-	-	11.04	17.04
Prepaid expenses	0.73	-	53.99	36.19
Share issue expenses receivable*	-	-	-	59.92
	39.70	21.71	92.18	161.88

*During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company had incurred share issue expenses in connection with proposed public issue of equity shares amounting to INR 59.92 million. In accordance with the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and the terms of the offer agreement entered between the Company and the selling shareholders, the selling shareholders shall reimburse the share issue expenses in proportion to respective shares offered for the sale. Subsequently, the Company has recovered the expenses incurred in connection with the issue, on completion of Initial Public Offer (IPO). Also refer Note 38.

8 Contract assets (See accounting policy in Note 2.2(d) and Note 2.2(e))	Non-current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Reimbursement right of gratuity#				
- considered good	224.22	219.93	232.89	156.12
- credit impaired	-	-	45.20	22.96
	224.22	219.93	278.09	179.08
Less: Provision for expected credit loss	-	-	(45.20)	(22.96)
	224.22	219.93	232.89	156.12
Unbilled revenue*				
	-	-	222.54	162.04
	-	-	222.54	162.04
Total	224.22	219.93	455.43	318.16

*Classified as contract assets as there is no unconditional right to consideration and it is dependent on completion of contractual obligations. These are considered good.

#The Company has recognised gratuity liability and reimbursement right in respect of employees where there is contractual right to receive reimbursement from customers, pursuant to paragraph 116 of Ind AS - 19. Also refer Note 28.

Movement of Contract assets	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening balance	561.05	513.19
Add: Addition during the year	240.96	260.19
Less: Billed during the year	(77.16)	(212.33)
Closing balance	724.85	561.05

Movement in loss allowance of contract assets	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening balance	22.96	11.32
Provision / (reversal) of impairment loss on financial assets (refer Note 23)	22.24	11.64
Closing balance	45.20	22.96



9 Trade Receivables	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
<i>(See accounting policy in Note 2.2(h))</i>		
A. Trade receivables		
Trade receivables considered good - secured	-	-
Trade receivables considered good - unsecured	2,221.23	2,100.59
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Trade receivables - credit impaired	83.50	65.85
	2,304.73	2,166.44
Less: Loss allowance	(83.50)	(65.85)
Net Trade Receivables (A)	2,221.23	2,100.59
B. Unbilled Trade receivables		
Unbilled Trade receivables #	904.12	771.89
Total Unbilled Trade receivables (B)	904.12	771.89
Total Trade receivables (A + B)	3,125.35	2,872.48

Movement in loss allowance of Trade receivables

Opening balance	65.85	115.45
Provision / (reversal) of impairment loss on financial assets (refer Note 19 and 23)	17.65	(49.60)
Closing balance	83.50	65.85

Movement of Unbilled Trade receivables

Opening balance	771.89	620.14
Add: Addition during the year	904.12	730.71
Less: Billed during the year	(771.89)	(578.96)
Closing balance	904.12	771.89

Notes:

#Classified as unbilled Trade receivables as the right to consideration is unconditional upon passage of time. These are considered good.

- (i) No trade or other receivables are due from Directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 0 to 90 days based on the type of the customer. For balances, terms and conditions relating to related parties, refer Note 33.
- (ii) Information about the Company's exposure to credit risk and market risk are disclosed in Note 35.
- (iii) **Trade Receivable ageing as on March 31, 2024**

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good	904.12	1,296.85	787.91	86.88	64.35	4.94	4.52	3,149.57
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	2.07	4.92	9.08	11.38	10.07	37.52
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	1.73	2.74	3.08	14.21	21.76
	904.12	1,296.85	789.98	93.53	76.17	19.40	28.80	3,208.85

Trade Receivable ageing as on March 31, 2023

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good	771.89	1,229.06	803.14	52.29	17.43	0.71	0.12	2,874.64
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	6.24	6.53	13.71	13.94	4.67	45.09
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	1.50	-	2.96	0.77	13.37	18.60
	771.89	1,229.06	810.88	58.82	34.10	15.42	18.16	2,938.33



10A Cash and cash equivalents	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
<i>(See accounting policy in Note 2.2(s))</i>		
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	18.66	240.64
	18.66	240.64

Note: Information about the Company's exposure to credit risk and market risk are disclosed in Note 35.

10B Bank Balances other than cash and cash equivalents		
Bank deposits (with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months) (Refer note (iv) below)	11.63	-
Earmarked balances with banks and balances held with banks to extent held as margin money (refer note(i) to (iii) below*	187.47	89.29
Total Bank Balances other than cash and cash equivalents	199.10	89.29

Notes:

(i) Fixed deposits under lien with various banks in respect of guarantees issued to third parties include INR 16.77 million as at March 31, 2024 (March 31, 2023: INR 86.34 million)

(ii) Balance includes an amount of INR 170.63 million as at March 31, 2024, (March, 2023: Nil) held with ICICI Bank (Monitoring Agency account and IPO Public issue account) as the IPO Public Issue Account.

(iii) Earmarked balances representing advances received from Government for a specified project of INR 0.07 million as at March 31, 2024 (March, 2023: INR 2.95 million). Such advances received are utilised only for the said project.

(iv) The balance of bank deposits (including interest accrued) mentioned above includes an amount of INR 10.10 million as at March 31, 2024, (March, 2023: Nil) held with various banks representing unutilised IPO proceeds.

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As at
March 31, 2024 As at
March 31, 2023

11 Equity share capital

(See accounting policy in Note 2.2 (v))

Authorised

75,000,000 (March 31, 2023: 75,000,000) equity shares of INR 10 each 750.00 750.00

Issued, subscribed and paid up

66,948,366 (March 31, 2023: 52,952,467) equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid up 669.48 529.52

Note: Pursuant to the resolution passed on Extraordinary General Meeting dated March 4, 2023, the authorised share capital of the Company had increased from INR 530 million to INR 750 million.

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares				
At the beginning of the year	52,952,467	529.52	52,817,479	528.17
Add: Shares issued during the year	13,995,899	139.96	134,988	1.35
Outstanding at the end of the year	66,948,366	669.48	52,952,467	529.52

(b) Terms / rights attached to equity shares:

The Company has only one class of equity share having a par value of INR 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The voting rights of an equity shareholder on a poll (not on show of hands) are in proportion to its share of the paid-up equity capital of the Company. Voting rights cannot be exercised in respect of shares on which any call or other sums presently payable have not been paid. The Company declares dividend in Indian Rupees.

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

(c) For the period of five years immediately preceding the date at which the Balance Sheet is prepared:

(i) During the year ended March 31, 2023, 134,988 equity shares were allotted as fully paid up pursuant to contract(s) without payment being received in cash.

(ii) The Company has not issued any bonus shares.

(ii) The Company has not bought-back any equity shares.

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Number of shares	% of holding	Number of shares	% of holding
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid				
Mr.Raghunandana Tangirala	15,849,179	23.67%	15,587,702	29.44%
Ms.Shanthi Tangirala	16,237,705	24.25%	16,237,705	30.66%
Tangi Facility Solutions Private Limited	7,173,440	10.71%	11,173,440	21.10%
India Business Excellence Fund – II	*	*	2,889,161	5.46%
India Business Excellence Fund – IIA	*	*	6,139,468	11.59%

* not disclosed as shareholding is less than 5%.

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) Shares reserved for issue under options:

For details of shares reserved for issue under the Share based payment plan of the Company, please refer Note 30.

(f) Promoter's shareholding details:

Particulars	Number of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	Number of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
As at March 31, 2024					
Mr.Raghunandana Tangirala	15,587,702	261,477	15,849,179	23.67%	(5.77%)
Ms.Shanthi Tangirala	16,237,705	-	16,237,705	24.25%	(6.41%)
Tangi Facility Solutions Private Limited	11,173,440	(4,000,000)	7,173,440	10.71%	(10.39%)
As at March 31, 2023					
Mr.Raghunandana Tangirala	16,377,702	(790,000)	15,587,702	29.44%	(1.57%)
Ms.Shanthi Tangirala	16,237,705	-	16,237,705	30.66%	(0.08%)
Tangi Facility Solutions Private Limited	11,173,440	-	11,173,440	21.10%	(0.05%)



12 Other equity	As at	As at
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Securities premium	4,349.28	601.95
Capital redemption reserve	20.75	20.75
Share options outstanding account	69.98	48.08
Retained earnings	2,447.14	2,075.16
Total Other equity	6,887.15	2,745.94
(a) Securities premium	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening balance	601.95	559.43
Premium on issue of shares	3,866.67	-
IPO expense adjusted against the securities premium (Refer note 38)	(181.52)	-
Premium on issue of shares for consideration other than cash	-	42.52
Exercise of stock options	62.18	-
Closing balance	4,349.28	601.95
(b) Capital Redemption Reserve	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening balance	20.75	20.75
Changes during the year	-	-
Closing balance	20.75	20.75
(c) Share options outstanding account	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening balance	48.08	36.36
Employee stock options provided	58.27	11.72
Exercise of stock options	(36.37)	-
Closing balance	69.98	48.08
(d) Retained earnings	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening balance	2,075.16	1,739.17
Add: Profit for the year	353.04	324.11
Add: Other comprehensive gain / (loss)	18.94	11.88
Closing balance	2,447.14	2,075.16

Nature and purpose of reserves

(a) Securities premium

Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provision of the Companies Act, 2013.

(b) Capital Redemption Reserve

The Company has recognised Capital Redemption Reserve on buy-back of equity shares from its retained earnings. The amount in Capital Redemption Reserve is equal to nominal amount of the equity shares bought back. The Company can utilised in accordance with the provision of the Companies Act, 2013.

(c) Share options outstanding account

The Company has established various equity-settled share-based payment plans for certain categories of employees of the Company. See Note 30 for further details on these plans.

(d) Retained earnings

Retained earnings represents profits generated and retained by the Company post distribution of dividends to the equity shareholders in the respective years. This reserve can be utilized for distribution of dividend by the Company considering the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013.

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13 Borrowings	Non-current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Secured loans (at amortised cost)				
Term loans from bank (secured) (Refer note 13.1)	-	179.25	-	-
Current maturities of non-current term loans from banks (secured) (Refer note 13.1)	-	-	-	78.63
Cash credit from banks (secured) (Refer note 13.2)	-	-	9.33	-
Working capital loan (secured) (Refer note 13.3)	-	-	488.98	1,155.41
Short-term revolving loan (secured) (Refer note 13.4)	-	-	-	352.19
	-	179.25	498.31	1,586.23

Notes:

- 13.1 During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company had taken a term loan facility with an interest rate ranging between 8.25% to 8.61% (March 31, 2023 7.15% to 8.25%) p.a., secured by way of charge on certain movable fixed assets of the Company and second charge on current assets of the Company. This facility is repayable by way of 48 equal monthly instalments. The aforesaid term loan has been pre-closed during the year.
- 13.2 The Company has taken cash credit having interest rate ranging from 6.00% to 11.25% p.a. (March 31, 2023: 6.00% to 24.00% p.a). These facilities are repayable on demand and are secured primarily by way of pari-passu first charge on the entire present and future current assets of the Company and collateral by way of pari-passu first charge on the entire present and future movable assets of the Company.
- 13.3 The Company has taken working capital loan from banks having interest rate ranging from 6.80 % to 11.85% p.a (March 31, 2023: 4.46% to 8.40% p.a). These facilities are repayable within 7 - 90 days and are secured primarily by way of pari-passu first charge on the present and future current assets of the Company and collateral by way of pari-passu first charge on the entire movable assets of the Company.
- 13.4 The Company has taken a short-term revolving loan with an interest rate of 8.75% p.a (March 31, 2023: 8.15% to 8.75% p.a). These facilities are repayable within 12 months and are secured primarily by way of first pari-passu charge over present and future current assets (Inventory and book debt) & first pari-passu charge on movable fixed assets (excluding those exclusively charged to term lenders of the borrower).
- 13.5 During the previous year, there was a breach in the financial covenants relating to term loan and working capital demand loan facilities availed by the Company from two banks as at March 31, 2023. The Company had obtained condonation from the respective banks subsequent to the financial year end for the breach of covenants applicable for the term loan and working capital demand loan obtained from the two banks, and hence there were no changes made to the classification of these loans for the year ended March 31, 2023.
- 13.6 The summary of differences noted in quarterly statements filed by the Company with banks are as follows:

