

Independent Auditor's Report**To****The Members of NuRe CampusLabs Private Limited****Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements****Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **NURE CAMPUSLABS PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements")

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

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

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



In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibility of Management for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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



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

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

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

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



Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- 1) As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "**Annexure A**" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
- 2) As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to the preparation of the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The company does not have any branches. Hence, the provisions of section 143(3)(c) is not applicable.
 - d) The Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, the statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - e) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
 - f) In our opinion, there are no financial transactions or matters which have any adverse effect on the functioning of the company.
 - g) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - h) There is no adverse remark relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith.
 - i) The internal financial control reporting clause is not applicable to the company as the company meets the criteria for exemption given by the Serial No.5 of Notification No. GSR 583(E) dated 13th June, 2017 issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs.



- j) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and best to our information and according to the explanation given to us, the remuneration paid by the company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

- k) In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanation given to us we report as under 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:

- i. The company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations, if any on its financial position in its financial statements.
- ii. The company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standard, for material foreseeable losses if any, on long-term contracts including derivative.
- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2024.

iv.

- a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other persons or entities, 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 ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Company or
- Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

- b) The management has represented, that, to the best its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, 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 ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Party or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and



- c) Based on such audit procedures as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representation under sub-clause (iv) (a) and (iv) (b) contain any material mis-statement.
- v. No dividend is declared or paid during the year by the company.
- vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, except for the instances mentioned below, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account, which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility, however the same has not operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the respective software but only from July 01, 2023.
- Further, from July 01, 2023 where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with during the course of our audit.
- vii. As Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable from April 01, 2023, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per statutory requirements for record retention is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2024.
- 3) According to the information and explanations given to us, no remuneration has been paid by the company to any of its directors. Accordingly, provision of Section 197 of the act relating to the remuneration to directors are not applicable.

For GMJ & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 103429W



CA Madhu Jain
Partner

M. No: 155537

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 27, 2024

UDIN: 241555 37BKCR SK4684



ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

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

- i. In respect to the company's property, plant and equipment and intangible assets:
 - a)
 - A. The Company has not have any Property, Plant and Equipment, hence reporting under 3(i)(a)(A) clause is not required.
 - B. The company does not have any intangible assets. Hence, reporting under clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable.
 - b) The company has a mechanism of physically verifying the Property, Plant and Equipment at reasonable intervals and as per the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification as because there is no Property, Plant and Equipment, hence no reporting is required under clause 3(i)(b).
 - c) Based on our examination of the registered sale deed / transfer deed / conveyance deed provided to us, we report that there is no title deeds of immovable properties that are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.
 - d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment and intangible assets during the year. Hence, reporting under clause 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
 - e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2024 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- ii.
 - a) As the company is service company, primarily rendering software services. Accordingly it does not hold Physical Inventory during the year, hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) is not required.
 - b) The company has not obtained working capital limit in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under the clause 3(ii)(b) is not required.



- iii. According to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not made any investments during the year or provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3 (iii)(a), (iii)(b), (iii)(c), (iii)(d), (iii)(e) and (iii)(f) of the said order are not applicable to the company.
- iv. The company has not granted any loans or made any investments, or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under section 185 and 186. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(iv) of the said order are not applicable to the company.
- v. The company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Rules framed there under to the extent notified. Hence, reporting of clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- vi. The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act for the business activities carried out by the Company. Hence, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.
- vii. In respect of statutory dues:
 - a) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of examination of records of the company, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, Employees' State Insurance Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at March 31, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
 - b) There are no material statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute as at March 31, 2024.
- viii. There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).
- ix.
 - a) The Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loan or borrowing or in payment of interest thereon to bank or financial institution.
 - b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
 - c) The company has not applied for any term loan during the year. Hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) is not applicable to the company.



- d) There were no funds raised on short term basis hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- e) The Company does not have any subsidiary and hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) and 3(ix)(f) of the order is not applicable.

x.

- a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

xi.

- a) During the course of our examination of books and records of company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India and according to the information and explanation given to us, we have neither come across any instances of fraud by or on the company by its officer or employee, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of such case by the management.
- b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.
- c) Whistle-blower mechanism is not applicable to the company and hence reporting under clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

xiii. The company is in compliance with Sections 188 of the Act, with respect to applicable transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standard. The company has not entered into any related party transaction during the year, hence no reporting is required under the clause 3(xiii). The company is a private limited company, hence Sections 177 is not applicable.

xiv. Internal Audit is not applicable to the company hence, reporting under clause 3(xiv)(a) and (b) of the Order is not applicable.



- xv. In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Act is not applicable.
- xvi. In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b), (c) and (d) of the Order is not applicable.
- xvii. The Company has incurred cash losses during the financial year amounting to INR 12,500.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
- xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, except the matters as mentioned in Emphasis of matter of our audit report, note no.36 of the financial statement and note no.32 ratio analysis nothing has come to our attention.
- xx. According to information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, section 135 is not applicable to the company and hence reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) and (xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

For GMJ & Co

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 103429W



CA Madhu Jain

Partner

M. No: 155537

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 27, 2024

UDIN: 241555 37BKCR SK4684



NuRe CampusLabs Private Limited

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

NuRe CampusLabs Private Limited
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2024

(Amount in INR'000s)

