

B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Supr Infotech Solutions Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Supr Infotech Solutions Private Limited (the "Company") which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2025, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2025, and its loss and other comprehensive loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

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

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



B S R & Co. (a partnership firm with Registration No. BA61223) converted into B S R & Co. LLP (a Limited Liability Partnership with LLP Registration No. AAB-8181) with effect from October 14, 2013

Registered Office:

14th Floor, Central B Wing and North C Wing, Nesco IT Park 4, Nesco Center Western Express Highway, Goregaon (East), Mumbai - 400063

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

Supr Infotech Solutions Private Limited

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

Supr Infotech Solutions Private Limited

- 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 balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 1 April 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2025 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) of the Act and paragraph 2(B)(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.
 - g. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
- B. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- a. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 - b. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - c. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - d (i) The management has represented that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 40(ii)(A) to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - (ii) The management has represented that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 40(ii)(B) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - (iii) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (i) and (ii) above, contain any material misstatement.
 - e. The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.
 - f. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

Supr Infotech Solutions Private Limited

software for maintaining its books of account which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility, and the same has been operating throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the softwares, except that:

- In respect of the accounting softwares used for general ledger (operated during the period 1 April 2024 to 30 June 2024), the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled.
 - In respect of the accounting software used for general ledger (operated during the period 1 July 2024 to 31 March 2025), which is operated by a third party service provider, in the absence of sufficient and appropriate reporting on compliance with audit trail requirements in the independent auditor's report of a service organization available from 1 April 2024 to 30 September 2024 and in the absence of independent auditor's report in relation to controls at service organization from 1 October 2024 to 31 March 2025, we are unable to comment whether the feature of audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated at the database level to log any direct data changes.
 - Further, where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated for the respective accounting software, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.
 - Additionally, where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated in previous year(s), if any, we are unable to comment whether the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.
- C. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:
- In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a public company. Accordingly, the provisions of Section 197 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

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

Chartered Accountants

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



Sampad Guha Thakurta

Partner

Place: Bengaluru

Date: 09 May 2025

Membership No.: 060573

ICAI UDIN:25060573BMOKEW1000

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Supr Infotech Solutions Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2025

(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 does not have intangible assets.
- (i) (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all property, plant and equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of 3 years. In accordance with this programme, all property, plant and equipment were verified during the year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) The Company does not have any immovable property. 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 during the year. The Company does not have intangible assets.
- (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) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company does not have any inventory as on the year end. 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 not been sanctioned any working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees in aggregate from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time of the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any investments, provided guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, provisions of clauses 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, the Company has neither made any investments nor has it given loans or provided guarantee or security and therefore the relevant provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act for the services provided by it. Accordingly, clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vii) (a) The Company does not have liability in respect of Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales tax and Value added tax during the year since effective 1 July 2017, these statutory dues has been subsumed into GST.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Supr Infotech Solutions Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2025 (Continued)

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, the 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 been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities.

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 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, statutory dues relating to Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (Rs. millions)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending	Remarks, if any
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	16.73 (3.35)*	Financial year 2019-20 to 2021-22	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)	None
Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017	Goods and Service Tax #	0.42 (nil)	Financial year 2019-20	Commissioner Appeals	None

*Amounts mentioned in parenthesis represent payments made under protest

Includes penalty levied

- (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 banks or financial institutions or any other lender, except those mentioned below:

Nature of borrowing included debt securities	Amount not paid on due date	Whether principal or interest	No. of days delay or unpaid	Remarks, if any
Borrowing from Holding Company	Rs. 43.39 million	Interest	1-12 days	None

**Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Supr Infotech Solutions Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2025
(Continued)**

- (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 financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2025. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) is not applicable.
- (f) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2025. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(f) is not applicable.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xi) (a) During the course of our 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 year.
- (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) Establishment of vigil mechanism is not mandated for the Company. We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received under the vigil mechanism established voluntarily by the Company during the year and shared with us while determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.
- (xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) The Company is a private limited company and accordingly the requirements as stipulated by the provisions of Section 177 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) (a) In our opinion and based on the information and explanations provided to us, the Company does not have an Internal Audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per Section 138 of the Act.
- (b) In our opinion and based on the information and explanations provided to us, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per Section 138 of the Act. Accordingly, clause 3(xiv)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Supr Infotech Solutions Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2025 (Continued)

- (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) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016, as amended) does not have any CIC. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 760.83 million in the current financial year and Rs. 1,016.57 million 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) We draw attention to Note 2.1 to the financial statements which explains that the Company has incurred losses in current year and previous year and has accumulated losses as at 31 March 2025. Further, the Company's current liabilities exceed its current assets as at 31 March 2025 by Rs. 147.95 million.

The Company's management has considered the above indicators, future business plans and future cash flow projections based on which it has carried out an assessment of its going concern assumption and believe that going concern assumption is appropriate for the preparation of the financial statements. The Company has also received from the immediate and ultimate holding company (hereinafter referred as "Holding Co.") a deposit amounting to Rs. 110 million carrying interest rate of 8.60% with a maturity of 3 years and Holding Co. has indicated its intention through an unconditional support letter to provide operational and financial support to the Company as necessary to enable it to continue its operations and meet its liabilities as and when they fall due.

On the basis of the above and according to the information and explanations given to us, 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.

(xx)

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

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**Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements
of Supr Infotech Solutions Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2025
(Continued)**

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

For B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248WW-100022



Sampad Guha Thakurta

Partner

Place: Bengaluru

Date: 09 May 2025

Membership No.: 060573

ICAI UDIN:25060573BMOKEW1000

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the financial statements of Supr Infotech Solutions Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2025

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

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

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Supr Infotech Solutions Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2025, 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 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 provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial

**Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the financial statements of Supr Infotech Solutions Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2025
(Continued)**

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



Sampad Guha Thakurta

Partner

Place: Bengaluru

Date: 09 May 2025

Membership No.: 060573

ICAI UDIN:25060573BMOKEW1000

SUPR Infotech Solutions Private Limited
CIN : U74999KA2016PTC144675
Balance Sheet
(All Amounts in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	-	5.13
Right-of-use assets	4	-	-
Income tax assets (net)	5	19.06	14.82
Other Non-current Assets	10	293.55	301.52
Total Non-current assets		312.61	321.47
Current assets			
Inventories	6	-	5.89
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	7	40.53	49.90
Cash and cash equivalents	8 (a)	72.13	13.95
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	8 (b)	-	8.22
Other financial assets	9	38.22	9.13
Other current assets	10	3.37	4.66
Total current assets		154.25	91.75
Total assets		466.86	413.22
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	11	9.69	9.69
Other equity	12	(10,341.31)	(9,580.48)
Total equity		(10,331.62)	(9,570.79)
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	13	10,496.28	9,295.07
Provisions	14	-	6.89
Total Non-current liabilities		10,496.28	9,301.96
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	4	-	-
Borrowings	13	-	393.17
Trade payables	15	-	-
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and		0.27	1.91
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		277.59	204.19
Other financial liabilities	16	15.85	58.78
Other current liabilities	17	8.49	0.58
Provisions	14	-	23.42
Total current liabilities		302.20	682.05
Total liabilities		10,798.48	9,984.01
Total equity and liabilities		466.86	413.22

Material accounting policies
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached
for B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 101248W/W-100022

Sampad Guha Thakurta

Partner
Membership No: 060573

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 09, 2025

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
SUPR Infotech Solutions Private Limited