For the year ended March 31, 2024

Quarter	Particulars	Bank name	Amount as per books of accounts	Amount as per quarterly statement	Difference (Refer below Note)
June 30, 2023	Sales	Refer note (a) below	3,515.96	3,491.80	24.16
	Trade receivables	Refer note (a) below	3,125.65	3,248.11	(122.46)
	Trade payables	Refer note (a) below	325.36	320.37	4.99
	Borrowings	Refer note (a) below	1,847.77	1,838.80	8.97
September 30, 2023	Sales	Refer note (a) below	6,981.85	6,892.68	89.17
	Trade receivables	Refer note (a) below	3,264.57	3,395.21	(130.64)
	Trade payables	Refer note (a) below	586.29	314.62	271.67
	Borrowings	Refer note (a) below	2,169.27	2,146.60	22.67
December 31, 2023	Sales	Refer note (a) below	10,485.88	10,471.43	14.45
	Trade receivables	Refer note (a) below	3,218.71	3,411.14	(192.43)
	Trade payables	Refer note (a) below	512.87	474.34	38.53
	Borrowings	Refer note (a) below	725.21	716.9	8.31
March 31, 2024	Sales	Refer note (a) below	14,155.85	14,094.16	61.69
	Trade receivables	Refer note (a) below	3,143.06	3,455.83	(312.77)
	Trade payables	Refer note (a) below	378.88	373.94	4.94
	Borrowings	Refer note (a) below	498.31	488.2	10.11

Notes:

- a) The Company has submitted quarterly returns to the banks in respect of borrowings taken against the security of current assets. These quarterly returns are submitted for all quarters to HDFC Bank, Kotak Bank, ICICI Bank, Citi Bank, Standard Chartered Bank and DBS Bank. The quarterly returns were submitted to Bajaj Finance Limited for the quarters ended June 30, 2023, September 30, 2023 and December 31, 2023.
- b) The Company reported the amounts on a provisional basis for the purpose of the said quarterly filing made to the banks and consequently accounting principles comprising of recognition, measurement and presentation criteria amongst others, in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS were not considered in quarterly returns / statements. Management is of the view that the Company has sufficient unutilised borrowing facilities as per the terms of arrangement with its lenders which is higher than the excess balance disclosed in the quarterly returns / statements as tabulated above.
- c) The Company has subsequently made submission of revised returns to the aforesaid banks except Bajaj Finance Limited.



13.7 For the year ended March 31, 2023

Quarter	Particulars	Bank name	Amount as per books of accounts	Amount as per quarterly statement	Difference (refer below Note)
June 30, 2022	Debtors	All Banks	2,721.48	3,046.41	(324.93)
	Creditors	HDFC, SCB, DBS, Citi, Kotak	233.21	66.18	167.03
	Creditors	ICICI	233.21	-	233.21
	Sales	HDFC, SCB, DBS, Citi, Kotak	2,974.45	2,975.50	(1.05)
	Sales	ICICI	2,974.45	29,755.00	(26,780.55)
	Purchases	ICICI	238.24	1,600.00	(1,361.76)
	Borrowings	HDFC, SCB, DBS, Citi, Kotak	1,005.08	1,005.00	0.08
	Borrowings	ICICI	1,005.08	920.00	85.08
September 30, 2022	Debtors	HDFC, SCB, DBS, ICICI, Kotak	2,866.53	3,399.90	(533.37)
	Debtors	Citi	2,866.53	3,386.60	(520.07)
	Creditors	HDFC, SCB, DBS, Citi, Kotak	271.76	153.80	117.96
	Creditors	ICICI	271.76	-	271.76
	Sales	HDFC, SCB, DBS, Citi, Kotak	6,230.53	6,189.40	41.13
	Sales	ICICI	6,230.53	61,894.00	(55,663.47)
	Purchases	ICICI	515.30	5,499.00	(4,983.70)
	Borrowings	HDFC, SCB, DBS, Citi	1,698.18	1,441.20	256.98
December 31, 2022	Debtors	All Banks	2,179.65	3,295.16	(1,115.51)
	Creditors	HDFC, SCB, DBS, Citi, Kotak	306.89	271.49	35.40
	Creditors	ICICI	306.89	-	306.89
	Sales	All Banks	9,672.04	9,690.57	(18.53)
	Purchases	ICICI	808.71	772.22	36.49
	Borrowings	HDFC, SCB, DBS, Citi, Kotak	1,934.01	1,853.60	80.41
	Borrowings	ICICI	1,934.01	1,350.00	584.01
	March 31, 2023	Debtors	All Banks	2,872.48	2,944.43
Creditors		HDFC, SCB, DBS, Citi, Kotak	288.67	348.92	(60.25)
Creditors		ICICI	288.67	-	288.67
Sales		All Banks	13,085.42	12,981.21	104.21
Purchases		ICICI	1,102.93	1,152.75	(49.82)
Borrowings		Citi, Kotak	1,765.48	2,018.60	(253.12)
Borrowings		HDFC, DBS, SCB	1,765.48	1,768.60	(3.12)
Borrowings		ICICI	1,765.48	1,755.58	9.90

Notes:

a) The Company has submitted quarterly returns to the banks in respect of borrowings taken against the security of current assets. These quarterly returns are submitted to HDFC Bank, ICICI Bank, SCB Bank, Citi Bank, DBS Bank and Kotak Mahindra Bank.

b) The discrepancy in respect of debtors, creditors, sales for the period, purchases for the period and borrowings for the period were attributable to the Company's financial closure process being not fully completed at the time of filing quarterly statements and clerical errors at the time of filing returns with banks.

c) The Company has subsequent to year end, re-submitted the above statements to the respective banks in the month of July 2023.



13.8 Reconciliation of movement of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities

Particulars	Borrowings	Lease Liabilities
As at April 1, 2022	575.76	4.64
Cash inflows	10,788.28	-
New leases	-	43.26
Interest	120.13	1.22
Cash outflows	(9,718.69)	(7.63)
As at March 31, 2023	1,765.48	41.49
Cash inflows	10,226.96	-
New leases	-	29.84
Interest	130.98	4.52
Cash outflows	(11,625.11)	(23.08)
As at March 31, 2024	498.31	52.77

13.9 The Company's exposure to credit, currency and liquidity risk related to borrowings is disclosed in Note 35.

14 Trade payables

(See accounting policy in Note 2.2(h))

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	26.15	37.69
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	340.66	250.98
	366.81	288.67

Trade payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from the due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled dues	Not due	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed outstanding dues of MSMEs	-	10.39	14.31	0.97	0.22	0.26	26.15
Undisputed outstanding dues of creditors other than MSMEs	177.31	69.52	84.97	5.56	1.60	1.70	340.66
Disputed outstanding dues of MSMEs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed outstanding dues of creditors other than MSMEs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	177.31	79.91	99.28	6.53	1.82	1.96	366.81

Trade payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from the due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled dues	Not due	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed outstanding dues of MSMEs	-	13.98	21.29	0.67	0.80	0.58	37.32
Undisputed outstanding dues of creditors other than MSMEs	92.46	30.18	97.46	13.06	4.17	7.12	151.99
Disputed outstanding dues of MSMEs	-	-	-	-	-	0.37	0.37
Disputed outstanding dues of creditors other than MSMEs	-	-	-	-	-	6.53	6.53
Total	92.46	44.16	118.75	13.73	4.97	14.60	288.67

Notes:

- Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30 to 60 day term.
- For terms and conditions relating to related parties, refer Note 33.
- These details have been provided based on the information available with the Company in respect of the registration status of its vendors/suppliers.
- All trades payables are 'current'.
- The Company's exposure to credit, currency and liquidity risk related to trade payables is disclosed in Note 35.

Details of dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a) The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the year	19.50	22.21
(b) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the year	1.62	2.52
(c) Amount of interest paid by the buyer under MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
(d) Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006	170.91	183.92
(e) Interest due and payable to suppliers under MSMED Act, for payments already made	5.03	7.87
(f) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year	6.65	15.49
(g) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of MSMED Act 2006.	-	-



	Non-current		Current	
	As at	As at	As at	As at
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
15 Other financial liabilities				
(See accounting policy in Note 2.2(h))				
(At Amortised Cost)				
Capital creditors ^	-	-	10.35	10.00
Employee benefits payable	-	-	943.47	862.31
Financial guarantee obligation	-	-	0.27	0.37
Bonus payable	-	-	312.46	329.35
Other payables^	-	-	20.36	0.72
(At Fair Value through Profit or Loss)				
Liability payable to promoters of acquired subsidiaries*	311.63	608.02	918.22	736.09
	311.63	608.02	2,205.13	1,938.84

^ Refer Note 33 for balances recoverable from related parties.

* Refer Note 4a and 4b.

The Company's exposure to credit, currency and liquidity risk related to other financial liabilities is disclosed in Note 35.

	Non-current		Current	
	As at	As at	As at	As at
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
16 Provisions				
(See accounting policy in Note 2.2(p))				
Provision for employee benefits				
Provision for gratuity (refer Note 28)	176.13	242.43	80.00	50.00
Provision for gratuity - reimbursement employees (refer Note 28)	154.33	219.93	230.57	123.20
Provision for compensated absences	31.32	-	8.68	58.87
	361.78	462.36	319.25	232.07
Other provisions				
Provision for tax litigations*	-	-	2.80	2.80
	361.78	462.36	322.05	234.87

*The table gives the information about movement of the provisions:

Provision for litigations

At the beginning of the year

2.80 2.80

Created during the year

- -

Utilised during the year

- -

At the end of the year

2.80 2.80

17 Other current liabilities

Advance from customers

14.47 2.34

Statutory dues and related liabilities*

497.53 460.73

Other liabilities

38.71 48.73

Total Other current liabilities

550.71 511.80

*Statutory dues and related liabilities include Provident Fund, Employee State Insurance, Professional Tax, Labour Welfare Fund, Tax Deducted at Source and Goods and Services Tax, amongst others.

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	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
18 Revenue from contracts with customers		
<i>(See accounting policy in Note 2.2(c))</i>		
Sale of services (A)	14,105.50	13,031.34
Other operating revenue (B)		
Rental income on equipments	65.66	54.08
Total Revenue from contracts with customers (A) + (B)	14,171.16	13,085.42
Disaggregated revenue information		
Set out below is the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers:		
Revenue by geography		
India	14,156.09	13,069.89
Outside India	15.07	15.53
Total Revenue from contracts with customers	14,171.16	13,085.42
Timing of revenue recognition		
Service transferred over a period of time	14,171.16	13,085.42
Total	14,171.16	13,085.42
Contract balances		
Trade receivables (refer Note 9)	3,125.35	2,872.48
Contract assets (Unbilled revenue) (refer Note 8)	679.65	538.09
Contract Liabilities		
Advance from customers (refer Note 17)	14.47	2.34
Refer Note 33 for transactions with related parties.		
19 Other income		
<i>(see accounting policy in note 2.2(f))</i>		
Interest income under the effective interest method on:		
- bank deposits	86.20	20.73
- others	31.11	19.86
Interest income on income tax refund	-	6.41
Fair value gain on financial Assets at FVTPL	10.85	145.78
Profit on sale of Property, Plant and Equipment (Net)	6.23	3.19
Liabilities / provisions no longer required written back*	37.22	57.48
Commission income	2.76	0.38
Dividend income	103.86	30.21
Other non-operating income	8.30	1.47
	286.53	285.51
Refer Note 33 for transactions with related parties.		