Particulars	Note No.	As on March 31, 2024	As on March 31, 2023
ASSETS			
(1) Non-Current Assets			
(a) Other Non-Current Assets	3	76.27	-
		76.27	-
(2) Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	4	594.29	-
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	62.59	100.00
(iii) Other Financial Assets	6	3,736.72	-
		4,393.60	100.00
TOTAL ASSETS		4,469.87	100.00
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	7	100.00	100.00
(b) Other Equity	8	(5,287.79)	(12.50)
		(5,187.79)	87.50
Liabilities			
(1) Non Current Liabilities			
(a) Provisions	9	406.21	-
		406.21	-
(2) Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade Payables	10		
(A) Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises		25.35	12.50
(B) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro and Small Enterprises		6,263.67	-
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	11	2,578.42	-
(b) Other Current Liabilities	12	341.94	-
(c) Provisions	9	42.08	-
		9,251.46	12.50
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		4,469.87	100.00

Material Accounting Policies and Notes forming part of the Financial Statements 1 to 37

As per our report of even date attached

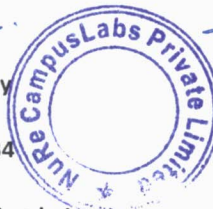
For GMJ & Co
Chartered Accountants
F.R.No.: 103429W

CA Madhu Jain
Partner
M.No.: 155537
UDIN: 241555 37BKCR SK4684
Place: Navi Mumbai
Date: May 27, 2024



For and on behalf of the board

Harish Shenoy
Director
DIN: 07288534
Place: Navi Mumbai
Date: May 27, 2024



Ashish Srivastava
Director
DIN: 00534207

NuRe CampusLabs Private Limited**STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024**

(Amount in INR'000s)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
REVENUE			
(I) Revenue from Operations	13	374.29	-
(II) Other Income	14	-	-
(III) Total Income (I+II)		374.29	-
(IV) EXPENSES			
Employee Benefits Expense	15	5,535.90	-
Finance Costs	16	0.03	-
Other Expenses	17	113.65	12.50
Total Expenses (IV)		5,649.58	12.50
(V) Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)		(5,275.29)	(12.50)
Exceptional Items		-	-
(VI) Profit/(loss) before tax		(5,275.29)	(12.50)
(VII) Tax Expense:			
Current Tax		-	-
(VIII) Profit/(loss) for the period		(5,275.29)	(12.50)
(IX) OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Other Comprehensive income for the year		-	-
(X) TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		(5,275.29)	(12.50)
Earnings per share for profit attributable to equity shareholders			
(1) Basic EPS	18	(527.53)	(1.25)
(2) Diluted EPS	18	(527.53)	(1.25)

Material Accounting Policies and Notes forming part of the Financial Statements 1 to 37

As per our report of even date attached

For GMJ & Co
Chartered Accountants
F.R.No.: 103429W

CA Madhu Jain
Partner

M.No.: 155537

UDIN: 241555 37BKCR SK4684

Place: Navi Mumbai

Date: May 27, 2024



For and on behalf of the board

Harish Shenoy
Director
DIN: 07288534

Place: Navi Mumbai
Date: May 27, 2024



Ashish Srivastava
Director
DIN: 00534207

NuRe CampusLabs Private Limited**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024**

(Amount in INR'000s)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Profit/(Loss) before income tax	(5,275.29)	(12.50)
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase)/ Decrease in trade receivables	(594.29)	-
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables	6,276.52	12.50
(Increase)/Decrease in other financial assets	(3,736.72)	-
Increase/(Decrease) in other financial liability	2,578.42	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Employee benefit obligation	448.29	-
Increase/(Decrease) in other current liabilities	341.94	-
Cash generated from operations	38.87	-
Less: Income taxes paid	(76.27)	-
Net cash inflow from operating activities	(37.41)	-
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Net cash outflow from investing activities	-	-
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from issue of Equity Shares	-	100.00
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities	-	100.00
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(37.41)	100.00
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	100.00	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents at end of the year	62.59	100.00
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per the cash flow statement:		
Cash and cash equivalents as per above comprise of the following:		
On current account	62.59	100.00
Balances per statement of cash flows	62.59	100.00

Note:

1. The above Cash flow Statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in Ind AS 7 on "Statement of Cashflow" notified by the Companies Act, 2013.

Material Accounting Policies and Notes forming part of the Financial Statements 1 to 37

As per our report of even date attached

For GMJ & Co
Chartered Accountants
F.R.No.: 103429W


CA Madhu Jain
Partner

M.No.: 155537

UDIN: 241555 37BKCR SK4684

Place: Navi Mumbai

Date: May 27, 2024



For and on behalf of the board


Harish Shenoy
Director
DIN: 07288534


Ashish Srivastava
Director
DIN: 00534207

Place: Navi Mumbai
Date: May 27, 2024



NuRe CampusLabs Private Limited

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

A Equity Share Capital

(Amount in INR'000s)

Particulars	Balance at the Beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in Equity share capital	Balance at the Beginning of the current reporting period
March 31, 2024			
Numbers	10,000	-	10,000
Amount	100.00	-	100.00

B Other Equity

(Amount in INR'000s)

Reserves and Surplus			
Particulars	Securities Premium Account	Retained Earnings	Total Other Equity
As at April 01, 2023	-	(12.50)	(12.50)
Profit for the year	-	(5,275.29)	(5,275.29)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(5,275.29)	(5,275.29)
As at March 31, 2024	-	(5,287.79)	(5,287.79)

Material Accounting Policies and Notes forming part of the Financial Statements 1 to 37