Sriharsha Majety

Director
DIN: 06680073

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 09, 2025

Lakshmi Nandan Reddy Obul

Director
DIN: 06686145

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 09, 2025



SUPR Infotech Solutions Private Limited
CIN : U74999KA2016PTC144675
Statement of Profit and Loss
(All Amounts in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	18	120.87	251.62
Other income	19	45.07	72.57
Total income		165.94	324.19
EXPENSES			
Purchases of stock-in-trade		0.59	206.00
Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	20	5.89	2.08
Employee benefits expense	21	13.45	336.56
Finance costs	22	807.99	747.63
Depreciation expenses	23	-	10.25
Other expenses	24	98.85	101.10
Total expenses		926.77	1,403.62
Loss before exceptional items and tax		(760.83)	(1,079.43)
Exceptional Items	26	-	(6.99)
Loss before tax		(760.83)	(1,086.42)
Tax expense:		-	-
Total tax expense		-	-
Loss for the year		(760.83)	(1,086.42)
Other comprehensive income ('OCI'), net of tax			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
- Re-measurement gain on defined benefit plans (Refer Note 29(d)).		-	11.33
Total Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of taxes		-	11.33
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(760.83)	(1,075.09)
Loss per equity share (Equity share of par value ₹ 10 each)			
- Basic and Diluted (₹)	27	(784.97)	(1,120.88)

Material accounting policies
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached
for B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 101248W/W-100022

Sampad Guha Thakurta

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Membership No: 060573

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SUPR Infotech Solutions Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flows
(All Amounts in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

A. Cash flows from operating activities:

Loss before tax

Adjustments to reconcile the loss before tax to net cash flows:

Depreciation expense
Loss on disposal / write off of property, plant and equipment
Liability/Provisions no longer required written back
Allowance for expected credit loss
Interest on Borrowings
Impairment on property, plant and equipment (refer note 26)
Share-based compensation expense
Interest income

Operating cash flow before working capital adjustments

Movements in working capital:

Decrease in Inventories
Decrease in Trade receivables
Decrease in Other assets
Decrease / (Increase) in Other financial assets
Increase / (Decrease) in Trade payables
Increase / (Decrease) in Other financial liabilities
Increase/(Decrease) in Other liabilities
Decrease in Provisions

Cash from/(used) in operating activities

Direct taxes paid (net of refund)

Net cash from / (used) in operating activities

B. Cash flows from investing activities

Purchase of property, plant and equipment
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment
Investment in term deposits (net)

Net cash generated from investing activities

C. Cash flows from financing activities

Proceeds from term loan
Interest paid

Net cash generated from financing activities

Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the year (A+B+C)

Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year

Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 8)

Material accounting policies

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

for B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number: 101248W/W-100022

Sampad Guha Thakurta

Partner

Membership No: 060573

Place: Bengaluru

Date: May 09, 2025

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
SUPR Infotech Solutions Private Limited

Sriharsha Majety

Director

DIN: 06680073

Place: Bengaluru

Date: May 09, 2025

Lakshmi Nandan Reddy Obul

Director

DIN: 06686145

Place: Bengaluru

Date: May 09, 2025

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Loss before tax	(760.83)	(1,086.42)
Adjustments to reconcile the loss before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation expense	-	10.25
Loss on disposal / write off of property, plant and equipment	0.21	3.27
Liability/Provisions no longer required written back	(40.09)	(71.88)
Allowance for expected credit loss	-	3.93
Interest on Borrowings	807.99	746.34
Impairment on property, plant and equipment (refer note 26)	-	6.99
Share-based compensation expense	-	52.79
Interest income	(0.08)	(0.69)
Operating cash flow before working capital adjustments	7.20	(335.42)
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease in Inventories	5.89	2.08
Decrease in Trade receivables	9.37	12.54
Decrease in Other assets	9.26	5.42
Decrease / (Increase) in Other financial assets	(29.09)	55.79
Increase / (Decrease) in Trade payables	111.85	(437.07)
Increase / (Decrease) in Other financial liabilities	(42.93)	3.62
Increase/(Decrease) in Other liabilities	7.91	(10.35)
Decrease in Provisions	(30.32)	(19.49)
Cash from/(used) in operating activities	49.14	(722.88)
Direct taxes paid (net of refund)	(4.24)	(10.69)
Net cash from / (used) in operating activities	44.90	(733.57)
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	(0.69)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	4.92	1.13
Investment in term deposits (net)	8.30	0.33
Net cash generated from investing activities	13.22	0.77
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from term loan	110.00	1,360.00
Interest paid	(109.95)	(680.53)
Net cash generated from financing activities	0.05	679.47
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the year (A+B+C)	58.17	(53.33)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	13.95	67.28
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 8)	72.13	13.95



SUPR Infotech Solutions Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity
(All Amounts in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

a. Equity share capital (refer Note 11)

Particulars	Amount
As at April 01, 2023	9.69
Add: Issued during the year	-
As at March 31, 2024	9.69
Add: Issued during the year	-
As at March 31, 2025	9.69

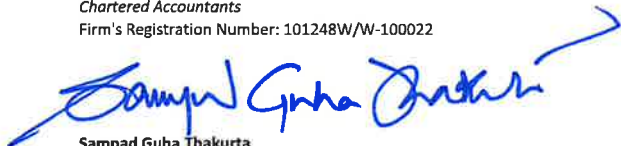
b. Other equity (refer Note 12)

Particulars	Reserve and surplus			Items of other comprehensive income	Total other equity
	Securities premium	Share based payment reserve	Retained earnings	Re-measurement of defined benefit plans	
As at April 01, 2023	3,100.99	1,509.06	(13,174.10)	5.87	(8,558.18)
Loss for the year	-	-	(1,086.42)	-	(1,086.42)
Re-measurement of defined benefit plans	-	-	-	11.33	11.33
Share based payment expense (refer note 21)	-	52.79	-	-	52.79
As at March 31, 2024	3,100.99	1,561.85	(14,260.52)	17.20	(9,580.48)
Loss for the year	-	-	(760.83)	-	(760.83)
Re-measurement of defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-	-
Share based payment expense (refer note 21)	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	3,100.99	1,561.85	(15,021.35)	17.20	(10,341.31)

Material accounting policies
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

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As per our report of even date
for B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 101248W/W-100022



Sampad Guha Thakurta
Partner
Membership No: 060573

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 09, 2025

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
SUPR Infotech Solutions Private Limited



Sriharsha Majety
Director
DIN: 06680073

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 09, 2025



Lakshmi Nandan Reddy Obul
Director
DIN: 06686145

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 09, 2025



SUPR Infotech Solutions Private Limited

CIN : U74999KA2016PTC144675

Material Accounting Policies

1 Company overview

SUPR Infotech Solutions Private Limited ("the Company" or "Supr") was incorporated on December 23, 2016 as a private limited company. The Company has its registered office in Bengaluru, India. The company is wholly owned subsidiary of Swiggy Limited (formerly known as Swiggy Private Limited, Bundl Technologies Private Limited).

Effective June 2024, the Company is engaged in providing business-to-business (B2B) logistics services, primarily involving the pickup and delivery of goods from the customers premises to the end users.

The Company was previously engaged in the B2B segment and it sold milk , groceries , fruits , vegetables and other daily essentials to its customers. Further the Company licensed its e-commerce platform to its customers for selling the aforesaid products on its platform. The Company was also in the business of providing delivery services and customer support services to its customers.

2 Material accounting policies

2.1 Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

The Financial Statements of the Company comprises of Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, Material accounting policies, Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 (together referred to as 'Financial Statements').

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") as prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, ('the Act') ,read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 and other relevant provisions of the Act as amended from time to time.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is also the functional currency of the Company and all the amounts have been rounded off to the nearest million unless otherwise indicated.

The Financial Statements are approved and authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of Board of Directors on May 9th, 2025.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis, except for the following:

- certain financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).
- defined benefit plans - measured at fair value and
- share-based payments

The significant accounting policies used in preparation of these financial statements have been discussed in the respective notes.

