Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
16th Floor, Tower III,
One International Center,
S B Marg, Prabhadevi (W),
Mumbai - 400013
Maharashtra, India
T +91 22 6626 2600

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Mastek Enterprise Solutions Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Mastek Enterprise Solutions Private Limited** ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at **31 March 2024**, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2024, and its profit (including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

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Basis for Opinion

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

Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

4. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report is information included in the Director's report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

5. The accompanying financial statements have been approved by the Company's Board of Directors. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. 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.

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

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

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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

8. 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 Standards on Auditing 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.

9. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, specified under section 143(10) of the Act 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 management;

   - Conclude on the appropriateness of Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern; and

   - 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.

10. 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

11. As required by section 197(16) of the Act based on our audit, we report that the Company has paid remuneration to its directors during the year in accordance with the provisions of and limits laid down under section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

12. 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- I a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

13. Further to our comments in Annexure- I, as required by section 143(3) of the Act based on our audit, we report, to the extent applicable, 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 purpose of our audit of the accompanying financial statements;

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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 paragraph 13(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended).

c) The financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act;

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;

f) The reservation relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph 13(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended);

g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as on 31 March 2024 and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure- II wherein we have expressed an unmodified opinion; and

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

   i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position as at 31 March 2024;

   ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2024;

   iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2024;

   iv.

      a. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 41(i) to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or securities premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any person or entity, including foreign entities ('the intermediaries'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ('the Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

      b. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 41(ii) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entities ('the Funding Parties'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ('Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

      c. Based on such audit procedures performed as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the management representations under sub-clauses (a) and (b) above contain any material misstatement.

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v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year ended 31 March 2024.

vi. As stated in note 53 to the financial statements and based on our examination which included test checks, except for instances mentioned below, the Company, in respect of financial year commencing on 01 April 2023, has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has been operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with other than the consequential impact of exception given below.

Nature of exception noted	Details of Exception
Instances of accounting software for maintaining books of account for which the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software.	The audit trail feature was not enabled at the database level for accounting software SAP ECC6 to log any direct data changes, used for maintenance of all accounting records by the Company.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Adi P. Sethna
Partner
Membership No.: 108840

UDIN: 24108840BKFDSF6344

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26 September 2024

Annexure – II to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Mastek Enterprise Solutions Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024.

Independent Auditor's Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act')

1. In conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of **Mastek Enterprise Solution Private Limited** (the 'Company') as at and for the year ended **31 March 2024**, we have audited the Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as at that date.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for Internal Financial Controls

2. The Company's Board of Directors is 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 on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the 'IFC Guidance Note') issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the 'ICAI'). 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 the Company's business, including adherence to the 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 Responsibilities for the Audit of the Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

3. 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 Standards on Auditing issued by the ICAI prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, and the IFC Guidance Note issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the IFC 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.

4. 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 includes obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls, 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.

5. 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

6. 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 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.

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Annexure – II (Contd.)

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

7. 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.

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements and such controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2024, based on Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the IFC Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Adi P. Sethna
Partner
Membership No.: 108840

UDIN: 24108840BKFDSF6344

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26 September 2024

Annexure I referred to in paragraph 12 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Mastek Enterprise Solutions Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of its property, plant and equipment ('PPE') and relevant details of right-of-use assets ('ROU assets').

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

(b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its property, plant and equipment and of right-of-use assets under which the assets are physically verified in a phased manner over a period of three years, which in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. In accordance with this programme, certain property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets were verified during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties held by the Company (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), disclosed in note 3 to the financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment including right-of-use assets or intangible assets during the year.

(e) No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The Company does not hold any inventory. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits by banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) The Company has not made any investment in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) The Company has not entered into any transaction covered under sections 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(v) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or there are no amounts which have been deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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Annexure I (Contd.)

(vi) The Central Government has not specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act, in respect of Company's services / business activities. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

(vii) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities by the Company, though there have been slight delays in a few cases. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, we report that there are no statutory dues referred to in subclause (a) above that have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no transactions were surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) which have not been previously recorded in the books of account.

(ix)

(a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of its loans or borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us including confirmations received from banks and representation received from the management of the Company, and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, money raised by way of term loan during the year, was applied for the purposes for which it was obtained.

(d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any funds on short term basis during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.

(f) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments), during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(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, partially or optionally) convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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Annexure I (Contd.)

(xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, 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 Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, with the Central Government for the period covered by our audit.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions entered into by the Company with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable. Further, the details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements, as required under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified in Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 (as amended) as prescribed under section 133 of the Act.

(xiv)
(a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has an internal audit system which is commensurate with the size and nature of its business as required under the provisions of section 138 of the Act.

(b) We have considered the reports issued by the Internal Auditors of the Company till date for the period under audit.

(xv) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xv) of the Order with respect to compliance with the provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, reporting under clauses 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(d) Based on the information and explanations given to us and as represented by the management of the Company, the Group (as defined in Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have any CIC.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the current financial year as well as the immediately preceding financial year.

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

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Annexure I (Contd.)

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information in the financial statements, our knowledge of the plans of the Board of Directors and management 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 indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.

(xx) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility in respect of any ongoing or other than ongoing project as at the end of the financial year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Adi P. Sethna
Partner
Membership No.: 108840

UDIN: 24108840BKFDSF6344

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26 September 2024

MASTEK ENTERPRISE SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS TRANS AMERICAN INFORMATION SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED)
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2024
(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

	Note	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3(a)	1,677	1,903
Intangible assets	3(b)	453	7
Right-of-use assets	3(c)	642	377
Financial assets			
Investment in subsidiaries	4(a)	37,570	37,570
Other financial assets	4(b)	93	52
Deferred tax assets (net)	26(c)	712	741
Other non-current assets	5	38	27
Total non-current assets		**41,185**	**40,677**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Investments	6(a)	5,849	5,577
Trade receivables	6(b)	13,790	10,771
Cash and cash equivalents	6(c)	2,835	1,064
Other financial assets	6(d)	321	162
Contract assets	7	77	30
Other current assets	7.1	2,354	2,617
Total current assets		**25,226**	**20,221**
Total assets		**66,411**	**60,898**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	8.1	3	3
Instruments entirely equity in nature	8.2	2	2
Other equity	9	57,833	53,276
Total equity		**57,838**	**53,281**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	10(a)	67	59
Lease liabilities	10(b)	444	223
Other financial liabilities	10(c)	15	265
Provision	11	1,293	1,219
Total non-current liabilities		**1,819**	**1,766**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	12	16	26
Lease liabilities	13	212	214
Trade payables	14		
total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and		-	4
total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		3,241	3,274
Other financial liabilities	15	1,626	1,262
Other current liabilities	16	802	334
Contract liabilities		6	-
Provision	17	620	634
Current tax liability, (net)	38	231	103
Total current liabilities		**6,754**	**5,851**
Total liabilities		**8,573**	**7,617**
Total equity and liabilities		**66,411**	**60,898**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements
As per our report of even date attached

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 001076N/N500013

Adi P. Sethna
Partner
Membership No.: 108840
Place: Mumbai
Date: 26 SEP 2024

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * MUMBAI * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Mastek Enterprise Solutions Private Limited (Formerly known as Trans American Information Systems Private Limited)

MASTEK ENTERPRISE SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED

Ashank Desai	**Prameela Kalive**	**Dinesh Kalani**
Director	Director	Company Secretary
DIN: 00017767	DIN: 07892295	

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26 SEP 2024

MASTEK ENTERPRISE SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS TRANS AMERICAN INFORMATION SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED)
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024
(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

	Note	For the year ended	
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	18	40,998	41,303
Other income	19	711	866
Total income (1)		**41,709**	**42,169**
EXPENSES			
Employee benefits expenses	20	27,397	25,856
Finance costs	21	52	60
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	22	1,242	1,126
Other expenses	23	6,477	8,372
Total expenses (2)		**35,168**	**35,414**
Profit before tax (3=1-2)		**6,541**	**6,755**
Tax expense / (credit)	26(a)		
Current tax		2,073	2,074
Deferred tax		(6)	(74)
Current tax adjustment relating to earlier years		21	(215)
Total tax expense (net) (4)		**2,088**	**1,785**
Net profit for the year (5=3-4)		**4,453**	**4,970**
Other comprehensive income ('OCI')			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Defined benefit plan actuarial (loss)/gain		(145)	25
Income tax relating to above item	26 (c)	36	(6)
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Effective portion of gains/ (losses) on hedging instruments in cash flow hedges (net)		221	(964)
Effective portion of gains on hedging instruments in cash flow hedges reclassified to profit or loss (net)		63	169
Income tax relating to above items	26 (c)	(71)	200
OCI for the year, net of taxes (6)		**104**	**(576)**
Total Comprehensive Income ('TCI') for the year, net of taxes (5+6)		**4,557**	**4,394**
Earnings per share (in Rs.)	24		
(Equity shares of face value Re. 1 each)			
Basic		899.23	1,003.63
Diluted		899.23	1,003.63

The accompanying notes forms an integral part of the financial statements
As per our report of even date attached

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 001076N/N500013

Adi P. Sethna
Partner
Membership No.: 108840

WALKER CHANDIOK & Co LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26 SEP 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Mastek Enterprise Solutions Private Limited (Formerly known as Trans American Information Systems Private Limited)

Ashank Desai	**Prameela Kalive**	**Dinesh Kalani**
Director	Director	Company Secretary
DIN: 00017767	DIN: 07892295	

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26 SEP 2024

MASTEK ENTERPRISE SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED

MASTEK ENTERPRISE SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS TRANS AMERICAN INFORMATION SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED)
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024
(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

(Rs. in lakhs)

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	6,541	6,755
Adjustments for :		
Employee stock compensation expenses	33	14
Interest income	(3)	(24)
Finance costs	52	60
Reversal of allowance for expected credit loss	(16)	83
Rental income	(9)	-
Depreciation and amortisation	1,242	1,126
Guarantee commission	30	30
Net gain on foreign currency translation	(26)	(931)
Profit on sale of current investments, net	(289)	(80)
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment, net	9	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	**7,564**	**7,033**
Changes in working capital		
(Increase) in trade receivables	(3,017)	(116)
Decrease/ (Increase) in advances and other assets	55	(405)
Increase in trade payables, other liabilities and provisions	170	451
Cash generated from operating activities before taxes	**4,772**	**6,963**
Income taxes paid, net of refunds	(1,560)	(1,438)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	**3,212**	**5,525**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	100	7
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(1,312)	(706)
Rental income	9	-
Purchase of short term investments	(15,349)	(11,709)
Proceeds from sale of short term investments	15,366	6,911
Taxes on proceeds from sale of short term investments	64	6
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(1,122)**	**(5,491)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Interest on vehicle loan	(4)	(8)
Proceeds from borrowings	79	-
Repayment of borrowings	(81)	(24)
Guarantee Commision	(30)	(30)
Interest paid on finance lease	(44)	(38)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(235)	(149)
Other finance charges	(4)	(14)
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	**(319)**	**(263)**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the year	1,771	(229)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,064	1,293
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year [Refer note 6(c)]	**2,835**	**1,064**

The above statement of cash flows has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows" specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act').

Refer note 10(a) for cashflow changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

The accompanying notes forms an integral part of the financial statements
As per our report of even date attached.