As per our report of even date attached

For GMJ & Co
Chartered Accountants
F.R.No.: 103429W

CA Madhu Jain
Partner

M.No.: 155537

UDIN: 241555 37BKCR SK4684

Place: Navi Mumbai

Date: May 27, 2024

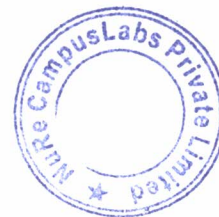


For and on behalf of the board

Harish Shenoy
Director
DIN: 07288534

Place: Navi Mumbai

Date: May 27, 2024



Ashish Srivastava
Director
DIN: 00534207

1 Corporate Information

3i Nure Campus Private Limited (referred to as "the Company") is a wholly owned subsidiary of 3i Infotech Limited. The Company is a global IT company and premier solution provider in India and overseas. Their vast technology & industry expertise enable us to focus on cutting-edge technologies with the aim to develop world class ERP software for Indian & Global enterprises, schools, colleges, universities and other institutions.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on May 27, 2024.

2 Material Accounting Policies

a) Statement of compliance

The Standalone financial statements which comprises of Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2024, the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2024 and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2024 and accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as 'Standalone Financial Statements') and have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with The Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time.

b) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. 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.

c) Revenue Recognition

The Company earns primarily from providing services of Information Technology (IT) solutions and Transaction services.

- Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services. Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of discounts and schemes offered by the company as an part of the contract.

Revenue from time and material and job contracts is recognised on output basis measured by units delivered, efforts expended, number of transactions processed, etc. Revenue related to fixed price maintenance and support services contracts where the Company is standing ready to provide services is recognised based on time elapsed mode and revenue is straight lined over the period of performance.

Revenue from software development and related services have been recognised basis guidelines of Ind AS 115 – "Revenue from contract with customers", by applying the revenue recognition criteria for each distinct performance obligation based on the contractual arrangement in conjunction with the Company's accounting policies.

Revenue from the sale of and Cost of, distinct third party hardware is recognised upon performance of the contractual obligation.

The Company recognises revenue in terms of the contracts with its customers, combined with its accounting policies. Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, service level credits, performance bonuses, price concessions and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customer.

Revenue recognition for fixed priced development contracts is based on percentage completion method. Invoicing to the client is based on milestones as stipulated in the contract.

Revenue from transaction services and other service contracts is recognized based on transactions processed or manpower deployed.

Revenue from sharing of infrastructure facilities is recognised based on usage of facilities.

Revenue recognised over and above the billings on a customer is classified as unbilled revenue. Invoicing in excess of earnings are classified as unearned revenue.

Performance Obligation and remaining performance obligation

The remaining performance obligations disclosure provides the aggregate amount of the transaction price yet to be recognized as at the end of the reporting period and an explanation as to when the entity expects to recognize these amounts in revenue. Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115, the entity has not disclosed the remaining performance obligation-related disclosures for contracts where the revenue recognized corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed to date, typically those contracts where invoicing is on time and material basis or fixed price basis. Remaining performance obligation estimates are subject to change and are affected by several factors, including terminations, changes in the scope of contracts, periodic revalidations, adjustment for revenue that has not materialized and adjustments for currency.

d) Cost recognition

Costs and expenses are recognised when incurred and have been classified according to their nature.

The costs of the Company are broadly categorised in employee benefit expenses, cost of third party products and services, finance costs, depreciation and amortisation and other expenses. Employee benefit expenses include employee compensation, allowances paid, contribution to various funds and staff welfare expenses. Cost of third party products and services mainly include purchase of software licenses and products, fees to external consultants, cost of running its facilities, cost of equipment and other operating expenses. Finance cost includes interest and other borrowing cost. Other expenses is an aggregation of costs such as commission and brokerage, printing and stationery, legal and professional charges, communication, repairs and maintenance, etc.



e) Foreign currency

The functional currency of the Company is Indian rupee (INR).

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in statement of profit and loss. A monetary item for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future is considered as a part of the entity's net investment in that foreign operation.

Non monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currencies are not retranslated.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

f) Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred income tax. Income tax expense is recognized in net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity or other comprehensive income. Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognized at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities, and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date. These are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized. Deferred income taxes are not provided on the undistributed earnings of subsidiaries and branches where it is expected that the earnings of the subsidiary or branch will not be distributed in the foreseeable future. The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities; deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities; where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Tax benefits of deductions earned on exercise of employee share options in excess of compensation charged to income are credited to equity.

g) 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.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

h) Employee benefits**(i) Short-term obligations**

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the 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. These liabilities are presented as current liabilities in the standalone balance sheet.

(ii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The liabilities for earned leave and sick leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the standalone balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

(iii) Post-employment obligations

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

- (a) defined benefit plans such as gratuity; and
- (b) defined contribution plans such as provident fund.
- (c) superannuation contribution plans.

- Gratuity obligations

The liability or asset recognised in the standalone balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension and gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation denominated in INR is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. The benefits which are denominated in currency other than INR, the cash flows are discounted using market yields determined by reference to high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in OCI. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the standalone balance sheet.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in statement of profit and loss as past service cost.



NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

- Defined contribution plans

The Company pays provident fund contributions to publicly administered provident funds as per local regulations. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

(v) Share-based payments

Share-based compensation benefits are provided to employees via the Employee Option Plan.