* For the year ended March 31, 2023, the balance includes reversal of impairment allowance of INR 47.18 million relating to certain receivables in respect of which management had estimated the recovery to be the doubtful in the previous years.



	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
20 Employee benefits expense		
<i>(see accounting policy in note 2.2(j))</i>		
Salaries, wages and bonus	10,835.21	10,171.66
Contribution to provident and other fund (refer Note 28)	1,182.55	1,149.62
Gratuity expense (refer Note 28)	41.95	68.79
Staff welfare expenses	47.10	41.55
Employee stock option expenses (refer Note 30)	35.60	3.10
Total	12,142.41	11,434.72
Refer Note 33 for transactions with related parties.		
21 Finance costs		
<i>(see accounting policy in note 2.2(i))</i>		
Interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
- Interest on borrowings	130.98	113.19
- Interest on lease liabilities (refer Note 29)	4.52	1.22
Other borrowing costs	3.06	9.71
	138.56	124.12
22 Depreciation and amortisation expense		
<i>(see accounting policy in note 2.2(b) and (c))</i>		
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment (refer Note 3)	124.54	134.33
Depreciation of Right-of-use assets (refer Note 29)	31.99	17.09
Amortization of intangible assets (refer Note 3B)	0.06	0.08
	156.59	151.50
23 Impairment losses		
Impairment on loans to related parties (refer Note 5)	65.20	45.09
Impairment on loans to employees (refer Note 5)	1.30	-
Impairment on non-current investments (refer Note 4)	1.00	-
Expected credit loss on reimbursement right of gratuity (refer Note 8)	22.24	11.64
Impairment for doubtful trade receivables (refer Note 9)	17.65	-
Impairment on doubtful deposits and advances	28.42	10.49
	135.81	67.22
24 Fair value change in liabilities payable to promoters of acquired subsidiaries		
Fair value change in liabilities payable to promoters of acquired subsidiaries (Refer Note 4(a))	48.86	21.43
	48.86	21.43



	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
25 Other expenses		
Site maintenance expenses	719.94	521.65
Cleaning materials and consumables	326.66	340.09
Canteen materials	59.01	48.20
Travelling and conveyance	44.26	48.15
Rent	30.46	29.82
Legal and professional fees	53.15	43.26
Non-executive Director's Commission	5.24	1.83
Net loss on Derivative Financial Instruments (refer Note 4(b))	43.30	-
Power and fuel	8.21	5.35
Training expenses	31.24	55.39
Repairs and maintenance	18.17	34.61
Communication expenses	12.66	10.63
Printing and stationery	8.14	7.51
Director sitting fees	8.21	4.60
Payment to auditors (Refer note 25.1 below)	9.00	6.43
Rates and taxes	9.34	18.07
Expenditure on corporate social responsibility (CSR) (Refer note 25.2 below)	7.49	6.68
Loss on sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	-	2.13
Miscellaneous expenses	41.78	9.00
	1,436.26	1,193.40

Refer note 33 for transactions with related parties.

25.1 Payment to auditors

As auditor

Statutory audit fees*	6.00	6.34
Limited review services of quarterly results**	2.75	-
Reimbursement of expenses	1.20	0.09

*Audit fees (including reimbursement of expenses) for the year ended March 31, 2024 excludes an amount of INR 9.63 million (March 31, 2023: excludes amount of INR 13.57 million) pertaining to services rendered in connection with IPO to the predecessor auditor. Also refer Note 7 and Note 38.

** Includes an amount of INR 2.50 million paid to predecessor auditor towards limited review of quarterly results for the period ended June 30, 2023 and September 30, 2023.

25.2 Details of corporate social responsibility expenditure

a) Amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	6.83	6.68
b) Amount of expenditure incurred		
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above (refer note below)	7.49	6.68
c) Shortfall at the end of the year	Nil	Nil
d) Total of previous years shortfall	Nil	Nil
e) Reason for shortfall	Not applicable	Not applicable
f) Nature of CSR activities	Refer note below	Refer note below
g) Details of related party transactions	Nil	Nil
h) Movement in the provision for unspent CSR (relating to ongoing project)	Not applicable	Not applicable

Note:

Nature of CSR activities - The Company has primarily spent CSR expenditure towards promoting skill development, healthcare, education and upliftment of the poor people. The expenditure incurred has been approved by the Board of Directors.



	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
26 Income tax		
(See accounting policy in note 2.2(k))		
26A Amounts recorded in Balance sheet		
Non-current tax assets (net)		
Advance tax (net of provision for tax)	563.05	414.12
	563.05	414.12
Current tax liabilities (Net)		
Provision for tax (net of advance tax)	9.14	9.14
	9.14	9.14
26B Recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities		
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Reconciliation of Deferred tax assets / liabilities		
Opening balance Deferred tax assets	351.41	383.93
Tax expense during the year recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	(8.39)	(28.53)
Tax (income) / expense during the year recognised in OCI	(6.37)	(3.99)
Closing Deferred tax assets (net)	336.65	351.41

Deferred tax assets and liabilities along with movement in temporary differences are attributable to the following:

For the year ended March 31, 2024

Deferred tax assets	Balance as at April 1, 2023	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Balance as at March 31, 2024
Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets	40.10	(3.76)	0.00	36.34
Provision for doubtful trade receivables	37.59	(5.27)	0.00	32.32
Provision for doubtful assets	56.47	18.39	0.00	74.86
Provision for employee benefits	117.57	(12.91)	(6.37)	98.29
Expenses allowable on payment basis	96.02	(7.64)	0.00	88.38
Others	3.66	2.80	0.00	6.46
	351.41	(8.39)	(6.37)	336.65

For the year ended March 31, 2023

Deferred tax assets	Balance as at April 1, 2022	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Balance as at March 31, 2023
Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets	40.35	(0.25)	-	40.10
Provision for doubtful trade receivables	110.74	(73.15)	-	37.59
Provision for doubtful assets	40.37	16.10	-	56.47
Provision for employee benefits	103.60	17.96	(3.99)	117.57
Expenses allowable on payment basis	79.31	16.71	-	96.02
Others	9.55	(5.90)	-	3.66
	383.92	(28.53)	(3.99)	351.41

26C Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

Income tax effect on Remeasurements of defined benefit liability (asset)	(6.37)	(3.99)
	(6.37)	(3.99)



26D Amounts recorded in the statement of profit and loss

The major components of tax expense for the respective periods are:

Current tax:

Current tax	40.08	20.63
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier years	(2.31)	5.27

Deferred tax:

Deferred tax	8.39	28.53
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Total tax expense recorded in the statement of profit or loss

46.16	54.43
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26E Reconciliation of effective tax rate / tax expense

Profit before tax	399.20	378.54
Enacted tax rate in India	25.17%	25.17%
Profit before tax multiplied by enacted tax rate	100.47	95.27
Effects of:		
Adjustment in respect of tax related to earlier years	(2.31)	5.27
Additional deduction under Income Tax based on employment generation	(67.66)	(55.26)
Income from Deemed Dividend u/s 2(22)(e) of Income Tax Act 1961 - Loan by a subsidiary to another fellow subsidiary	(10.07)	10.07
Re-measurement of liability payable to promoters of acquired subsidiary	12.30	(31.33)
Others	13.43	30.41
Net effective income tax	46.16	54.43

Note: The Company has elected to exercise the option permitted under section 115BAA of The Income Tax Act, 1961 as introduced by the taxation laws (Amendment) ordinance, 2019. Accordingly, the Company has recognized provision for income tax and deferred tax for the year basis the rate prescribed under that section.

27 Earnings per equity share

The calculation of basic EPS has been based on the following profit attributable to equity shareholders and weighted-average number of equity shares outstanding.

The calculation of diluted EPS has been based on the following profit attributable to equity shareholders and weighted-average number of equity shares outstanding after adjustment for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Profit attributable to equity shareholders (Basic)	353.04	324.11
Profit attributable to equity shareholders (Diluted)	353.04	324.11
Weighted average number of Equity shares for basic EPS	59,800,883	52,821,547
Effect of dilution:		
Employee stock options	343,298	557,444
Weighted average number of Equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution	60,144,181	53,378,991
Earning per share of INR 10 each		
- Basic	5.90	6.14
- Diluted	5.87	6.07



28 Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 19 "Employee benefits":

(i) Defined contribution plan:

The Company's provident fund is a defined contribution plan. An amount of INR 1,182.55 million being contribution made to recognised provident fund is recognised as an expense for the year ended March 31, 2024 (March 31, 2023: INR 1,151.32 million) and included under Employee benefits expense (Note 20) in the Statement of Profit and loss.

(ii) Defined benefit plans:

A. Gratuity (Regular)

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan ("Plan") in India, governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The Plan entitles an employee, who has rendered at least five years of continuous service, to gratuity payable on termination of his employment at the rate of fifteen days wages for every completed year of service or part thereof in excess of six months, based on the rate of wages last drawn by the employee concerned.

The following table summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the gratuity plan:

(a) The amounts recognised in Balance Sheet are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Present value of defined benefit obligation	276.59	305.17
Fair value of plan assets	(20.46)	(12.74)
Net liability	256.13	292.43
Current	80.00	50.00
Non-current	176.13	242.43

(b) The amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Service cost:		
Current service cost	56.32	55.39
Transfer out	(33.26)	-
Net interest cost:		
Interest expense on defined benefit obligation	20.05	13.94
Interest income on plan assets	(1.16)	(0.54)
Total included in Employee benefits expense (refer Note 20)	41.95	68.79

(c) Remeasurement recognized in other comprehensive income:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Components of actuarial gain/losses on obligations		
Due to change in financial assumptions	4.50	(14.25)
Due to change in demographic assumption	0.84	0.25
Due to experience adjustments	(31.35)	(1.92)
Return on plan assets	0.70	0.05
Total	(25.31)	(15.87)

(d) The changes in the present value of defined benefit obligation representing reconciliation of opening and closing balances thereof are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Opening defined benefit obligation	305.17	289.61
Defined benefit obligation for acquisition during the year		
Current service cost	56.32	55.39
Interest cost	20.05	13.94
Transfer out	(33.26)	-
Actuarial losses/(gains)		
Due to change in financial assumptions	4.50	(14.25)
Due to change in demographic assumption	0.84	0.25
Due to experience adjustments	(31.35)	(1.92)
Benefit paid	(45.68)	(37.85)
Closing balance of the present value of defined benefit obligation	276.59	305.17

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28 Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 19 "Employee benefits" (continued)

(e) The changes in the present value of plan assets representing reconciliation of opening and closing balances thereof are as follows:

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening plan assets	12.74	8.67
Expected return on plan assets	1.16	0.54
Contributions	52.94	41.43
Benefits paid and charges deducted	(45.68)	(37.85)
Actuarial gain/ (loss) on plan assets	(0.70)	(0.05)
Closing balance of the present value of plan assets	20.46	12.74

(f) Reconciliation of Net liability:

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Net liability as at the beginning of the year	292.43	280.94
Defined benefit cost included in the statement of profit and loss	41.95	68.79
Defined benefit cost included in other comprehensive income	(25.31)	(15.87)
Contribution paid	(52.94)	(41.43)
Net liability at the end of the year	256.13	292.43

(g) Principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date:

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
1) Discount rate	6.94%	7.10%
2) Salary growth rate	6.43% to 10.02%	6.67% to 7.86%
3) Attrition rate	24.79% to 42.44%	26.38% to 42.90%
4) Retirement age	58	58
5) Maturity tables	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ultimate Table	

The overall expected rate of return on assets is determined based on market prices prevailing on that date, applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled. The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market. The Company expects to make contribution to the gratuity fund in the future based on the actuarial valuation report.