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 001076N/N500013

Adi P. Sethna
Partner
Membership No.: 108840

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26 SEP 2024

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Mastek Enterprise Solutions Private Limited (Formerly known as Trans American Information Systems Private Limited)

Ashank Desai	**Prameela Kalive**	**Dinesh Kalani**
Director	Director	Company Secretary
DIN: 00017767	DIN: 07892295	

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26 SEP 2024

MASTEK ENTERPRISE SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED

MASTEK ENTERPRISE SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS TRANS AMERICAN INFORMATION SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED)
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024
(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

(a) Equity share capital (Refer note 8.1)	(Rs. in lakhs)
Balance as at April 1, 2023	3
Add: changes in equity share capital	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	3
Balance as at April 1, 2022	3
Add: changes in equity share capital	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	3

(b) Instruments entirely equity in nature (Refer note 8.2)	(Rs. in lakhs)
Balance as at April 1, 2023	2
Balance as at March 31, 2024	2
Balance as at April 1, 2022	2
Balance as at March 31, 2023	2

(c) Other equity

Particulars	Reserve and surplus				OCI		Total other equity
	Securities premium	Retained earnings	Capital Reserve	Other reserves	Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	Effective portion of cash flow hedge	
Balance as at April 1, 2023	13,273	12,552	8,672	19,170	(135)	(256)	53,276
TCI for the year ended March 31, 2024							
Profit for the year	-	4,453	-	-	-	-	4,453
OCI (net of taxes)	-	-	-	-	(109)	213	104
TCI for the year	-	4,453	-	-	(109)	213	4,557
Transactions with owners of the Company							
(i) Contributions and distributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Changes in ownership interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total transactions with owners of the Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	13,273	17,005	8,672	19,170	(244)	(43)	57,833
Balance as at April 1, 2022	13,273	7,582	8,672	19,170	(154)	339	48,882
TCI for the year ended March 31, 2023							
Profit for the year	-	4,970	-	-	-	-	4,970
OCI (net of taxes)	-	-	-	-	19	(595)	(576)
TCI for the year	-	4,970	-	-	19	(595)	4,394
Transactions with owners of the Company							
(i) Contributions and distributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Changes in ownership interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total transactions with owners of the Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	13,273	12,552	8,672	19,170	(135)	(256)	53,276

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements
As per our report of even date attached

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 001076N/N500013

Adi P. Sethna
Partner
Membership No.: 108840

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26 SEP 2024

WALKER CHANDIOK & Co LLP ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ MUMBAI

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Mastek Enterprise Solutions Private Limited (Formerly known as Trans American Information Systems Private Limited)

Ashank Desai
Director
DIN: 00017767

Prameela Kalive
Director
DIN: 07892295

Dinesh Kalani
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26 SEP 2024

MASTEK ENTERPRISE SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED ★

1 Company overview

Mastek Enterprise Solutions Private Limited (Formerly Known As Trans American Information Systems Private Limited), India, a wholly owned subsidiary of Mastek Limited (the Holding Company) is a Company with deep routed capability in providing high skilled resources and end-to-end e-commerce services including strategy, creative design, and implementation and managed services having presence in India and supporting Trans American Information systems Inc. US Customers.
The Company's registered office is located at 804/805, President House, Opp. C N Vidyalaya, Near Ambawadi Circle, Ahmedabad - 380 006, Gujarat, India.

2 Basis of Preparation and Presentation

a) General information and statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended), and the presentation and disclosure requirement of Division II of Schedule III to the Act. The accounting policies for the years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 are consistent.

These financial statements of the Company ('financial statements') as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024 were approved and authorised by the Company's board of directors on September 26, 2024. All amounts included in the financial statements are reported in Indian rupees (in lakhs) except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated and "0" denotes amounts less than fifty thousands rupees. These financial statements are separate financial statements of the Company under Ind AS 27 "Separate Financial Statements" ('Ind AS 27').

The Company is not presenting Consolidated Financial Statements as it has opted to avail the exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements granted in Rule 6 of section 129(3) of Companies Act, 2013, as its holding Company Mastek Limited, has presented the Consolidated Financial Statements including the Subsidiaries of the Company as at March 31, 2024.

b) Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention and on an accrual basis, except for the following items that have been measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind AS:

i. Derivative financial instruments;
ii. Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value; refer accounting policy on financial instrument
iii. Share based payment transactions; and
iv. Defined benefit and other long-term employee benefits.

c) Use of estimate and judgement

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a periodic basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

(i) Revenue recognition:

Timing of satisfaction of performance obligations - The Company applies the percentage of completion method in accounting for its fixed price contracts. Use of the percentage of completion method requires the Company to estimate the efforts or costs expended to date as a proportion of the total efforts or costs to be expended. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected contract estimates at the reporting date. This ensures that the financial statements reflect the expected outcome of the contract, taking into account all available information at the reporting date.

For fixed price contracts, the Company satisfies performance obligations over time as efforts or costs are expended, provided that certain criteria are met. This is because the Company's efforts or costs expended represent progress towards completion and there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. Therefore, revenue is recognized as the Company performs work or incurs costs, reflecting the proportion of completion achieved.

Transaction price and amount allocated to performance obligations - The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring agreed services to a customer.

The transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation based on its selling price if it is distinct, or alternatively, an estimation method is used to allocate the transaction price to performance obligations in the contract. This allocation is based on the relative selling prices of each distinct performance obligation. Any uncertainty or variability in the transaction price is estimated and included in the allocation of the transaction price to each performance obligation.

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

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

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MASTEK ENTERPRISE SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED

(iii) Financial instruments

A. Initial Recognition and Measurement

The Company recognises financial assets and liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets (except trade receivables) and financial liabilities are recognised at fair value on initial recognition. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and liabilities that are not at fair value through profit or loss are added to the fair value on initial recognition. Regular purchase and sale of financial assets are recognised on the trade date. Further, trade receivables are measured at transaction price on initial recognition.

B. Subsequent Measurement

Non-Derivative Financial Instruments

a. Financial Assets Carried at Amortised Cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

b. Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income ('FVOCI')

A financial asset is subsequently measured at FVOCI if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c. Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss ('FVTPL')

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through profit or loss.

d. Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

e. Derivative Instruments

The Company holds derivative financial instruments i.e., foreign exchange forward contracts, to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates on foreign currency exposures. The counterparty for these contracts is generally a bank. These derivative instruments are designated as cash flow hedges.

The hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument are expired or sold, terminated or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. The cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instruments recognised in hedging reserve till the period hedge was effective remains in cash flow hedging reserve until the forecasted transaction occur. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in the cash flow hedging reserve is transferred to profit or loss upon the occurrence of related forecasted transactions.

Changes in the fair value of the derivative hedging instrument designated as a cash flow hedge are recognised in OCI and presented within equity in the cash flow hedging reserve to the extent that the hedge is effective. To the extent that the hedge is ineffective, changes in fair value are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The Company's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

C. Derecognition of Financial Instruments

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual right to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset. A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires.

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 or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the group or the counterparty.

E. Investment in subsidiary companies

Investment in subsidiaries are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount. On disposal of investment in subsidiaries, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts are recognised in the standalone statement of profit and loss.

(iv) Current versus non-current classification

1. An asset is considered as current when it is:

2. All other assets are classified as non-current.

3. Liability is considered as current when it is:
(a) Expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle, or
(b) Held primarily for the purpose of trading, or
(c) Due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
(d) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

4. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

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MASTEK ENTERPRISE SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED

(iv) Defined benefit plans and compensated absences: The cost of the defined benefit plans, compensated absences and the present value of the defined benefit obligations are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, attrition rate 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.

(v) Property, plant and equipment: The change in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an assets expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of the Company's assets are determined by the management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The estimated useful lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology. Depreciation of PPE is calculated on straight-line basis over the useful life estimated by the management either based on technical evaluation or those prescribed under schedule II of the Act.

(vi) Intangible assets: The charge in respect of periodic amortisation is derived after determining an estimate of the expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its useful life. Amortisation of intangible assets is calculated on straight-line basis over the useful life estimated by the management which reflects the manner in which the economic benefit is expected to be generated.

(vii) Expected credit losses on financial assets: On application of Ind AS 109 "Financial instruments" ('Ind AS 109'), the impairment provisions of financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected timing of collection. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's history of collections, customer's credit-worthiness, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

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

(ix) Leases: Ind AS 116 "Leases" ('Ind AS 116') requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to Company's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances.

(x) Evaluation of indicators for impairment of assets: The evaluation of applicability of indicators of impairment of assets requires assessment of several external and internal factors which could result in deterioration of recoverable amount of the assets. The carrying amount of assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal and external factors. An asset is treated as impaired when the carrying value exceeds its recoverable value. The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to the present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and risk specific to the assets. An impairment loss is charged to the statement of profit and loss in the year in which an assets is identified as impaired. After impairment, depreciation or amortisation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

(xi) Contingent liabilities: Contingent liability is possible obligation that arises from past events and 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 the 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. Initially, Company makes an assessment of whether a transaction is to be disclosed as contingent liability or to be recorded as provision. Also at each balance sheet date, basis the management judgement, changes in facts and legal aspects, the Company assesses the requirement of provisions against the outstanding contingent liabilities. However, the actual future outcome may be different from this judgement.

(xii) Fair value measurements: Management applies valuation techniques to determine fair value of financial assets and liabilities (where active market quotes are not available). This involves developing estimates and assumptions around volatility and dividend yield etc. which may affect the value of financial assets and liabilities.

(xiii) Share-based payments: At the grant date, fair value of options granted to employees is recognised as employee benefit expense, over the period that the employee become unconditionally entitled to the option. The amount recognised as expense is adjusted to reflect the impact of the revision in estimates based on number of options that are expected to vest, in the statement of profit and loss.

Estimates and judgements are continuously evaluated. These are based on historical experience and other factors including expectation of future events that may have financial impact on the company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

d) Summary of material accounting policies

(i) Functional and Presentation Currency

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

(ii) Foreign currency transactions and balances

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

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MASTEK ENTERPRISE SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED

6. All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's operating cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule III to the Act. Based on the nature of services and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as a period not exceeding twelve months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

(v) Property, plant and equipment ('PPE')

PPE are stated at historical cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Historical costs include expenditure directly attributable to acquisition which are capitalised until the PPE are ready for use, as intended by management, including non-refundable taxes. Any trade discount and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

The cost of PPE acquired in a business combination is recorded at fair value on the date of acquisition. The fair value is taken as per the report of independent valuer. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing cost if capitalisation criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use.

An item of PPE initially recognised is de-recognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from disposals of assets are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying value of the asset on the date of disposal and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, in the period of disposal.

The Company depreciates PPE over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives of PPE for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Category	Useful Life
Computers	2 - 4 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years
Office Equipment	5 years
Leasehold Improvements	5 years or the primary period of lease

In case of certain PPE, the Company uses useful life different from those specified in Schedule II of the Act which is duly supported by technical evaluation. The management believe that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date. Depreciation on addition to PPE or on disposal of PPE is calculated pro-rata from the month of such addition or up to the month of such disposal as the case may be.

(vi) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are initially recognised at cost of acquisition which includes purchase price including import duties and nonrefundable taxes, if any and further includes directly attributable cost of preparing the asset for its intended use. Identifiable intangible assets are recognised when it is probable that future economic benefits attributed to the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be reliably measured. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any. The amortisation of an intangible asset with a finite useful life reflects the manner in which the economic benefit is expected to be generated. The estimated useful life of amortisable intangibles are reviewed and where appropriate are adjusted, annually.

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

Amortisation on addition to intangible assets or on disposal of intangible assets is calculated pro-rata from the month of such addition or up to the month of such disposal as the case may be.

The estimated useful lives of the amortisable intangible assets for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Category	Useful Life
Computer Software	1 - 5 years

(vii) Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

As a lessee

The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at 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 Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognises a right of use asset ('ROU') and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and leases for low value asset. For these short-term leases and leases for low-value assets, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Certain lease arrangements include the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised. The ROU assets are initially recognised at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any.

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i. Right of use assets
ROU assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. ROU assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e., the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit ('CGU') to which the asset belongs.

ii. Lease liabilities
The lease liability is initially measured at amortised cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related ROU asset if the Company changes its assessment on whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

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

viii) Impairment of assets
a. Non Financial asset
Intangible assets, ROU assets and PPE are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e., the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value in use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs.

If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognised in the statement of profit and loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset. An impairment loss is reversed in the statement of profit and loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

b. Financial assets
The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognises lifetime expected losses for all trade receivables and contract assets that do not constitute a financing component. In determining the allowances for doubtful trade receivables and contract assets, the Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables and contract assets based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward-looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the receivables that are due and allowance rates used in the provision matrix. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-months expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the lifetime credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 90 days past due (inclusive of additional 60 days over and above 30 days rebuttable presumption, where the delay could be due to administrative oversight which is considered normal in the industry and/ or geographies where Company is operating).

(ix) Employee Benefits
A. Long Term Employee Benefits
(a) Defined Contribution Plan
The Company has defined contribution plans for post employment benefits in the form of provident fund and employees' state insurance which are administered through Government of India. Under the defined contribution plans, the Company has no further obligation beyond making the contributions. Such contributions are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as in the year during which the employee renders the services.

(b) Defined Benefit Plan
The Company has defined benefit plans for post employment benefits in the form of gratuity for its employees in India. The gratuity scheme of the Company is administered through LIC. Liability/asset for defined benefit plans is recognised on the basis of actuarial valuations, as at the balance sheet date, carried out by an independent actuary. The actuarial valuation method used by independent actuary which is the net of the present value of defined obligation and the fair value of plan assets. The actuarial valuation method used by independent actuary for measuring the liability is the projected unit credit method.

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

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

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(c) Other long-term employee benefits

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

B) Short-term employee benefits

The undiscounted amount of short term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees is recognised in the year during which the employee rendered the services. These benefits include salary and performance incentives etc.

C) Termination Benefits

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

(x) Share based payments

The Company determines the compensation cost based on the fair value method using Black-Scholes-Merton formula, in accordance with Ind AS 102 "Share-based Payment" ('Ind AS 102'). Holding Company grants its options to the Company's employees which will be vested in a graded manner and are to be exercised within a specified period. The compensation cost is amortised on graded basis over the vesting period. The share based payment expense is determined based on the Company's estimate of equity instrument that will eventually vest.