Employee option Plan

The fair value of options granted under the Employee Option Plan is recognised as an employee benefits expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted:

- including any market performance conditions
- excluding the impact of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions, and
- including the impact of any non-vesting conditions.

The total expense is recognised over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. At the end of each period, the entity revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting and service conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in statement of profit and loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

i) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period.

j) Provisions

General

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

Expected Credit Losses (ECL)

As per Para 5.5.17 of Ind AS 109 an entity shall measure expected credit losses of a financial instrument in a way that reflects:

- a) an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes.
- b) the time value of money; and
- c) reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. Accordingly, the Company recognises loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. 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 is recorded as an impairment gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company determines the allowance for credit losses based on historical loss experience adjusted to reflect current and estimated future economic conditions. The Company considered current and anticipated future economic conditions relating to industries the Company deals with and the countries where it operates. While assessing the recoverability of receivables including unbilled receivables, the Company has considered internal and external information up to the date of approval of these standalone financial statements including credit reports and economic forecasts. The Company expects to recover the carrying amount of these assets.

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

k) Contributed equity

Equity shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

l) Earnings per share

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the Company
- by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity
- the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.



m) Current/non current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

n) Cash Flows

Cash Flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the company are segregated. The company considers all highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash to be cash equivalents.

o) Recent accounting pronouncements:

Application of new and amended standards :

(A) Amendments to existing Standards (w.e.f. April 01, 2023) the Company has adopted, with effect from April 01, 2023, the following new and revised standards and interpretations. Their adoption has not had any significant impact on the amounts reported in the financial statements.

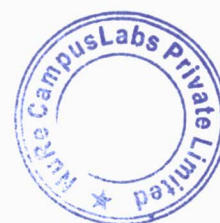
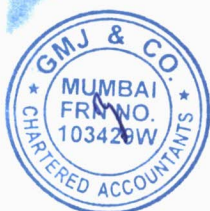
1. Ind AS 1- Presentation of Financials Statements - modification relating to disclosure of 'material accounting policy information' in place of 'significant accounting policies.
2. Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Change in Accounting Estimates and Errors - modification of definition of 'accounting estimate' and application of changes in accounting estimates.
3. Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes - The amendment clarifies application of initial recognition exemption to transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations.

(B) Standards notified but not yet effective

No new standards have been notified during the year ended March 31, 2024.

p) Rounding of amounts

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



NuRe CampusLabs Private Limited

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

3. OTHER ASSETS

(Amount in INR'000s)

Particulars	As on March 31, 2024	As on March 31, 2023
Non Current		
Others		
Payment of Taxes (Net of Provisions)	76.27	-
Total	76.27	-

4. TRADE RECEIVABLES

Particulars	As on March 31, 2024	As on March 31, 2023
Current		
Trade Receivables from customers	594.29	-
Total	594.29	-

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Particulars	As on March 31, 2024	As on March 31, 2023
Balances with banks:		
On current accounts	62.59	100.00
Total	62.59	100.00



NuRe CampusLabs Private Limited

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for the following period as on March 31, 2024					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	594.29	-	-	-	-	594.29
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables – considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed trade receivables – considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total	594.29	-	-	-	-	594.29
Less : Allowance for bad and doubtful debts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	594.29	-	-	-	-	594.29

(Amount in INR'000s)

Particulars	Outstanding for the following period as on March 31, 2023					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables – considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed trade receivables – considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less : Allowance for bad and doubtful debts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-



NuRe CampusLabs Private Limited
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

6. FINANCIAL ASSETS		
(Amount in INR'000s)		
Particulars	As on March 31, 2024	As on March 31, 2023
Current		
Financial assets carried at amortised cost		
Unbilled Revenue from Related parties	3,736.72	-
Total	3,736.72	-



NuRe CampusLabs Private Limited**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024****7. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL**

(Amount in INR'000s)

Particulars	AS AT MARCH 31, 2024		AS AT MARCH 31, 2023	
	No. of shares	INR	No. of shares	INR
(a) Authorised Capital				
Equity Shares (INR 10 Each)	10,000	100.00	10,000	100
(b) Issued, Subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity Shares (INR 10 Each)	10,000	100.00	10,000	100

i. Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having par value of INR 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

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

ii. Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	Opening Balance	Issued during the year	Capital Reduction	Closing Balance
Equity shares				
Year ended March 31, 2024				
- Number of shares	10,000	-	-	10,000
Amount (INR In thousands)	100.00	-	-	100.00

iii. Shares held by holding / ultimate holding company and / or their subsidiaries / associates

Out of equity issued by the company, shares held by its holding company, ultimate holding company and their subsidiaries/associates are as below:

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
3i Infotech Limited (The Holding company) and by its nominees		
Equity shares (Number of Shares)	10,000	10,000
Amount (INR)	100.00	100.00
Face Value Per Share	10	10

iv. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

Name of the shareholder	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Number	% holding	Number	% holding
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid				
3i Infotech Limited (The Holding company) and by its nominees	10,000	100%	10,000	100%

v. Aggregate number of equity shares issued as bonus, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date are Nil.

vi. Shares reserved for issue under options

Shares reserved for issue under options and contracts or commitments for the sale of shares or disinvestment, including the terms and amounts are Nil.

vii. Shares held by the promoters for the year ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	No of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
3i Infotech Limited (The Holding company) and by its nominees	10,000	100%	Nil



NuRe CampusLabs Private Limited
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