(h) Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption:	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Change	Obligation	Change	Obligation
(i) Discount rate	+0.5%	273.31	+0.5%	301.06
	-0.5%	279.95	-0.5%	309.39
(ii) Salary growth rate	+0.5%	280.42	+0.5%	309.97
	-0.5%	272.82	-0.5%	300.45

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period. The sensitivity analyses are based on a change in a significant assumption, keeping all other assumptions constant. The sensitivity analyses may not be representative of an actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in assumptions would occur in isolation from one another.

(i) Expected cashflows based on past service liability:

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Year 1	91.19	99.46
Year 2	65.78	76.80
Year 3	50.14	59.06
Year 4	36.71	43.38
Year 5	27.97	29.57
More than 5 years	50.99	49.28

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28 Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 19 "Employee benefits" (continued)

(j) The major categories of plan assets of the fair value of the total plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Investment details		
Funds managed by Insurer	20.46	12.74
Total	20.46	12.74

The average duration of the defined benefit obligation for the year ended March 31, 2024 is 3.1 years (March 31, 2023 is 2.9 years).

B. Gratuity (reimbursement from customers)

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan ("Plan") in India, governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The Plan entitles an employee, who has rendered at least five years of continuous service, to gratuity payable on termination of his employment at the rate of fifteen days wages for every completed year of service or part thereof in excess of six months, based on the rate of wages last drawn by the employee concerned. The Company has recognised gratuity liability and reimbursement right for its employees in accordance with Ind AS 19. The defined benefit plans typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as interest rate risk and salary risk.

The following table summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the gratuity plan:

(a) Net defined benefit liability:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Present value of defined benefit obligation	384.90	343.13
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Net liability	384.90	343.13
Current	154.33	123.20
Non-current	230.57	219.93

(b) Net benefit cost:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Current service cost	70.05	61.83
Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	23.25	14.40
Net actuarial (gain) / loss recognised in the year	(53.57)	(0.55)
Net benefit cost	39.73	75.68

(c) The changes in the present value of defined benefit obligation representing reconciliation of opening and closing balances thereof are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Opening defined benefit obligation	343.13	291.78
Current service cost	70.05	61.83
Interest cost	23.25	14.40
Actuarial losses/(gains)		
Due to change in financial assumptions	(3.91)	(23.92)
Transfer in employees from regular to reimbursement category	33.26	-
Due to change in demographic assumption	(4.85)	2.24
Due to experience adjustments	(44.81)	21.13
Benefit paid	(31.22)	(24.33)
Closing balance of the present value of defined benefit obligation	384.90	343.13

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28 Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 19 "Employee benefits" (continued):

(d) The changes in the present value of plan assets representing reconciliation of opening and closing balances thereof are as follows:

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening plan assets	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Contributions	31.22	24.33
Benefits paid and charges deducted	(31.22)	(24.33)
Actuarial gain/ (loss) on plan assets	-	-
Closing balance of the present value of plan assets	-	-

(e) Principal actuarial assumptions at the Balance Sheet date:

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
1) Discount rate	6.94%	7.10%
2) Salary growth rate	6.12%	6.65%
3) Attrition rate	41.37%	39.13%
4) Retirement age	58	58
5) Maturity tables	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ultimate Table	

The overall expected rate of return on assets is determined based on market prices prevailing on that date, applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled. The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

(f) Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption:	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Change	Obligation	Change	Obligation
(i) Discount rate	+0.5%	381.01	+0.5%	338.53
	-0.5%	388.87	-0.5%	347.85
(ii) Salary growth rate	+0.5%	389.79	+0.5%	348.54
	-0.5%	380.07	-0.5%	337.82

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period. The sensitivity analyses are based on a change in a significant assumption, keeping all other assumptions constant. The sensitivity analyses may not be representative of an actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in assumptions would occur in isolation from one another.

(g) Expected cashflows based on past service liability:

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Year 1	141.72	111.64
Year 2	99.77	87.00
Year 3	68.10	65.22
Year 4	50.45	47.12
Year 5	34.99	35.51
More than 5 years	50.36	56.65

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 2.7 years (March 31, 2023: 2.9 years).

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29 Leases

(See accounting policy in Note 2.2 (i))

The Company has lease contracts for building used in its operations. Lease of building generally have lease terms between 2 - 7 years. The Company also has certain leases of building, machinery, furniture and fittings with lease term less than 12 months where it applies the 'short-term lease' and 'lease of low-value assets' recognition exemptions for these leases. Refer Note 25 for payment made towards short-term lease

Information about leases for which the Company is a lessee is presented below:

(i) Right-of-use assets

Particulars	Buildings	Total
As on April 1, 2022	0.76	0.76
Additions	47.04	47.04
Deletions	-	-
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	(17.09)	(17.09)
As on March 31, 2023	30.71	30.71
Additions	31.15	31.15
Deletions	-	-
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	(31.99)	(31.99)
As on March 31, 2024	29.87	29.87

(ii) Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities (included under financial liabilities) and the movements of Lease liabilities:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
As at beginning of the year	41.49	4.64
Additions	29.84	44.70
Deletions	-	(1.43)
Interest on lease liabilities (refer Note 21)	4.52	1.22
Payments	(23.08)	(7.64)
As at end of the year	52.77	41.49
Current	16.40	15.54
Non-Current	36.37	25.95

Set out below are the undiscounted potential future rental payments relating to periods following the exercise date of extension and termination options that are not included in the lease term for the Company:

March 31, 2024	Within five years	More than five years	Total
Extension options expected not to be exercised	5.96	3.92	9.88
Termination options expected to be exercised	58.42	-	58.42
March 31, 2023	Within five years	More than five years	Total
Extension options expected not to be exercised	-	-	-
Termination options expected to be exercised	46.92	10.39	57.31

Some property leases contain extension options exercisable by the Company up to one year before the end of the non-cancellable contract period. Where practicable, the Company seeks to include extension options in new leases to provide operational flexibility. The Company assesses at the lease commencement date whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension options. The Company reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the options if there is a significant event or significant changes in circumstances within its control.

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities in the financial statements are a reasonable approximation of their fair values since the Company does not anticipate that the carrying amounts would be significantly different from the values that eventually be received or settled.

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities are disclosed in Note 35 (Financial risk management). The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is ranging between 7.50% to 9.00%, with maturity between 2023-2028.

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	31.99	17.09
Interest expense on lease liabilities	4.52	1.22
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in other expenses)	30.46	29.82
Total amount recognised in statement of profit and loss	66.97	48.13

The Company had total cash outflows for leases of INR 23.08 million for the year ended March 31, 2024 (INR 7.64 million for the year ended March 31, 2023).

Company as a lessor

The Company has entered into short-term operating lease with a term of 11 months for leasing out certain assets included under Plant & machinery and Vehicles to be used in ground handling services at airports. Rental income recognised during the year March 31, 2023 is INR 69.77 million (March 31, 2023 is INR 54.08 million). Also refer Note 33.



30 Share-based payments

(See accounting policy in Note 2.2 (u))

a) Employee Share-option Plan - 2019

On April 17, 2019, 'Updater Employee Stock Option Plan' 2019 ("ESOP 2019") was approved by the Board of Directors and was also approved in the Extra-Ordinary General Meeting of the members of the Company. The purpose of the ESOP 2019 is to reward the certain employees for their association, dedication and contribution to the goals of the Company. The options issued under the plan has a term of 1-3 years as provided in the stock grant agreement and vest based on the terms of individual grants. When exercisable, each option is convertible into one equity share.

The expense recognised (net of reversal) for share options during the year ended March 31, 2024 is INR Nil (March 31, 2023: INR Nil). There are no cancellations or modifications to the awards for the year ended March 31, 2023. The outstanding options as on March 31, 2023 has been exercised during the year ended March 31, 2024.

Tranche I (A)

The Company has granted certain options during the previous year to the employees based on past performance of such employees and vesting condition being continued employment with the Company as on date of vesting. (April 17, 2020)

Tranche I (B), II and III

The Company has granted certain options during the previous year with future performance of the Company as criteria which has been defined based on a matrix as per the ESOP 2019 (for Tranche I (B), II and III). During the financial year 2021-22, the Company has modified the vesting conditions (other than market condition) stipulated with respect to the options granted already pursuant to the Updater Employee Stock Option Plan 2019 [25-Sep-2020 & 25-Sep-2021] in a manner which is beneficial to employees. The performance criteria stipulated in the grant letter issued to the employees was revised according to the actual performance achieved for the financial years 2019-20 and 2020-21 and consequently, the options granted to the eligible employees are vested with immediate effect. Accordingly, the ESOP reserve was created based on the revised plan.

A. Details of ESOP 2019

Name of the scheme - ESOP 2019	Tranche - I (A)	Tranche - I (B)	Tranche - II	Tranche - III
Date of grant	April 17, 2019	April 17, 2019	October 18, 2019	January 10, 2020
Number granted	406,772	521,235	144,788	77,220
Exercise price (in INR)	10.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Vesting period	1 year	1 - 3 years	1 - 3 years	1 - 3 years
Vesting condition	100% on April 17, 2020	25% on September 30, 2020 25% on September 30, 2021 50% on September 30, 2022	25% on September 30, 2020 25% on September 30, 2021 50% on September 30, 2022	25% on September 30, 2020 25% on September 30, 2021 50% on September 30, 2022

B. Movement in the options granted to employees

Particulars	Number of options		Weighted average exercise price	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	662,563	662,563	48.99	48.99
Options granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Options exercised during the year	(662,563)	-	(48.99)	-
Options expired during the year	-	-	-	111.00
Outstanding at the end of the year	-	662,563	-	48.99
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	662,563	-	-

The range of exercise prices for options outstanding at the end of the year was Nil (March 31, 2023: INR 10 to INR 111).

The weighted average remaining contractual life for the share options outstanding as at March 31, 2024 is Nil (March 31, 2023: Nil).

The exercise period for the options granted to employees under the plan was 5 years from the date of vesting or 30 days from the date of listing of Company's shares in stock exchange whichever is later.

C. Fair value of options granted

The Black-Scholes valuation model has been used for computing the weighted average fair value considering following inputs:

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Exercise price	10 to 111	10 to 111
Expected volatility	20%	20%
Expected dividend yield (%)	0%	0%
Risk free interest rates	7.40%	7.40%
Expected life of the option	1 - 3 years	1 - 3 years
Weighted average share price	93	93
Fair value of the option	83.71	83.71

Expected volatility has been based on an evaluation of the historical volatility of the Company's share price, particularly over the historical period commensurate with the expected term. The expected term of the instruments has been based on historical experience and general option holder behaviour.

As on the grant date, fair value of the option is INR 83.71 and weighted average share price is INR 93.

Service and non-market performance conditions attached to the arrangements were not taken into account in measuring fair value.



30 Share-based payments (continued)

b) (I) Employee Share-option Plan - 2022

The shareholders had approved two Employee Stock Option Schemes "Updater Employee Stock Option Plan 2022" and "Updater Employee Stock Option Plan 2022 - Second" ("ESOP 2022" or "Plan") on December 3, 2022, and March 4, 2023, respectively. The primary objective of the above two schemes is to reward certain employees of Company and its subsidiaries for their association, dedication and contribution to the goals of the Company. Under the Scheme, 18,33,000 stock options were granted to the said employees at an exercise price of INR 300 in multiple tranches. The options issued under the plan has a term of 1-4 years as provided in the stock options grant letter and vest based on the terms of individual grants. When exercisable, each option is convertible into one equity share.

The Company has granted certain options during the year with future performance of the Company as criteria which has been defined based on a matrix as per the ESOP 2022 scheme. The performance criteria stipulated in the grant letter issued to the employees was based on pre determined EBITDA Target which will be communicated to employees either in the March month of the previous financial year or at the beginning of the respective financial year. Also, the plan has a rollover to next financial year wherein catch up opportunity of 1 more year is available in case the EBITDA Target is not achieved for a particular financial year. Further, management has considered future projections and related estimates in determining the number of options expected to be vested and has accounted for the ESOP reserve accordingly.