Going concern

The Company has incurred losses of Rs. 760.83 million for the year ended 31 March 2025 (2024: Rs. 1,075.11 million), the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by Rs 147.95 million as at 31 March 2025 (2024: Rs. 590.29 million). These events or conditions along with other conditions such as accumulated losses of Rs 15,021.35 million as on date and revamping the business in the current year along with change in business model cast significant doubts on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company's management has considered the above indicators, future business plans and future cash flow projections based on which it has carried out an assessment of its going concern assumption and believe that going concern assumption is appropriate for the preparation of the financial statements. The Company has also received from the immediate and ultimate holding company an unconditional support letter to provide operational and financial support to the Company as



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Statement of compliance and basis of preparation (contd...)

necessary to enable it to continue its operations and meet its liabilities as and when they fall due.

Accordingly, these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and do not include any adjustments relating to recoverability and classification of assets and liabilities that may be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern.

2.2 Use of estimates, assumptions, and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities on the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the year. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and future periods are affected.

Key source of estimation of uncertainty as at the date of financial statements, which may cause a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, is in respect of the following:

a Defined benefit plans and compensated absences

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and other post-employment benefits and the present value of the gratuity obligation is determined using actuarial valuation. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. These mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates. The assumptions and models used for the defined benefit plan are disclosed in note 2.12.

b Share-based payments

Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility, dividend yield, forfeiture rate and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in note 2.11.

c Useful lives of property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets

The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

d Taxes

The Company's Jurisdiction is India. Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes and tax credits, including the amount expected to be paid or refunded. The company reviews the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period. The policy for the same has been explained under note 2.13.

e Leases

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgment. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate.



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SUPR Infotech Solutions Private Limited

CIN : U74999KA2016PTC144675

Material Accounting Policies

Use of estimates, assumptions and judgements (contd...)

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and periods covered by an

option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease.

The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

f Expected credit losses on financial assets:

The impairment provisions of financial assets are based on assumptions about the risk of default and the expected timing of collection. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the expected credit loss calculation based on the Company's history of collections, customer's creditworthiness, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

g Provisions and contingent liabilities:

The Company estimates the provisions that have present obligations as a result of past events and it is probable that outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligations. These provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. The Company uses significant judgement to disclose contingent liabilities. Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the Financial Statement.

2.2 Current and Non-current classification

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

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 intended to be sold or consumed in its 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.

Income tax assets are classified as non-current assets.

A liability is current when it is/does :

- expected to be settled in its normal operating cycle.
- held primarily for the purpose of trading.
- due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- not have an 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.



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2.3 Revenue recognition

The Company generates revenue mainly from business-to-business (B2B) logistics services, primarily involving the pickup and delivery of goods from the customers premises to the end users. (During FY 23-24 company generated revenue mainly from sale of groceries, fruits & vegetables, dairy products and other daily essential products, licensing of platform, transportation and call centre services.)

Revenue is recognised when control of goods and services is transferred to the customer upon the satisfaction of performance obligation under the contract at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of any taxes collected from customers and variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the Company. The transaction price is an amount of consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services. Specific revenue recognition criteria for all key streams of revenue have been detailed in subsequent sections.

Where performance obligation is satisfied over time, Company recognizes revenue over the contract period. Where performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time, Company recognizes revenue when customer obtains control of promised goods and services in the contract.

Income from sale of goods:

Revenue from sale of goods are recognised when the performance obligations are satisfied i.e. when control of promised goods are transferred to the customer i.e. when the goods are delivered to the customer.

Discounts:

The Company periodically provides discounts to customers which are recorded as a reduction in revenues, generally on the date the corresponding order revenue is recognized.

Income from sale of services:

The Company earns delivery income by providing B2B logistics services to its customers. The income generated from customers for provision of B2B logistics services is recognised when the transaction is completed as per the terms of the arrangement with respective customers, being the point at which the Company has no remaining performance obligations.

Further the company generates revenue from licensing of platform, transportation and call centre services. Revenue is recognised over the period on a systematic basis in accordance with the terms of agreement entered into with the customer.

Other income:

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method or time-proportion method, based on rates implicit in the transaction.

Contract balances:

Trade receivables

A receivable is the company's right to consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to the accounting policies of financial assets in section 2.7 for initial recognition and subsequent measurement of financial assets.

Contract assets

Contract asset is the Company's right to consideration in exchange for services that the Company has transferred to customer, where that right is conditioned on something other than the passage of time.



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Revenue recognition (contd...)**Contract liabilities**

Contract liability is recognised where the company has an obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has received consideration (or the amount is due) from the customer. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company satisfies the performance obligations under the contract (i.e., transfers the control of the related goods or services to the customer).

2.4 Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing costs if capitalization criteria are met, directly attributable cost of bringing the plant and equipment to its working condition for the intended use and cost of replacing part of the 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.

When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of profit or loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met. 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.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of the assets are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts of the assets and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the assets are derecognized.

2.5 Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment and amortisation on intangible assets with finite useful lives is calculated on a straight-line basis over the useful lives of the assets estimated by the management.

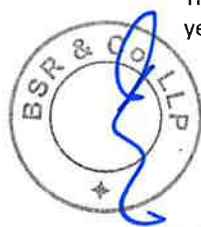
The Company has used the following useful lives to provide depreciation on plant and equipment and amortisation of intangible assets:

Asset category	Useful lives estimated by the management (In Years)
Plant and equipment*	5
Office equipments	5
Computer equipment	3
Furniture and fixtures *	5
Leasehold Improvements	Lower of lease term or useful life
Electrical Installation and equipment	10
Server	6

Depreciation and amortization (Contd..)

* Based on an internal technical evaluation, management believes that the useful lives as given above are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used. Hence, the useful lives for these assets is different from the useful lives as prescribed under part C of Schedule II of The Companies Act 2013.

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.



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2.6 Impairment

Impairment of Financial Assets:

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 ('Financial Instruments') requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognises lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and/or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the debtor;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being over due on case to case basis;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the balance sheet

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

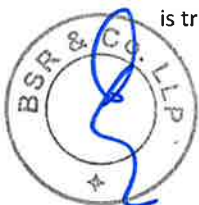
Impairment of non-financial assets:

Non-financial assets including property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite life are evaluated for recoverability whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e. higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount.

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 costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

A previously recognised 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 recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.



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2.7 Leases

Company as a lessee

The Company's lease assets primarily consist of leases for offices, warehouses and hubs. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease at the inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities representing obligations to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

- 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, lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term or the estimated useful lives of the assets whichever is earlier.

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 2.8, Impairment of non- financial assets.

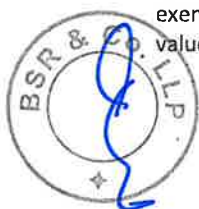
- Lease liabilities

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 as 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. The Company's lease liabilities are included in financial liabilities.

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

The Company applies the short-term lease exemption (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 assets 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.



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Leases (contd..)

Company as a lessor

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

2.8 Financial instruments

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 and liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contract that gives rise to financial assets and liabilities. Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability.

a 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 consists of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

b Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Initial recognition and measurement

On initial recognition, a financial asset is recognised at fair value. In case of financial assets which are recognised at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), its transaction cost is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. However, trade receivables are measured at transaction price. In other cases, the transaction cost is attributed to the acquisition value of the financial asset.

Financial assets are subsequently classified and measured at:

- Amortised cost
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
- Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their recognition, except during the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Financial assets at amortised cost

The 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, &
- 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.

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 Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.



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Financial instruments (contd..)

Financial assets at FVOCI

A financial asset is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

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

Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless they are measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are immediately recognised in the statement of profit and loss

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt 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').

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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 balance sheet) when:

- a. The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- b. 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
 - the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
 - 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 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.

c Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or at amortised cost (loans and borrowings, payables), as appropriate.

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



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Financial instruments (contd..)

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings, including bank overdrafts.

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

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

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, 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 Profit and Loss. 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. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. 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 as finance costs 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 and Loss.

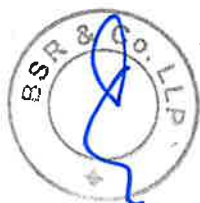
d Offsetting of financial instruments

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.

Fair value of financial instruments

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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Financial instruments (contd..)