(xi) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent assets

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. A disclosure for a contingent liability is made where there is a possible obligation that arises from past events and 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 the 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. Provisions are reviewed regularly and are adjusted where necessary to reflect the current best estimates of the obligation. Where the Company expects a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, only when such reimbursement is virtually certain.

(xii) Income Recognition

When a performance obligation is satisfied, the Company recognises as revenue the amount of the transaction price (which excludes estimates of variable consideration) that is allocated to that performance obligation. Transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

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

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

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

Multiple element arrangements

In contracts with multiple performance obligations, Company accounts for individual performance obligations separately if they are distinct and allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation based on its relative selling price out of total consideration of the contract. selling price is determined utilising observable prices to the extent available. If the selling price for a performance obligation is not directly observable, Company uses expected cost plus margin approach.

IT support and maintenance

Contracts related to maintenance and support services are either fixed price or time and material. In these contracts, the performance obligations are satisfied, and revenues are recognised, over time as the services are provided. Revenue from maintenance contracts is recognised ratably over the period of the contract because the Company transfers the control evenly by providing standard services. The term of the maintenance contract is usually one year. Renewals of maintenance contracts create new performance obligations that are satisfied over the term with the revenues recognised ratably over the term.

Any modification or change in existing performance obligations is assessed whether the services is added to the existing contracts or not. The distinct services are accounted for as a new contract and services which are not distinct are accounted for on a cumulative catch-up basis.

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Cost to fulfil the contracts
Recurring operating costs for contracts with customers are recognised as incurred. Revenue recognition excludes any government taxes but includes reimbursement of out of pocket expenses. Provision of onerous contract are recognised when the expected benefits to be derived by the company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting the future obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract.

Incremental costs of obtaining a contract
The incremental costs of obtaining a contract are those costs that an entity incurs to obtain a contract with a customer that it would not have incurred if the contract had not been obtained. For certain contracts, Company does incur insignificant incremental costs to obtain the contract. Company applies practical expedient by recognising such cost as expense, when incurred, in the statement of profit and loss instead of creating an asset as the amortisation period of the asset that the Company otherwise would have recognised is one year or less.

Significant financing component
Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether a contract contains a financing component and whether that financing component is significant to the contract, including both the conditions:

(a) the difference, if any, between the amount of promised consideration and the cash selling price of the promised goods or services; and
(b) the combined effect of both the following conditions:

i) the expected length of time between when the entity transfers the promised goods or services to the customer and when the customer pays for those goods or services; and
ii) the prevailing interest rates in the relevant market.

Other operating revenue - It includes revenue arising from Company's ancillary revenue-generating activities. Revenue from these activities are recorded only when Company is reasonably certain of such income.

Trade receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities
Trade Receivable is primarily comprised of billed and unbilled receivables (i.e. only the passage of time is required before payment is due) for which the Company has an unconditional right to consideration, net of an allowance for expected credit loss. A contract asset is a right to consideration that is conditional upon factors other than the passage of time. Contract assets are presented separately in the financial statements and primarily relate to unbilled amounts on fixed-price contracts utilising the cost to cost method i.e. percentage of completion method (POCM) of revenue recognition. Contract liabilities consist of advance payments and billings in excess of revenues recognised.

The difference between opening and closing balance of the contract assets and liabilities results from the timing differences between the performances obligation and customer payment.

(xiii) Income Tax
Tax expense for the year comprises of current tax and deferred tax. Current tax is measured by the amount of tax expected to be paid to the taxation authorities on the taxable profits after considering tax allowances and exemptions and using applicable tax rates and laws. Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the accounting base and the taxable base for the year and quantified using the tax rates and tax laws enacted or substantively enacted as on the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements, 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 profits or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred income tax asset is recognised 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. Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

Current tax and deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amount and there is an intention to settle the asset and liability on a net basis.

(xiv) Other Income
Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

(xv) Finance / Borrowing costs
Borrowing costs includes interest, amortisation of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

(xvi) Cash flow hedge
The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedge is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under cash flow hedge reserve. The Company classifies its forward contract that hedge foreign currency risk associated as cash flow hedge and measures them at fair value. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss and is included in the 'other expense/ other income' line item. Amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity relating to effective portion (as described above) are reclassified to the statement of profit and loss in the periods when the hedged item affects the statement of profit and loss, in the same line as the recognised hedged item. When the hedging instrument expires or is sold or terminated or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative deferred gain or loss at that time remains in equity until the forecast transaction occurs and when the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in equity are immediately reclassified to statement of profit and loss within other income.

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(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

(xvii) Events after the reporting date

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

(xviii) Recent accounting pronouncements

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

e. Details of investments in subsidiary companies in accordance with Ind AS 27

Name of subsidiary	Principal place of business and country of incorporation	% ownership interest held as at 31 March 2024	% ownership interest held as at 31 March 2023
Mastek Systems Pty Ltd (Formerly known as Evolutionary Systems Pty Ltd)	Australia	100%	100%
Mastek Systems (Malaysia) SDH BHD (formerly known as Evosys Consultancy Services (Malaysia) SDN BHD)	Malaysia	100%	100%
Newbury Cloud, Inc	USA	100%	100%
Mastek Systems B.V. (formerly known as Evolutionary Systems B.V.)	Netherlands	100%	100%
Evolutionary Systems Qatar WLL*	Qatar	49%	49%
Evolutionary Systems Saudi LLC	Saudi	100%	100%
Mastek Systems (Singapore) PTE Ltd. (Formerly known as Evolutionary Systems (Singapore) PTE. LTD.)	Singapore	100%	100%
Mastek Systems Company Ltd. (London, UK) (Formerly known as Evolutionary Systems Company Limited)	UK	100%	100%
Evolutionary Systems Corp.	USA	100%	100%
Evolutionary Systems Canada Limited	Canada	100%	100%

* Represents legal ownership as per the local laws of respective country. However, Company through its subsidiaries, is holding 100% of the beneficial interest in these entities.

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(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

As at March 31, 2024

3(a) Property, plant and equipment ('PPE')

Particulars	Gross carrying value (at cost)				Accumulated depreciation/ amortisation				Net carrying value	
	As at April 1, 2023	Additions	Disposals	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 1, 2023	For the year	Disposals	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
a. Own assets										
Building	1,771	-	-	1,771	638	55	-	693	1,078	1,133
Computers	2,422	79	268	2,233	1,841	352	210	1,983	250	581
Plant and equipment	1	82	-	83	1	9	-	10	73	-
Furniture and fixtures	348	23	16	355	287	52	15	324	31	61
Vehicles	204	81	191	94	130	25	141	14	80	74
Office equipments	453	72	41	484	399	34	39	394	90	54
Total (A)	**5,199**	**337**	**516**	**5,020**	**3,296**	**527**	**405**	**3,418**	**1,602**	**1,903**
b. Leased assets :										
Leasehold improvements	14	83	-	97	14	8	-	22	75	-
Total (B)	**14**	**83**	-	**97**	**14**	**8**	-	**22**	**75**	-
Total (A+B)	**5,213**	**420**	**516**	**5,117**	**3,310**	**535**	**405**	**3,440**	**1,677**	**1,903**

3(b) Intangible assets

Particulars	Gross carrying value (at cost)				Accumulated depreciation/ amortisation				Net carrying value	
	As at April 1, 2023	Additions	Disposals	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 1, 2023	For the year	Disposals	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Computer software	135	981	-	1,116	133	534	-	667	449	2
Implementation Contracts	8	-	-	8	8	-	-	8	-	-
Customer Relationships	8	-	-	8	3	1	-	4	4	5
Total	**151**	**981**	-	**1,132**	**144**	**535**	-	**679**	**453**	**7**

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(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

3(c) Right-of-use assets

Particulars	Gross carrying value (at cost)				Accumulated depreciation/ amortisation				Net carrying value	
	As at April 1, 2023	Additions	Disposals	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 1, 2023	For the year	Disposals	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Building	1,197	437	478	1,156	820	172	478	514	642	377
Total	**1,197**	**437**	**478**	**1,156**	**820**	**172**	**478**	**514**	**642**	**377**

For previous year ended March 31, 2023

3(a) Property, plant and equipment ('PPE')

Particulars	Gross carrying value (at cost)				Accumulated depreciation/ amortisation				Net carrying value	
	As at April 1, 2022	Additions	Disposals	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 1, 2022	For the year	Disposals	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
a. Own assets										
Building	1,446	325		1,771	561	77		638	1,133	885
Computers	2,107	356	(41)	2,422	1,090	790	(39)	1,841	581	1,017
Plant and equipment	1	-		1	0	1		1	(0)	1
Furniture and fixtures	348	-	-	348	265	22	-	287	61	83
Vehicles	204			204	97	33		130	74	107
Office equipments	440	13		453	366	33		399	54	74
Total (A)	**4,546**	**694**	**(41)**	**5,199**	**2,379**	**956**	**(39)**	**3,296**	**1,903**	**2,167**
b. Leased assets :										
Leasehold improvements	14	-	-	14	14	-	-	14	-	-
Total (B)	**14**	**-**	**-**	**14**	**14**	**-**	**-**	**14**	**-**	**-**
Total (A+B)	**4,560**	**694**	**(41)**	**5,213**	**2,393**	**956**	**(39)**	**3,310**	**1,903**	**2,167**

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(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

3(b) Intangible assets

Particulars	Gross carrying value (at cost)				Accumulated depreciation/ amortisation				Net carrying value	
	As at April 1, 2022	Additions	Disposals	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 1, 2022	For the year	Disposals	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Computer software	129	6		135	110	23		133	2	19
Implementation Contracts	8			8	8	-		8	-	-
Customer Relationships	8	-	-	8	2	1		3	5	6
Total	**145**	**6**	**-**	**151**	**120**	**24**	**-**	**144**	**7**	**25**

3(c) Right-of-use assets

Particulars	Gross carrying value (at cost)				Depreciation				Net carrying value	
	As at April 1, 2022	Additions	Disposals	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 1, 2022	For the year	Disposals	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Building	970	230	(3)	1,197	677	146	(3)	820	377	293
Total	**970**	**230**	**(3)**	**1,197**	**677**	**146**	**(3)**	**820**	**377**	**293**

Notes:
(i) Refer note 10(a) and 12 for information on vehicles provided as collateral or security for borrowings or finance facilities availed by the Company.

Class of assets	Net carrying amount	Net carrying amount	Loan/ financing facilities against which assets are pledged
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	
Vehicles	80	74	Vehicle loans from bank

(ii) Refer note 35 for capital commitments.
(iii) Refer note 34 for disclosure on leased assets and related lease liabilities.
(iv) All the title deeds of the immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.

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(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

4 Financial assets - Non current

4(a) Investment in subsidiaries at cost (unquoted)	**As at March 31, 2024**	**As at March 31, 2023**
Investment in equity instruments (at cost)		
Investment in Evolutionary Systems Saudi LLC (50 Shares (March 31, 2023 - 50 shares) of SR 5,000 each)	4,199	4,199
Investment in Evolutionary Systems Pty Ltd (50,000 Shares (March 31, 2023 - 50,000 shares) of AUD 1 each)	693	693
Investment in Evolutionary Systems (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. (1,00,000 Shares (March 31, 2023 - 100,000 shares) of SGD 1 Per share)	1,809	1,809
Investment in Evolutionary Systems Qatar WLL (98 shares (March 31, 2023 - 98 shares) of QR 1000 each)	3,871	3,871
Investment in Evolutionary Systems Company Limited (UK) (100 shares (March 31, 2023 - 100 shares) of GBP 1 each)	18,881	18,881
Evolutionary Systems Corp. (2,75,000 shares (March 31, 2023 - 275,000 shares) at no par value)	8,117	8,117
	37,570	**37,570**
Aggregate carrying value of quoted investments	-	-
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	-	-
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investment	37,570	37,570
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-

Note:
Value of investment has been determined on the basis of contracted value of investments with the seller [i.e. promoters of the Evolutionary Systems Private Limited (ESPL)].

4(b) Other financial assets	**As at March 31, 2024**	**As at March 31, 2023**
Security deposits	93	52
	93	52

Note:
Refer note 31 for information on credit risk and market risk.