The expense recognised (net of reversal) for share options during the year ended March 31, 2024 is INR 35.60 million [March 31, 2023: INR 3.10 million]. There are no cancellations or modifications to the awards during the year ended March 31 2024.

A. Details of ESOP 2022

Name of the scheme - ESOP 2022	Tenure based		Performance based	
	Tranche -T I	Tranche -T II	Tranche -E I	Tranche -E II
Date of grant	December 16, 2022	March 04, 2023	December 16, 2022	March 04, 2023
Number granted	390,508	476,000	390,492	476,000
Exercise price (in INR) per share	300	300	300	300
Vesting period	4 Years Graded Vesting		4 Years Graded Vesting	
Method of settlement	Equity-Settled		Equity-Settled	
Method of accounting	Fair Value		Fair Value	
Vesting condition	Service condition - Tenure based		Performance condition - EBITDA linked	
Method of valuation	Black Scholes model		Black Scholes model	

B. Movement in the options granted to employees

Particulars	Number of options		Weighted average exercise price	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	1,733,000	-	300.00	-
Options granted during the year	-	1,733,000	-	300.00
Options exercised during the year	-	-	-	-
Options forfeited during the year	-	-	-	-
Options expired during the year	(281,806)	-	300.00	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	1,451,194	1,733,000	300.00	300.00
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

C. Fair value of options granted

The Black-scholes valuation model has been used for computing the weighted average fair value considering following inputs:

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Exercise price per share (INR)	300	300
Expected volatility	38.16% - 41.50%	38.16% - 41.50%
Expected dividend yield (%)	0%	0%
Risk free interest rates	7.43%	7.43%
Expected life of the option		
-As on grant date :16-12-2022	2 - 3.5 Years	2 - 3.5 Years
-As on grant date :04-03-2023	1.79 - 3.33 Years	1.79 - 3.33 Years
Weighted average share price	301.89	301.89
Wrighted average remaining contractual life as at year-end	1.31 years	2.31 years
Fair value of the option as on grant date		
-As on grant date: December 16, 2023	INR 82.59 - INR 110.74	INR 82.59 - INR 110.74
-As on grant date: March 4, 2023	INR 83.32- INR 116.61	INR 83.32- INR 116.61

The expected life of the share options is based on historical data and current expectations and is not necessarily indicative of exercise patterns that may occur. The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility over a period similar to the life of the options is indicative of future trends, which may not necessarily be the actual outcome.



30 Share-based payments (continued)

The exercise period would commence from the date of vesting and will expire on completion of 2 (Two) years from the date of respective vesting or such other period as may be decided by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, from time to time.

Date of grant	Option details	No of shares	Fair value per share	Value of the options	Weighted average value	Weighted average price
December 16, 2023	Tranche -T I	390,508	293.45	114,594,573	0.23	66.12
March 4, 2023	Tranche -T II	476,000	308.80	146,988,800	0.27	84.82
December 16, 2023	Tranche -E I	390,492	293.45	114,589,877	0.23	66.12
March 4, 2023	Tranche -E II	476,000	308.80	146,988,800	0.27	84.82
		1,733,000		523,162,050	1.00	301.89

A2. Details of ESOP 2022 - Second

Name of the scheme - ESOP 2022	Tenure based Tranche -T 0 (A)	Listing based Tranche -IPO (A)
Date of grant	March 04, 2023	March 04, 2023
Number granted	50,000	50,000
Exercise price (in INR) per share	300	300
Vesting period	1 Year	1- 2 Years
Method of settlement	Equity-settled	Equity-settled
Method of accounting	Fair value	Fair value
Vesting condition*	Service condition - Tenure based	Performance condition - IPO linked
Method of valuation	Black Scholes model	Black Scholes model

B2. Movement in the options granted to employees

Particulars	Number of options		Weighted average exercise price	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	100,000	-	-	-
Options granted during the year	-	100,000	-	300.00
Options exercised during the year	-	-	-	-
Options forfeited during the year	-	-	-	-
Options expired during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	100,000	100,000	300.00	300.00
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

C. Fair value of options granted

The Black-Scholes valuation model has been used for computing the weighted average fair value considering following inputs:

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Exercise price per share (INR)	300	300
Expected volatility	41.50%	41.50%
Expected dividend yield (%)	0	0
Risk free interest rates	7.43%	7.43%
Expected life of the option		
- As on grant date: December 16, 2023	2 - 3.5 Years	2 - 3.5 Years
- For options granted on: March 4, 2023	1.79 - 3.33 Years	1.79 - 3.33 Years
Weighted average share price	308.80	308.80
Wrighted average remaining contractual life as at year-end	0.67 years	1.67 years
Fair value of the option as on grant date		
- As on grant date: March 4, 2023	INR 83.32	INR 83.32

The expected life of the share options is based on historical data and current expectations and is not necessarily indicative of exercise patterns that may occur. The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility over a period similar to the life of the options is indicative of future trends, which may not necessarily be the actual outcome.

The exercise period would commence from the date of vesting and will expire on completion of 2 (Two) years from the date of respective vesting or such other period as may be decided by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, from time to time.



31 Capital management

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

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Non-current borrowings	-	179.25
Current borrowings	498.31	1,586.23
Lease liabilities	52.77	41.49
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(18.66)	(240.64)
Less: Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	(199.10)	(89.29)
Less: Bank balances in long term deposits with original maturity more than 12 months (forming part of other financial assets)	(2,236.83)	-
Net Debt	(1,903.51)	1,477.04
Total Capital	7,556.63	3,275.46
Total Capital and Net Debt	5,653.12	4,752.50
Gearing ratio	-33.67%	31.08%

Total Capital represents total equity

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

32 Commitments and contingencies

(See accounting policy in Note 2.2 (r))

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
a. Contingent liabilities		
Income tax (refer below note 1)	410.72	566.33
Professional Tax (refer below note 2)	5.61	5.61
Corporate guarantee given on behalf of subsidiaries (refer below note 3)	320.00	75.00
Goods and Services Tax	100.01	1.13
Others (refer below note 4)	3.20	3.20
b. Commitments		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed for purchase of Property, plant and equipment (net of capital advances)	25.79	16.30

Notes:

1. Income Tax

a) The Company had claimed a deduction u/s 80JJAA of the Income tax Act for Assessment Year 2019-20 amounting to INR 445.30 million (tax impact of INR 106.78 million), wherein the Company had filed a belated return of income on January 24, 2020 claiming the said deduction (due date for the Company being October 31, 2019). The Company had filed an application with Central Board of Direct Taxes ["CBDT"] on January 30, 2020 to condone the delay in filing the return of income on the grounds that due to unavoidable circumstances there was a delay in finalization of audit and books of accounts leading to delay in filing of return of income.

During the year ended March 31, 2022, the assessment u/s 143(3) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 was completed for the said AY disallowing the said claim of the Company on the grounds that the return of income was filed beyond the due date prescribed u/s 139(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961. The Company had filed condonation request before the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT). Subsequent to the balance sheet date, the Company has received an order in favour of the Company.

b) During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company had received an order under section 263 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for AY 2017-18. As per given order, there are certain adjustments relating to buy-back of shares which were added to the total taxable income amounting to INR 1,420.19 million (tax demand of INR 410.72 million). The Company had filed an appeal with Commissioner of Income Tax Appeals against the said order. Management is confident of a favourable outcome on this matter and hence no provision is considered necessary as on date.



32 Commitments and contingencies (continued)

2. The Gujarat Panchayats and Municipal Corporations has made claim against the Company for amount INR 5.61 million in respect of professional tax. The Company has filed the appeal at Court of Professional Tax Officer and Taluka Development Officer at Sanand and deposited the said amount under Protest and presented same as Balance with Government Authority in the standalone financial statements.

3. The details of Corporate Guarantees given by the Company on behalf of its subsidiaries is tabulated below:

Name of the Company	As at	As at
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Global Flight Handling Services Private Limited	265.00	20.00
Stanworth Management Private Limited	25.00	25.00
Fusion Foods and Catering Private Limited	30.00	30.00
	320.00	75.00

4. Includes claim made against the Company in Labour court by ex-employees of the Company amounting to INR 3.20 million in respect of reinstatement of employment with back wages.

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33 Related party disclosures

(A) Names of related parties and nature of relationship:

Relationship	Name of the related parties
Subsidiary	Wynwy Technologies Private Limited Stanworth Management Private Limited Global Flight Handling Services Private Limited Tangy Supplies and Solutions Private Limited Integrated Technical Staffing and Solutions Private Limited Fusion Foods and Catering Services Private Limited Avon Solutions and Logistics Private Limited Matrix Business Services India Private Limited Washroom Hygiene Concept Private Limited Denave India Private Limited Athena BPO Private Limited (from December 14, 2022) Updater Services Foundation (Section 8 Company)*
Step-down Subsidiary	Denave Europe Limited, UK Denave (M) SDN BHD, Malaysia Denave SG Pte Limited, Singapore Denave Pte Limited, Singapore (amalgamated with Denave SG Pte Limited, Singapore with effect from May 01, 2023) Global Flight Handling Services (Pune) Private Limited Global Flight Handling Services (Patna) Private Limited Global Flight Handling Services (Raipur) Private Limited Global Flight Handling Services (Vizag) Private Limited Global Flight Handling Services (Surat) Private Limited Athena Call Center Private Limited (from December 14, 2022)
Entities under Common Control	Best Security Services Private Limited Tangi Facility Solutions Private Limited Tangirala Infrastructure Development Private Limited Updater services Private Limited - Employees group gratuity scheme
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Mr. Raghunandana Tangirala, Managing Director Ms. Shanthi Tangirala, Non-Executive Director (until June 23, 2022) Mr. Jayaram L B, Company Secretary (until March 04, 2023) Mr. B Ravishankar, Company Secretary (w.e.f. March 06, 2023 until February 10, 2024) Mrs. Sandhya Saravanan, Company Secretary (w.e.f. February 10, 2024) Mr. Balaji Swaminathan, Chief Financial Officer (until December 30, 2023) Mrs. Radha Ramanujan, Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f. December 30, 2023) Mr. Sunil Rewachand Chandiramani, Independent Director Mr. Amitabh Jaipuria Chief Executive Officer (from March 1, 2022 till March 04, 2023) Executive Director (from March 04, 2023 till April 30, 2023) Non-executive Director from w.e.f. May, 01 2023 Mr. Shankar Gopalakrishnan, Nominee Director (from April 25, 2020 until March 21, 2023) Mr. Vijay Dhanuka, Nominee Director (from February 13, 2017 until March 21, 2023) Mr. Amit Choudhary, Independent Director Mr. Pondicherry Chidambaram Balasubramanian, Whole-time Director (from September 13, 2023) Ms. Jigyasa Sharma (w.e.f. April 2, 2024)

* The shareholding of this entity is held by the Company and therefore this entity would constitute a subsidiary under the Companies Act, 2013. However, the Group has determined that the Company does not control the entity since there's neither any exposure nor any right over any kind of returns from investee. Hence, basis the requirements of IND AS 110, the same is not considered a subsidiary for the purpose of these standalone financial statements.