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

Fair value hierarchy:

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the Standalone 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 year.

2.9 Inventories

Inventory is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of inventories comprise of all cost of purchase and other cost incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined using weighted average method. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

2.10 Foreign currency

The functional currency of the Company is the Indian Rupee. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at their respective functional currency spot rates, at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

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 the settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised as income or expenses in the period in which they arise.

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.

2.11 Share based payments

The Company grants stock option of its holding company. The Holding Company measures compensation cost relating to employee stock options plans using the fair valuation method in accordance with Ind AS 102, Share-Based Payment. Compensation expense is amortized over the vesting period as per graded vesting method. 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. That cost is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in employee stock options reserves in other 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.

When an award is cancelled by the Company or by the counterparty, any remaining element of the fair value of the award is expensed immediately through the Statement of Profit and Loss.



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2.12 Employee benefits

Employee benefits consists of Salaries, wages, bonus, contribution to provident and other funds, share-based payment expense and staff welfare expense.

Defined contribution plans

The Company's contributions to defined contribution plans (provident fund and ESI) are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the employee renders related service.

Defined benefit plans

Gratuity, which is a defined benefit plan, is accrued based on an independent actuarial valuation, which is carried out based on project unit credit method as at the balance sheet date. The Company recognizes the net obligation of a defined benefit plan in its Balance Sheet as liability. Actuarial gains and losses through re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability/ (asset) are recognized in other comprehensive income. In accordance with Ind AS, re-measurement gains and losses on defined benefit plans recognised in OCI are not to be subsequently reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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 Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements;
- Net interest expense or income.

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognised during the year when the employees render the service. Compensated absences, which are expected to be utilised within the next 12 months, are treated as short-term employee benefits. 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.

Long-term employee benefits

Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related services are treated as long-term employee benefits for measurement purpose. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year end, less the fair value of the plan assets out of which the obligations are expected to be settled. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the Statement of Profit and Loss and are not deferred.

The Company presents the entire compensated absences balance as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for twelve months after the reporting date.

2.13 Taxes on income

Income tax expense comprises of current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Current and deferred tax are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in other equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current income tax

Current income tax for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on the taxable income for that period. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted as at the balance sheet date.



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Taxes on income (contd..)

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in OCI or in equity).

The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach, deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes, except

- when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction.
- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interest in joint ventures, 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.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

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

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

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.

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as current tax for the year. The deferred tax asset is recognised for MAT credit available only to the extent that it is probable that the concerned 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 the year in which the company recognizes MAT credit as an asset, it is created by way of credit to the Statement of Profit and Loss and shown as part of 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.



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2.14 Provision and contingent liabilities

A provision is recognized when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of time value of money is material, provision is 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. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset, if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Provisions for onerous contracts, i.e. contracts where the expected unavoidable costs of meeting obligations under a contract exceed the economic benefits received/ expected to be received, are recognized when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle a present obligation as a result of an obligating event, based on a reliable estimate of such obligation.

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

Provision and contingent liabilities are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

2.15 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/(loss) after tax attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

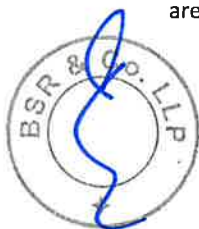
Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/(loss) after tax as adjusted for dividend, interest (net of any attributable taxes) other charges to expense or income relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share or increase the net loss per share. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented. The Company did not have any potentially dilutive securities in any of the years presented.

2.16 Operating segment

Operating segment are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Chief Executive Officer has been identified as the chief operating decision maker.

The Company identifies primary segments based on the dominant source, nature of risks and returns and the internal organization and management structure. The operating segments are the segments for which separate financial information is available and for which operating profit/loss amounts are evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance, the analysis of geographical segments is based on the areas in which major operating divisions of the Company operate.



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2.17 Statement of cash flow

Cash Flows are reported using the indirect method set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 on Statement of Cash Flows, whereby profit/(loss) for the period 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.

For the purpose of statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the total of current portion of cash and cash equivalents as disclosed in note 8.

2.18 Exceptional item

The Company considers exceptional items to be those which derive from events or transactions which are significant for separate disclosure by virtue of their size or incidence in order for the user to obtain a proper understanding of the Company's financial performance. These items include, but are not limited to, impairment charges, contingent consideration and other one off items which meet this definition. To provide a better understanding of the underlying results of the period, exceptional items are reported separately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.19 Events occurring after the balance sheet date

Based on the nature of the event, the Company identifies the events occurring between the balance sheet date and the date on which the Financial Statements are approved as 'Adjusting Event' and 'Non-adjusting event'. Adjustments to assets and liabilities are made for events occurring after the balance sheet date that provide additional information materially affecting the determination of the amounts relating to conditions existing at the balance sheet date or because of statutory requirements or because of their special nature. For non-adjusting events, the Company may provide a disclosure in the Financial Statements considering the nature of the transaction.

2.20 Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. As of 31 March 2025, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company that has not been applied.



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SUPR Infotech Solutions Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements
(All Amounts in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

3 Property, plant and equipment

Gross Carrying Value

As at April 01, 2023

Adjustment during the year

Additions during the year

Disposals during the year

As at March 31, 2024

Adjustment during the year

Additions during the year

Disposals during the year

As at March 31, 2025

Accumulated depreciation and impairment

As at April 01, 2023

Charge for the year

Impairment for the year* (refer note 26)

Disposal during the year

As at March 31, 2024

Charge for the year

Disposal during the year

As at March 31, 2025

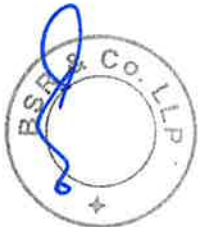
Net Carrying Value

As at March 31, 2024

As at March 31, 2025

Plant and equipment	Office Equipment	Computer equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Leasehold improvements	Electrical installation and equipment	Server	Total
5.57	7.63	31.70	4.22	19.03	1.44	-	69.59
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	0.37	-	0.25	-	-	-	0.61
(2.64)	(4.59)	(6.16)	(1.63)	(0.15)	-	-	(15.17)
2.93	3.41	25.54	2.84	18.88	1.44	-	55.03
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(2.90)	(3.40)	(25.53)	(2.83)	(18.88)	(1.44)	-	(54.98)
0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	0.05
0.97	2.09	27.58	2.82	10.07	(0.10)	-	43.43
1.30	2.11	0.82	0.34	4.82	0.86	-	10.25
0.98	1.44	0.56	0.25	3.28	0.48	-	6.99
(1.17)	(3.02)	(5.66)	(0.88)	(0.04)	-	-	(10.77)
2.08	2.62	23.30	2.53	18.13	1.24	-	49.90
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(2.05)	(2.62)	(23.29)	(2.52)	(18.13)	(1.24)	-	(49.86)
0.03	0.00	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	0.05
0.85	0.78	2.24	0.31	0.75	0.20	-	5.13
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	0.00

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SUPR Infotech Solutions Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements
(All Amounts in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

4 Leases

The company had entered into lease contracts for premises to use it for commercial purpose to carry out its business i.e. warehouses, hubs for its storage of inventories and office buildings. These lease contracts of premises had lease terms of 12 months or less. Lease agreements does not depict any restrictions/covenants imposed by lessor. The company has elected to apply the recognition exemption for leases with a lease term (or remaining lease term) of twelve months or less.