5. Other non-current assets	**As at March 31, 2024**	**As at March 31, 2023**
Prepaid expenses	38	27
	38	27
Dues from directors or other officers of the Company	-	-
Dues from firms or private companies in which director is a partner or a director or a member	-	-

6 Financial assets - Current

6(a) Investments	**March 31, 2024 Units**	**March 31, 2024 Amount**	**March 31, 2023 Units**	**March 31, 2023 Amount**
i) Investment in mutual funds				
Investment in mutual funds at FVTPL (unquoted):				
Aditya Birla Sun Life Liquid Fund - Growth	2,89,121	1,115	1,50,035	540
HDFC Liquid Fund - Growth	28,318	1,330	13,897	609
HDFC Overnight Fund - Growth	-	-	12,177	402
Kotak Liquid Fund - Growth	20,406	988	32,467	1,467
Kotak Overnight Fund - Growth	-	-	29,533	352
ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund - Growth	2,89,053	1,024	3,53,153	1,168
ICICI Prudential Overnight Fund - Growth	-	-	35,726	430
ICICI Prudential Money Market Fund - Growth	58,040	201	-	-
SBI Liquid Fund - Growth	31,797	1,191	17,427	609
	-	5,849		5,577

Notes:
i) Refer note 31 for information on credit risk and market risk.
ii) There are no repatriation restrictions with regards to investments.

6(b) Trade receivables	**As at March 31, 2024**	**As at March 31, 2023**
Unsecured		
Trade receivables considered good	13,767	10,771
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	82	-
Trade receivables credit impaired	51	134
Total	13,900	10,905
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(110)	(134)
	13,790	10,771
Dues from directors or other officers of the Company	-	-
Dues from firms or private companies in which director is a partner or a director or a member	-	-

Notes:
(i) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally settled in 30 to 45 days.
(ii) Refer note 31 for information on credit risk and market risk

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(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

Ageing Schedule as at 31 March, 2024

Sr. no.	Particulars	Unbilled	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
				Less than 6 Months	6 Months to 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
i.	Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered Good	13	689	12,869	40	156	-	-	13,767
ii.	Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk		-	-	8	74	-	-	82
iii.	Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired		-	-	-	-	-	51	51
iv.	Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
v.	Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
vi.	Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	13	689	12,869	48	230	-	51	13,900
	Less: Allowance for expected credit loss								(110)
									13,790

Ageing Schedule as at 31 March, 2023

Sr. no.	Particulars	Unbilled	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
				Less than 6 Months	6 Months to 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
i.	Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered Good	627	5,253	4,589	302	-	-	-	10,771
ii.	Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii.	Undisputed Trade receivable – credit		-	-	83		46	5	134
iv.	Disputed Trade receivables - considered good		-	-	-		-	-	-
v.	Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk		-	-	-		-	-	-
vi.	Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	627	5,253	4,589	385	-	46	5	10,905
	Less: Allowance for expected credit loss								(134)
									10,771

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
6(c)	**Cash and cash equivalents**		
(i)	**Cash and cash equivalents**		
	Balance with bank		
	In current accounts	2,834	1,062
	Cash on hand	1	2
		2,835	**1,064**

Notes:
(i) Refer note 31 for information on credit risk and market risk.
(ii) There are no repatriation restrictions with regards to cash and cash equivalents.
(iii) There are no significant cash and cash equivalents which will not be available for use by the Company.

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
6(d)	**Other financial assets**		
	Unsecured, considered good		
	Advances to employees	248	88
	Security deposits	73	74
		321	**162**

Note:
(i) Refer note 31 for information on credit risk and market risk.

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
7	**Contract assets**		
	Unsecured		
	Contract assets (Refer note 18)	77	30
	Contract assets credit impaired	8	-
	Total	**85**	**30**
	Less: Allowance for doubtful contract assets	(8)	
	Total contract assets	**77**	**30**

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
7.1	**Other current assets**		
	Prepaid expenses	185	189
	Balance with government authorities	2,093	1,936
	Advances to suppliers	76	492
		2,354	**2,617**

Dues from directors or other officers of the Company
Dues from firms or private companies in which director is a partner or a director or a member

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(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
8.1 Equity share capital		
Authorised:		
850,000 (March 31, 2023: 850,000) equity shares of Re.1 each	9	9
	9	9
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up :		
Equity Share Capital		
345,200 (March 31, 2023: 345,200) equity shares of Re. 1 (March 31, 2023: Re. 1) each fully paid	3	3
	3	3

(a) Reconciliation of the number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year are as given below:

Particulars	March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Balance as at the beginning of the year	3,45,200	3	3,45,200	3
Add: Addition on account of allotment of shares	-	-	-	-
Balance as at the end of the year	3,45,200	3	3,45,200	3

	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
8.2 Instruments entirely equity in nature		
Authorised:		
150,000 (March 31, 2023: 150,000) preference shares of Re. 1 each	2	2
	2	2
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up :		
Preference Share Capital :		
150,000 (March 31, 2023: 150,000) 0.001% Compulosry Convertible Preference Shares (CCPS) of Re. 1 each	2	2
	2	2

(a) Reconciliation of the number of preference shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year are as given below:

Particulars	March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Balance as at the beginning of the year	1,50,000	2	1,50,000	2
Add: CCPS issued during the year (Face value Re. 1 each)	-	-	-	-
Balance as at the end of the year	1,50,000	2	1,50,000	2

(b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has one class of equity shares having a face value of Re. 1 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders at the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of fully paid up equity shares held by the shareholders.

(c) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to Instruments entirely equity in nature

The Company has another class of securities i.e. 0.001% Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares (CCPS) having a face value of Re. 1 each. The CCPS holders do not carry any voting rights. In the event of liquidation, the CCPS Holder shall be eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution to all the secured creditors. The distribution shall be in proportion to the number of CCPS shares held by the CCPS holders.

(d) Details of equity shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

Name of the Shareholder's	March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	No. of shares	% of holding	No. of shares	% of holding
Mastek Limited - Holding Company	3,45,190	99.99%	3,45,190	99.99%

(e) Details of Instruments entirely equity in nature held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

Name of the Shareholder's	March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	No. of shares	% of holding	No. of shares	% of holding
Mastek Limited - Holding Company	1,50,000	100.0%	1,00,000	66.7%
Umang Nahata	-	-	18,080	24.1%
Ummed Singh Nahata	-	-	13,560	18.1%
Rakesh Raman	-	-	13,560	18.1%

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

(f) Details of equity shares held by Promoters in the Company

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year	March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023		% change during the year
	No. of shares	% of holding	No. of shares	% of holding	
Mastek Limited - Holding Company	3,45,190	99.99%	3,45,190	99.99%	0.0%
Mr. Ashank Desai	10	0.01%	10	0.01%	0.0%

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year	March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022		% change during the year
	No. of shares	% of holding	No. of shares	% of holding	
Mastek Limited - Holding Company	3,45,190	99.99%	3,45,190	99.99%	0.0%
Mr. Ashank Desai	10	0.01%	10	0.01%	0.0%

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(g) Details of CCPS held by Promoters in the Company

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year	March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023		% change during the year
	No. of shares	% of holding	No. of shares	% of holding	
Mastek Limited - Holding Company	1,50,000	100.0%	1,00,000	66.7%	50.0%

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year	March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022		% change during the year
	No. of shares	% of holding	No. of shares	% of holding	
Mastek Limited - Holding Company	1,00,000	66.7%	50,000	33.3%	100.0%

(h) Aggregate no. of shares allotted as fully paid up by way of bonus share issued or buy back

The Company has neither issued bonus shares nor there has been any buy back of shares during five years immediately preceding March 31, 2024.

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(i) Shares issued for consideration other than cash during last 5 years		
Number of CCPS issued for acquisition. Conversion date of CCPS is 12 November 2029 (each convertible to one equity share)	1,50,000	1,50,000

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
9	Other equity		
a.	Capital reserve Any profit or loss on purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the company own equity instrument is transferred to capital reserve	8,672	8,672
b.	Securities premium Amount received (on issue of shares) in excess of the par value has been classified as securities premium	13,273	13,273
c.	Retained earnings Retained earnings comprises of the prior year's undistributed earning after taxes increased by undistributed profits for the year	17,005	12,552
d.	Other item of other comprehensive income Other item of other comprehensive income consist of FVOCI financial assets and financial liabilities and remeasurement of defined benefit assets and liabilities	(287)	(391)
e.	Other reserves This represents 4,235,294 (March 31, 2023 - 4,235,294) equity shares of Rs. 5 each, fully paid up (shares issued against the part discharge of consideration for acquisition pursuant to scheme of demerger)	19,170	19,170
		57,833	53,276

10 Financial liabilities - Non current

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
10(a) Borrowings		
Secured		
Vehicle loans from bank [Refer note (i) below]	67	59
Total	67	59

Notes:

(i) Vehicle loans are secured by hypothecation of assets (vehicles) purchased thereagainst.

Repayment terms: Monthly payment of equated monthly instalments beginning from the month subsequent to taking the loan along with interest at 7.10% - 9.35% p.a. (March 31, 2023: 6.6% - 8.25% p.a.). Vehicle loans are repayable in 1 to 60 instalments from March 31, 2024 (March 31, 2023: 1 to 60 instalments).

(ii) Refer note 31 for liquidity risk and market risk.

(iii) There was no default in repayment of borrowings and interest thereon during the current and previous financial year.

(iv) Borrowings were applied for the purpose for which they were availed.

Cash flows arising from financing activities:

Particulars	Lease liabilities	Borrowings
As at April 1, 2022	360	109
Proceeds from long term borrowings	-	-
Repayments of long term borrowings	-	(24)
Payment of lease liabilities (including interest Rs. 37 Lakhs)	(188.00)	-
Non cash movement: additions to lease liabilities and unwinding of interest	265.00	-
As at March 31, 2023	437	85
Proceeds from long term borrowings	-	79
Repayments of long term borrowings	-	(81)
Payment of lease liabilities (including interest Rs. 44 Lakhs)	(279)	-
Non cash movement: additions to lease liabilities and unwinding of interest	498	-
As at March 31, 2024	656	83

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
10(b) Lease liabilities		
Lease liabilities (Refer Note 34(iii))	444	223
	444	223

(i) Refer note 31 for liquidity risk and market risk.

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
10(c) Other financial liabilities		
Derivatives		
Foreign exchange forward contracts	15	265
	15	265

(i) Refer note 31 for liquidity risk and market risk.

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(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

		As at	
11	**Provision**	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**
	Provision for employee benefits		
	Provision for gratuity (Refer Note 25(a))	1,293	1,219
		1,293	**1,219**

Financial liabilities - Current

		As at	
12	**Borrowings**	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**
	Secured		
	Vehicle loans from bank (Refer note (i) below)	16	26
		16	**26**

Note:
(i) Refer note 31 for liquidity risk and market risk.

		As at	
13	**Lease liabilities**	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**
	Lease liabilities (Refer Note 34(iii))	212	214
		212	**214**

		As at	
14	**Trade payables**	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**
	Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer footnotes ii and iii)	-	4
	Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	3,241	3,274
		3,241	**3,278**

Notes:
(i) Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are generally settled in 30 to 60 days.
(ii) The Company did not have dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises registered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('MSMED Act') as at the end of the year. Also, all the payment to MSME during the current and previous year was made within the statutory deadline under MSMED Act and there was no overdue amount at any point during the current and previous year.
(iii) Above disclosure on MSME is based on the information available with the Company regarding the status of registration of such vendors under the said act, as per the intimation received from them on requests made by the Company.
(iv) Refer note 31 for liquidity risk and market risk.

Ageing Schedule for the year ended March 31, 2024

Sr. No	Particulars	Unbilled dues	Outstanding for following periods from date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
i.	Total outstanding dues of MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii.	Total outstanding dues of creditors other than MSME	978	1,769	491	3	-	3,241
iii.	Disputed dues of MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv.	Disputed dues of creditors other than MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**978**	**1,769**	**491**	**3**	**-**	**3,241**

Ageing Schedule for the year ended March 31, 2023

Sr. No	Particulars	Unbilled dues	Outstanding for following periods from date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
i.	Total outstanding dues of MSME	-	4	-	-	-	4
ii.	Total outstanding dues of creditors other than MSME	777	2,483	3	-	-	3,263
iii.	Disputed dues of MSME	-	-	-	11	-	11
iv.	Disputed dues of creditors other than MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**777**	**2,487**	**3**	**11**	**-**	**3,278**

		As at	
15	**Other financial liabilities**	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**
	Employee benefits payable	1,431	1,002
	Capital creditors	88	-
	Reimbursable expenses payable to holding Company (Refer note 27(c))	59	178
	Derivatives		
	Foreign exchange forward contracts	48	82
		1,626	**1,262**

Notes:
(i) There is no amount due to be transferred to Investor Education and Protection Fund under section 125 of the Act as at March 31, 2024. (March 31, 2023 - Rs. Nil)
(ii) Refer note 31 for liquidity risk and market risk.