8. OTHER EQUITY

i. Reserves and Surplus		(Amount in INR'000s)	
Particulars	As on March 31, 2024	As on March 31, 2023	
Retained Earnings	(5,287.79)	(12.50)	
Total	(5,287.79)	(12.50)	

ii. Retained Earnings			
Particulars	As on March 31, 2024	As on March 31, 2023	
Opening balance	(12.50)	-	
Net Profit/(Loss) for the year	(5,275.29)	(12.50)	
Closing balance	(5,287.79)	(12.50)	



NuRe CampusLabs Private Limited

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

9. PROVISIONS

(Amount in INR'000s)		
Particulars	As on March 31, 2024	As on March 31, 2023
Non Current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity	267.94	-
Leave encashment	138.27	-
Total	406.21	-
Current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity	0.97	-
Leave encashment	41.11	-
Total	42.08	-



NuRe CampusLabs Private Limited

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

10. TRADE PAYABLES

(Amount in INR'000s)		
Particulars	As on March 31, 2024	As on March 31, 2023
Current		
Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises	25.35	12.50
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro and Small Enterprises	6,263.67	-
Total	6,289.02	12.50

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

1. Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 60-day terms
2. For terms and conditions with related parties, refer note 20

11. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Particulars	As on March 31, 2024	As on March 31, 2023
Current		
Financial Liabilities at amortised cost		
Dues to employees	1,073.81	-
Provision for Performance Bonus	1,504.61	-
Total	2,578.42	-

12. OTHER LIABILITIES

Particulars	As on March 31, 2024	As on March 31, 2023
Current		
Unearned Revenue	129.35	-
Statutory Liabilities	212.59	-
Total	341.94	-



NuRe CampusLabs Private Limited

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

Trade payable ageing schedule for the year ended as on March 31, 2024 as follows:-

Sr. No.	Particulars	Outstanding for following periods				Total
		Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	
(i)	MSME	25.35	-	-	-	25.35
(ii)	Others	6,263.67	-	-	-	6,263.67
(iii)	Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv)	Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Trade Payable	6,289.02	-	-	-	6,289.02

(Amount in INR'000s)

Trade payable ageing schedule for the year ended as on March 31, 2023 as follows:-

Sr. No.	Particulars	Outstanding for following periods				Total
		Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	
(i)	MSME	12.50	-	-	-	12.50
(ii)	Others	-	-	-	-	-
(iii)	Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv)	Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Trade Payable	12.50	-	-	-	12.50



NuRe CampusLabs Private Limited**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024**

(Amount in INR'000s)

13. REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Sale of services	374.29	-
Total	374.29	-

Timing of Revenue Recognition

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
For Contractual obligations rendered over a period of time	374.29	-
Total	374.29	-

Summary of Contract Balances

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Trade receivables	594.29	-
Contract liabilities*	129.35	-

*Contract Liabilities represents Billing in excess of revenue.

14. OTHER INCOME

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Miscellaneous Income	-	-
Total	-	-

15. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Salaries, wages and bonus	4,818.98	-
Contribution to provident and other funds	716.92	-
Total	5,535.90	-

16. FINANCE COST

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Finance charges - Others	0.03	-
Total	0.03	-

17. OTHER EXPENSES

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Legal and professional fees	101.15	-
Payments to auditors (Refer note below)	12.50	12.50
Total	113.65	12.50

(a) Details of payments to Auditors

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
As Auditor		
Audit Fees	12.50	12.50
Total	12.50	12.50



18. EARNINGS PER SHARE

(Amount in INR'000s)		
Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(a) Basic earnings per share (Amount in INR)	(527.53)	(1.25)
(b) Diluted earnings per share (Amount in INR)	(527.53)	(1.25)
(c) Reconciliations of earnings used in calculating earnings per share		
Basic earnings per share		
Profit attributable to the equity holders of the company used in calculating basic earnings per share	(5,275.29)	(12.50)
Diluted earnings per share		
Profit attributable to the equity holders of the company used in calculating diluted earnings per share	(5,275.29)	(12.50)
(d) Face value per share	10	10
(e) Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator		
Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	10,000	10,000
Adjustments for calculation of diluted earnings per share:		
Options	-	-
Convertible Bonds	-	-
Convertible Preference shares	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating diluted earnings per share	10,000	10,000



19. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

(Amount in INR'000s)

Particulars	March 31, 2024		
	Current	Non Current	Total
Leave encashment	41.11	138.27	179.38
Define Benefit Plan Gratuity	0.97	267.94	268.91
Total Employee Benefit Obligation	42.08	406.21	448.29

(i) Leave encashment

The leave obligations cover the company's liability for sick and earned leave.

The amount of the provision of INR 41.11 thousands is presented as current, since the company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for any of these obligations.

(ii) Post Employment obligations

a) Defined benefit plan - Gratuity

The company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of five years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied by number of years of service upto 10 years and 26 days salary multiplied by number of years of service beyond 11 years.

The gratuity plan is a unfunded plan and the company makes contributions to recognised funds in India. The company does not fully fund the liability and maintains a target level of funding to be maintained over a period of time based on estimations of expected gratuity payments.