33 Related party disclosures (continued)

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
(B) Transactions during the year		
Material purchased		
Tangy Supplies and Solutions Private Limited	236.17	230.18
Washroom Hygiene Concept Private Limited	1.32	0.35
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		
Tangy Supplies and Solutions Private Limited	48.44	32.46
Rent expense		
Mr. Raghunandana Tangirala	11.44	11.44
Ms. Shanthi Tangirala	11.44	11.44
Interest income on loans to related parties		
Stanworth Management Private Limited	0.05	0.24
Wynwy Technologies Private Limited	15.76	10.86
Global Flight Handling Services Private Limited	15.30	8.76
Services received		
Best Security Services Private Limited	47.62	25.29
Matrix Business Services India Private Limited	0.38	0.15
Washroom Hygiene Concept Private Limited	0.39	0.85
Avon Solutions and Logistics Private Limited	-	0.01
Integrated Technical Staffing and Solutions Private Limited	3.30	2.07
Fusion Foods and Catering Private Limited	-	0.76
Revenue from operations		
Wynwy Technologies Private Limited	0.02	0.06
Tangy Supplies and Solutions Private Limited	0.06	0.75
Avon Solutions and Logistics Private Limited	5.14	4.26
Matrix Business Services India Private Limited	2.32	0.96
Stanworth Management Private Limited	0.01	-
Integrated Technical Staffing and Solutions Private Limited	0.03	-
Global Flight Handling Services (Pune) Private Limited	24.54	14.96
Global Flight Handling Services (Patna) Private Limited	19.75	21.36
Global Flight Handling Services (Raipur) Private Limited	2.22	3.35
Global Flight Handling Services (Vizag) Private Limited	16.41	13.85
Global Flight Handling Services (Surat) Private Limited	6.84	0.56
Global Flight Handling Services Private Limited	-	54.08
Fusion Foods and Catering Private Limited	2.60	0.47
Best Security Services Private Limited	-	-
Managerial remuneration #		
Mr. Raghunandana Tangirala	19.20	13.69
Mr. Jayaram L B	-	1.17
Mr. Amitabh Jaipuria	0.68	21.39
Mr. Balaji Swaminathan	5.22	6.50
Mr. Pondicherry Chidambaram Balasubramanian	8.88	5.61
Mr. Ravishankar B	2.75	0.19
Mrs. Sandhya Saravanan, Company Secretary (w.e.f February 10, 2024)	0.24	-
Mrs. Radha Ramanujan, Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f. December 30, 2023)	3.78	-
# excludes employee stock option expenses, details of which are disclosed separately below		
Commission to Non-executive directors		
Mr. Sunil Rewachand Chandiramani	5.24	1.83



33 Related party disclosures (continued)

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
(B) Transactions during the year		
Employee stock option expenses		
Mr. Amitabh Jaipuria	7.70	0.61
Mr. Pondicherry Chidambaram Balasubramanian	2.32	0.27
Mr. Balaji Swaminathan	-	0.13
Impairment on Loans to Related Parties		
Wynwy Technologies Private Limited	65.20	45.09
Impairment on investments		
Wynwy Technologies Private Limited	1.00	-
Dividend income		
Avon Solutions and Logistics Private Limited	103.84	30.21
Liability paid to erstwhile promoters of acquired subsidiary		
Mr. Pondicherry Chidambaram Balasubramanian		
- Issue of shares for consideration other than cash	-	17.85
- Consideration paid for acquisition of additional stake in subsidiary	-	17.83
Director sitting fees		
Mr. Sunil Rewachand Chandiramani	2.80	2.00
Mr. Amit Choudhary	2.40	1.70
Ms. Sangeetha Sumesh	1.80	0.90
Mr. Amitabh Jaipuria	1.40	-
Investment in equity		
Denave India Private Limited	630.91	644.30
Athena BPO Private Limited	-	1,437.74
Global Flight Handling Services Private Limited	2.65	29.81
Investment derecognised during the year		
Denave India Private Limited	421.29	-
Reimbursement of expenses		
Wynwy Technologies Private Limited	0.03	-
Athena BPO Services Private Limited	1.21	-
Denave India Private Limited (from October 27, 2021)	0.90	-
Updater Services (UDS) Foundation	-	-
Tangy Supplies & Solutions Private Limited	0.74	-
Avon Solutions and Logistics Private Limited	-	-
Matrix Business Services India Private Limited	-	-
Global Flight Handling Services Private Limited	-	-
Fusion Foods and Catering Private Limited	-	-
Integrated Technical Staffing and Solutions Private Limited	-	-
Stanworth Management Private Limited	0.15	0.48
Mr. Sunil Rewachand Chandiramani	-	0.03
Reimbursement of Expenses (Audit fees)		
Tangy Supplies and Solutions Private Limited	-	0.45
Global Flight Handling Services Private Limited	-	0.53
Integrated Technical Staffing and Solutions Private Limited	-	0.23
Matrix Business Services India Private Limited	-	5.89
Fusion Foods and Catering Private Limited	-	0.50
Wynwy Technologies Private Limited	-	0.45
Stanworth Management Private Limited	-	0.40
Athena BPO Services Private Limited	-	-
Denave India Private Limited (from October 27, 2021)	-	-
Corporate guarantees provided to banks on behalf of subsidiaries		
Stanworth Management Private Limited	-	0.25
Global Flight Handling Services Private Limited	265.00	0.20
Fusion Foods and Catering Services Private Limited	-	0.30



33 Related party disclosures (continued)

(B) Transactions during the year

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Commission income on guarantee issued to banks on behalf of related parties		
Stanworth Management Private Limited	0.14	0.11
Global Flight Handling Services Private Limited	2.38	0.20
Fusion Foods and Catering Services Private Limited	0.24	0.07
Reimbursement of ESOP from subsidiaries		
Fusion Foods and Catering Private Limited	0.74	0.21
Global Flight Handling Services Private Limited	1.76	0.36
Matrix Business Services India Private Limited	7.18	2.99
Denave India Private Limited	10.42	3.16
Avon Solutions and Logistics Private Limited	1.93	0.87
Tangy Supplies and Solutions Private Limited	0.47	1.03
Loan given to subsidiaries		
Wynwy Technologies Private Limited	51.01	37.48
Global Flight Handling Services Private Limited	111.14	53.86
Repayment of loans by subsidiaries		
Wynwy Technologies Private Limited	-	3.47
Stanworth Management Private Limited	2.50	0.24
Global Flight Handling Services Private Limited	5.12	19.14
Contribution to gratuity		
Updater Services Private Limited - Employees Company Gratuity Scheme	52.93	41.43

(C) Balance outstanding at the end of the year

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Investment in Equity		
Tangy Supplies and Solutions Private Limited	1.00	1.00
Avon Solutions and Logistics Private Limited	68.64	68.64
Integrated Technical Staffing and Solutions Private Limited	0.10	0.10
Stanworth Management Private Limited	26.57	26.57
Wynwy Technologies Private Limited (net of impairment)	-	1.00
Fusion Foods and Catering Private Limited	142.50	142.50
Global Flight Handling Services Private Limited	33.85	31.20
Updater Services (UDS) Foundation	0.10	0.10
Denave India Private Limited	1,607.07	1,397.45
Matrix Business Services India Private Limited	488.02	488.02
Washroom Hygiene Concept Private Limited	188.08	188.06
Athena BPO Private Limited	1,437.74	1,437.74
Security deposits (Other financial assets)		
Mr. Raghunandana Tangirala	11.44	11.44
Ms. Shanthi Tangirala	11.44	11.44
Loans (including interest accrued)		
Stanworth Management Private Limited	-	2.50
Wynwy Technologies Private Limited (excluding Impairments on loan)	223.65	158.45
Global Flight Handling Services Private Limited	230.56	109.24
Rent payable		
Mr. Raghunandana Tangirala	1.06	-
Ms. Shanthi Tangirala	1.14	0.68



Updater Services Limited (Formerly known as Updater Services Private Limited)

Notes to Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in million of Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

33 Related party disclosures (continued)

(C) Balance outstanding at the end of the year

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Trade payables		
Tangy Supplies and Solutions Private Limited	97.27	61.40
Best Security Services Private Limited	4.81	3.57
Mr. Raghunandana Tangirala		
Ms. Shanthi Tangirala		
Stanworth Management Private Limited	-	0.43
Tangirala Infrastructure Development Private Limited	-	-
Integrated Technical Staffing and Solutions Private Limited	5.43	1.86
Denave India Private Limited	1.06	-
Matrix Business Services India Private Limited	0.09	0.31
Washroom Hygiene Concept Private Limited	0.68	0.57
Global Flight Handling Services Private Limited	0.43	-
Avon Solutions and Logistics Private Limited	0.00	-
Athena BPO Services Private Limited	1.21	-
Other payable		
Tangy Supplies and Solutions Private Limited	-	0.45
Global Flight Handling Services Private Limited	-	0.53
Integrated Technical Staffing and Solutions Private Limited	-	0.23
Matrix Business Services India Private Limited	-	6.12
Fusion Foods and Catering Private Limited	-	0.50
Stanworth Management Private Limited	-	0.40
Capital creditors (other financial liabilities)		
Tangy Supplies and Solutions Private Limited	9.07	6.70
Advance to suppliers		
Stanworth Management Private Limited	0.27	-
Director fee payable		
Mr. Amit Choudhary	-	0.27
Mr. Sunil Rewachand Chandiramani	-	0.27
Ms. Sangeetha Sumesh	-	0.18
Mr. Raghunandana Tangirala	1.05	-
Commission payable		
Mr. Sunil Rewachand Chandiramani	6.39	1.83
Managerial remuneration payable		
Mr. Raghunandana Tangirala	-	-
Mr. Amitabh Jaipuria	-	5.00
Mr. Raghunandana Tangirala	-	-
Mr. Pondicherry Chidambaram Balasubramanian	0.04	-
Mrs. Radha Ramanujan, Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f. December 30, 2023)	0.36	-
Mrs. Sandhya Saravanan, Company Secretary (w.e.f. February 10, 2024)	0.10	-
Trade receivables		
Tangy Supplies and Solutions Private Limited	-	0.66
Updater Services (UDS) Foundation	-	-
Global Flight Handling Services Private Limited	-	69.81
Global Flight Handling Services (Pune) Private Limited	54.16	
Global Flight Handling Services (Patna) Private Limited	45.41	
Global Flight Handling Services (Raipur) Private Limited	7.25	
Global Flight Handling Services (Vizag) Private Limited	36.54	
Global Flight Handling Services (Surat) Private Limited	7.93	
Matrix Business Services India Private Limited	0.18	-
Fusion Foods and Catering Private Limited	0.01	0.54
Updater Technologies Private Limited	-	-
Avon Solutions And Logistics Private Limited	3.25	-



33 Related party disclosures (continued)

(C) Balance outstanding at the end of the year

Other receivable - ESOP

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Fusion Foods and Catering Private Limited	0.94	0.21
Global Flight Handling Services Private Limited	2.12	0.36
Matrix Business Services India Private Limited	10.17	2.99
Denave India Private Limited	13.58	3.16
Avon Solutions and Logistics Private Limited	2.80	0.87
Tangy Supplies and Solutions Private Limited	1.50	1.03

*Amounts are less than ₹ 5,000.

(D) Consideration to key managerial personnel during the year

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Salaries and other employee benefits*	50.77	49.56

*The remuneration to the key managerial personnel does not include the provisions made for gratuity and leave benefits, as these are determined on an actuarial basis for the Company as a whole. The employee stock compensation expenses for the year ended March 31, 2024 includes charge of INR 10.02 million (March 31, 2023: INR 1.01 million) towards key managerial personnel respectively.

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties:

The sales to and purchases from related party are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the period ended are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

34 Operating segments

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components, and for which discrete financial information is available. All operating segments' operating results are reviewed regularly by the Company's Managing Director (MD) to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments and assess their performance.

The Company is engaged in only one business i.e. facility management services. The entity's chief operating decision maker considers the Company as a whole to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance. Accordingly, the Company does not have multiple segments and these standalone financial statements are reflective of the information required by the Ind AS 108 for facility management services.

Information in respect of geographical areas

The geographical information analyses the Company's revenues by the Company's country of domicile (i.e., India) and outside India. In presenting the geographical information on segment revenue has been based on the geographical location of customers. The Company has only one geographical location based on location of assets and hence the additional information relating to carrying amount of segment assets and cost to acquire tangible and intangible fixed assets based on location of assets has not been disclosed.

Revenue by Geography

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
India	14,156.09	13,069.89
Outside India	15.07	15.53
	14,171.16	13,085.42

Non-current assets of the Company are entirely held in India.