A The carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the year:

	Warehouses and Buildings
As at April 01, 2023	147.29
Additions during the year	-
Disposal during the year	-
Deletions during the year	147.29
As at March 31, 2024	-
Additions during the year	-
Disposal during the year	-
Deletions during the year	-
As at March 31, 2025	-
Accumulated depreciation	
As at April 01, 2023	147.29
Charge for the year	-
Disposal during the year	-
Deletion during the year	147.29
As at March 31, 2024	-
Charge for the year	-
Disposal during the year	-
Deletion during the year	-
As at March 31, 2025	-
Net Carrying Value	
As at March 31, 2024	-
As at March 31, 2025	-

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SUPR Infotech Solutions Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements
(All Amounts in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

5 Income tax assets

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Tax deducted at source	19.06	14.82
	19.06	14.82

6 Inventories

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Stock-in-trade (lower of cost or net realisable value)	-	5.89
	-	5.89

7 Trade receivables
(Carried at amortised cost)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Current		
Unsecured, considered good *	40.53	49.90
Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	3.93
Total	40.53	53.83
Impairment Allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)		
Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	(3.93)
Net	40.53	49.90
* includes unbilled revenue		

7.1 The allowance for doubtful debts as of March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 and changes in the allowance for doubtful debts during the year ended as on that date are as follows:

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening balance	3.93	39.27
Add: Provision of trade receivables-credit impaired	-	3.93
Less: Write offs	(3.93)	(39.27)
Closing balance	-	3.93

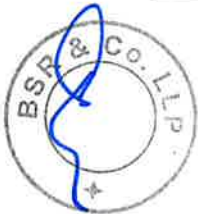
7.2 No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

7.3 Trade receivables are non - interest bearing and are generally on terms of 0 to 45 days.

7.4 Trade receivables ageing schedules for the year March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024:

Particulars	Unbilled dues	Outstanding as at March 31, 2025 from the due date of payment					Total
		< 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	27.40	13.13	-	-	-	-	40.53
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Particulars	Unbilled dues	Outstanding as at March 31, 2024 from the due date of payment					Total
		< 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	49.15	-	0.75	-	-	49.90
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivables – credit Impaired	-	-	-	3.93	-	-	3.93



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SUPR Infotech Solutions Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements
(All Amounts in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

8 (a) Cash and cash equivalents

Balances with banks
- In current accounts
Cash in hand

As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
72.13	13.95
72.13	13.95

8 (b) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Fixed deposit with original maturity greater than three and less than twelve months
Bank balances held as margin money / security against guarantees*

As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
-	5.92
-	2.30
-	8.22

* Term deposit of ₹ 0 million (March 31, 2024: ₹ 2.30 million) with banks as margin money against corporate credit cards.

9 Other Financial assets
(Carried at amortised cost)

Current
Unsecured, considered good
Security deposits *
Amount recoverable from holding company

As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
-	9.13
38.22	-
38.22	9.13

* Adjusted for the provisions amounting to ₹ 4.63 million considered doubtful as at March 31, 2024

10 Other assets

Non-current
Balance with Statutory and Government Authorities

As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
293.55	301.52
293.55	301.52

Current
Advance to suppliers
Other

3.16	4.19
0.21	0.47
3.37	4.66



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SUPR Infotech Solutions Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements
(All Amounts in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

11 Share capital

Authorised share capital

1,070,000 (March 31, 2025 : 1,070,000) equity shares of ₹

Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital

969,255 (March 31, 2025: 969,255) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid

Total issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital

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

As at April 01, 2023

Issued during the year

As at March 31, 2024

Issued during the year

As at March 31, 2025

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Authorised share capital		
1,070,000 (March 31, 2025 : 1,070,000) equity shares of ₹	10.70	10.70
	10.70	10.70
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital		
969,255 (March 31, 2025: 969,255) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid	9.69	9.69
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	9.69	9.69

	No of shares	Amount
As at April 01, 2023	9,69,255	9.69
Issued during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	9,69,255	9.69
Issued during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	9,69,255	9.69

(b) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of ₹ 10 per share (March 31, 2025: ₹ 10). Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. All equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the Company's residual assets. 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.

(c) Shares held by the holding company

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No.	% of total	No.	% of total
Swiggy Limited (formerly known as Swiggy Private Limited, Bundl Technologies Private Limited)	9,69,254	99.99	9,69,254	99.99
	9,69,254	99.99	9,69,254	99.99

(d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares of a class of shares

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No.	% of total	No.	% of total
Swiggy Limited (formerly known as Swiggy Private Limited, Bundl Technologies Private Limited)	9,69,254	99.99	9,69,254	99.99
	9,69,254	99.99	9,69,254	99.99

The Company has not allotted any fully paid up equity shares by way of bonus shares, or in pursuant to contract without payment being received in cash nor has bought back any equity shares since its incorporation. Further, there are no shares reserved for issue under employee stock options.

(e) Shareholding of promoters

As at March 31, 2025

Name of the Promoter	No. of shares at beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of year	% of total shares	% change during the year
Swiggy Limited (formerly known as Swiggy Private Limited, Bundl Technologies Private Limited)	9,69,254	-	9,69,254	99.99	-

As at March 31, 2024

Name of the Promoter	No. of shares at beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of year	% of total shares	% change during the year
Swiggy Limited (formerly known as Swiggy Private Limited, Bundl Technologies Private Limited)	9,69,254	-	9,69,254	99.99	-



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SUPR Infotech Solutions Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements
(All Amounts in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

12 Other equity

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(i) Reserve and surplus		
Securities Premium		
Equity share premium		
At the beginning of the year	3,100.99	3,100.99
Addition during the year, on issue of shares	-	-
	3,100.99	3,100.99
Share based payment reserve		
At the beginning of the year	1,561.85	1,509.06
Share based payment expense (refer note 21)	-	52.79
	1,561.85	1,561.85
At the beginning of the year	(14,260.52)	(13,174.10)
Loss for the year	(760.83)	(1,086.42)
	(15,021.35)	(14,260.52)
(ii) Items of other comprehensive income		
At the beginning of the year	17.20	5.87
Re-measurement gain / (loss) on defined benefit plans (refer note 29(d))	-	11.33
Transferred to retained earnings	-	-
	17.20	17.20
Total other equity (i) +(ii)	(10,341.31)	(9,580.48)

Nature and purpose of reserves:

Securities premium

Securities premium represents the premium on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilised only for limited purpose such as issue of bonus shares, utilisation towards the share issue expenses etc. in accordance with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013.

Share based payment reserve

The employee stock options reserve represents the expenses recognised at fair value on the grant date, on the issue of ESOPs to employees of the Company and its subsidiary companies, under Swiggy ESOP 2015 (formerly known as Bundl ESOP 2015) and Swiggy ESOP 2021 (formerly known as Bundl ESOP 2021).

Retained earnings

Retained earnings are the profit /(loss) that the Company has earned/incurred till date, less any transfers to other reserves, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. Retained earnings includes re-measurement (loss) / gain on defined benefit plans, net of taxes that will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss. Retained earnings is a free reserve available to the Company and eligible for distribution to shareholders, in case the balance is positive it represents net earnings till date.

Other comprehensive income

Other comprehensive income includes re-measurement (loss) / gain on defined benefit plans, net of taxes that will not be reclassified to restated consolidated statement of profit and loss and equity instruments fair valued through other comprehensive income, net of taxes.