The amount recognised in the balance sheet and the movement in the net defined benefit obligation over the period are as follows:

Particulars	Present value of obligation
As at April 01, 2023	
Current service cost	134.45
Interest expense/(income)	-
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	134.45
Remeasurements	-
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	-
Past service cost	134.45
Employer contributions	-
Benefit payments	-
As at March 31, 2024	268.91



The significant actuarial assumptions were as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2024
Discount rate	7.15%
Expected return on plan assets	-
Salary growth rate	
For first 3 years	4.00%
After 3 years	4.00%
Withdrawal rate	
Upto 4 years	19.00%
5 years and above	20.00%
Mortality rate	100.00%

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at March 31, 2024 is shown below:

Assumptions	Discount rate		Salary growth rate		Attrition rate	
Sensitivity Level	1% Increase	1% Decrease	1% Increase	1% Decrease	50% Increase	50% Decrease
March 31, 2024						
Impact on defined benefit obligation	253.46	285.79	286.16	252.87	215.51	308.41
% Impact	-5.70%	6.30%	6.40%	-6.40%	-19.90%	14.70%

Assumptions	Mortality rate	
Sensitivity Level	10% Increase	10% Decrease
March 31, 2024		
Impact on defined benefit obligation	269.01	268.81
% Impact	0.00%	0.00%

The sensitivity analysis 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 Company's best estimate of future cash flows during the next 12 months is INR 0.97 thousands (as at March 31, 2023 : NIL).
The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 6 years.

Expected cash flows over the next (valued on undiscounted basis)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
1 year	0.97	-
2 to 5 years	182.39	-
6 to 10 years	166.05	-
More than 10 years	83.14	-

(iii) Defined contribution plans

The company also has defined contribution plans. Contributions are made to provident fund in India for employees at the rate of 12% of basic salary as per regulations. The contributions are made to registered provident fund administered by the government. The obligation of the company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation. The expense recognised during the period towards defined contribution plan is INR 324.03 thousands.



NuRe CampusLabs Private Limited**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024****20. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

(i) List of related parties as per the requirements of Ind AS 24 - Related Party Disclosures

Name of Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Country of Incorporation
3i Infotech Limited	Holding Company	India
3i Infotech Holdings Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Mauritius
3i Infotech (Africa) Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Kenya
3i Infotech (Middle East) FZ LLC	Fellow Subsidiary	UAE
3i Infotech (Thailand) Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Thailand
3i Infotech (UK) Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	UK
3i Infotech (Western Europe) Group Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	UK
3i Infotech (Western Europe) Holdings Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	UK
Rhyme Systems Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	UK
3i Infotech Asia Pacific Pte Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Singapore
3i Infotech Inc	Fellow Subsidiary	USA
3i Infotech Saudi Arabia LLC	Fellow Subsidiary	KSA
3i Infotech SDN BHD	Fellow Subsidiary	Malaysia
3i Infotech (Cyprus) Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Cyprus
3i Infotech Services SDN BHD	Fellow Subsidiary	Malaysia
NuRe Digital SDN BHD	Fellow Subsidiary	Malaysia
3i Infotech (South Africa) (Pty) Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	RSA
Locuz Inc. (Ceased to be subsidiary w.e.f November 01, 2019)	Fellow Subsidiary	USA
Professional Access Software Development Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	India
3i Infotech Digital BPS Limited (formerly 3i Infotech BPO Limited)	Fellow Subsidiary	India
Locuz Enterprise Solutions Limited (Ceased to be subsidiary w.e.f November 01, 2019)	Fellow Subsidiary	India
IFRS Cloud Solutions Limited (Struck off on November 28, 2019)	Fellow Subsidiary	India
3i Infotech Software Solutions LLC	Fellow Subsidiary	Dubai
3i Infotech (Canada) Inc	Fellow Subsidiary	Canada
3i Infotech Nigeria Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Nigeria
3i Infotech Netherland B.V.	Fellow Subsidiary	Netherland
3i Infotech Consultancy Services Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	India
Nure Infotech Solutions Pte. Limited (incorporated on March 15, 2023)	Fellow Subsidiary	Singapore
Nure Edge Tech Inc. (incorporated on March 28, 2023)	Fellow Subsidiary	USA
Versares Digital Technology Services Private Limited (Formerly Versares BPS Private Limited incorporated on October 12, 2022)	Fellow Subsidiary	India
NuRe EdgeTech Private Limited (incorporated on November 28, 2022)	Fellow Subsidiary	India
NuRe FutureTech Private Limited (incorporated on December 12, 2022)	Fellow Subsidiary	India
NuRe MediaTech Limited (incorporated on March 23, 2023)	Fellow Subsidiary	India

Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) :

Name of Related Party	Remarks
Mr. Harish Shenoy	Director
Mr. Ashish Srivastava	Director

(ii) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year end are unsecured and interest bearing and settlement occurs in cash. The Provision for Bad and Doubtful debts on amount owed by related parties is NIL. The assessment for loss allowance is undertaken at each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and market in which the related party operates.

(iii) There are no commitments with related parties.

21. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

i. Financial Instruments by Category

(Amount in INR'000s)

Particulars	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2023
FINANCIAL ASSETS				
Amortised cost				
Trade Receivables	594.29	594.29	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	62.59	62.59	100.00	100.00
Other Financial Assets	3,736.72	3,736.72	-	-
Total	4,393.61	4,393.61	100.00	100.00
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
Amortised cost				
Trade Payables	6,289.02	6,289.02	12.50	12.50
Other Financial Liabilities	2,578.42	2,578.42	-	-
Total	8,867.45	8,867.45	12.50	12.50

The management assessed that the fair value of cash and cash equivalent, trade receivables, trade payables, and other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

ii. Fair Value Hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are recognised and measure at fair value. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the company has classified its financial instruments into three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table:

Fair Value Measurement Hierarchy

Particulars	March 31, 2024 Fair value measurement using				March 31, 2023 Fair value measurement using			
	Carrying Amount	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Carrying Amount	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Financial Assets								
At Amortised Cost								
Trade Receivables	594.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	62.59	-	-	-	100.00	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets	3,736.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	656.89	-	-	-	100.00	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities								
At Amortised Cost								
Trade Payables	6,289.02	-	-	-	12.50	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	2,578.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8,867.45	-	-	-	12.50	-	-	-

There have been no transfers among Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the period

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

Level 2 - Inputs other than the quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3 - If one or more of the significant inputs are not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity shares, contingent consideration and indemnification assets included in level 3.

iii. Valuation technique used to determine fair value

Specific Valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments
- the fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis

iv. Valuation inputs and relationships to fair value

The finance department of the Company includes a team that assesses the valuation of financial assets and liabilities required for financial reporting purposes, including level 3 fair values. Wherever required, valuation reports from Professional Entities are being considered at frequent intervals.



22. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company is exposed primarily to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, credit, liquidity and interest rate risk, which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instruments. The Company has a risk management policy which covers risks associated with the financial assets and liabilities. The risk management policy is approved by Board of Directors. The focus of the risk management committee is to assess the unpredictability of the financial environment and to mitigate potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company.

i. Market Risk

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

(a) Foreign currency exchange rate risk

The fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rate may have potential impact on the statement of profit and loss and the other comprehensive income and equity, where any transaction reference more than one currency or where assets/liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Company.

Considering the countries and the economic environment in which the Company operates, its operations are subject to risk arising from fluctuations in exchange rates in those countries. The risks primarily relates to fluctuations in US Dollar, Great Britain Pound and Euro against the functional currency of the Company.

The Company, as per its current risk management policy, does not use any derivatives instruments to hedge foreign exchange. Further, any movement in the functional currency of the various operations of the Company against major foreign currencies may impact the Company's revenue in international business.

The Company evaluates the impact of the foreign exchange rate fluctuation by assessing its exposure to exchange rate risks. Apart from exposures of foreign currency payables and receivables, which partially are naturally hedged against each other, the Company does not use any hedging instruments to hedge its foreign currency exposures; in line with the current risk management policies.

The foreign exchange rate sensitivity is calculated by aggregation of the net foreign exchange rate exposure and a simultaneous parallel foreign exchange rate shift of all the currencies by 1% against the functional currency of the Company.

The following analysis has been worked out based on the net exposures of the Company as of the date of Balance Sheet which could affect the statement of profit and loss and the other comprehensive income and equity.

The following table set forth information relating to foreign currency exposure as at March 31, 2024:

Particulars	Foreign Currency	Amount in INR	Total
Total Financial Assets	-	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-
Appreciation/Depreciation @1%	-	-	-

1% appreciation/depreciation of the respective foreign currencies with respect to functional currency of the Company would result in decrease/increase in the Company 's profit before tax by approximately INR NIL for the year ended March 31, 2024.

The following table sets forth information relating to foreign currency exposure as at March 31, 2023:

Particulars	Foreign Currency	Amount in INR	Total
Total Financial Assets	-	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-
Appreciation/Depreciation @1%	-	-	-

1% appreciation/depreciation of the respective foreign currencies with respect to functional currency of the Company would result in decrease/increase in the Company 's profit before tax by approximately INR NIL for the year ended March 31, 2023.



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

(b) Interest rate risk

The Company does not have any borrowings. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market.

(ii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty will not meet its obligations leading to a financial loss. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, investments carried at amortised cost and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to customers including outstanding receivables and unbilled revenues.

(1) Credit risk management

- Trade receivables and Unbilled revenue

The credit risk has always been managed by the group through an assessment of the companies financials, market intelligence and customers credibility. The Company makes provisions for Debtors and Unbilled based on a critical assessment of the amount in relation to the ageing combined with the historical trend observed in the respective geography, the past history of the client and comparison with similar projects to determine the recoverability of the receivables.

- Other Financials Assets

The company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk the company compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers available reasonable and supportive forwarding-looking information.

A default on a financial asset is when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments when they fall due. This definition of default is determined by considering the business environment in which entity operates and other macro-economic factors.

(2) Credit risk exposure

- Trade receivables and Unbilled revenue

The carrying amount of trade receivables and unbilled revenues represents the maximum credit exposure from customers. The maximum exposure to credit risk from customers is INR NIL. The lifetime expected credit loss on customer balance for the year ended March 31, 2024 is NIL (March 31, 2023: NIL).

Reconciliation of loss allowance provision - Trade receivables and Unbilled revenue

Particulars	(Amount in INR'000s)
	March 31, 2024
Balance at the beginning	-
Impairment loss recognised/reversed	-
Balance at the end	-

-Cash & Cash Equivalents and Other Financial Assets

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk is INR 62.59 thousands. The 12 months expected credit loss and lifetime expected credit loss on these financial assets for the year ended March 31, 2024 is NIL.

(iii) Liquidity risks

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements.

The Company consistently generated sufficient cash flow from operations to meet its financial obligation as and when they fall due.