Revenue from one customer amounting to Nil (March 31, 2023: INR 1,648.18 million) constitute more than 10% of the total revenue of the Holding Company in the respective years.



35 Financial instruments - Fair values and risk management

A. Accounting classification and Fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

	Note	March 31, 2024			Fair value		
		Carrying amounts	Measured at FVTPL	Measured at amortised cost	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets not measured at fair value							
Investments (non-current)*	4	3,993.67	-	3,993.67			
Loans (current and non-current)*	5	233.28	-	233.28			
Other financial assets (current and non-current)*	6	95.14	-	95.14			
Trade receivables*	9	3,125.35	-	3,125.35			
Cash and cash equivalents*	10A	18.66	-	18.66			
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents above*	10B	199.10	-	199.10			
Other financial assets (current)*	6	2,392.22	-	2,392.22			
8		10,057.42	-	10,057.42	-	-	-
Financial liabilities measured at fair value							
Other financial liabilities (current and non-current)	15	1,229.85	1,229.85	-	-	-	1,229.85
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value							
Borrowings (current)*	13	498.31	-	498.31			
Trade payables*	14	366.81	-	366.81			
Other financial liabilities (current)*	15	1,286.91	-	1,286.91			
		3,381.88	1,229.85	2,152.03	-	-	-
	Note	March 31, 2023			Fair value		
		Carrying amounts	Measured at FVTPL	Measured at amortised cost	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets measured at fair value							
Other financial assets (current)	6	43.30	43.30	-	-	-	43.30
Financial assets not measured at fair value							
Investments (current and non-current)*	4	3,782.38	-	3,782.38			
Loans (current and non-current)*	5	115.36	-	115.36			
Other financial assets (non-current)*	6	60.68	-	60.68			
Trade receivables*	9	2,872.48	-	2,872.48			
Cash and cash equivalents*	10A	240.64	-	240.64			
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents above*	10B	89.29	-	89.29			
Other financial assets (current)*	6	82.06	-	82.06			
		7,286.19	43.30	7,242.89	-	-	-
Financial liabilities measured at fair value							
Other financial liabilities (current and non-current)**	15	1,344.11	1,344.11	-	-	-	1,344.11
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value							
Borrowings (current and non-current)*	13	1,765.48	-	1,765.48			
Trade payables*	14	288.67	-	288.67			
Other financial liabilities (current)*	15	1,202.75	-	1,202.75			
		4,601.01	1,344.11	3,256.90	-	-	-

*The Company has not disclosed the fair values of these financial instruments because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value.



35 Financial instruments - Fair values and risk management (continued)

A. Accounting classification and Fair values (continued)

There have been no transfers between the levels during the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023. Refer 2.2(h) to the standalone financial statements.

The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels:

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

**The Company has used Projected EBITDA of subsidiaries, EBITDA multiples, scenario analysis, Risk free rate, market return as inputs and Monte carlo simulation method for valuation of liability payable to erstwhile promoters of acquired subsidiaries.

B. Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments, which is addressed through measures set out below:

- credit risk (see (B)(ii));
- liquidity risk (see (B) (iii)); and
- market risk (see (B)(iv))

i. Risk management framework

The Company's Board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board of directors has established the risk management committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The committee reports regularly to the Board of directors on its activities.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's risk management assessment and policies and processes are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor such risks and compliance with the same. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Company audit committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company.

ii. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration of risks. Credit risk is controlled by analysing credit limits and creditworthiness of customers on a continuous basis to whom the credit has been granted after obtaining necessary approvals for credit. The Company is exposed to credit risk from Trade receivables, loans, cash and bank balances, and other financial assets.

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade and other receivables are as follows:

	Note	Carrying amount	
		31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Loans (current and non-current)	5	233.28	115.36
Other financial assets (non-current)	6	95.14	60.68
Trade receivables	9	3,125.35	2,872.48
Cash and cash equivalents	10A	18.66	240.64
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents above	10B	199.10	89.29
Other financial assets (current)	6	2,392.22	82.06

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35 Financial instruments - Fair values and risk management (continued)

ii. Credit risk (continued)

Trade receivables

In cases of customers where credit is allowed, the average credit period on such sale of services ranges from 1 to 90 days. The customer credit risk is managed by the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on the individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment and outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. The management believes that unimpaired amounts that are past due are still collectible in full, based on historical payment behaviour and extensive analysis of customer credit risk. The impairment loss at the reporting dates related to customers that have defaulted on their payments to the Company are not expected to be able to pay their outstanding dues, mainly due to economic circumstances.

Ind AS requires an entity to recognise in profit or loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised in accordance with Ind AS 109. The Company assesses at each date of statements of financial position whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a age wise provision matrix which is prepared considering the historical data for collection of receivables.

The concentration of credit risk is limited due to the customer base being large and unrelated. Further, the Company constantly evaluates the quality of trade receivable and provides impairment loss on financial assets (trade receivables) based on expected credit loss model.

For movement of loss allowance in trade receivables, refer Note 9.

Cash and cash equivalents (including other bank balances)

The Company held cash and cash equivalents and margin money deposits with credit worthy banks and financial institutions as at the reporting dates which has been measured on the 12-month expected loss basis. The credit worthiness of the banks and financial institutions are evaluated by the management on an ongoing basis and is considered to be good with low credit risk.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets primarily consists of non-current bank deposits, security deposits, interest accrued on bank deposits and other receivables. The Company does not expect any loss from non-performance by these counter-parties.

iii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds on a regular basis. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts.

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short-term, medium-term and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, including contractual interest.

As at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Carrying amounts	Within 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	Total
Borrowings (current)	498.31	498.31	-	-	498.31
Lease liabilities (current and non-current)	52.77	16.40	30.45	5.92	52.77
Trade payables	366.81	366.81	-	-	366.81
Other financial liabilities (non-current)	311.63	-	195.18	116.45	311.63
Other financial liabilities (current)	2,205.13	2,205.13	-	-	2,205.13
Total	3,434.65	3,086.65	225.63	122.37	3,434.65

As at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Carrying amounts	Within 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	Total
Borrowings (current and non-current)*	1,765.48	1,586.23	153.64	25.61	1,765.48
Lease liabilities (current and non-current)	47.01	18.41	24.44	4.16	47.01
Trade payables	288.67	288.67	-	-	288.67
Other financial liabilities (non-current)	608.02	-	452.02	156.00	608.02
Other financial liabilities (current)	1,938.84	1,938.84	-	-	1,938.84
Total	4,648.02	3,832.15	630.10	185.77	4,648.02



35 Financial instruments - Fair values and risk management (continued)

iv. Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings or fair values or future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the foreign exchange rates, interest rates and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including foreign currency receivables and payables. The Company is exposed to market risk primarily related to foreign exchange rate risk (currency risk). The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising returns.

(a) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency). However the net investment in subsidiaries are in Indian rupees, as a result there is no exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates. Consequently, the group does not uses derivative financial instruments, such as foreign exchange forward contracts, to mitigate the risk of changes in foreign currency exchange rates in respect of is forecasted cash flows and trade receivables.

iv. Market risk (continued)

Foreign currency risk management:

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency (FC) denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of each reporting period are as

Particulars	Currency	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
		Amount in FC (million)	Amount in INR (million)	Amount in FC (million)	Amount in INR (million)
Trade receivables	USD	0.00	0.07	0.07	5.96

Sensitivity analysis

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities including non-designated foreign currency derivatives and

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 5% increase and decrease in the INR against the relevant foreign currencies. 5% is the rate used in order to determine the sensitivity analysis considering the past trends and expectation of the management for changes in the foreign currency exchange rate. The sensitivity analysis includes the outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 5% change in foreign currency rates. A positive number below indicates a increase in profit or equity where the INR strengthens 5% against the relevant currency. For a 5% weakening of the INR against the relevant currency, there would be a comparable impact on the profit or equity and balance below would be negative.

Particulars	Profit before Tax		Effect on pre-tax Equity	
	Increase by 5%	Decrease by 5%	Increase by 5%	Decrease by 5%
March 31, 2024				
USD	0.00	(0.00)	0.00	(0.00)
March 31, 2023				
USD	0.30	(0.30)	0.30	(0.30)

Note:

This is mainly attributable to the exposure of receivable and payable outstanding in the above mentioned currencies to the Company at the end of the reporting period.

(b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rate.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected, with all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

Particulars	Effect on profit before tax		Equity, net of tax	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Increase in rate by 2%	(30.38)	(25.31)	(22.73)	(18.94)
Decrease in rate by 2%	30.38	25.31	22.73	18.94

Exposure to interest rate risk

The interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments as reported to the management of the Company is as follows:

Fixed-rate instrument	Nominal amount	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Borrowings	498.31	1,765.48



36 Ratios as per the schedule III requirements:

a) Current Ratio = Total current assets divided by total current liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Total current assets	6,285.66	3,813.93
Total current liabilities	3,968.55	4,585.09
Ratio	1.58	0.83
% change from previous year	90.41%	

Reason for change more than 25% : The ratio has increased from 0.83 for the year ended March 31, 2023 to 1.58 for the year ended March 31, 2024 primarily on account of unutilised IPO funds amounting to INR 2,215.05 million which were temporarily invested in fixed deposits with banks and held in monitoring agency bank account as at March 31, 2024.

b) Debt-Equity Ratio = Total debt divided by total equity where total debt represents total of non-current borrowings and current borrowings

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Total debt	498.31	1,765.48
Total equity	7,556.63	3,275.46
Ratio	0.07	0.55
% change from previous year	-87.99%	

Reason for change more than 25% : The ratio has decreased from 0.55 for the year ended March 31, 2023 to 0.07 for the year ended March 31, 2024 on account of repayments of borrowings during the year and increase in total equity pursuant to IPO.

c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio = Earnings available for debt services divided by debt service comprising interest, lease payments and principal repayments

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Net profit after tax	353.04	324.11
Add: Non-cash operating expenses and finance cost		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	156.59	151.50
Finance cost	138.56	124.12
Earnings available for debt service	648.19	599.73
Interest payments	144.19	106.13
Principal repayments	11,504.00	9,615.60
Total interest and principal repayments	11,648.19	9,721.73
Ratio	0.06	0.06
% change from previous year	-9.79%	

Reason for change more than 25%: Not applicable.

d) Return on Equity ratio = Net profit after tax divided by average total equity

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Net profit after tax	353.04	324.11
Average total equity (refer note below)	5,416.05	3,079.67
Ratio	6.52%	10.52%
% change from previous year	-38.06%	

Note: Average total equity = (Total equity as at beginning of respective year + Total equity as at end of respective year) divided by 2

Reason for change more than 25% : The ratio has decreased from 10.52% for the year ended March 31, 2023 to 6.52% for the year ended March 31, 2024 due to increase in average total equity during the year ended March 31, 2024.

e) Trade receivables turnover ratio = Sales divided by average trade receivables

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Sales (refer note 1 below)	14,171.16	13,085.42
Average trade receivables (refer note 2 below)	3,191.21	2,791.60
Ratio	4.44	4.69
% change from previous year	-5.26%	

Notes:

1. Sales represents revenue from operations

2. Average trade receivables = (Total trade receivables and unbilled revenue as at beginning of respective year + Total trade receivables and unbilled revenue as at end of respective year) divided by 2

Reason for change more than 25%: Not applicable.



36 Ratios as per the schedule III requirements (continued)

f) Trade payables turnover ratio = Purchases divided by average trade payables

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Purchases / expenses (refer note 1 below)	1,385.47	1,186.72
Average trade payables (refer note 2 below)	327.74	254.14
Ratio	4.23	4.67
% change from previous year	-9.47%	

Notes:

1. Purchases/expenses is calculated by reducing expenditure on CSR and Net loss on Derivative Financial instruments from the Total Other expenses.