		As at	
16	**Other current liabilities**	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**
	Statutory dues	802	334
		802	**334**

		As at	
17	**Provisions**	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**
	Provision for employee benefits		
	Provision for gratuity (Refer Note 25(a))	48	59
	Provision for leave entitlement*	572	576
		620	**634**

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*Disclosure for movement in provision for leave entitement:

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening provision at the beginning of the year	576	468
Created during the year	21	137
Paid during the year	(25)	(29)
Closing provision at the end of the year	572	576

The provision for leave entitlement is presented as current since the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for this obligation. However, based on past experience, the Company does not expect all employees to take the full amount of accrued leave or require payment within the next 12 months

18 Revenue from operations	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Sale of services		
Information technology services	40,998	41,303
	40,998	41,303

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers by customer location for each of the Company's business segments. Company believes this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors.

i) Revenue by geography	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
United Kingdom	14,418	14,653
North America	11,820	13,884
AMEA*	14,760	12,766
	40,998	41,303

*AMEA includes Middle east region, South-east Asia, India, Singapore and Australia

ii) Revenue by type of customers	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
External customers	439	530
Related parties (refer note 27(b))	40,559	40,773
	40,998	41,303

iii) Timing of revenue recognition	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Transferred at a point in time	429	298
Transferred over a period of time	40,569	41,005
	40,998	41,303

Notes:
(i) The above figures have been extracted from MIS generated report, to compute Time and material and fix bid revenue.
(ii) Company does not have any significant obligations for returns and refunds.
(iii) Contracts do not have a significant financing component and contracts do not have element of variable consideration.

iv) Remaining performance obligation
As of March 31, 2024 the aggregate amount of transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations, was Rs. 6 lakhs, of which approximately 100% is expected to be recognised as revenues within 3 years. (March 31, 2023 Nil)

v) Changes in contract assets are as follows:	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	30	23
Invoices raised that were included in the contract assets balance at the beginning of the year	(18)	(15)
Increase due to revenue recognised during the year, excluding amounts billed during the year	73	22
Balance at the end of the year	85	30

vi) Changes in contract liabilities are as follows:	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Increase due to invoicing during the year, excluding amounts recognised as revenue during the year	6	-
Balance at the end of the year	6	-

vii) Reconciliation between the contract price and revenue from contracts with customers	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Contract price	40,992	41,303
Adjustment for:		
Contract liabilities (net)	6	-
Revenue from contracts with customers	40,998	41,303

viii) Performance obligation

(a) Fixed price contracts: Revenue is recognised in accordance with the methods prescribed for measuring progress i.e. percentage of completion method. Percentage of completion is determined based on project costs incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated project costs required to complete the project. The cost expended (or input) method has been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity.

(b) Time and material contracts: Revenues relating to time and material contracts are recognised as the related services are rendered.

(c) IT support and maintenance: Contracts related to maintenance and support services are either fixed price or time and material. In these contracts, the performance obligations are satisfied, and revenues are recognised, over time as the services are provided. Revenue from maintenance contracts is recognised ratably over the period of the contract because the Company transfers the control evenly by providing standard services.

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(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
19	**Other income**		
	Interest income		
	- On bank deposits	3	24
	- On Income tax refund	-	4
	- On security deposit	11	6
	Profit on sale of current investments (net)	289	80
	Rental income	9	-
	Net gain on foreign currency transactions and translation	347	739
	Reversal of allowance for expected credit loss (net)	16	-
	Other non-operating income*	36	13
		711	866

* Other non-operating income includes cross charge income from subsidiaries (Refer note 27(b)) and sale of scrap

		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
20	**Employee benefits expenses**		
	Salaries and wages	25,998	24,604
	Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer Note 25(c))	865	713
	Employee stock compensation expenses	33	14
	Staff welfare expense	501	525
		27,397	25,856

		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
21	**Finance costs**		
	Interest on vehicle loan	4	8
	Bank charges	4	14
	Interest expense on lease liabilities (Refer note 34(ii))	44	38
		52	60

		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
22	**Depreciation and amortisation expenses**		
	Depreciation/ ammortisation on property, plant and equipment (Refer note 3(a))	535	956
	Depreciation on right-of-use assets (Refer note 3(c))	172	146
	Ammortisation on intangible assets (Refer note 3(b))	535	24
		1,242	1,126

		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
23	**Other expenses**		
	Recruitment and training expenses	116	167
	Travelling and conveyance	1,479	1,280
	Communication charges	102	136
	Electricity	80	54
	Consultancy and sub-contracting charges	3,025	4,581
	Auditor's remuneration (Refer footnote (i))	4	4
	Repairs		
	Buildings	165	137
	Others	796	1,142
	Insurance	13	74
	Printing and stationery	5	4
	Professional fees	118	306
	Rent (Refer note 34(ii))	209	180
	Advertisement and publicity	4	57
	Allowance for expected credit loss (net)	-	83
	Hire charges	9	-
	Guarantee commission (Refer Note 27 (b))	30	30
	Expenditure towards corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities (Refer Note 39)	99	60
	Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment, net	9	-
	Miscellaneous expenses	214	77
		6,477	8,372

Note:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(i) Auditor's remuneration		
As auditor:		
Statutory audit and limited review fees	4	4
In other capacity:		
Other services (certification fees) and reimbursement of expenses	-	-
	4	4

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(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

24 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. For the purpose of calculating diluted EPS, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders of the Company and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period, are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	The components of basic and diluted earnings per share for total operations are as follows:		
(a)	Profit attributable to equity shareholders of the parent entity (basic)	4,453	4,970
(b)	Weighted average number (in absolute) of equity shares (basic)		
	Opening balance	3,45,200	3,45,200
	Effect of shares to be issued on conversion of mandatorily convertible insturments	1,50,000	1,50,000
	Weighted average number of equity shares for the year	4,95,200	4,95,200
(c)	**Basic earnings per share (in Rs.)**	**899.23**	**1,003.63**
(d)	Profit attributable to equity shareholders of the parent entity (diluted)	4,453	4,970
(e)	Weighted average number (in absolute) of equity shares (diluted)		
	Weighted average number of equity shares (basic)	4,95,200	4,95,200
	Effect of dilutive potential equity shares	-	-
	Weighted average number of equity shares for the year	**4,95,200**	**4,95,200**
(f)	**Diluted earnings per share (in Rs.)**	**899.23**	**1,003.63**
(g)	Nominal value of each share (in Rs.)	1	1

Note: Ordinary shares that will be issued upon conversion of mandatorily convertible instruments are included in calculation of basic earnings per share from date of contract entered into in accordance with para 23 of Ind As 33 "Earnings per Share"

(This space is intentionally left blank)

(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

25 Employee benefit plans

a) Amount recognized in the statement of profit and loss in respect of gratuity cost (defined benefit plan) is as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Gratuity cost		
Service cost	366	336
Net interest on net defined liability	93	79
Net gratuity cost	**459**	**415**
Net actuarial (loss)/gain recognised in OCI	(145)	25
Amount shown as liability in the balance sheet		
Non current	1,293	1,219
Current	48	59
Total	**1,341**	**1,278**

Demographic assumptions used:	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Discount rate (in %)	7.25%-7.30%	7.50%-7.55%
Salary escalation (in %)	6%-10%	6%-10%
Retirement age (in years)	60 Years	60 Years
Mortality Rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)
Average future service (in years)		
Attrition rate (in %)		
Age (Years)		
21-30	7%-10%	7%-10%
31-40	5%-7%	5%-7%
41-50	3%-7%	3%-7%
51-59	2%-7%	2%-7%

These assumptions were developed by the management with the assistance of independent actuarial appraiser. Discount factors are determined close to each year end by reference to government bonds of relevant economic markets and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Other assumptions are based on management's historical experience. The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, takes into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand factors in the employment market. The expected return on plan assets is based on expectation of the average long term rate of return expected on investments of the fund during the estimated term of the obligations.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation as at March 31, 2024 is 10.47 -13.28 years (March 31, 2023: 10.38-12.98 years).

The following table sets out the status of gratuity plan

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Obligation at the beginning of the year	1,310	1,171
Current service cost	366	336
Interest cost	95	82
Actuarial loss/ (gain) due to change in financial assumption	37	(50)
Actuarial loss due to change in experience	107	24
Benefits paid	(540)	(253)
Obligation at the end of the year	**1,375**	**1,310**
Change in plan assets (maintained by LIC)		
Plan assets at the beginning of the year, at fair value	32	30
Employer contribution	540	253
Interest income on plan assets	3	3
Remeasurement on plan assets less interest on plan assets	(1)	(1)
Benefits paid	(540)	(253)
Plan assets at the end of the year, at fair value	**34**	**32**

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Experience adjustment on plan liabilities - (loss)/ gain	(144)	26
Experience adjustment on plan assets - loss	1	1

Sensitivity analysis

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (50 bps)	(83)	91	(73)	91
Salary growth (50 bps)	74	(70)	70	(60)

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

Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
1 Year	65	76
2 Year	69	76
3 Year	84	89
4 Year	94	90
5 Year	104	95
6 Year	91	98
7 Year	88	87
8 Year	86	84
9 Year	85	81
10 Years and beyond	3614	3,521

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Risk:

Factor	Impact
Discount rate	Reduction in discount rate in subsequent valuations can increase the obligation.
Salary escalation	Actual salary increases will increase the obligation. Increase in salary increase rate assumption in future valuations will also increase the obligation.
Mortality and disability	Actual deaths and disability cases proving lower or higher than assumed in the valuation can impact the obligation.
Withdrawals	Actual withdrawals proving higher or lower than assumed withdrawals and change of withdrawal rates at subsequent valuations can impact the obligation.

Plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 ('Gratuity Act'). Under the Gratuity Act, employees are entitled to specific benefit at the time of retirement or termination of the employment on completion of five years or death while in employment. The level of benefit provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at the time of death/retirement/ termination age.

Notes:

i) The Company has setup an income tax approved irrevocable trust fund to finance the plan liability. The trustees of the trust fund are responsible for the overall governance of the plan. Expected contribution to the Fund in FY 2023-24 is Rs.Nil . (FY 2022-23 Rs. Nil)

ii) Plan assets are investment in unquoted insurer managed funds (100%) for current and previous year.

b) The obligation for compensated absence is recognised basis Company's leave policy. Company follow calendar year for leave accumulation. Maximum of 18 days can be accrued during a year and maximum cap on accumulation is 45 days. Leaves in excess of maximum cap can be encashed during the tenure or on separation from the Company. Net charge to the statement of profit and loss the year ended March 31, 2024 is Rs. 332 lakhs (March 31, 2023: Rs.289 lakhs)

Demographic assumptions used:	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Discount rate(in %)	7.25%-7.30%	7.50%-7.55%
Salary escalation (in %)	6%-10%	6%-10%

c) The Company contributed Rs. 865 lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2024 (Rs. 713 lakhs March 31, 2023) for the defined contribution plan towards legal obligations, which includes contribution towards provided fund, employee state insurance commission and labour welfare fund. Also, the obligation of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual or constructive obligation.

26 Income taxes

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

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Current tax	2,073	2,074
Deferred tax	(6)	(74)
Current tax adjustment relating to earlier years	21	(215)
Income tax expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss	2,088	1,785
Deferred tax (credit)/ expense recognised in other comprehensive income	(35)	194
Net gain/ (loss) on remeasurement of defined benefit plan	36	(6)
Net (loss) / gain Fair value of Cash Flow Hedge	(71)	200
Total	(35)	194

Out of above deferred tax expense,		
the amount of deferred tax expense relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences	(6)	(74)
the amount of deferred tax expense/ (income) relating to changes in tax rates	-	-
the amount of deferred tax expense/ (income) relating to derecognition of previously recognised deductible temporary differences	-	-

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

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Profit before tax	6,541	6,755
Enacted income tax rate in India	25.17%	25.17%
Computed expected tax expense	1,646	1,700
Effect of:		
Tax effect of amount which are not (taxable)/ deductible in calculating taxable income		
Current tax adjustment relating to earlier years	21	(215)
FTC not claimable & booked as current tax expense	389	246
Expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit		
Corporate social responsibility expenditure	25	15
Deferred tax relating to earlier years	-	17
Others (net)	7	22
Total income tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss	2,088	1,785

c) The movement in deferred income tax assets and (liabilities) for the year ended March 31, 2024 is as follows:

Particulars	Carrying value as at April 1, 2023	Changes through profit and loss	Changes through OCI	Carrying value as at March 31, 2024
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	147	61	-	208
Provision for doubtful debts	34	(4)	-	30
Provision for compensated absence/gratuity	468	(21)	36	483
Cash flow hedge	87	-	(71)	16
Others	5	(30)	-	(25)
Total	741	6	(35)	712

The movement in deferred income tax assets and (liabilities) for the year ended year ended March 31, 2023 is as follows:

Particulars	Carrying value as at April 1, 2022	Changes through profit and loss	Changes through OCI	Carrying value as at March 31, 2023
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	122	25	-	147
Provision for doubtful debts	13	21	-	34
Provision for compensated absence/gratuity	406	68	(6)	468
Cash flow hedge	(113)	-	200	87
Others	45	(40)	-	5
Total	473	74	194	741

The Company offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has legally enforceable right to set off the said balances and Company's intent is to settle on a net basis as to realise asset and liabilities simultaneously, and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to the income tax levied by same tax authorities.