13 Borrowings

(Carried at amortised cost)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Non-current		
Inter-corporate deposit from holding company* (refer note 31)	10,496.28	9,295.07
	10,496.28	9,295.07
Current		
Unsecured		
Inter-corporate deposit from holding company* (refer note 31)	-	393.17
	-	393.17

*The Company had availed Inter Corporate Deposit from its holding company Swiggy Limited (formerly known as Swiggy Private Limited, Bundl Technologies Private Limited) amounting to INR 9,405.07 Million, and is repayable at the maturity of 3 years from the date of borrowing for each tranche. During the previous year, the holding company approved an extension of the repayment period by an additional 3 years for the existing ICDs, thereby revising the maturity period to 6 years from the original borrowing date for all tranches. Further, the company has availed an additional ICD amounting to INR 110 Million during the year, which is repayable at the end of 3 years from the date of borrowing. During the year, the holding company approved an extension of the interest repayment period till maturity of the principal amount. The loan carries an interest rate of 8.60% per annum, repayable upon maturity, and is unsecured in nature



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SUPR Infotech Solutions Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements
(All Amounts in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

14 Provisions

Non-current

Provision for employee benefits

Provision for Gratuity (refer note 29(b))

Current

Provision for employee benefits

Provision for Gratuity (refer note 29(b))

Provision for Compensated absences

As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
-	6.89
-	6.89
-	1.52
-	21.90
-	23.42

15 Trade payables

(Carried at amortised cost)

Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises

Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises

As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
0.27	1.91
277.59	204.19
277.86	206.10

Terms and conditions for above financial liabilities:

- Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-40 day terms.
- For explanation on Company's liquidity risk management, refer note 34 (ii)

Trade payable ageing Schedules for the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	Unbilled dues	Not due	< 1 year	1-2 year	2- 3 years	>3years	Total
(i) Micro and small enterprises	0.27	-	-	-	-	-	0.27
(ii) Others	145.33	-	44.05	77.71	10.50	-	277.59
Total	145.60	-	44.05	77.71	10.50	-	277.86

Trade payable ageing Schedules for the year ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	Unbilled dues	Not due	< 1 year	1-2 year	2- 3 years	>3years	Total
(i) Micro and small enterprises	-	0.28	0.07	1.56	-	-	1.91
(ii) Others	100.29	0.20	82.17	8.49	13.04	-	204.19
Total	100.29	0.48	82.24	10.05	13.04	-	206.10

16 Other financial liabilities

(Carried at amortised cost)

Current

Security deposit payable

Employee related liabilities

Amount payable to merchant

Others

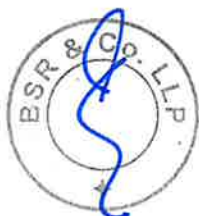
As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
-	37.00
-	9.37
12.90	-
2.95	12.41
15.85	58.78

17 Other liabilities

Current

Statutory liabilities

As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
8.49	0.58
8.49	0.58



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SUPR Infotech Solutions Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements

(All Amounts in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

18 Revenue from operations

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Sale of services	114.98	23.22
Sale of products	5.89	228.40
	120.87	251.62

Disaggregation of revenue as per Ind AS 115: The entire source of Revenue is in India and the category of revenue is the same as disclosed above.

Timing of rendering of services

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Revenue from sale of services		
Services rendered over time	-	23.22
Services rendered at a point in time	114.98	-
Revenue from sale of goods		
Goods transferred at a point in time	5.89	228.40
	120.87	251.62

Contract balances

The following table provides information about trade receivables and contract liabilities from customers

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Trade receivables (refer note 18.1 below)	40.53	49.90

18.1. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and generally carries credit period of 0 to 45 days. These also include unbilled receivables which primarily relate to the Company's rights to consideration for work completed but not billed at the reporting date.

19 Other income

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Interest income on:		
- Bank deposits	0.08	0.51
- Security Deposits	-	0.18
Interest on IT refund	0.21	-
Income from sale of trademarks	4.69	-
Liability/Provisions no longer required written back	40.09	71.88
	45.07	72.57

20 Changes in inventories

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Inventory at the beginning of the year	5.89	7.97
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	-	5.89
	5.89	2.08



SUPR Infotech Solutions Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements

(All Amounts in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

21 Employee benefits expense

Salaries, wages and bonus
Contribution to provident and other fund (refer note 29(a))
Share based payments (refer note 36)
Staff welfare

Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
13.45	276.04
-	3.62
-	52.79
-	4.11
13.45	336.56

22 Finance costs

Interest on Borrowings
Others

Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
807.99	746.34
-	1.29
807.99	747.63

23 Depreciation expenses

Property, plant and equipment (refer note 3)
Right-of- use assets (refer note 4)

Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
-	10.25
-	-
-	10.25

24 Other expenses

Outsourcing Support
Legal and professional fees
Payment to auditors (refer Note 25)
Rent
Technology and cloud infrastructure cost
Advertising and sales promotion
Loss on disposal / write off of property, plant and equipment (net)
Rates and taxes
Supply chain management services
Repairs & maintenance
- Others
Consumables
Recruitment
Power and fuel
Travelling and conveyance
Allowance for expected credit loss
Miscellaneous Expense

Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
93.72	33.58
2.78	8.02
0.65	1.14
0.71	16.15
0.34	1.95
0.27	18.49
0.21	3.27
0.13	-
-	3.00
-	5.25
-	0.83
-	1.12
-	0.32
-	3.22
-	3.93
0.04	0.83
98.85	101.10

25 Payment to auditors (excluding Goods and Service Tax)

As auditor
- Statutory audit
In other capacity:
- Certification Services

Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
0.55	1.14
0.10	-
0.65	1.14

26 Exceptional items

Impairment on property, plant and equipment (refer note below)*

Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
-	6.99
-	6.99

*The company during the FY 2023-24 identified the assets that are required to be impaired based on physical verification of the assets amounting to ₹ 6.99 million.



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SUPR Infotech Solutions Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements
(All Amounts in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

27 Earnings per share

Basic Earnings Per Share (EPS) and Diluted Earnings Per Share (EPS) amounts are calculated by dividing the loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted loss per share (EPS) computations:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Nominal value per equity share (₹)	10.00	10.00
Loss attributable to equity shareholders (₹ in Million) - (A)	(760.83)	(1,086.42)
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic and diluted EPS (No.) - (B)	9,69,255.00	9,69,255.00
Loss per share (₹) - (A/B)	(784.97)	(1,120.88)

28 Income taxes

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for the year ended March 31, 2025 and year ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Loss before income tax	(760.83)	(1,086.42)
Tax charge at India's statutory income tax rate of 34.94% (March 31, 2023: 34.94%)	(265.84)	(379.60)
Tax effect of :		
Tax benefit not recognised on account of losses in the Company	265.84	379.60
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	-	-

(a) Deferred tax

As at year ended March 31, 2025 and year ended March 31, 2024 the Company is having net deferred tax assets primarily comprising of deductible temporary differences, unabsorbed depreciation and brought forward losses under tax laws. However in the absence of reasonable certainty as to its realization of Deferred Tax Assets (DTA), DTA has not been recognised.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Deferred tax relates to the following:		
Deferred tax assets		
Brought Forward losses	4,515.23	4,239.06
Unabsorbed Depreciation	52.10	41.79
Deductible temporary differences	37.84	61.29
Net Deferred Tax Asset not recognised in the books	4,605.17	4,342.14

(b) Tax losses carried forward

Tax losses for which no deferred tax asset was recognised expire as follows

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Tax losses	12,921.33	12,132.41
Expiry (in years)	2027-2034	2027-2032

29 Employment benefit plans

(a) Defined contribution plan

The Company makes contributions to provident fund and Employee State Insurance ('esi') scheme contributions which are defined contribution plan for qualifying employees. Under the scheme, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The Company recognized Nil (March 31, 2024: ₹ 3.46 Million) for provident fund contribution and Nil (Mar 31, 2024: ₹ 0.16 Million) for employee state insurance scheme contribution in the Statement of profit and loss.

(b) Defined benefit plan

The Company offers Gratuity benefits to employees, a defined benefit plan, Gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The Company's gratuity plan is unfunded and provides for a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment of an amount equivalent to 15 days basic salary payable for each completed year of service. Vesting occurs upon completion of five continuous years of service.