2. Average trade payables = (Total trade payables as at beginning of respective year + Total trade payables as at end of respective year) divided by 2

Reason for change more than 25%: Not applicable.

g) Net capital turnover ratio = Revenue from operations divided by working capital

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Revenue from operations	14,171.16	13,085.42
Working capital (refer note below)	2,317.11	-771.16
Ratio	6.12	-16.97
% change from previous year	136.04%	

Note: Working capital = Total Current assets - Total Current Liabilities

Reason for change more than 25% : The ratio has increased from minus 16.97 for the year ended March 31, 2023 to 6.12 for the year ended March 31, 2024 on account of increase in Total Current Assets and decrease in Total Current Liabilities during the year.

h) Net profit ratio = Net profit after tax divided by revenue from operations

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Net profit after tax	353.04	324.11
Revenue from operations	14,171.16	13,085.42
Ratio	2.49%	2.48%
% change from previous year	0.58%	

Reason for change more than 25%: Not applicable.

i) Return on Capital employed = Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) divided by capital employed

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Earnings before interest and taxes (refer note 1 below)	537.76	502.66
Capital employed (refer note 2 below)	8,054.94	5,040.94
Ratio	6.68%	9.97%
% change from previous year	-33.05%	

Note:

1. EBIT = Profit before tax + Finance costs

2. Capital employed = Total equity + Total Debt (Current and Non-current borrowings)

Reason for change more than 25% : The ratio has decreased from 9.97 % for the year ended March 31, 2023 to 6.68 % for the year ended March 31, 2024 on account of increase in equity share capital and other equity during the year pursuant to Initial Public Offering.

j) Return on Investment = Income generated from invested funds by average invested funds in treasury investments

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest income on bank deposits	86.20	20.73
Average invested funds in treasury (b)	1,233.31	119.02
Ratio	6.99%	17.42%
% change from previous year	-59.87%	

Note: Average invested funds in treasury instruments = Total Bank deposits as at beginning of respective year + Total Bank deposits as at end of respective year) divided by 2

Reason for change more than 25% : The ratio has decreased from 17.42% for the year ended March 31, 2023 to 6.99% for the year ended March 31, 2024 primarily on account of net IPO proceeds which were un-utilised as at March 31, 2024 being temporarily invested in fixed deposits with banks. Also refer note 38.



37 Code on wages, 2019 and Code on Social Security, 2020

The Parliament has approved the Code on Wages, 2019 and the Code on Social Security, 2020 which govern, and are likely to impact, the contributions by the Company towards certain employee benefits. The government has released draft rules for these Codes and has invited suggestions from stakeholders which are under active consideration by the concerned Ministry. The effective date of these Codes have not yet been notified and the Company will assess the impact of these codes as and when they become effective and will provide for the appropriate impact in its standalone financial statements during the period in which, the Code becomes effective and the related rules to determine the financial impact are published.

38 Utilisation of IPO proceeds

The Company has completed an Initial Public Offer ("IPO") by way of fresh issue of 13,333,333 equity shares of face value of INR 10 each and an offer for sale of 8,000,000 equity shares of face value of INR 10 each of the Company at an issue price of INR 300 per equity share aggregating to INR 6,400 million (comprising fresh issue of equity shares of INR 4,000 million and payable to selling shareholders towards offer for sale of INR 2,400 million). The Company allotted 13,333,333 fresh equity shares of INR 10 each at a premium of INR 290 per equity share on September 30, 2023. The total share premium arising on IPO amounting to INR 3,866.67 million had been accounted under securities premium reserve and the IPO related expenses amounting to INR 181.52 million, being Company's share of total estimated IPO expense had been adjusted against the premium amount as above. The equity shares of the Company were listed on National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) and BSE Limited on October 4, 2023. Details of utilisation of IPO proceeds are tabulated below:

(INR in million)			
Objects of the issue	Amount as proposed in offer document	Utilisation up to March 31, 2024	Unutilised up to March 31, 2024
Repayment and/or prepayment of certain borrowings availed by the Company	1,330.00	(1,330.00)	-
Funding working capital requirements	1,150.00	-	1,150.00*
Pursuing inorganic growth initiatives	800.00	(233.65)	566.35
General corporate purposes	498.70	-	498.70**
Total	3,778.70	(1,563.65)	2,215.05

*includes INR 700 million estimated for utilisation by FY 2023-24 as per the prospectus dated September 28, 2023

** includes INR 250 million estimated for utilisation by FY 2023-24 as per the prospectus dated September 28, 2023

Net IPO proceeds which were un-utilised as at March 31, 2024 were temporarily invested in fixed deposits with banks, Monitoring Agency bank account and IPO Public issue account.

In this regard, the unutilised IPO fund balance has been carried forward for utilization in FY 2024-25 in accordance with applicable laws, based on approval obtained from the Board of Directors.

Also refer note 11 and 12 to the standalone financial statements.

39 Other statutory information

- The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- The Company does not have any immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) whose title deeds are not held in the name of the Company.
- The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.
- The Company has not been declared as wilful defaulters by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies (ROC) beyond the statutory period except in respect of charge created with State Bank of India of INR 2.50 million which has not been satisfied as at March 31, 2024.
- The Company has the following balance/transactions with the below-mentioned companies struck off under section 248 of Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956:

Name of struck-off company	Nature of transaction with struck off company	Balances outstanding		Relationship with the struck off company
		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	
Air Mech Engineers Private Limited	Services received	1.72	0.03	None
Bajaj Electronics	Services received	-	0.01	None
Cross Limits Services and Solutions	Trade payables	-	0.06	None
Pancyber Infotech Private Limited	Trade payables	-	0.03	None



39 Other Statutory information (continued)

- (vii) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.
- (viii) The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year. Also refer Note 40.
- (ix) (a) During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company advanced loans of INR 111.14 million to its subsidiary, Global Flight Handling Services Private Limited ('GFHSPL') (CIN U74900TN2014PTC097283) on various dates towards its working capital requirements. Subsequently, GFHSPL has further advanced loans aggregating INR 27.03 million, INR 18.20 million, INR 11.41 million, INR 3.75 million, INR 20.13 million and INR 12.03 million to its subsidiaries namely, Global Flight Handling Services (Pune) Private Limited, Global Flight Handling Services (Patna) Private Limited, Global Flight Handling Services (Raipur) Private Limited, Global Flight Handling Services (Vizag) Private Limited and Global Flight Handling Services (Surat) Private Limited respectively on various dates for the purpose of providing funding to these step-down subsidiaries in connection with their pursuit of flight handling services business at the respective airports operated by these entities during the year. The balance amount of INR 36.79 million has been used by Global Flight Handling Services Private Limited towards its working capital requirements.

The Company has complied with the relevant provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999) and the Companies Act, 2013 for the above transactions and the transactions are not violative of the Prevention of Money-Laundering Act, 2002 (15 of 2003).

During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company advanced loans of INR 111.14 million to its subsidiary, Global Flight Handling Services Private Limited ('GFHSPL') (CIN U74900TN2014PTC097283) on various dates towards its working capital requirements. Subsequently, GFHSPL had further advanced loans aggregating INR 12.00 million, INR 18.20 million, INR 2.26 million, INR 9.73 million and INR 0.57 million to its subsidiaries namely, Global Flight Handling Services (Pune) Private Limited, Global Flight Handling Services (Patna) Private limited, Global Flight Handling Services (Raipur) Private Limited, Global Flight Handling Services (Vizag) Private Limited and Global Flight Handling Services (Surat) Private Limited respectively on various dates for the purpose of providing funding to these step-down subsidiaries in connection with their pursuit of flight handling services business at the respective airports operated by these entities during the previous year.

Complete details of the intermediary and ultimate beneficiary is provided below:

Name of the Entity	Registered Address	CIN	Relationship with Holding Company
Global Flight Handling Services Private Limited	Rayala Towers", Tower II, First Floor, New No.158 Old No.781, Shop No.24A, Anna Salai, Chennai TN 600002 India	U74900TN2014PTC097283	Subsidiary
Global Flight Handling Services (Pune) Private Limited (Ultimate Beneficiary)	No 101, Amrut Siddhi Apartment, Lakshmi Park, Behind Bhide Hospital, Navi Pune MH 411030 India	U93090PN2021PTC198665	Step-subsiidiary
Global Flight Handling Services (Patna) Private Limited (Ultimate Beneficiary)	Door No 401, 4th Floor, OP Complex P N Mall Road (Patliputra - Kurji Road) NA Patna BR 800010 India	U62200BR2021PTC052021	Step-subsiidiary
Global Flight Handling Services (Raipur) Private Limited (Ultimate Beneficiary)	OTB Ground Floor, Swami Vivekananda Airport, Mana Raipur CT 492015 India	U63040CT2021PTC012256	Step-subsiidiary
Global Flight Handling Services (Vizag) Private Limited (Ultimate Beneficiary)	First Floor, D.No.1-168, Susarla Colony Gopalapatnam Visakhapatnam AP 530027 India	U62100AP2021PTC118299	Step-subsiidiary
Global Flight Handling Services (Surat) Private Limited (Ultimate Beneficiary)	Cabin No.2, First Floor, Inside Terminal Building Arrival Hall, ATC Building, Dumas Road, Surat GJ 395007 India	U63030GJ2021PTC126393	Step-subsiidiary

- (ix) (b) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
 - (A) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (B) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (x) The Company does not have any loans or advances in the nature of loans granted to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties either severally or jointly with any other person, that are (a) repayable on demand or (b) without specifying any terms or period of repayment, except as referred to in Note 5.



39 Other Statutory information (continued)

- (xi) The Company has not entered into 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).
- (xii) The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual Currency during the year.

40 Events after reporting period

(a) The Board of Directors of the Company in their meeting held on May 20, 2024, considered and approved the proposed scheme of amalgamation (Scheme') of wholly-owned subsidiaries, viz, Stanworth Management Private Limited ('Stanworth') and Tangy Supplies & Solutions Private Limited ('Tangy') with Updater Services Limited with effect from April 1, 2024 ('the appointed date') under sections 230 to 233 of the Companies Act, 2013, and other applicable sections and provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 read together with the rules made thereunder. The aforesaid scheme is subject to the approval of shareholders and creditors of the respective companies, Stock Exchanges, National Company Law Tribunal and such other approvals as may be required.

(b) The Board of Directors of the Holding Company in their meeting held on May 20, 2024, considered and approved the proposed scheme of merger of two wholly-owned entities (Scheme') wherein shares of Integrated Technical Staffing and Solutions Private Limited ('ITSS') will be swapped with that of Wynwy Technologies Private Limited ('Wynwy') consequent upon merger of the two entities with effect from June 1, 2024 ('the appointed date'). The aforesaid scheme is subject to the approval of respective entities' Board of Directors, Shareholders, Stock Exchanges, National Company Law Tribunal and such other approvals as may be required.

As per our report of even date

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

Chartered Accountants

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



K Sudhakar

Partner

Membership No: 214150

Place: Chennai

Date: May 20, 2024

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Updater Services Limited

(Formerly known as Updater Services Private Limited)

CIN: U74140TN2003PLC051955



Raghunadana Tangirala

Managing Director

DIN: 00628914

Place: Chennai

Date: May 20, 2024

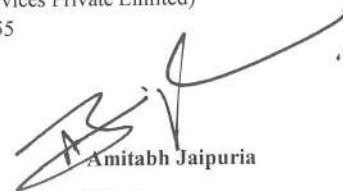


Radha Ramanujan

Chief Financial Officer

Place: Chennai

Date: May 20, 2024



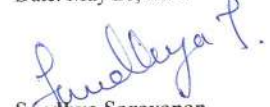
Amitabh Jaipuria

Director

DIN: 01864871

Place: Chennai

Date: May 20, 2024



Sandhya Saravanan

Company Secretary

Membership No: 66942

Place: Chennai

Date: May 20, 2024