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27 Related party disclosures

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

Name of related party	Nature of relationship	Country of incorporation
Mastek Limited	Holding company	India
Mastek Inc.	Fellow Subsidiary company	United States of America
Mastek Digital Inc.	Fellow Subsidiary company	Canada
Mastek (UK) Limited	Fellow Subsidiary company	United Kingdom
Trans American Information Systems, Inc.	Fellow Subsidiary company	United States of America
Mastek Arabia - FZ LLC	Fellow Subsidiary company	United Arab Emirates
Mastek Arabia Systems Egypt LLC (formerly known as Evolutionary Systems Egypt LLC)	Fellow Subsidiary company	Egypt
Evolutionary Systems Consultancy LLC	Fellow Subsidiary company	United Arab Emirates
Mastek Systems Bahrain WLL (formerely know as Evolutionary Systems Bahrain WLL)	Fellow Subsidiary company	Bahrain
Evosys Kuwait WLL	Fellow Subsidiary company	Kuwait
Evolutionary Systems Saudi LLC	Fellow Subsidiary company	The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Acquired through Demerger Co-operation Agreement (DCA) (Refer note 36 for manner and date of acquisition)		
Mastek Systems Company Limited (formerly known as Evolutionary Systems Company Limited)	Subsidiary	United Kingdom
Newbury Cloud, Inc.	Step down Subsidiary	United States of America
Evolutionary Systems Corp.	Subsidiary	United States of America
Mastek Systems (Malaysia) SDH BHD (formerly known as Evosys Consultancy Services (Malaysia) SDN BHD)	Step down Subsidiary	Malaysia
Evolutionary Systems Qatar WLL	Subsidiary	Qatar
Mastek Systems Pty Ltd (Formerly known as Evolutionary Systems Pty Ltd)	Subsidiary	Australia
Mastek Systems B.V. (formerly known as Evolutionary Systems B.V.)	Step down Subsidiary	Netherlands
Mastek Systems (Singapore) Pte. Limited (formerly known as Evolutionary Systems (Singapore) Pte. Limited)	Subsidiary	Singapore
Evolutionary Systems Canada Ltd.	Step down Subsidiary	Canada
Key Management Personnel (KMP):	Dinesh Kalani, Company Secretary (w.e.f. February 19, 2024) Apeksha Raichura, Company Secretary (upto w.e.f September 22, 2023)	
Global Chief Executive Officer (CEO):	Hiral Chandrana, Global Chief Executive Officer (upto September 3, 2024) Umang Nahata, Global Chief Executive Officer - Mastek Group (w.e.f August 10, 2024)	
Directors	Ashank Desai, Non executive Director and Chairman (w.e.f. April 01, 2023) Prameela Kalive, Director Rajeev Grover, Independent Director Umang Nahata, Director (upto January 10, 2024) Rakesh Raman, Director (upto January 10, 2024)	
Enterprise where Holding Company's KMP has control:	Mastek Foundation MF Investments	

(b) Transaction with above related parties during the year were:-

Name of related parties	Nature of transactions	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Mastek Limited	Reimbursable / Other expenses recoverable	-	167
	Reimbursable / Other expenses Payable	85	412
	Consideration paid on behalf of the Company^^	11,580	18,095
	Guarantee commission expenses	30	30
	Other expenses	457	2,472
Trans American Information Systems Inc	Information Technology Services income^	5,516	5,450
	Reimbursable / Other expenses recoverable	-	23
	Other Income	20	3
Mastek Digital Inc.	Information Technology Services income^	106	52
Mastek (UK) Limited	Information Technology Services income^	258	160
Mastek Inc.	Reimbursable / Other expenses Payable	4	3
	Reimbursable / Other expenses recoverable	4	-
Mastek Arabia FZ LLC	Information Technology Services income^	2,926	1,613
	Reimbursable / Other expenses recoverable	2	-
	Reimbursable / Other expenses Payable	77	-
Mastek Systems Pty Ltd	Information Technology Services income^	3,292	2,622
	Reimbursable / Other expenses recoverable	6	2
Evolutionary Systems Corp.	Information Technology Services income^	6,287	8,381
	Reimbursable / Other expenses recoverable	11	1
Mastek Systems (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Information Technology Services income^	2,020	3,106
	Reimbursable / Other expenses recoverable	4	-
Mastek Systems Company Limited (UK)	Information Technology Services income^	9,015	9,130
	Reimbursable / Other expenses recoverable	10	26
Evolutionary Systems Qatar WLL	Information Technology Services income^	443	536
Mastek Systems BV	Information Technology Services income^	5,143	5,364
	Reimbursable / Other expenses recoverable	5	9
Evolutionary Systems Saudi LLC	Information Technology Services income^	4,521	3,050
	Reimbursable / Other expenses recoverable	2	-
Evolutionary Systems Consultancy LLC	Information Technology Services income^	435	470
	Reimbursable / Other expenses recoverable	1	0
Mastek System (Malaysia) SDN. BHD.	Information Technology Services income^	597	840
Mastek Foundation	Contribution towards CSR expenses	99	60
MF Investments	Office Rent expenses	186	183
Compensation of key management personnel and directors of the Company		99	433

Notes:
1. Transactions up to the date of cessation/ from the date of establishment of related party relationship have been considered for disclosure.
2. Foreign currency transactions are reported in INR using exchange rate at the transaction date.

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(c) Balances with related parties outstanding are as follows:-

Name of Related Party	Nature of balances	As At March 31, 2024	As At March 31, 2023
Mastek Limited	Reimbursements of expenses (payable)	-	(175)
	Guarantee commission payable	(59)	(3)
	Consideration paid on behalf of the Company^^	(74,837)	(63,257)
	Trade payables	(286)	(2,200)
	Trade receivables	1	-
Trans American Information Systems Inc	Trade receivables	2,891	1,869
Mastek Digital Inc.	Trade receivables	70	43
Mastek (UK) Limited	Trade receivables	58	156
Mastek Inc.	Trade payables	(3)	(3)
Mastek Arabia FZ LLC	Trade receivables	1,670	339
Mastek Systems Pty Ltd	Trade receivables	1,112	422
Evolutionary Systems Corp.	Trade receivables	1,746	2,817
Mastek Systems (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Trade receivables	901	1,291
Mastek Systems Company Limited (formerly known as Evolutionary Systems (	Trade receivables	935	1,553
Evolutionary Systems Qatar WLL	Trade receivables	66	87
Mastek Systems BV	Trade receivables	436	935
Evolutionary Systems Saudi LLC	Trade receivables	2,258	923
Evolutionary Systems Consultancy LLC	Trade receivables	211	56
Mastek System (Malaysia) SDN. BHD.	Trade receivables	191	151
MF Investment	Rent Payable	24	-
		-	154

Notes:
1. Foreign currency balances (other than advances) are reinstated in INR using year end exchange rate.
2. Equity and equity like investments (as at balance sheet date) are not considered under 'Balances outstanding (as at year-end)' as these are not considered 'outstanding' exposures.

3. All the amounts due to/ from related parties (as at year-end) are unsecured.
4. All the amounts due to/ from related parties (as at year-end), other than advances, will be cash-settled. Goods or services will be received/ provided against the advance given/ taken, if any.

All the transaction has been executed with the related parties are done at the arms length basis, for which prior approval of Audit committee has been obtained.

^ This includes foreign exchange adjustment / fair value adjustment.
^^ Consideration paid on behalf of subsidiary is pursuant to acquisition (Refer note 36)

d) Compensation of key management personnel of the Company

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Salaries and other employee benefits*	84	418
Short term employee benefits	-	-
Post Employment/Retirement Benefits*	15	-
Director sitting fees	10	15
Share based payments**	-	-
Termination benefits	-	-
Payable as at year end	109	433

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

** Represents the perquisite component, i.e., the difference between exercise price and fair market value of the option.

Notes:
1. Company has paid the remuneration to its directors during the year in accordance with the provision of and limits laid down under section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.
2. There are no commitments with any related party during the year or as at year end.
3. All the related party transactions are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in an arm's length transaction, for which prior approval of Audit Committee was obtained during the years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

28 Segment reporting

The Global CEO of the Company has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) as defined by Ind AS 108, Operating Segments. The CODM evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by geographical information. Accordingly, segment information has been presented for geographies where the Company operates.
The organisational and reporting structure of the Company is based on geographical concept. Geographies are the operating segments for which separate financial information is available and for which operating revenue is evaluated regularly by CODM in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. The Company's primary reportable segments consist of four different geographies which are based on the risks and returns in different geographies and the location of the customers: North America Operations, UK Operations, AMEA.

Income in relation to segments are categorised based on items that are individually identifiable to that segment, while the cost are apportioned on an appropriate basis. Expenses are not specifically allocable to individual segments as the underlying services are used interchangeably. The management therefore believes that it is not practical to provide segment disclosures relating to expenses and accordingly expenses are separately disclosed as "unallocated" and directly charged against total income.
Property, Plant and Equipment used in the Company's business or liabilities contracted have not been identified to any of the reportable segments, as the Property, Plant and Equipment and the support services are used interchangeably between segments. Accordingly disclosures relating to total segments assets and liabilities are not practicable.
Geographical information on revenue and industry revenue information is collated based on individual customer invoices or in relation to which the revenue is otherwise recognised.

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Segment Revenue		
UK	14,418	14,653
North America	11,820	13,884
AMEA	14,760	12,766
Revenue from operations	**40,998**	**41,303**

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Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Segment results profit before exceptional item, tax, unallocated income/expense and finance cost		
UK	2,098	2,133
North America	1,660	1,870
AMEA	2,835	2,812
Total	6,593	6,815
Less : Finance costs	52	60
Profit before exceptional Items and tax	6,541	6,755

Note:
Considering the nature of business in which the Company operates, the Company deals with various customers across multiple geographies. Consequently, none of the customers contributes materially to the revenue of the Company.

29 Financial instrument
The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 is as follows:

Particulars	Carrying value		Fair value	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Financial assets				
Amortised cost				
Trade receivable (net of provisions)	13,790	10,771	13,790	10,771
Cash and cash equivalents	2,835	1,064	2,835	1,064
Other financial assets	248	88	248	88
Security deposits	166	126	166	126
FVTPL				
Investment in mutual funds	5,849	5,577	5,849	5,577
FVOCI				
Derivative assets	-	-	-	-
Total Assets	22,888	17,626	22,888	17,626
Financial liabilities				
Amortized cost				
Borrowings	83	85	83	85
Lease liabilities	656	437	656	437
Trade payables	3,241	3,278	3,241	3,278
Other financial liabilities	1,578	1,180	1,578	1,180
FVOCI				
Derivative liabilities	63	347	63	347
Total Liabilities	5,621	5,327	5,621	5,327

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

There have been no transfers amongst the level of hierarchy during the current and previous year.

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

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions are used to estimate the fair values.

1. Fair value of cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade receivables, trade payables, other current financial assets/ liabilities and short term borrowings approximate their carrying amounts largely due to short term maturities of these instruments.

2. Financial instruments are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as individual credit worthiness of the counter-party. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken to account for expected losses of these receivables. Accordingly, fair value of such instruments is not materially different from their carrying amounts.

3. The fair values for finance lease contracts were calculated based on cash flows discounted using market interest rate on the date of initial recognition and fair values for deposits were calculated based on cash flows discounted using market interest rate on the date of initial recognition and subsequently on each reporting date. The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the future lease payments and is discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates and subsequently measured at amortised cost. Investment in mutual funds are designated at FVTPL and mark to market gain/ loss is recorded in statement of profit and loss on each reporting date.

4. Fair value of long term borrowings approximate their carrying amounts due to the fact that no upfront fees is paid as compensation to secure the borrowing and the interest rate is equal to the market interest rate.

The following table presents the fair value measurement hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on recurring basis as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023

Particulars	Date of valuation	Total	Fair value measuring using Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets measuring at fair value					
FVTPL financial assets					
Investment in mutual funds	March 31, 2024	5,849	5,849	-	-
Financial liabilities measuring at fair value					
Derivative liabilities					
Foreign exchange forward contract	March 31, 2024	63	-	63	-

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Particulars	Date of valuation	Total	Fair value measuring using		
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets measuring at fair value					
FVTPL financial assets					
FVTPL financial assets designated at fair value					
Investment in liquid mutual fund	March 31, 2023	5,577	5,577	-	-
Financial liabilities measuring at fair value					
Derivative liabilities					
Foreign exchange forward contract	March 31, 2023	347	-	347	-

Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs (Level 2 and Level 3 instruments)

Instrument	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between significant	Range	
Foreign exchange forward contract	The fair value is determined using quoted forward exchange rates at the reporting date and present value calculations based on high credit quality yield curves in the respective currencies	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

31 Financial risk management

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

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

Currency risk

The Company's exposure to risk of change in foreign currency exchange rates arising from foreign currency transactions, is primarily with respect to the currencies which are not fixed. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the functional currency of the Company. The Company uses derivative financial instruments to mitigate foreign exchange related risk exposures. The counter party of these derivative instruments are primarily banks. These derivative financial instruments are valued based on inputs that is directly or indirectly observable in the marketplace.