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

Particulars	(Amount in INR'000s)				
	Due in 1 year	Due in 1-2 years	Due in 2-5 years	Due after 5 years	Total
Non-Derivative Financial Liabilities					
Trade and Other Payables	6,289.02	-	-	-	6,289.02
Other Financial Liabilities	2,578.42	-	-	-	2,578.42
Total	8,867.45	-	-	-	6,289.02

Particulars	(Amount in INR'000s)				
	Due in 1 year	Due in 1-2 years	Due in 2-5 years	Due after 5 years	Total
Non-Derivative Financial Liabilities					
Trade and Other Payables	12.50	-	-	-	12.50
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Total	12.50	-	-	-	12.50



NuRe CampusLabs Private Limited

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

23. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

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

The Company's primary objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company defines "capital" as including all components of equity. The balance of related party transactions are not regarded by the Company as capital.

The Company's capital structure is regularly reviewed and managed with due regard to the capital management practices of the 3i Infotech Limited Group to which the Company belongs. Adjustments are made to the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions affecting the Company. The results of the Board of Directors' review of the Company's capital structure are used as a basis for the determination of the level of dividends, if any, that are declared. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.



NuRe CampusLabs Private Limited

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

24. RATIO ANALYSIS

Sr. No.	Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	% change from March 31, 2023 to March 31, 2024
1	Current ratio	0.47	8.00	-94%
2	Return on Equity Ratio	207%	-14%	-1548%
3	Return on Capital Employed	102%	-14%	-812%

B. Components of Ratio

Sr. No.	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	(Amount in INR'000s)	
				March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
1	Current Ratio	Current Asset	Current Liabilities	4,393.60	100.00
2	Debt – Equity ratio	Debt	Equity	-	-
3	Return on Equity (ROE)	Net Profit After tax	Average Shareholder Equity	(5,275.29)	(12.50)
4	Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Net credit sales	Avg Accounts Receivables	374.29	-
5	Trade Payables turnover ratio	Net Credit Purchase	Average Trade Payable	113.65	1,229.11
6	Net capital turnover ratio	Net sales	working capital	374.29	147.27
7	Net profit ratio	Net Profit	Net Sales	(5,275.29)	12.50
8	Return on Capital Employed (ROCE)	Earning before interest and tax	Capital Employed	(5,275.29)	87.50

C. Reasons for variance of more than 25% in above ratios :

Sr. No.	Particulars	March 31, 2024
1	Current ratio	Due to increase in current liabilities.
2	Return on Equity Ratio	Due to increase in employee benefit expense.
3	Return on Capital Employed	Due to increase in employee benefit expense.



NuRe CampusLabs Private Limited

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

25. DETAILS OF DUES TO MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES AS DEFINED UNDER MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2006 (MSMED ACT, 2006)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Principal amount due to suppliers under MSMED Act, 2006*	25.35	12.50
Interest accrued and due to suppliers under MSMED Act, on the above amount	-	-
Payment made to suppliers (other than interest) beyond the appointed day, during the year	-	-
Interest paid to suppliers under MSMED Act, (other than Section 16)	-	-
Interest paid to suppliers under MSMED Act, (Section 16)	-	-
Interest due and payable to suppliers under MSMED Act, for payment already made	-	-
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year to suppliers under MSMED Act, 2006	-	-

* Amount includes due and unpaid of INR NIL

The information has been given in respect of such vendors to the extent they could be identified as "Micro and Small" enterprises on the basis of information available with the Company.

26. Details of Benami Property held

The Company do 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 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

27. Details of Loans and advances

Loans and advances granted to promoters, directors, key managerial personnel (KMPs) and the related parties which are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

Type of borrower	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	Percentage to the total loans and advances in the nature of loans
Promoters	-	-
Directors	-	-
KMPs	-	-

28. Wilful Defaulter

The company has not been declared as a wilful Defaulter by any Financial Institution or bank as at the date of Balance Sheet.

29. Relationship with Struck off Companies

The Company has not identified any transactions or balances in any reporting periods with companies whose name is struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

30. Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies (ROC)

The company has no pending charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with the ROC beyond the Statutory period.

31. Utilization of borrowed funds

The company has not used the borrowings from banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose for which it was taken at the balance sheet date.



Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium:

(A) The company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries).

(B) the company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party).

The company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall:

a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or

b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

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

a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or;

b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

32. Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Company

There are no Immovable Properties held in name of the Company, therefore title deeds clause is not applicable in this company.

33. Compliance with number of layers of companies

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

34. Compliance with approved Scheme(s) of Arrangements

There are no Schemes of Arrangements has been approved by the Competent Authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013.

35. Additional Information**Undisclosed income**

The Company has no transaction that 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).

Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency

The company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency.

36. Corporate Social Responsibility

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company does not meet the applicability threshold. Hence, the provision of the said section are not applicable during the current financial year.

37. Previous year's figures have been regrouped / rearranged wherever necessary to conform to the current year's presentation.

As per our report of even date attached

For GMJ & Co
Chartered Accountants
F.R.No.: 103429W



CA Madhu Jain
Partner

M.No.: 155537

UDIN: 241555 37BKCR SK4684

Place: Navi Mumbai

Date: May 27, 2024

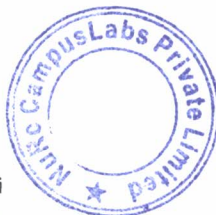
For and on behalf of the board

Harish Shenoy
Director

DIN: 07288534

Place: Navi Mumbai

Date: May 27, 2024



Ashish Srivastava
Director

DIN: 00534207