Disclosure of Gratuity plan as per Ind AS 19:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
A. Change in defined benefit obligation		
Obligation at the beginning of the year	8.41	17.07
Current Service cost	-	4.35
Interest cost	-	1.29
Actuarial (gain) (accounted through OCI)	-	(11.33)
Benefit paid	-	(2.97)
2 Transfer (Out)	(8.41)	-
Obligation at the end of the year	-	8.41



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29 Employment benefit plans (contd...)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
B. Current and non-current classification:		
Current liability	-	1.52
Non-current liability	-	6.89
	-	8.41
C. Expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss:		
Current Service cost	-	4.35
Interest cost (net)	-	1.29
Net gratuity cost	-	5.64
D. Remeasurement (gains)/losses in other comprehensive income		
Actuarial (gain)/ loss due to change in demographic assumptions	-	(4.39)
Actuarial (gain) due to change in financial assumptions	-	(1.84)
Actuarial (gain) due to experience assumptions	-	(5.10)
Total Income recognised through Other Comprehensive Income	-	(11.33)

E. Assumptions

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Discount rate %	NA	7.15%
Salary escalation rate %	NA	10%
Attrition rate - Contact Center and Operations %	NA	30%
Attrition rate - Others %	NA	30%
Retirement age (years)	NA	58 years
Mortality rate %	NA	100% of IALM
	NA	2012-14

The estimate of future salary increases considered, takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion, increments and other relevant factors, benefit obligation such as supply and demand in the employment market.

The weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation is NA (March 31, 2024: 15 years)

F. The expected maturity analysis of gratuity is as follows (undiscounted basis)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Five years pay-outs		
0 - 1 year	-	1.52
2 - 5 years	-	6.10
6 - 10 years	-	2.95
> 10 years	-	0.98

G. Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is shown as below:

	Year ended March 31, 2025		Year ended March 31, 2024	
	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
Impact on defined benefit obligation	-	-	8.75	8.08
Effect of change in discount rate (-/+ 1%)	-	-	4.10%	-3.80%
Impact on defined benefit obligation	-	-	8.10	8.72
Effect of change in salary growth rate (-/+ 1%)	-	-	-3.60%	3.80%
Impact on defined benefit obligation	-	-	10.54	7.01
Effect of change in attrition assumption (-/+ 50%)	-	-	25.40%	-16.60%
Impact on defined benefit obligation	-	-	8.41	8.41
Effect of change in mortality rate (-/+ 10%)	-	-	0.00%	0.00%

30 Commitments and contingencies

(a) Capital Commitments

There are no capital commitments during the year.

(b) Contingent liabilities

As at March 31, 2025, and as at March 31, 2024 the company do not have any contingent liabilities.



SUPR Infotech Solutions Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements
(All Amounts in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

31 Related party transactions

i. Related parties and their relationships with the Company:

Holding Company:

Swiggy Limited (formerly known as Bundl Technologies Private Limited) : From September 27, 2019

Wholly owned subsidiary of Holding Company

Scootsy Logistics Private Limited (formerly known as Scootsy Logistics Private Limited) : From August 03, 2018

ii. Related parties under Ind AS 24 and as per the Companies Act, 2013:

Key management personnel

Name	Date of appointment	Date of resignation
Sriharsha Majety	September 27, 2019	-
Lakshmi Nandan Reddy Obul	September 27, 2019	-

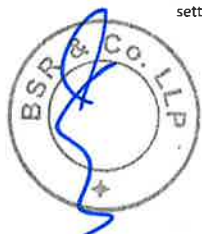
iii. Details of transactions with the related parties:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
a. Transactions with the holding company:		
<i>Term Loan</i>		
Term loan availed from Swiggy Limited (formerly known as Swiggy Private Limited, Bundl Technologies Private Limited)	110.00	966.83
	110.00	966.83
<i>Gross charge of expenses by holding company</i>		
Salary	13.45	35.73
Rent	0.72	9.47
Outsourcing support cost	85.15	-
Reimbursement of expenses	8.57	44.46
	107.89	89.66
<i>Capital infusion from holding company*</i>		
Swiggy Limited (formerly known as Swiggy Private Limited, Bundl Technologies Private Limited)	-	52.79
	-	52.79
* Presents ESOP cross charge considered as capital infusion amounting to INR Nil (March 31, 2024: INR 52.79 Million)		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
<i>Interest expenses on Inter-Corporate deposit taken from:</i>		
Swiggy Limited (formerly known as Swiggy Private Limited, Bundl Technologies Private Limited)	807.92	746.34
	807.92	746.34
<i>Amount collected on behalf of the company</i>		
Swiggy Limited (formerly known as Swiggy Private Limited, Bundl Technologies Private Limited)	1,046.29	-
	1,046.29	-
<i>Sale of property, plant and equipment:</i>		
Scootsy Logistics Private Limited	3.49	-
	3.49	-
<i>Sale of trademarks:</i>		
Scootsy Logistics Private Limited	4.69	-
	4.69	-
<i>Transfer of employee liabilities</i>		
Swiggy Limited (formerly known as Swiggy Private Limited, Bundl Technologies Private Limited)	18.64	-
Scootsy Logistics Private Limited	18.49	-
	37.13	-

iv. Details of balance receivable from and payable to related parties are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
<i>Inter-corporate deposit (including Interest accrued)</i>		
Swiggy Limited (formerly known as Swiggy Private Limited, Bundl Technologies Private Limited)	10,496.28	9,688.24
<i>Trade payables (net off amount recoverable from holding company)</i>		
Swiggy Limited (formerly known as Swiggy Private Limited, Bundl Technologies Private Limited)	166.36	85.12

All the above related party transactions are carried at arm's length price and are in the ordinary course of business. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash.



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SUPR Infotech Solutions Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements
(All Amounts in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

32 Financial instruments - category and fair value hierarchy

The carrying value and the fair value of the financial instruments by categories is as follows:

(i) Financial assets:

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Financial assets measured at amortised cost:			
Trade receivables	32.1	40.53	49.90
Security deposits	32.2	-	9.13
Other financial assets	32.1	38.22	9.13
		78.75	68.15
Cash and cash equivalents and other balances with banks	32.3		
Balances with banks			
In current accounts		72.13	13.95
Other balances with banks			
Deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months		-	5.92
Bank balances held as margin money / security against guarantees		-	2.30
		72.13	22.18

* Amount less than a million has been rounded off

(ii) Financial liabilities:

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost			
Borrowings (including Interest accrued but not due)	32.2	10,496.28	9,688.24
Trade payables	32.1		
- Outstanding dues to micro and small enterprises		0.27	1.91
- Outstanding dues other than micro and small enterprises		277.59	204.19
Other financial liabilities	32.1	15.85	58.78
		10,789.99	9,953.12

Fair value hierarchy

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

32.1 The carrying value of these financial assets and liabilities in the financial statements are considered to be the same as their fair value, due to their short term nature.

32.2 The carrying value of these financial assets and liabilities in the financial statements are carried at amortised cost, to achieve a constant effective rate of interest over their respective lives.

32.3 These accounts are considered to be highly liquid / liquid and the carrying amount of these are considered to be the same as their fair value.

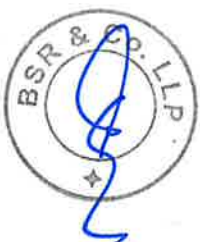
33 Capital management

For the purpose of Company's capital management, capital includes subscribed capital (equity), securities premium and all other equity reserves, if any, attributable to the owners of the Company. The Primary objective of the Company's capital management is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to finance the sustained growth in the business and to protect the shareholders value.

The Company is predominantly debt financed from holding company, which is evident from the capital structure below. The Company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plans and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through debt and operating cash flows generated. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The capital structure and key performance indicators of the Company as at year end is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
I Debt to equity position:		
A Total equity attributable to the shareholders of the Company	(10,331.62)	(9,570.79)
B Borrowings:		
Non-current borrowings	10,496.28	9,295.07
Current borrowings	-	393.17
C Total capital (A+B)	164.66	117.45
D Debt to equity ratio (%) (B/A)	-102%	-101%
E Total borrowings as a % of total capital (B/C)	6375%	7914%
F Total equity as a % of total capital (A/C)	-6275%	-8149%
II Cash position:		
Cash and cash equivalents	72.13	13.95
Other balances with banks	-	8.22
	72.13	22.18



SUPR Infotech Solutions Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements
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34 Financial risk management

The Company is exposed to various financial risks majorly Credit risk, Liquidity risk and Market risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks with an objective to minimise the impact of these risks based on charters and (in)formal policies.

i. 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. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its treasury activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, investments in money market and other financial instruments. Credit risk has always been managed by the Company through credit approvals, established credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit in the normal course of business.

a Trade receivables

The Company is primarily in the B2B logistics business where it services where it provides logistics service in the form of pickup and delivery of goods from customer locations to their end users.

As per Ind AS 109, the Company uses the expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss. The Company uses the provision matrix to compute the expected credit loss allowances for the receivable balances. Provision matrix is calculated based on the actual and credit loss experience that takes in to account the historical experience as well as the current economic conditions. Basis management assessment the expected credit losses (provision for impairment) relating to receivables is Nil (Mar 31, 2024):

b Financial instruments and cash deposits

As at March 31, 2025 the Company does not have any investments made and accordingly, any credit risk arising from the same is not present as at March 31, 2024.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 is the carrying amounts of assets as presented in the balance sheet.

ii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of being unable to meet the payment obligations resulting from financial liabilities, which may arise from unavailability of funds. The exposure to liquidity risk is closely monitored on company level using daily liquidity reports and regular cash forecast reports to ensure adequate distribution. The Company believes that cash and cash equivalents and other working capital along with support of holding company are sufficient to meet its current requirements, accordingly, no liquidity risk is perceived.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Cash in hand		
Balances with banks		
- In current accounts	72.13	13.95
Other balances with banks		
Deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months	-	5.92
Bank balances held as margin money / security against guarantees	-	2.30
	72.13	22.18

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are based on contractual undiscounted payments.

Particulars	Carrying value	On Demand	0-180 days	180-365 days	More than 365 days	Total
As at March 31, 2025						
Borrowings	10,496.28	-	-	-	10,496.28	10,496.28
Trade payables	277.86	-	277.86	-	-	277.86
Other financial liabilities	15.85	2.95	12.90	-	-	15.85
	10,789.99	2.95	290.76	-	10,496.28	10,789.99
As at March 31, 2024						
Borrowings	9,688.24	-	304.88	88.29	9,295.07	9,688.24
Trade payables	206.10	-	206.10	-	-	206.10
Other financial liabilities	58.78	58.78	-	-	-	58.78
	9,953.12	58.78	510.98	88.29	9,295.07	9,953.12

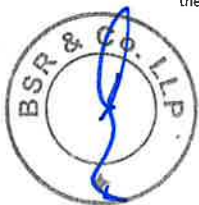
iii. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Such changes in the values of financial instruments may result from changes in the foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, credit, liquidity and other market changes.

The Company's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk is very limited, as the Company doesn't have any significant foreign exchange transactions. Accordingly, the Company is not significantly exposed to exchange rate risk.

35 Segment information

The Company prepares these financial statements along with the Holding Company's consolidated financial statements. In accordance with Ind AS 108, Operating segments, the Company has disclosed the segment information in the consolidated financial statements.



SUPR Infotech Solutions Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements
(All Amounts in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

36 Employee stock option plan (ESOP)

During the financial year ended March 31, 2025 all employees of the Company were transferred to its holding company. As a result all outstanding employee stock options (ESOPs) previously granted by the Company were transferred to the holding company

(During the FY 23-24, the Company's eligible employees were granted employee stock options by its holding company - "Swiggy Limited (formerly known as Swiggy Private Limited, Bundl Technologies Private Limited)" ("Bundl").

The Company had recognized compensation expenses relating to these share-based payments using fair value in accordance with Ind AS 102, Share-Based Payment. These Employee Stock Options granted are measured by reference to the fair value of the instrument at the date of grant. Bundl does not recharge the ESOP expenses relating to Supr employees. These expense are recognised in the statement of profit and loss under employee stock option expense with a corresponding credit in 'Other equity'.
The detail below captures the information of the entire plan of the Holding Company.

Particulars	No of options	No of equity shares arising out of options	Range of exercise	Remaining life (years)*
March 31, 2025				
Bundl ESOP 2015 Plan	-	-	NA	NA
Bundl ESOP 2021 Plan	-	-	NA	NA

Particulars	No of options	No of equity shares arising out of options	Range of exercise	Remaining life (years)*
March 31, 2024				
Bundl ESOP 2015 Plan	93,205	13,05,57,789	1401	82.46
Bundl ESOP 2021 Plan	19,545	2,74,10,565	1401	82.46
* Weighted average remaining contractual life in years				

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024			
	January 01, 2024 to March 31, 2024	October 01, 2023 to December 31, 2023	July 01, 2023 to September 30, 2023	April 1, 2023 to June 30, 2023
Risk free interest rate	7.05%	7.12%	6.97%	7.14%
Expected life of options granted	5.01	5.01	5.01	5.01
Expected volatility (weighted average)	55.92%	55.28%	54.97%	54.85%
Dividend yield (%)	-	-	-	-
Fair value of the option	2,93,510	2,18,640	2,18,640	2,01,172
Exercise price	1,401	1,401	1,401	1,401

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

37 Events after reporting date

Subsequent to balance sheet date the Company had no major events.

38 Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under MSMED Act 2006

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
1. The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year (A+B).		
A) Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	0.27	1.91
B) Interest due on above	-	0.45
2. The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
3. The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006.	-	-
4. The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	-	-
5. The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid.	-	-



MR

MSY

SUPR Infotech Solutions Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements
(All Amounts in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

39 Ratios

The ratios for the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 are as follows:

Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	Variance (in %)	Reason
Current ratio (in times)	Current assets	Current liabilities	0.51	0.13	279.44%	(a)
Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)	Earnings for debt service *	Debt service	0.003	-0.52	-100.54%	(b)
Debt equity ratio (in times)	Total debt	Shareholder's equity	-1.02	-1.01	0.36%	
Return on Equity Ratio (%)	Net profit/(loss)	Average shareholder's equity	7.65%	11.99%	-36.24%	(c)
Inventory turnover Ratio (in times)	Cost of goods sold	Average inventory	2.20	30.03	-92.67%	(d)
Trade Receivables turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from Operations	Average accounts receivables	2.67	4.33	-38.24%	(e)
Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Purchase cost and other expenses	Average accounts payable	0.41	0.67	-38.85%	(f)
Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from Operations	Average Working Capital	-0.33	-0.41	-20.71%	
Net Profit ratio (%)	Net profit/(loss)	Revenue from Operations	-629.46%	-431.77%	45.79%	(g)
Return on Capital employed (%)	Earning Before Interest and Tax	Capital employed	28.64%	-282.50%	-110.14%	(h)
Return on investment (%)	Investment	Cost of Investment	2%	6.20%	-68.64%	(i)

* Includes Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses + Interest + Other non-cash adjustments

Notes:

- (a) Overall Increase in current Asset & current Liabilities
- (b) Ratio has improved due to net operating profit for the current year as compared to operating loss in previous year
- (c) Overall decrease in revenue and expenses during the year
- (d) Decrease in purchases during the year
- (e) Decrease in revenue and receivables during the year
- (f) Decrease in purchases during the year
- (g) Decrease in the net profit compared to sales during the year
- (h) Positive EBIT during the FY as compared to negative EBIT in earlier year
- (i) Decrease in the Investment

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SUPR Infotech Solutions Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements
(All Amounts in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

40 Other Statutory information:

- (i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- (ii) (A) The Company has 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.(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.
- (iii) The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- (vi) The Company has not made any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- (vii) The Company has no borrowings from banks and financial institutions, accordingly the quarterly returns or statements to be filed by the Company with the banks and financial institutions are not applicable.
- (viii) None of the entities in the Company have been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (ix) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.
- (x) The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

As per our report of even date
for **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 101248W/W-100022

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
SUPR Infotech Solutions Private Limited



Sampad Guha Thakurta

Partner
Membership No: 060573

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 09, 2025



Sriharsha Majety

Director
DIN: 06680073

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 09, 2025



Lakshmi Nandan Reddy Obuli

Director
DIN: 06686145

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 09, 2025