All derivative activities for risk management purposes are carried out by specialist teams that have the appropriate skills, experience and supervision. It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivative for speculative purposes may be undertaken.

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

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

Designated derivative instrument	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Forward contract (Amount in USD lakhs)	136	227
Number of contracts	219	366
Fair value (loss)/gains	22	(316)
Forward Contracts covers part of the exposure during the period April 2024 - March 2027		

Designated derivative instrument	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Forward contract (Amount in GBP lakhs)	26	55
Number of contracts	101	116
Fair value (loss)/gains	(85)	(32)
Forward Contracts covers part of the exposure during the period April 2024 - March 2027		

Mark-to-Market gains / (losses)	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Opening balance of Mark-to-market gains / (losses) receivable on outstanding derivative contracts	(347)	448
Less: Released from Hedging reserve account to profit or loss	63	169
Add: Changes in the value of derivative instrument recognised in OCI	221	(964)
Closing balance of Mark-to-market gains receivable/ (losses payable) on outstanding derivative contracts	**(63)**	**(347)**
Disclosed under:		
Other non current financial liabilities (Refer note 10(c))	(15)	(265)
Other financial liabilities (Refer note 15)	(48)	(82)
	(63)	(347)

Accounting for cash flow hedge

The objective of hedge accounting is to represent, in the Company's financial statements, the effect of the Company's use of financial instruments to manage exposures arising from particular risks that could affect profit or loss. As part of its risk management strategy, the Company makes use of derivative financial instruments for hedging the risk arising on account of highly probable foreign currency forecasted sales.

The Company has a Board approved policy on assessment, measurement and monitoring of hedge effectiveness which provides a guideline for the evaluation of hedge effectiveness, treatment and monitoring of the hedge effective position from an accounting and risk monitoring perspective. Hedge effectiveness is ascertained at the time of inception of the hedge and periodically thereafter. The Company assesses hedge effectiveness on prospective basis. The prospective hedge effectiveness test is a forward looking evaluation of whether or not the changes in the fair value or cash flows of the hedging position are expected to be highly effective in offsetting the changes in the fair value or cash flows of the hedged position over the term of the relationship.

For derivative financial instruments designated as hedge, the Company documents, at inception, the economic relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, the hedge ratio, the risk management objective for undertaking the hedge and the methods used to assess the hedge effectiveness. The hedge ratio is 1:1.

The Company determines the existence of an economic relationship between the hedging instrument and hedged item based on the currency, amount and timing of their respective cash flows. The foreign exchange forward contracts are denominated in the same currency as the highly probable forecasted sales. Further, the entity has included the foreign currency basis spread and takes the forward rates in hedging relationship.

Hedge effectiveness is assessed through the application of dollar offset method and designation of forward contract as the hedging instrument. Further to determine hedge effectiveness, Company creates the hypothetical forward contract rate as on the date of reporting and takes mark-to-market rate of forward contract rate in order to determine hedge ineffectiveness. Hedge effectiveness is calculated using the following formula: Change in fair value of hedging instrument / change in fair value of hedged item. Effective portion of cash flow hedge is taken to cashflow hedge reserve, which is a separate portion within equity i.e. OCI and ineffective portion is immediately charged to the statement of profit and loss. Balances in cashflow hedge reserve are transferred to the statement of profit and loss in the period, when sales occur and cash flows actually effects the profit or loss.

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The table below enumerates the Company's hedging strategy, typical composition of the Company's hedge portfolio, the instruments used to hedge risk exposures and the type of hedging relationship:

Type of risk / hedge position	Hedged item	Description of hedging strategy	Hedging instrument	Description of hedging instrument	Type of hedging relationship
Cash flow hedge of foreign currency risk	Highly probable forecasted sales	Foreign currency denominated in proceeds from highly probable forecasted sales is converted into functional currency using a forward contract. Functional currency of the Company is INR.	Foreign exchange forward contracts	Forward contracts are contractual agreements to buy or sell a specified financial instrument at a specific price and date in the future. These are customised contracts transacted in the over–the–counter market	Cash flow hedge

There was no hedge ineffectiveness during the year.

The tables below provide details of the financial contracts that have been designated as cash flow hedge for the periods presented:

Foreign exchange forward contracts

Reporting date	Nominal amount (in FC million)	Derivative assets	Derivative liabilities	Changes in the value of the hedging instrument recognised in OCI	Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss	Line item in profit or loss that includes hedge ineffectiveness	Amount reclassified from hedging reserve to profit or loss	Line item in profit or loss affected by the reclassification
March 31, 2024	GBP 14 million USD 3 million	-	63	221	-	Not applicable	63	Revenue from operations
March 31, 2023	GBP 23 million USD 6 million	-	347	(964)	-	Not applicable	169	Revenue from operations

Non-Derivative Financial Instruments

The following table presents foreign currency risk from non- derivative financial instrument as of March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

Currency	As at March 31, 2024					
	Amount in respective foreign currencies (in lakhs)			Amount (Rs. in lakhs)		
	Financial assets	Financial liabilities	Net assets / (liabilities)	Financial assets	Financial liabilities	Net assets / (liabilities)
EURO	0	-	0	2	-	2
USD	141	(0)	141	11,768	(8)	11,760
AUD	0	-	0	4	-	4
SGD	0	-	0	3	-	3
AED	4	-	4	92	-	92
GBP	1	(0)	1	68	-	68
CAD	1	-	1	70	-	70
Total (in INR)			147	12,007	(8)	11,999

Currency	As at March 31, 2023					
	Amount in respective foreign currencies (in lakhs)			Amount (Rs. in lakhs)		
	Financial assets	Financial liabilities	Net assets / (liabilities)	Financial assets	Financial liabilities	Net assets / (liabilities)
SAR	42	-	42	923	-	923
EURO	11	-	11	939	-	939
USD	40	-	40	3,270	-	3,270
AUD	8	-	8	423	-	423
QAR	4	-	4	87	-	87
SGD	21	-	21	1,291	-	1,291
AED	16	-	16	360	-	360
GBP	14	-	14	1,453	-	1,453
CAD	1	-	1	43	-	43
MYR	8	-	8	151	-	151
Total (in INR)			165	8,940	-	8,940

Sensitivity to foreign currency risk

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity in significant foreign currencies with all other variables held constant. The below impact on the statement of profit or loss before tax and equity is based on changes in the fair value of unhedged foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities as at balance sheet date:

Particulars	Impact on equity		Impact on profit or loss	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
USD sensitivity				
Increase by 1%	(118)	(33)	118	33
Decrease by 1%	118	33	(118)	-33
Other currencies sensitivity				
Increase by 1%	(2)	(57)	2	57
Decrease by 1%	2	57	(2)	(57)

Price risk

The Company is mainly exposed to the price risk due to its investment in mutual funds. The price risk arises due to uncertainties about the future market values of these investments. These are exposed to price risk. The Company has laid policies and guidelines which it adheres to in order to minimise price risk arising from investments in mutual funds.

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Investments in Mutual funds	5,849	5,577

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Price change by :		
100 basis points increase	58	56
100 basis points decrease	(58)	(56)

(ii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises from cash and cash equivalents, bank balances, other financial assets as well as credit exposures to customers including outstanding receivables. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets.

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(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

Trade receivables
The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, forward looking macroeconomic information, analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivables. Individual risk limits are set accordingly.

The expected credit loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period of of time and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macro-economic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. The Company recognises lifetime expected losses for all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing component.

Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The demographics of the customer including the default risk of the industry and country in which the customer operates also has an influence on credit risk assessment.

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

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Revenue from top customer	22%	22%
Revenue from top 5 customers	74%	77%

Major revenue is earned from related entities/ group companies and management do not foresee any concentration risk or credit risk.

The following table gives details in respect of geography-wise trade receivables (gross):

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	In % March 31, 2024	In % March 31, 2023
United Kingdom	1,430	2,645	10%	24%
North America	4,711	4,729	34%	43%
AMEA	7,758	3,531	56%	32%

Major revenue is earned from related entities/ group companies and management do not foresee any concentration risk or credit risk.

Other financial assets
The Company periodically monitors the recoverability and credit risks of its other financial assets. The Company evaluates 12 months expected credit losses for all the financial assets for which credit risk has not increased significantly. In case credit risk has increased significantly, the Company considers life time expected credit losses for the purpose of impairment provisioning.

The Company has considered financial condition, current economic trends, forward looking macroeconomic information, analysis of historical bad or doubtful receivables and ageing of receivables related to cash and cash equivalents, bank balances, bank and margin deposits, security deposits and other financial assets. In most of the cases, risk is considered low since the counterparties are reputed organisations with no history of default to the Company and no unfavourable forward looking macro economic factors. Wherever applicable, expected credit loss allowance is recorded.

Expected credit loss for trade receivables

As at March 31, 2024	0-60 days	61-90 days	91-180 days	181-365 days	365 -730 days	Credit impaired
Gross trade receivables	702	-	12,869	48	230	51
Less: Related party receivables	670	-	12,869	40	154	-
Net trade receivables	32	-	-	8	76	51
Expected loss rates	0.00%	0.25%	2.50%	25.00%	75.00%	100.00%
Expected credit loss	-	-	-	2.00	57.00	51.00

Expected credit loss for contract assets

As at March 31, 2024	Considered good	Credit impaired
Gross contract assets	77	8
Net contract assets	77	8
Expected loss rates	0%	100%
Expected credit loss	-	8

Until March 31, 2023 Company was using specific identification method for computing allowance for expected credit loss. From this year onwards, management has shifted to simplied approach given under Ind AS 109 and accordingly, disclosure above is given only for the year ended March 31, 2024.

The following table summarises the change in the loss allowance measured using expected credit loss model on trade receivables and contract assets:

Particulars (Movement of provision for expected credit loss)	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
At the beginning of the year	134	51
Provision made during the year	-	83
Provision reversed during the year	(75)	-
At the end of the year	59	134
Impairment loss on trade receivables arising from contracts with customers (net)	(75)	83

The Company does not require collateral in respect of trade receivables. Also, there are no such receivables for which no loss allowance is recognised because of collateral.

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

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023:

March 31, 2024

Particulars	On demand	Less than one year	One to five years	More than five years	Total
Borrowings	-	16	67	-	83
Trade payables	-	3,241	-	-	3,241
Lease liabilities	-	272	506	-	778
Other financial liabilities	-	1,626	15	-	1,641

Particulars	On demand	Less than one year	One to five years	More than five years	Total
Borrowings	-	26	59	-	85
Trade payables	-	3,278	-	-	3,278
Lease liabilities	-	214	223	-	437
Other financial liabilities	-	1,262	265	-	1,527

The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits by banks on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time during the current as well as previous year

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(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

32 (A) Capital management

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

Particulars	As At	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Total equity	57,838	53,281
Less: Effective portion of cash flow hedge	(43)	(256)
(i) Adjusted equity	57,795	53,025
Current borrowing	16	26
Non current borrowing	67	59
(ii) Total loans and borrowings	83	85
(iii) Cash and cash equivalent	2,835	1,064
Total capital (i+ii)	57,878	53,110
Total adjusted capital (i+ii-iii)	55,043	52,046
Net debt (ii-iii)	(2,752)	(979)
Adjusted equity as a % of total capital	99.86%	99.84%
Debt to total capital (in %)	0.14%	0.16%
Net debt to total adjusted capital (in %)	(5.00%)	(1.88%)

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

33 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

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

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
a) The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of the period	-	4
b) Interest due remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of the period	-	-
c) the amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the period	-	-
d) the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-
e) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
f) the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-

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

34 Leases

Company as lessee

i) The Company's leased assets primarily consist of leases for office premises. Leases of office premises have remaining lease term between 4 to 42 years (March 31, 2023 - 2 to 44 years). There are several lease agreements with extension and termination options, for which management exercises significant judgement in determining whether these extension and termination options are reasonably certain to be exercised. Since it is reasonable certain to exercise extension option and not to exercise termination option, the Company has opted to include such extended term and ignore termination option in determination of lease term. Further, Company is not exposed to any variable lease payments or residual value guarantee.

ii) The following are the amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Depreciation of ROU assets	172	146
Interest expense on lease liabilities	44	38
Expenses relating to short-term leases	209	180
Total cash outflow for leases (including interest)	(279)	(187)
Addition to ROU assets	437	230

iii) Amounts recognised in balance sheet

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Carrying amount of ROU assets		
- Buildings	642	377
Lease liabilities		
Non-current	444	223
Current	212	214

iv) The effective interest rate for lease liabilities as at March 31, 2024 is 11% (March 31, 2023 - 11%).

v) The details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at reporting date on an undiscounted basis

Particulars	As At	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Within 3 months	73	60
3-6 months	74	52
6-12 months	126	91
1-3 years	468	198
3-5 years	38	86
More than 5 years	-	38

Company as a lessor

i) Company has leased out its office premises. The lease is classified as operating lease from a lessor perspective as Company has not transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of the asset.

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ii) Rental income recognised during the year

Particulars	As At March 31, 2024	As At March 31, 2023
Rental income	9	-

iii) The details regarding the undiscounted lease payments to be received after the reporting date

Particulars	As At March 31, 2024	As At March 31, 2023
Less than 1 year	15	-
1-2 years	16	-
2-3 years	17	-
3-4 years	17	-
4-5 years	7	-
More than 5 years	-	-

Notes:
1. The Company has not earned gain or incurred loss from sale and lease back transaction.
2. There are no significant restrictions or covenants imposed on leases.

35 Capital commitment

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for as at March 31, 2024 is Rs. 108 lakhs (March 31, 2023: Rs. 249 lakhs).

For lease commitments, refer note 34.

36 Business combinations

Acquisition of entity

During the previous year 2022-23, the Company had taken control over business of Evolutionary Systems Private Limited (ESPL) including investment in certain subsidiaries of ESPL, the parties (the Company, Evolutionary Systems Private Limited (demerged undertaking) and Mastek Limited, Holding entity of the Company) entered into a Demerger Co-operation Agreement (DCA) and Shareholders Agreement on February 8, 2020 (DCA acquisition). The manner of the acquisition of legal ownership, was decided to be achieved through a demerger scheme to be filed before the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) ("the Scheme"), or, as per DCA between the Holding entity of the Company and the shareholders of Evosys, the Holding entity of the Company has compleeted this transaction with the same economic effect, by an alternate arrangement within the period specified in the DCA. The DCA gave the Holding entity of the Company the right to appoint majority of the board of directors in ESPL and its subsidiaries and also provided for the relevant activities of ESPL and its subsidiaries to be decided by a majority vote of such board of directors, thereby resulting in transfer of control of business of ESPL and its subsidiaries to the Holding entity of the Company. The transfer of legal title of such business undertaking was completed in financial year 2020-21. The date of acquisition of business undertaking for the purposes of Ind AS 103 is the date of transfer of control to the Company, i.e. February 8, 2020. Discharge of consideration through demerger completed through issue of 4,235,294 equity shares of the Holding entity of the Company (face value Rs. 5 each) and balance through 15,000 Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares (CCPS), (face value of Rs. 10 each) of the Company for every 10,000 equity shares of ESPL of face value of Rs. 10 each subsequently split into 150,000 CCPS of Re. 1 each, which carry a Put Option to be discharged at agreed EBITDA multiples, based on actual EBIDTA of 3 years commencing from financial year ending March 31, 2021 including adjustment for closing cash. During previous financial year, the Company was awaiting the order and had only considered the same for disclosure. In the year of receiving the order, the Company has given effect to the scheme with retrospective effect and accordingly restated the values presented in the statement of profit and loss and Balance sheet to give effect to the scheme in accordance with Ind AS 103. The Company received NCLT approval on September 14, 2021 and had filed with ROC on September 15, 2021 when the scheme became effective.

Purchase consideration

As part of the ESPL acquisition, the purchase consideration is discharged in a combination of equity shares of Mastek, and convertible preference shares of Mastek Enterprise Solutions Private Limited (formerly known as Trans American Information Systems Private Limited) (MESPL). The consideration is (i) 4,235,294 fully paid-up equity shares of face value ₹ 5 of Mastek, and (ii) 15,000 compulsorily convertible preference shares of ₹ 10 of MESPL, for every 10,000 equity shares of ESPL of face value of ₹ 10 each. During the current year the equity shares has been subdivided to face value of ₹ 1 each.

	Year ended March 31, 2022
Fair value of equity shares to be issued*	19,169
Fair value of compulsorily convertible preference shares (CCPS)*	13,274
	32,443

* The fair value of equity shares to be issued is based on the listed share price of Mastek on the date of acquisition of control (₹ 453 per share) which represent level 1 input for fair value determination as per IndAS 103 (Business Combinations) and 113 (Fair Value Measurement). The fair value of preference shares of TAISPL to be issued is based on third party valuation done.

The purchase price allocation to the identified assets and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date are:

	As at February 01, 2021
Property, plant and equipment, net	2,112
Intangible assets	10
Customer Contracts	8
Customer Relationships	8
Trade receivables	3,029
Financial assets	77
Other assets	540
Cash and cash equivalent	2,195
Investments in (*):	
Evolutionary Systems Company Limited	18,881
Evolutionary Systems Saudi LLC	4,199
Evolutionary Systems Qatar WLL	3,871
Evolutionary Systems Corp.	8,117
Evolutionary Systems (Singapore) PTE. LTD.	1,809
Evolutionary Systems Pty Ltd	693
Trade payables	(217)
Financial liabilities	(3,583)
Other liabilities	(633)
Fair value of identifiable net assets	41,115
Less: Purchase consideration	32,443
Capital reserve	8,672

The Company is not presenting Consolidated Financial Statements as it has opted to avail the exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements granted in Rule 6 of section 129(3) of Companies Act, 2013, as its holding Company Mastek Limited, has presented the Consolidated Financial Statements including the Subsidiaries of the Company as at March 31, 2024.

* Value of investment has been determined on the basis of contracted value of investments with the seller [i.e. promoters of the Evolutionary Systems Private Limited (ESPL)].

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MASTEK ENTERPRISE SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED

(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

37 Contingent liabilities

	Particulars	As At March 31, 2024	As At March 31, 2023
[1]	Guarantees excluding financial guarantees (to the extent of amount outstanding)	-	-
[2]	Other money for which the Company is contingently liable		
	In respect of disputed demands for matters under appeal with sales tax authorities	-	-
	In respect of disputed demands for matters under appeal with income tax authorities*^	-	-

Notes:

1. It is not practicable for the Company to estimate the timings of cash outflows, if any, in respect of the above pending resolution of the respective proceedings.
2. The Code on Social Security, 2020 ("the Code") relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective.
3. Based on the judgement by the Honourable Supreme Court dated February 28, 2019, past provident fund liability, is not determinable at present, in view of uncertainty on the applicability of the judgement to the Company with respect to timing and the components of its compensation structure. In absence of further clarification, the Company has been advised to await further developments in this matter to reasonably assess the implications on its standalone financial statements, if any.

*Amount outstanding as at balance sheet date represents gross demand raised by the tax authorities excluding amount paid under protest as it is not charged to the consolidated statement of profit and loss by the Group

^The Company has matters pending only for AY 2017-18 wherein the issues pertain to prior period items and penalty. These matters are pending before Assessing officer and the management and its tax advisors expect that its tax position will likely be upheld, and will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and result of operations. For these cases, the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic resources is remote according to the management and hence the same is not disclosed as a contingent liability

38 Current tax liabilities (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Current tax liabilities (net of advance taxes paid and tax deducted at source)	231	103
Total	231	103

39 Expenditure on Corporate social responsibilities ('CSR')

As per section 135 of the Act, and rules therein, the Company is required to spend at least 2% of its average net profits for three immediately preceding financial years towards CSR activities. The Company has CSR committee as per the Act. The funds are utilised on the activities which are specified in Schedule VII of the Act. Details of CSR expenditure are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a) Gross amount required to be spent pursuant to section 135(5) of the Act and approved by the Board	99	60
(b) Amount of expenditure incurred on		
(i) Construction/ acquisition of any asset		
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	99	60
(c) Shortfall at the end of the year	-	-
(d) Total of previous years' shortfall	-	-
(e) Reason for shortfall	NA	NA
(f) Nature of CSR activities	For financial year March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023: The aforementioned amount has been contributed to the trust 'Mastek foundation' which is controlled by the Company. Mastek foundation is primarily engaged in programmes related to promoting health care including preventive health care, promoting education and ensuring environmental sustainability.	

Note: The Company's spend towards CSR does not involve any long term projects and accordingly, disclosure requirements relating to ongoing projects is not applicable as at reporting dates.

40 Disclosure of ratios

Sr. No.	Ratio	Formula for Computation	Measure (in times / percentage)	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	Variation	Remarks
(a)	Current ratio	Current asset / Current liabilities	Times	3.73	3.46	8.07%	-
(b)	Debt-equity ratio	Debt / Average net worth	Times	0.001	0.002	(6.36%)	-
(c)	Debt service coverage ratio	Earnings available for debt service/Debt service	Times	4.62	3.95	16.90%	-
(d)	Return on equity ratio	Net profit for the year / Average net worth	Percentage	8.01%	9.73%	(17.62%)	-
(e)	Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold / Average inventory	Times	NA	NA	NA	-
(f)	Trade receivable turnover ratio	Revenue from operations / Average trade receivables	Times	3.34	3.83	(12.94%)	-
(g)	Trade payable turnover ratio	Net purchases / Average trade payables	Times	NA	NA	NA	-
(h)	Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operations / working capital (current assets - current liability)	Times	2.22	2.87	(22.78%)	-
(i)	Net profit ratio	Net profit for the year / Revenue from operations	Percentage	10.86%	12.03%	(9.74%)	-
(j)	Return on capital employed	EBIT / Capital employed	Percentage	11.40%	12.78%	(10.86%)	-
(k)	Return on investment	Profit before tax/ Average total assets	Percentage	10.28%	11.09%	(7.36%)	-

Notes:
(i) Debt = Non-current borrowings + Current borrowings
(ii) Net worth = Paid-up share capital + Reserves created out of profit - Accumulated losses
(iii) Earnings available for debt service= Net profit for the year + Non operating expenses like depreciation and amortisation + Interest expense
(iv) Debt service = Interest expense + Lease payment within next 12 months + Principal repayment of borrowings within next 12 months
(v) Net purchase = Purchase of stock-in-trade + Cost of materials consumed + Closing inventory of raw materials - Opening inventory of raw materials
(vi) EBIT = Earnings before exceptional items, interest and tax
(vii) Capital employed = Tangible net worth + Total debt + Deferred tax liability
(viii) Tangible net worth = Total equity - Other intangible assets

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MASTEK ENTERPRISE SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED

MASTEK ENTERPRISE SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS TRANS AMERICAN INFORMATION SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED)
Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information as at and for the period ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

41 Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium (for the years ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023)

(i) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any person or any entity, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall:
(a) Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by a or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or
(b) Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

(ii) The Company has not received any fund from any person or any entity, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by a or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

43 The Company has not granted any loan or advance in the nature of loan, during the current and previous year, to promoters, directors, KMPs or other related parties, either severally or jointly with any other person, that is repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment. Also, no such loan or advance in nature of loan is outstanding as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

44 The Company is not holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023. Further, no proceedings have been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the said act and rules mentioned above for the years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

45 The Company does not have any charge or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

46 The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual currency during the current and previous financial year.

47 The Company does not has any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provision of the Income Tax Act,1961)

48 The Company has not revalued its PPE, ROU assets and other intangible assets during the current and previous year.

49 The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any other lender for the years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

50 The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under section 2(87) of the Act for the years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

51 The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement in terms of section 230 to 237 of the Act for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

52 As per the transfer pricing rules, the Company has examined international transactions and documentation in respect thereof to ensure compliance with the said rules. The management does not anticipate any material adjustments with regard to the transactions involved.

53 MCA has prescribed a new requirement for companies under the proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 inserted by the Companies (Accounts) Amendment Rules, 2021 requiring companies, which uses accounting software for maintaining its books of account, shall use only such accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in the books of account along with the date when such changes were made and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled.
During the current year, the audit trail (edit logs) feature for any direct changes made at the database level was not enabled for the accounting software SAP ECC6 used for maintenance of books of account.

54 There are no subsequent events which warrants adjustment or disclosure in the financial statements.

55 The financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024 were approved by the Board of Directors on September 26, 2024.

56 Previous year figures have been regrouped, reclassified and rearranged wherever necessary, to conform to this year's presentation, and these are not material to the financial statements.

These are the notes to the financial statements referred to in our report of even date

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 001076N/N500013

Adi P. Sethna
Partner
Membership No.: 108840

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26 SEP 2024

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Mastek Enterprise Solutions Private Limited (Formerly known as Trans American Information Systems Private Limited)

Ashank Desai
Director
DIN: 00017767

Pramela Kalive
Director
DIN: 07892295

Dinesh Kalani
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26 SEP 2024

MASTEK ENTERPRISE SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED