Quest Informatics Private Limited

Financial Statements

For the years ended 31 March 2023 and 2022 and 1 April 2021

R&B
RAJAGOPAL & BADRI NARAYANAN
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF QUEST INFORMATICS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U72200KA2000PTC026374

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **QUEST INFORMATICS PRIVATE LIMITED** which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, 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 a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, the Profit and other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements as per the ICAI's Code of Ethics and the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules there under 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

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

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

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

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

The Company's Management and Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("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, cash flows, changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities, selection and application of appropriate accounting policies, making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent, and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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.

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

1. 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.

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

3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management and board of directors.

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A", a statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order.

2. A. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

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

   (b) In our opinion proper books of account as required by law relating to the preparation of the aforesaid financial statements so far as appears from our examination of those books.

   (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the other comprehensive income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

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

   (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms Section 164 (2) of the Act.

   (f) A report under section 143(3)(i), pertaining to internal financial controls system and the operating effectiveness of such controls, is not enclosed as the same is not applicable to the Company pursuant to MCA notification dated 13th June 2017.

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

   a. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial positions.

b. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

c. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

d. (i) The management has represented that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 2.33 to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(ii) The management has represented that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 2.33 to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

e. The company has not declared dividend during the year.

f. As proviso to rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable for the Company only with effect from 1 April 2023, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable.

R&B
RAJAGOPAL & BADRI NARAYANAN
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a public company. Accordingly, the provisions of Section 197 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

For RAJAGOPAL & BADRI NARAYANAN

Chartered Accountants

MINASANDRA SRINIVASA IYENGAR RAJAGOPAL
Digitally signed by MINASANDRA SRINIVASA IYENGAR RAJAGOPAL
Date: 2023.05.18 17:52:53 +05'30'

PLACE : Bengaluru
DATE : 18.05.2023

M.S. RAJAGOPAL
Partner
Membership.No.20244
Firm Regn.No.003024S

UDIN : 23020244BGUNBM5931

QUEST INFORMATICS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U72200KA2000PTC026374

Annexure - A to the Independent Auditors' Report on the financial statements of Quest informatics Private Limited

i.

a. (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets.

(B) The Company has no intangible assets. Hence, reporting on clause 3(i)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

b. According to the information and explanation given to us, the company has a program of physical verification of property, plant, and equipment and right-of-use assets so to cover all the assets once every three years. As per the program, there was no physical verification during the year. Hence, reporting on material discrepancies do not arise.

c. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, title deeds of all immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee, and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the company. However, there are no immovable properties held by the company at the year end.

d. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment including right-of-use assets during the year;

e. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company there are no proceeding initiated or are pending against the company for holding any Benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

ii. a. The Company is a service company primarily rendering software services. Accordingly, it does not hold any physical inventories. Accordingly, reporting on clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

b. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not availed any working capital facility from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Hence, reporting on clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

iii. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not made any investments 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 or other parties. Accordingly, reporting on clause 3(iii)(a), 3(iii)(b), 3(iii)(c), 3(iii)(d), 3(iii)(e) and 3(iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the company.

iv. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, during the year, the company neither made any investments nor has it given loans or provided guarantee or security and therefore the relevant provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") are not applicable to the company. Accordingly, reporting on clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposit. Accordingly, reporting on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

vi. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records as specified by the Central government under 148(1) Companies Act 2013. Accordingly, reporting on clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

vii. a. According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examinations of the records of the Company, in our opinion amounts deducted/accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Goods and Services Tax, Duty of Customs, Cess, Value Added Tax and other material statutory dues have been generally regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Goods and Services Tax, Duty of Customs, Cess, Value Added Tax and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at March 31, 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

b. According to the information and explanations given to us and basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no dues in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Goods and Service tax, Duty of Customs, Cess, Value Added Tax which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

viii. According to the information and explanations given to us and basis of our examination of the records, the company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act,1961 as income during the year.

ix. a. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company did not have any loans or borrowings from any lender during the year. Accordingly, reporting on clause 3(ix)(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 been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

c. According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company has not obtained any term loans during the year. Accordingly, reporting on clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

d. According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet of the Company, we report that no short-term funds were raised by the Company meant to be used for long-term purposes. Accordingly, reporting on clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

e. The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2023. Accordingly, reporting on clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.

f. According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies (as defined under the Act).

x.

a. The company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, reporting on 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 convertible debentures (fully, partially, or optionally convertible) during the year and accordingly, reporting of clause 3(x) (b) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

xi.

a. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, considering the principles of materiality outlined in Standards on Auditing, we report that no fraud by the company or no fraud on the company has been noticed or reported during the course of the audit.

b. No report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

c. Based on the information and explanations provided to us, the Company does not have a vigil mechanism and is not required to have a vigil mechanism as per the Act.

xii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, reporting on clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

xiii. The provisions of section 177 are not applicable to the company and accordingly reporting is not applicable to the Company. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. In our opinion and based on the information and explanation provided to us, the company is not required to have an internal audit system as per section 138 of the Act. Accordingly, reporting whether the company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business as per the clause 3(xiv)(a) and consideration of reports of the Internal Auditors by us as per the clause 3(xiv)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected to its director. Hence, provisions of section 192 of the act are not applicable to the Company

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

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, reporting on clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to information and explanation given to us during the course of audit, the group does not have any CIC. Accordingly, reporting on requirements of clause 3(xvi)(d) are not applicable.

xvii. The company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of statutory auditors during the year and accordingly, reporting on clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

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

xxi. This report is being issued on the financial statements of the company and accordingly, reporting on clause 3(xxi) of the Order in respect of disclosing the details of the companies and the clause numbers of the CARO report containing the qualifications or adverse remarks by the respective auditors in the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order (CARO) reports of the companies included in the financial statements is not applicable.

For RAJAGOPAL & BADRI NARAYANAN
Chartered Accountants

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M.S. RAJAGOPAL
Partner
Membership.No.20244
Firm Regn.No.003024S

PLACE : Bangalore
DATE : 18.05.2023

UDIN : 23020244BGUNBM5931

Quest Informatics Private Limited
Balance Sheet
(All amounts in hundred of ₹ except share data and as stated otherwise)

		Note No.	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 01 April 2021
I.	**ASSETS**				
	(1) Non-current assets				
	(a) Property, plant and equipment	**2.1**	197,807	39,508	148,348
	(b) Capital work in progress	**2.2**	-	210,061	-
	(c) Right-of-use-assets	**2.24**	208,089	-	-
	(d) Other intangible asset	**2.3**	-	-	2,752
	(e) Financial assets				
	(i) Investments	**2.4**	184,529	372,478	1,199,706
	(ii) Others	**2.5**	19,776	24,226	24,226
	(f) Other non-current assets	**2.6**	159	-	-
	Total non-current assets		**610,360**	**646,273**	**1,375,032**
	(2) Current assets				
	(a) Financial Assets				
	(i) Investments	**2.4**	1,703,062	-	-
	(ii) Trade receivables				
	Billed	**2.7**	672,649	447,440	327,561
	Unbilled	**2.7**	25,153	-	-
	(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	**2.8 (a)**	307,026	1,560,832	532,786
	(iv) Other bank balances	**2.8 (b)**	1,828	14,145	55,765
	(v) Others	**2.5**	3,657	-	16,838
	(b) Current tax assets (net)		87,542	181,275	99,344
	(c) Other current assets	**2.9**	143,243	27,045	40,846
	Total current assets		**2,944,160**	**2,230,737**	**1,073,140**
	TOTAL ASSETS		**3,554,520**	**2,877,010**	**2,448,172**
II.	**EQUITY**				
	(a) Equity share capital	**2.10**	17,636	17,636	17,636
	(b) Other equity		3,146,118	2,572,964	1,968,884
	TOTAL EQUITY		**3,163,754**	**2,590,600**	**1,986,520**

Quest Informatics Private Limited
Balance Sheet
(All amounts in hundred of ₹ except share data and as stated otherwise)

	Note No.	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 01 April 2021
III. LIABILITIES				
(1) Non-current liabilities				
(a) Financial liabilities				
Lease liabilities	**2.24**	153,091	-	-
(b) Provisions	**2.14**	61,687	-	-
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	**2.21**	25,434	60,485	35,448
(d) Other non-current liabilities	**2.11**	-	3,786	4,996
Total non-current liabilities		**240,212**	**64,271**	**40,444**
(2) Current liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Lease liabilities	**2.24**	58,145	-	-
(ii) Trade payables				
Billed	**2.12**			
1. Dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-
2. Dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		45,775	25,483	21,582
Unbilled and accruals	**2.12**	24,266	8,817	8,336
(iii) Others	**2.13**	10,708	108,516	351,304
(b) Other current liabilities	**2.15**	9,429	71,284	19,885
(c) Provisions	**2.14**	2,231	8,039	20,101
Total current liabilities		**150,554**	**222,139**	**421,208**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**390,766**	**286,410**	**461,652**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**3,554,520**	**2,877,010**	**2,448,172**
Summary of significant accounting policies	**1**			

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For Rajagopal & Badri Narayanan
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No : 003024S

MINASANDRA SRINIVASA IYENGAR RAJAGOPAL
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Date: 2023.05.18 17:41:50 +05'30'

M.S. Rajagopal
Partner
Membership Number: 020244
ICAI UDIN - 23020244BGUNBM5931

Bangalore, India
18.05.2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Quest Informatics Private Limited

GOUTAM RUNGTA
Digitally signed by GOUTAM RUNGTA
Date: 2023.05.18 16:20:14 +05'30'

Goutam Rungta
Director
DIN - 08599656

PRAVEEN SETH

Praveen Seth
Director
DIN - 09715344

Noida (UP), India
18.05.2023

Quest Informatics Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss
(All amounts in hundred of ₹ except share data and as stated otherwise)

		Note No.	Year ended 31 March 2023	31 March 2022
I	**Revenue**			
	Revenue from operations	**2.16**	2,034,523	2,221,146
	Other income	**2.17**	171,258	345,268
	Total income		**2,205,781**	**2,566,414**
II	**Expenses**			
	Employee benefits expense	**2.18**	1,029,307	1,305,753
	Outsourcing costs		50,444	4,602
	Finance costs	**2.19**	4,582	1,522
	Depreciation and amortization expense		21,173	19,626
	Other expenses	**2.20**	270,068	551,141
	Total expenses		**1,375,574**	**1,882,644**
III	**Profit before tax**		**830,207**	**683,770**
IV	**Tax expense**	**2.21**		
	Current tax		292,104	54,160
	Deferred tax charge (credit)		(35,051)	25,161
	Total tax expense		**257,053**	**79,321**
V	**Profit for the year**		**573,154**	**604,449**
VI	**Other comprehensive income (loss)**			
	(i) Items that will be reclassified to statement of profit and loss		-	(493)
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to statement of profit and loss		-	124
	Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax		**-**	**(369)**
VII	**Total comprehensive income for the year**		**573,154**	**604,080**
	Earnings per equity share of ₹ 10 each	**2.22**		
	Basic (in ₹)		324.98	342.73
	Diluted (in ₹)		324.98	342.73
	Summary of significant accounting policies	**1**		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For Rajagopal & Badri Narayanan
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No : 003024S

MINASANDRA SRINIVASA IYENGAR RAJAGOPAL
Digitally signed by MINASANDRA SRINIVASA IYENGAR RAJAGOPAL Date: 2023.05.18 17:42:22 +05'30'

M.S. Rajagopal
Partner
Membership Number: 020244
ICAI UDIN - 23020244BGUNBM5931

Bangalore, India
18.05.2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Quest Informatics Private Limited

GOUTAM RUNGTA
Digitally signed by GOUTAM RUNGTA Date: 2023.05.18 16:20:46 +05'30'

Goutam Rungta
Director
DIN - 08599656

PRAVEEN SETH

Praveen Seth
Director
DIN - 09715344

Noida (UP), India
18.05.2023

Quest Informatics Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity
(All amounts in hundred of ₹ except share data and as stated otherwise)

	Equity share capital		Other Equity					
			Reserves and Surplus			Other comprehensive income		
	Number of shares	Share capital	Capital reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings	Debt instrument through other comprehensive income	Total Other equity	Total Equity
Balance as at 1 April, 2021 as per Ind AS	**176,364**	**17,636**	**5,040**	**63,153**	**1,900,322**	**369**	**1,968,884**	**1,986,520**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	604,449	-	604,449	604,449
Transfer from capital reserve	-	-	(5,040)	-	5,040	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	(369)	(369)	(369)
Balance as at 31 March, 2022	**176,364**	**17,636**	**-**	**63,153**	**2,509,811**	**-**	**2,572,964**	**2,590,600**
Balance as at 1 April, 2022	**176,364**	**17,636**	**-**	**63,153**	**2,509,811**	**-**	**2,572,964**	**2,590,600**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	573,154	-	573,154	573,154
Balance as at 31 March, 2023	**176,364**	**17,636**	**-**	**63,153**	**3,082,965**	**-**	**3,146,118**	**3,163,754**

Refer note 1 for summary of significant accounting policies

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For Rajagopal & Badri Narayanan
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No : 003024S

MINASANDRA SRINIVASA IYENGAR RAJAGOPAL
Digitally signed by MINASANDRA SRINIVASA IYENGAR RAJAGOPAL
Date: 2023.05.18 17:42:46 +05'30'

M.S. Rajagopal
Partner
Membership Number: 020244
ICAI UDIN - 23020244BGUNBM5931

Bangalore, India
18.05.2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Quest Informatics Private Limited

GOUTAM RUNGTA
Digitally signed by GOUTAM RUNGTA
Date: 2023.05.18 16:21:03 +05'30'

Goutam Rungta
Director
DIN - 08599656

PRAVEEN SETH

Praveen Seth
Director
DIN - 09715344

Noida (UP), India
18.05.2023

Quest Informatics Private Limited
Statement of Cash flows
(All amounts in hundred of ₹ except share data and as stated otherwise)

	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
A. Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	830,207	683,770
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation and amortization expense	21,173	19,626
Profit / Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	(53,677)	45,442
Interest income	(64,037)	(6,131)
Income on investments carried at fair value through profit and loss	(36,504)	(163,942)
Interest expense	2,597	-
Bad debts written off (net)	-	9,383
	699,759	**588,148**
Net change in		
Trade receivables	(250,362)	(129,262)
Other financial assets and other assets	(116,130)	30,640
Trade payables	35,741	4,382
Other financial liabilities, provisions and other liabilities	(107,570)	(204,661)
Cash generated from operations	**261,438**	**289,247**
Income taxes paid (net of refunds)	(195,456)	(132,285)
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	**65,982**	**156,962**
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Proceeds from bank deposits on maturity	12,317	41,620
Proceeds from sale of mutual funds units	221,306	972,877
Purchase of investment in mutual funds	(1,699,915)	-
Proceeds from sale/maturity of investment in debt securities	-	17,800
Interest received	56,943	2,325
Proceed from sale of property, plant and equipment, other intangible assets and capital work in progress	439,034	47,863
Purchase of property,plant and equipment, other intangible assets and capital work in progress	(344,097)	(211,401)
Net cash flow from (used in) investing activities (B)	**(1,314,412)**	**871,084**
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Payment of lease liabilities including interest	(5,376)	-
Net cash flow used in financing activities (C)	**(5,376)**	**-**
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(1,253,806)	1,028,046
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,560,832	532,786
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year as per note 2.8 (a)	**307,026**	**1,560,832**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For Rajagopal & Badri Narayanan
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No : 003024S

MINASANDRA SRINIVASA IYENGAR RAJAGOPAL
Digitally signed by MINASANDRA SRINIVASA IYENGAR RAJAGOPAL
Date: 2023.05.18 17:43:07 +05'30'

M.S. Rajagopal
Partner
Membership Number: 020244
ICAI UDIN - 23020244BGUNBM5931

Bangalore, India
18.05.2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Quest Informatics Private Limited

GOUTAM RUNGTA
Digitally signed by GOUTAM RUNGTA
Date: 2023.05.18 16:21:18 +05'30'

Goutam Rungta
Director
DIN - 08599656

PRAVEEN SETH

Praveen Seth
Director
DIN - 09715344

Noida (UP), India
18.05.2023

ORGANISATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Quest Informatics Private Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") is primarily engaged in the business of software development, engineering services and IT enabled services. The Company was incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India in February 2000, having its registered office at 109/1 (Haripriya Towers), 20th Main Road, 5th Block, Rajajinagar, Bengaluru, Karnataka – 560010.

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 18th May 2023.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements of the company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time and presentation requirements of Schedule III (Division II) to the Companies Act, 2013, as applicable to the financial statements.

For years up to and including the year ended 31 March 2022, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with Indian GAAP ("Previous GAAP"), including accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

These financial statements, being the Company's first Ind AS financial statements, are covered by Ind AS 101, "First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards". An explanation of the effect of the transition from Previous GAAP to Ind AS on the Company's equity and profit is provided in Note 3.

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention on an accrual and going concern basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

a) Certain financial assets and liabilities (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments),
b) Defined benefit plans

The preparation of these financial statements has resulted in changes to the Company's accounting policies as compared to the most recent annual financial statements prepared under Previous GAAP. Accounting policies have been applied consistently to all years presented in the financial statements including the preparation of the (Ind AS) opening balance sheet as at 1 April, 2021 ('Transition date') for the purpose of transition to (Ind AS) and as required by Ind AS 101.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current and non-current as per company's normal operating cycle of 12 months. The statement of cash flows has been prepared under indirect method.

The company uses the Indian rupee ('₹') as its reporting currency. All amounts are presented in hundred of ₹ rounded to whole number and amounts less than ₹ 0.50 hundred are presented as "-".

The company books of accounts are merged with M/s. Atarw Technologies Private Limited (Subsidiary Company of Quest Informatics Private Limited) with shareholding of 99.99 % of Equity shares until March 31, 2021. The merger is in compliance with order of The Regional Director - Hyderabad with terms and condition specified in order, with effective appointment date April 1, 2020. The financial statements are redrafted in compliance with amalgamation / merger order No. 3/kar/CP. No21/RD(SER)/CAA-11/233/2021/565 Dated April 27, 2022.

(b) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, expenses and other comprehensive income (OCI) that are reported and disclosed in the financial statements and accompanying notes. These estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events, historical experience, actions that the Company may undertake in the future and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the year in which the changes are made.

Significant estimates and assumptions are used for, but not limited to,

i. Allowance for uncollectible accounts receivables, refer note 1(e)(i)
ii. Recognition of income and deferred taxes, refer note 1(h) and note 2.21
iii. Key actuarial assumptions for measurement of future obligations under employee benefit plans, refer note 1(l) and note 2.26
iv. Useful lives of property, plant and equipment, refer note 1(i)
v. Provisions and contingent liabilities, refer note 1(n) and note 2.32.

(c) Foreign currency and translation

The financial statements of the Company are presented in Indian Rupee (₹) which is also the Company's functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date of the transaction. Foreign-currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated to the relevant functional currency at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of the initial transaction. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at fair value are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date when the fair value was determined.

Transaction gains or losses realized upon settlement of foreign currency transactions are included in determining net profit for the year in which the transaction is settled. Revenue, expenses and cash-flow items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the relevant functional currencies using the exchange rate in effect on the date of the transaction.

(d) Fair value measurement

The Company records certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis. The Company determines fair value based on the price it would receive to sell an asset or pay to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date and in the principal or most advantageous market for that asset or liability.

The Company holds certain fixed income securities, other securities which must be measured using the guidance for fair value hierarchy and related valuation methodologies. The guidance specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to each measurement are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect the Company's assumptions about current market conditions. The fair value hierarchy also requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The prescribed fair value hierarchy and related valuation methodologies are as follows:

Level 1 - Quoted inputs that reflect quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 - Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active and model-derived valuations, in which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable in active markets.

Level 3 - Valuations derived from valuation techniques, in which one or more significant inputs are unobservable inputs which are supported by little or no market activity.

In accordance with Ind AS 113, assets and liabilities at fair value are measured based on the following valuation techniques:

a) Market approach – Prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities.

b) Income approach – Converting the future amounts based on market expectations to its present value using the discounting method.

c) Cost approach – Replacement cost method.

Certain assets are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis. The assets consist primarily of non-financial assets such as intangible assets.

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

(e) Financial instruments

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

i. Financial assets

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets (other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss) are added to the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset. Purchase and sale of financial assets are accounted for at trade date. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash in banks and short term deposits which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Financial assets at amortized cost
A financial asset is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:
a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. This category includes cash and bank balances, unbilled receivable, trade and other receivables.

Financial assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)
A financial asset is classified and measured at fair value through OCI if both of the following criteria are met:
i. The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
ii. The asset's contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.

Financial asset included within the OCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in OCI. Interest income is recognized in statement of profit and loss for debt instruments. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from OCI to statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets at Fair Value through Profit and Loss
Any financial asset, which does not meet the criteria for categorization at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, is classified at fair value through profit and loss. Financial instruments included in the fair value through profit and loss category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Equity investments
All equity instruments are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently re-measured with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss. In limited circumstances, investments, for which sufficient, more recent information to measure fair value is not available cost represents the best estimate of fair value within that range.

Derecognition of financial assets
A financial asset is primarily derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset.

Impairment of financial assets
The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit and loss. Lifetime ECL allowance is recognized for trade receivables with no significant financing component. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case they are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

ii. Financial liabilities

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

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. Changes in fair value of such liability are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost
The Company's financial liabilities at amortized cost are initially recognized at, net of transaction costs and includes trade payables, accrued salaries and benefits and other payables.

After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method except for deferred consideration recognized in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss. Gains and losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition
A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

(f) Revenue recognition

Contracts involving provision of services and material

Revenue is recognized when, or as, control of a promised service or good transfers to a customer, in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring those products or services. To recognize revenues, the following five step approach is applied: (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) recognize revenues when a performance obligation is satisfied. A contract is accounted when it is legally enforceable through executory contracts, approval and commitment from all parties, the rights of the parties are identified, payment terms are defined, the contract has commercial substance and collectability of consideration is probable.

Time-and-material / Volume based / Transaction based contracts

Revenue with respect to time-and-material, volume based and transaction based contracts is recognized as the related services are performed through efforts expended, volume serviced transactions are processed etc. that correspond with value transferred to customer till date which is related to our right to invoice for services performed.

Fixed Price contracts

Revenue related to fixed price contracts where performance obligations and control are satisfied over a period of time like technology integration, complex network building contracts, system implementations and Application development are recognized based on progress towards completion of the performance obligation using a cost-tocost measure of progress (i.e., percentage-of-completion (POC) method of accounting). Revenue is recognized based on the costs incurred to date as a percentage of the total estimated costs to fulfill the contract. Any revision in cost to complete would result in increase or decrease in revenue and such changes are recorded in the period in which they are identified.

Revenue related to other fixed price contracts providing maintenance and support services, are recognized based on our right to invoice for services performed for contracts in which the invoicing is representative of the value being delivered. If our invoicing is not consistent with value delivered, revenues are recognized as the service is performed based on the cost to cost method described above.
In arrangements involving sharing of customer revenues, revenue is recognized when the right to receive is established.

Revenue from product sales are shown net of applicable taxes, discounts and allowances. Revenue related to product with installation services that are critical to the product is recognized when installation of product at customer site is completed and accepted by the customer. If the revenue for a delivered item is not recognized for non-receipt of acceptance from the customer, the cost of the delivered item continues to be in inventory.

Proprietary Software Products

Revenue from distinct proprietary perpetual and term license software is recognized at a point in time at the inception of the arrangement when control transfers to the client. Revenue from proprietary term license software is recognized at a point in time for the committed term of the contract. In case of renewals of proprietary term licenses with existing customers, revenue from term license is recognized at a point in time when the renewal is agreed on signing of contracts. Revenue from support and subscription (S&S) is recognized over the contract term on a straightline basis as the Company is providing a service of standing ready to provide support, when-and-if needed, and is providing unspecified software upgrades on a when-and-if available basis over the contract term. In case software are bundled with support and subscription either for perpetual or term based license, such support and subscription contracts are generally priced as a percentage of the net fees paid by the customer to purchase the license and are generally recognized as revenues ratably over the contractual period that the support services are provided. Revenue from these proprietary software products is classified under sale of services.

Multiple performance obligation

When a sales arrangement contains multiple performance, such as services, hardware and Licensed IPs (software) or combinations of each of them revenue for each element is based on a five step approach as defined above. To the extent a contract includes multiple promised deliverables, judgment is applied to determine whether promised deliverables are capable of being distinct and are distinct in the context of the contract. If these criteria are not met, the promised deliverables are accounted for as a combined performance obligation. For arrangements with multiple distinct performance obligations or series of distinct performance obligations, consideration is allocated among the performance obligations based on their relative standalone selling price. Standalone selling price is the price at which the company would sell a promised good or service separately to the customer. When not directly observable, we estimate standalone selling price by using the expected cost plus a margin approach. We establish a standalone selling price range for our deliverables, which is reassessed on a periodic basis or when facts and circumstances change.

Revenue recognition for delivered elements is limited to the amount that is not contingent on the future delivery of products or services, future performance obligations or subject to customer-specified return or refund privileges.

Revenue from certain activities in transition services in outsourcing arrangements are not capable of being distinct or represent separate performance obligation. Revenues relating to such transition activities are classified as Contract liabilities and subsequently recognized over the period of the arrangement. Direct and incremental costs in relation to such transition activities which are expected to be recoverable under the contract and generate or enhance resources of the Company that will be used in satisfying the performance obligation in the future are considered as contract fulfillment costs classified as Deferred contract cost and recognized over the period of arrangement. Certain upfront non-recurring incremental contract acquisition costs and other upfront fee paid to customer are deferred and classified as Deferred contract cost and amortized to revenue or cost, usually on a straight line basis, over the term of the contract unless revenues are earned and obligations are fulfilled in a different pattern. The undiscounted future cash flows from the arrangement are periodically estimated and compared with the unamortized costs. If the unamortized costs exceed the undiscounted cash flow, a loss is recognized.

In instances when revenue is derived from sales of third-party vendor services, material or licenses, revenue is recorded on a gross basis when the Company is a principal to the transaction and net of costs when the Company is acting as an agent between the customer and the vendor. Several factors are considered to determine whether the Company is a principal or an agent, most notably being company control the goods or service before it is transferred to customer, latitude in deciding the price being charged to customer. Revenue is recognized net of discounts and allowances, value-added and service taxes, and includes reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses, with the corresponding outof-pocket expenses included in cost of revenues.

Volume discounts, or any other form of variable consideration is estimated using either the sum of probability weighted amounts in a range of possible consideration amounts (expected value), or the single most likely amount in a range of possible consideration amounts (most likely amount), depending on which method better predicts the amount of consideration realizable. Transaction price includes variable consideration only to the extent it is probable that a significant reversal of revenues recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved. Our estimates of variable consideration and determination of whether to include estimated amounts in the transaction price may involve judgment and are based largely on an assessment of our anticipated performance and all information that is reasonably available to us.

Revenue recognized but not billed to customers is classified either as contract assets or unbilled receivable in balance sheet. Contract assets primarily relate to unbilled amounts on those contracts utilizing the cost to cost method of revenue recognition and right to consideration is not unconditional. Unbilled receivables represent contracts where right to consideration is unconditional (i.e. only the passage of time is required before the payment is due). A contract liability arises when there is excess billing over the revenue recognized.

(g) Other Income

Other income mainly comprises interest income on bank and other deposits, other interest income recognized using the effective interest method, profit on sale of property, plant and equipments and mutual fund and net foreign exchange gains.

(h) Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred income tax.

Income tax expense is recognized in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity. Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognized at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Provision for income tax includes the impact of provisions established for uncertain income tax positions.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for those temporary difference which originate during the tax holiday period and are reversed after the tax holiday period. For this purpose, reversal of timing differences is determined using first in first out method.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the year that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized.

(i) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. The Company identifies and determines separate useful lives for each major component of the property, plant and equipment, if they have a useful life that is materially different from that of the asset as a whole.

Expenses on existing property, plant and equipment, including day-to-day repairs, maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the year during which such expenses are incurred.

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

Property, plant and equipment under construction and cost of assets not ready for use at the year-end are disclosed as capital work- in- progress.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, as determined by the management. Depreciation is charged on a pro-rata basis for assets purchased/sold during the year.

The management's estimates of the useful lives of various assets for computing depreciation are as follows:

Asset description	Asset life (in years)
Computers and networking equipment	4-5

The useful lives as given above best represent the period over which the management expects to use these assets, based on technical assessment. The estimated useful lives for these assets are therefore different from the useful lives prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013.

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

(j) Leases

A lease is a contract that contains right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee

Company is lessee in case of office space. These leases are evaluated to determine whether it contains lease based on principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both lessees and lessors as defined in Ind AS 116.

Right-of-use asset represents the Company's right to control the underlying assets under lease and the lease liability is the obligation to make the lease payments related to the underlying asset under lease. Right-of-use asset is measured initially based on the lease liability adjusted for any initial direct costs, prepaid rent, and lease incentives. Right-of use asset is depreciated based on straight line method over the lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset, whichever is less. Subsequently, right-of-use asset is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liability.

The lease liability is measured at the lease commencement date and determined using the present value of the minimum lease payments not yet paid and the Company's incremental borrowing rate, which approximates the rate at which the Company would borrow, in the country where the lease was executed. The Company has used a single discount rate for a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics. The lease payment comprises fixed payment less any lease incentives, variable lease payment that depends on an index or a rate, exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise the option and payment of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising an option to terminate the lease. Lease liability is subsequently measured by increase the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payment made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or modification, if any.

The Company has elected to not recognize leases with a lease term of 12 months or less in the balance sheet, including those acquired in a business combination, and lease costs for those short-term leases are recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term in the statement of profit and loss. For all asset classes, the Company has elected the lessee practical expedient to combine lease and non-lease components and account for the combined unit as a single lease component in case there is no separate payment defined under the contract.

(k) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Subsequently, following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets are amortized over the useful life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting year. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

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

(l) Retirement and other employee benefits

i. Provident fund: Employees of the Company receive benefits under the provident fund, a defined contribution plan. The employee and employer each make monthly contributions to the plan. A portion of the contribution is made to the provident fund trust managed by the Company or Government administered provident fund; while the balance contribution is made to the Government administered pension fund, a define contribution plan. The funds contributed to the Trust are invested in specific securities as mandated by law and generally consist of federal and state government bonds, debt instruments of government-owned corporations and, equity other eligible market securities.

ii. Gratuity liability: The Company provide for gratuity, a defined benefit plan (the "Gratuity Plan") covering eligible employees. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's base salary and the tenure of employment (subject to a maximum of ₹ 20 lacs per employee). The liability is actuarially determined (using the projected unit credit method) at the end of each year. Actuarial gains/losses are recognized immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to other comprehensive income in the year in which they occur.

In respect to certain employees in India, the Company contributes towards gratuity liabilities to the Life Insurance Corporation of India as permitted by law.

iii. Compensated absences: The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absences which are both accumulating and non-accumulating in nature. The employees can carry forward up to the specified portion of the unutilized accumulated compensated absences and utilize it in future periods or receive cash at retirement or termination of employment. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation based on (using the projected unit credit method) the additional amount expected to be paid as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the balance sheet date. The expense on non-accumnulating compensated absences is recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which the absences occur. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred.

iv. State Plan: The contribution to State Plans, a defined contribution plan namely Employee State Insurance Fund are recognized as expense when employees have rendered services entitling them to such benefits.

(m) Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. The diluted potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as at the beginning of the year, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each year presented.

(n) Provisions and Contingent liabilities

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows.

The company uses significant judgement to disclose contingent liabilities. Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed in the financial statements.

(o) Nature and purpose of reserves

General reserve
General reserves are the profits retained by the company for meeting the future needs of the business.

(p) Recently issued accounting pronouncements

On 31 March 2023, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 effective from 1 April 2023. Following is key amended provision which may have an impact on the financial statements of the Company:

Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements)
The amendments intend to assist in deciding which accounting policies to disclose in the financial statements. The amendments to Ind AS 1 require entities to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. The amendments provide guidance on how to apply the concept of materiality

to accounting policy disclosures. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Definition of Accounting Estimate (Amendments to Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors)
The amendments distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The definition of a change in accounting estimates has been replaced with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities Arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes)
The amendments specify how to account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases. The amendments clarify that lease transactions give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences and financial statements should reflect the future tax impacts of these transactions through recognizing deferred tax. The Company is evaluating the impact, if any, in its financial statements.

2. Notes to financial statements

2.1 Property, plant and equipment

The changes in the carrying value for the year ended 31 March 2023

	Freehold Land	Building	Office equipment	Computers and networking equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Total
Gross block as at 1 April 2022	5,634	53,515	-	-	-	-	59,149
Additions	-	348,196	-	205,963	-	-	554,159
Disposals	5,634	401,711	-	-	-	-	407,345
Gross block as at 31 March 2023	**-**	**-**	**-**	**205,963**	**-**	**-**	**205,963**
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2022	-	19,641	-	-	-	-	19,641
Depreciation	-	2,346	-	8,156	-	-	10,502
Disposals	-	21,987	-	-	-	-	21,987
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2023	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8,156**	**-**	**-**	**8,156**
Net block as at 31 March 2023	**-**	**-**	**-**	**197,807**	**-**	**-**	**197,807**

The changes in the carrying value for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Freehold Land	Building	Office equipment	Computers and networking equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Total
Gross block as at 1 April 2021	5,634	53,515	83,879	121,927	162,661	85,999	513,615
Additions	-	-	362	977	-	-	1,339
Disposals	-	-	84,241	122,904	162,661	85,999	455,805
Gross block as at 31 March 2022	**5,634**	**53,515**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**59,149**
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2021	-	17,804	76,173	105,772	134,867	30,651	365,267
Depreciation	-	1,837	1,465	5,866	3,664	6,794	19,626
Disposals	-	-	77,638	111,638	138,531	37,445	365,252
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2022	**-**	**19,641**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**19,641**
Net block as at 31 March 2022	**5,634**	**33,874**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**39,508**
Net block as at 1 April 2021	**5,634**	**35,711**	**7,706**	**16,155**	**27,794**	**55,348**	**148,348**

2.2 Capital Work in Progress (CWIP)

The following table presents the ageing schedule for Capital-work-in progress:

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at 31 March 2023					
Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-
	-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
As at 31 March 2022					
Projects in progress	210,061	-	-	-	210,061
	210,061	**-**	**-**	**-**	**210,061**
As at 01 April 2021					
Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-
	-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

2.3 Other intangible asset

The changes in the carrying value for the year ended 31 March 2023

	Software
Gross block as at 1 April 2022	**-**
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Gross block as at 31 March 2023	**-**
Accumulated amortization as at 1 April 2022	**-**
Amortization	-
Accumulated amortization as at 31 March 2023	**-**
Net block as at 31 March 2023	**-**

The changes in the carrying value for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Software
Gross block as at 1 April 2021	**28,904**
Additions	-
Disposals	28,904
Gross block as at 31 March 2022	**-**
Accumulated amortization as at 1 April 2021	**26,152**
Amortization	-
Disposals / other adjustment	26,152
Accumulated amortization as at 31 March 2022	**-**
Net block as at 31 March 2022	**-**
Net block as at 1 April 2021	**2,752**

Quest Informatics Private Limited

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

(All amounts in hundred of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

2.4 Investments

	As at		
	31 March 2023	**31 March 2022**	**01 April 2021**
Financial assets			
Non - current			
Unquoted Investment			
Carried at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Investment in debt securities	-	-	18,293
Carried at fair value through profit and loss			
Investment in mutual funds	184,529	372,478	1,181,413
	184,529	**372,478**	**1,199,706**
Current			
Unquoted Investment			
Carried at fair value through profit and loss			
Investment in mutual funds	1,703,062	-	-
	1,703,062	**-**	**-**
Total investments - financial assets	**1,887,591**	**372,478**	**1,199,706**
Aggregate amount of unquoted investment	1,887,591	372,478	1,199,706
Investment carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	18,293
Investment carried at fair value through profit and loss	1,887,591	372,478	1,181,413

2.5 Other financial assets

	As at		
	31 March 2023	**31 March 2022**	**01 April 2021**
Non - current			
Carried at amortized cost			
Security deposits	19,776	24,226	24,226
	19,776	**24,226**	**24,226**
Current			
Carried at amortized cost			
Interest receivable	3,657	-	-
Security Deposits	-	-	16,838
	3,657	**-**	**16,838**

2.6 Other non- current assets

	As at		
	31 March 2023	**31 March 2022**	**01 April 2021**
Unsecured, considered good			
Security Deposits	159	-	-
	159	**-**	**-**

2.7 Trade receivables

	As at		
	31 March 2023	**31 March 2022**	**01 April 2021**
Billed			
Unsecured, considered good	672,649	447,440	327,561
	672,649	**447,440**	**327,561**
Unbilled receivables	25,153	-	-
	697,802	**447,440**	**327,561**

2.7 Trade receivables (continued)

Trade receivables	Not Due	Outstanding as at 31 March 2023 from the due date of payment					
		Less than 6 months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed – considered good	457,402	215,247	-	-	-	-	672,649
	457,402	**215,247**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**672,649**
							672,649
Unbilled receivables							25,153
							697,802

Trade receivables	Not Due	Outstanding as at 31 March 2022 from the due date of payment					
		Less than 6 months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed – considered good	-	430,255	15,190	1,995	-	-	447,440
	-	**430,255**	**15,190**	**1,995**	**-**	**-**	**447,440**
							447,440
Unbilled receivables							-
							447,440

Trade receivables	Not Due	Outstanding as at 01 April 2021 from the due date of payment					
		Less than 6 months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed – considered good	-	290,454	7,962	26,157	2,988	-	327,561
	-	**290,454**	**7,962**	**26,157**	**2,988**	**-**	**327,561**
							327,561
Unbilled receivables							-
							327,561

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents and Other bank balances

	As at		
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	01 April 2021
(a) Cash and cash equivalents			
Balance with banks	307,026	1,560,832	532,786
(b) Other bank balances			
Deposits with remaining maturity up to 12 months (refer note below)	1,828	14,145	55,765
	308,854	**1,574,977**	**588,551**

Note: Pledged with banks as security for guarantees ₹ 1,828 hundred (31 March 2022, ₹ 1,828 hundred, 01 April 2021, ₹ 34,563 hundred)

2.9 Other current assets

	As at		
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	01 April 2021
Unsecured , considered good			
Advances other than capital advances			
Advances to employees	6,332	-	5,108
Others			
Prepaid expenses	38,504	27,045	35,738
Goods and service tax receivable	15,197	-	-
Other advances	83,210	-	-
	143,243	**27,045**	**40,846**

2.10 Equity Share capital

	As at		
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	01 April 2021
Authorized 300,000 (31 March 2022, 300,000, 1 April 2021, 300,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each	30,000	30,000	30,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up 176,364 (31 March 2022, 176,364, 1 April 2021, 176,364) equity shares of ₹ 10 each	17,636	17,636	17,636

Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of ₹10/-. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

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

Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the financial year :

	As at					
	31 March 2023		31 March 2022		01 April 2021	
	No. of shares	₹ in Hundred	No. of shares	₹ in Hundred	No. of shares	₹ in Hundred
Number of shares at the beginning	176,364	17,636	176,364	17,636	176,364	17,636
Number of shares at the end	176,364	17,636	176,364	17,636	176,364	17,636

Shares held by holding company:

	As at					
	31 March 2023		31 March 2022		01 April 2021	
	No. of shares	% holding in the class	No. of shares	% holding in the class	No. of shares	% holding in the class
Sankalp Semiconductor Private Limited Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid	176,364	100.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%

2.10 Equity Share capital (continued)

Details of shareholders holding more than 5 % shares in the company:-

Name of the shareholder	As at					
	31 March 2023		31 March 2022		01 April 2021	
	No. of shares	% holding in the class	No. of shares	% holding in the class	No. of shares	% holding in the class
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid						
Sankalp Semiconductor Private Limited	176,364	100.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Rudresh S.Basavarajappa	-	0.00%	58,789	33.33%	58,789	33.33%
Subhamangala Rudresh	-	0.00%	29,393	16.67%	29,393	16.67%
Roopa Sathish	-	0.00%	88,182	50.00%	88,182	50.00%

Quest Informatics Private Limited("Quest") has been acquired by Sankalp Semiconductor Private Limited through acquisition of 100% shares in Quest on 12 July 2022.

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

There were no bonus shares issued, no share issued for consideration other than cash and no shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceeding the reporting date.

Capital management
The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to support business continuity and growth of the company while maximizing shareholder value. The Company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plans and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements have been generally met through operating cash flows generated.

2.11 Other non-current liabilities

	As at		
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	01 April 2021
Other deposits	-	3,786	4,996
	-	**3,786**	**4,996**

2.12 Trade payables

	As at		
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	01 April 2021
Trade payables	41,924	25,483	21,582
Trade payables-related parties (refer note 2.27)	3,851	-	-
	45,775	25,483	21,582
Unbilled and accruals	24,266	8,817	8,336
	70,041	**34,300**	**29,918**

2.12 Trade payables (continued)

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding as at 31 March 2023 from the due date of payment				
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME - Undisputed	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others - Undisputed	40,280	5,495	-	-	-	45,775
	40,280	5,495	-	-	-	45,775
Unbilled and accruals						24,266
						70,041

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding as at 31 March 2022 from the due date of payment				
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME - Undisputed	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others - Undisputed	-	25,483	-	-	-	25,483
	-	25,483	-	-	-	25,483
Unbilled and accruals						8,817
						34,300

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding as at 01 April 2021 from the due date of payment				
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME - Undisputed	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others - Undisputed	-	21,582	-	-	-	21,582
	-	21,582	-	-	-	21,582
Unbilled and accruals						8,336
						29,918

2.13 Other financial liabilities

	As at		
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	01 April 2021
Current			
Carried at amortized cost			
Accrued salaries and benefits			
Employee bonuses accrued	191	14,158	96,730
Other employee costs	10,517	49,858	252,760
Others			
Other payables	-	44,500	1,814
	10,708	**108,516**	**351,304**

2.14 Provisions

	As at		
	31 March 2023	**31 March 2022**	**01 April 2021**
Non - current			
Provision for employee benefits			
Provision for gratuity (refer note 2.26)	55,174	-	-
Provision for leave benefits	6,513	-	-
	61,687	**-**	**-**
Current			
Provision for employee benefits			
Provision for gratuity (refer note 2.26)	-	881	14,984
Provision for leave benefits	2,231	7,158	5,117
	2,231	**8,039**	**20,101**

2.15 Other current liabilities

	As at		
	31 March 2023	**31 March 2022**	**01 April 2021**
Withholding and other taxes payable	9,429	71,284	19,885
	9,429	**71,284**	**19,885**

2.16 Revenue from operations

	Year ended	
	31 March 2023	**31 March 2022**
Sale of services / software	2,034,523	2,221,146
	2,034,523	**2,221,146**

Disaggregate Revenue Information

The disaggregated revenue as per geography is as follows

	Year ended	
	31 March 2023	**31 March 2022**
Geography wise		
India	1,031,323	972,595
America	-	(5,242)
Rest of the world	1,003,200	1,253,793
	2,034,523	**2,221,146**

Remaining performance obligations

Remaining performance obligations are subject to variability due to several factors such as terminations, changes in scope of contracts, periodic revalidations of the estimates, economic factors (changes in currency rates, tax laws etc). As at 31 March 2023, the aggregate amount of transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations as per the requirements of Ind AS 115 was 576,860 Hundred (31 March 2022 was Nil) out of which approximately 56% (31 March 2022 was Nil) is expected to be recognized as revenues within one year and the balance beyond one year. These amounts are not adjusted for variable consideration allocated to remaining performance obligation, which are not probable. These amounts also exclude contracts for which we recognize revenues based on the right to invoice for services performed and contracts where consideration is in the form of a sales-based or usage-based royalty promised in exchange for a license of intellectual property.

2.16 Revenue from operations (continued)

Contract balances

Contract assets : There is no contract assets as at 31 March 2023.

Contract liabilities: There is no contract liability in the current year, previous year and immediate previous year.

Deferred contract cost : Deferred contract cost primarily represents the contract fulfilment cost and cost for obtaining contract. There is no deferred contract cost in the current year, previous year and immediate previous year.

Reconciliation of revenue recognised with the contracted price is as follows:

	Year ended	
	31 March 2023	**31 March 2022**
Contracted price	2,034,523	2,221,146
Reduction towards variable consideration components	-	-
Revenue recognised	**2,034,523**	**2,221,146**

The reduction towards variable consideration comprises of volume discount etc.

2.17 Other income

	Year ended	
	31 March 2023	**31 March 2022**
Interest Income		
- On bank and other deposits	60,600	2,325
- On financial assets carried at amorised cost	217	-
- On income tax refund	3,220	3,806
- On others	-	2,470
Income on investments carried at fair value through profit and loss		
- Unrealized (loss) on fair value changes on mutual funds	(115,660)	41,126
- Profit on sale of mutual funds	152,164	122,816
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipments	53,677	-
Exchange differences (net)	10,651	13,284
Insurance keyman	-	141,405
Rental Income	2,483	12,390
Miscellaneous income	3,906	5,646
	171,258	**345,268**

2.18 Employee benefits expense

	Year ended	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Salaries, wages and bonus	966,847	1,225,522
Contribution to provident fund and other employee funds	49,120	45,421
Staff welfare expenses	13,340	34,810
	1,029,307	**1,305,753**

2.19 Finance costs

	Year ended	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Interest		
- on lease liabilities	2,292	-
- on direct taxes	305	-
Bank charges	1,985	1,522
	4,582	**1,522**

2.20 Other expenses

	Year ended	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Rent (refer note 2.24)	53,760	74,445
Power and fuel	13,258	12,562
Insurance	1,500	3,067
Repairs and maintenance		
- Plant and equipment	1,476	7,157
- Building	506	52,028
- Others	12,713	12,329
Communication costs	11,896	14,781
Travel and conveyance	9,723	8,123
Legal and professional charges	15,393	75,240
Software license fee	93,152	96,947
Expenditure toward corporate social responsibility activities (refer note 2.31)	6,618	-
Recruitment, training and development	4,069	996
Bad debts	-	9,383
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	45,442
Business promotion	10,411	52,019
Printing and stationery	1,020	2,305
Rates and taxes	9,595	10,669
Digitalisation expenses	18,100	47,401
Commission charges	6,017	23,082
Miscellaneous expenses	861	3,165
	270,068	**551,141**

2.21 Income taxes

	Year ended	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Income tax charged to statement of profit and loss		
Current income tax charge	292,104	54,160
Deferred tax charge (credit)	(35,051)	25,161
	257,053	**79,321**
Income tax charged to other comprehensive income		
Expense (benefit) on unrealized loss on debt instruments	-	(124)
	-	**(124)**

The reconciliation between the Company's provision for income tax and amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate in India is as follows:

	Year ended	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Profit before tax	830,207	683,770
Statutory tax rate in India	25.17%	25.17%
Expected tax expense	208,946	172,091
Other permanent differences	1,687	-
Others (net)	46,420	(92,770)
Total taxes	**257,053**	**79,321**
Effective income tax rate	**30.96%**	**11.60%**

Components of deferred tax assets and liabilities as on 31 March 2023

	Opening balance	Recognized in profit and loss	Recognised in / reclassified from OCI	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets				
Accrued employee costs	-	13,886	-	13,886
Property, plant and equipment	892	(892)	-	-
Others	-	1,504	-	1,504
Gross deferred tax assets (A)	**892**	**14,498**	**-**	**15,390**
Deferred tax liabilities				
Property, plant and equipment	-	8,315	-	8,315
Others	61,377	(28,868)	-	32,509
Gross deferred tax liabilities (B)	**61,377**	**(20,553)**	**-**	**40,824**
Net deferred tax liability (B-A)	**60,485**	**(35,051)**	**-**	**25,434**

Components of deferred tax assets and liabilities as on 31 March 2022

	Opening balance	Recognized in profit and loss	Recognised in / reclassified from OCI	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets				
Property, plant and equipment	15,703	(14,811)	-	892
Gross deferred tax assets (A)	**15,703**	**(14,811)**	**-**	**892**
Deferred tax liabilities				
Others	51,151	10,350	(124)	61,377
Gross deferred tax liabilities (B)	**51,151**	**10,350**	**(124)**	**61,377**
Net deferred tax liability (B-A)	**35,448**	**25,161**	**(124)**	**60,485**

2.22 Earnings per equity share (EPS)

The computation of earnings per equity share is as follows:

	Year ended	
	31 March 2023	**31 March 2022**
Profit for the year attributable to shareholders of the Company	573,154	604,449
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding in calculating basic EPS	176,364	176,364
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding in calculating diluted EPS	176,364	176,364
Nominal value of equity shares (in ₹)	10	10
Earnings per equity share (in ₹)		
- Basic	324.98	342.73
- Diluted	324.98	342.73

2.23 Financial instruments

(a) Financial assets and liabilities

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2023 is as follows:

	Fair value through profit and loss	**Fair value through other comprehensive income**	**Amortized cost**	**Total carrying value**
Financial assets				
Investments	1,887,591	-	-	1,887,591
Trade receivables (including unbilled)	-	-	697,802	697,802
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	307,026	307,026
Other bank balance	-	-	1,828	1,828
Others	-	-	23,433	23,433
Total	**1,887,591**	**-**	**1,030,089**	**2,917,680**
Financial liabilities				
Lease liabilities	-	-	211,236	211,236
Trade payables (including unbilled and accruals)	-	-	70,041	70,041
Others	-	-	10,708	10,708
Total	**-**	**-**	**291,985**	**291,985**

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2022 is as follows:

	Fair value through profit and loss	**Fair value through other comprehensive income**	**Amortized cost**	**Total carrying value**
Financial assets				
Investments	372,478	-	-	372,478
Trade receivables (including unbilled)	-	-	447,440	447,440
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	1,560,832	1,560,832
Other bank balance	-	-	14,145	14,145
Others	-	-	24,226	24,226
Total	**372,478**	**-**	**2,046,643**	**2,419,121**
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables (including unbilled and accruals)	-	-	34,300	34,300
Others	-	-	108,516	108,516
Total	**-**	**-**	**142,816**	**142,816**

2.23 Financial instruments (continued)

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as at 01 April 2021 is as follows:

	Fair value through profit and loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Amortized cost	Total carrying value
Financial assets				
Investments	1,181,413	18,293	-	1,199,706
Trade receivables (including unbilled)	-	-	327,561	327,561
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	532,786	532,786
Other bank balance	-		55,765	55,765
Others	-	-	41,064	41,064
Total	**1,181,413**	**18,293**	**957,176**	**2,156,882**
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables (including unbilled and accruals)	-	-	29,918	29,918
Others	-	-	351,304	351,304
Total	**-**	**-**	**381,222**	**381,222**

Fair value hierarchy

The assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as at 31 March 2023 and the basis for that measurement is as below:

	Fair value	Level 1 inputs	Level 2 inputs	Level 3 inputs
Assets				
Investments carried at fair value through profit and loss	1,887,591	1,887,591	-	-

The assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as at 31 March 2022 and the basis for that measurement is as below:

	Fair value	Level 1 inputs	Level 2 inputs	Level 3 inputs
Assets				
Investments carried at fair value through profit and loss	372,478	372,478	-	-

The assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as at 01 April 2021 and the basis for that measurement is as below:

	Fair value	Level 1 inputs	Level 2 inputs	Level 3 inputs
Assets				
Investments carried at fair value through profit and loss	1,181,413	1,181,413	-	-
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	18,293	-	18,293	-

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the current, previous year and immediate previous year.

2.23 Financial instruments (continued)

Valuation methodologies

Investments: The Company's investments consists of investment in mutual funds and debt securities. Fair values of investment securities classified as fair value through profit and loss are determined using quoted prices or identical quoted prices of assets or liabilities in active markets and are classified as Level 1. Fair value of debt securities is determined using observable markets' inputs and is classified as Level 2.

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

(b) Financial risk management
The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk which may impact the fair value of its financial instruments. The company has a risk management policy to manage and mitigate these risks.

The Company's risk management policy aims to reduce volatility in financial statements while maintaining balance between providing predictability in the Company's business plan along with reasonable participation in market movement.

Market risk
Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises of currency risk. The Company is primarily exposed to fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates.

(i) Foreign currency risk
Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operations.

The exchange rate risk primarily arises from assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the respective entities and foreign currency forecasted revenue and cash flows. A significant portion of the Company revenue and cost is in INR. The fluctuation in exchange rates in respect to India rupee may have potential impact on the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income and equity.

Appreciation / depreciation of 1% in respective foreign currencies with respect to functional currency of the Company would result in decrease / increase in the Company's profit before tax by approximately ₹ 3,966 hundred for the year ended 31 March 2023.

The rate sensitivity is calculated by aggregation of the net foreign exchange exposure and a simultaneous parallel foreign exchange rates shift of all the currencies by 1% against the respective functional currencies of the Company. The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change.

Foreign currency exposure as of 31 March 2023, 31 March 2022 and 01 April 2021 in major currencies is as below:

	Financial assets			Financial liabilities		
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	01 April 2021	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	01 April 2021
USD / INR	233,359	15,996	47,465	1,644	-	-
CAD / INR	87,081	49,872	15,970	-	-	-
EURO / INR	77,813	38,411	6,463	-	-	-

2.23 Financial instruments (continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities. The investment philosophy of the Company is capital preservation and liquidity in preference to returns. The Company consistently generates sufficient cash flows from operations and has access to multiple sources of funding to meet the financial obligations and maintain adequate liquidity for use.

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

	Year 1 (Current)	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4-5 and thereafter	Total
As at 31 March 2023					
Trade payables (including unbilled and accruals)	70,041	-	-	-	70,041
Lease Liabilities	69,888	71,770	74,189	18,547	234,394
Others financial liabilities	10,708	-	-	-	10,708
Total	**150,637**	**71,770**	**74,189**	**18,547**	**315,143**
As at 31 March 2022					
Trade payables (including unbilled and accruals)	34,300	-	-	-	34,300
Others financial liabilities	108,516	-	-	-	108,516
Total	**142,816**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**142,816**
As at 01 April 2021					
Trade payables (including unbilled and accruals)	29,918	-	-	-	29,918
Others financial liabilities	351,304	-	-	-	351,304
Total	**381,222**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**381,222**

2.24 Leases

Company as a lessee
The Company's significant leasing arrangements are in respect of leases for office spaces.

The details of the right-of-use asset held by the Company is as follows:

	Building
Balance as at 1 April 2021	
Depreciation	-
Additions	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**-**
Balance as at 1 April 2022	**-**
Depreciation	(10,671)
Additions	218,760
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**208,089**

The reconciliation of lease liabilities is as follows:

	Year ended	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Balance as at beginning of the year		
Additions	214,320	-
Amounts recognized in statement of profit and loss as interest expense	2,292	-
Payment of lease liabilities	(5,376)	-
Balance as at end of the year	**211,236**	**-**

The lease rental expense relating to short-term leases recognized in the statement of profit and loss for the year amounted to ₹ 53,760 hundred (previous year ₹ 74,445 hundred)

The following table presents a maturity analysis of expected undiscounted cash flows for lease liabilities:-

	As at	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Within one year	69,888	-
One to two years	71,770	-
Two to three years	74,189	-
Three to five years	18,547	-
Total lease payments	**234,394**	**-**
Imputed interest	(23,158)	-
Total lease liabilities	**211,236**	**-**

Certain lease agreements include options to terminate or extend the leases. The lease agreements do not contain any material residual value guarantees or material restrictive covenants.

2.25 Segment reporting

In the opinion of management, company has only one business segment hence there are no reportable segments as envisaged in Ind AS 108 'Operating Segments' notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read together with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014.

2.26 Employee benefits

The Company has calculated the various benefits provided to employees as shown below:

A. Defined contribution plans and state plans
Employer's contribution to Employee's State Insurance
Employer's contribution to Provident fund and Employee's Pension Scheme

During the year. the Company has recognized the following amounts in the statement of profit and loss:-

	Year ended	
	31 March 2023	**31 March 2022**
Employer's contribution to Employee's State Insurance	4,576	5,441
Employer's contribution to Provident Fund & Employee's Pension Scheme	44,544	39,980
Total	**49,120**	**45,421**

B. Defined benefit plans

Gratuity

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

Statement of profit and loss

	Year ended	
	31 March 2023	**31 March 2022**
Current service cost	55,174	881
Net benefit expense	**55,174**	**881**

Balance sheet

	As at		
	31 March 2023	**31 March 2022**	**01 April 2021**
Defined benefit obligation	55,174	881	14,984
Net plan liability	**55,174**	**881**	**14,984**
Current defined benefit obligation	-	881	14,984
Non current defined benefit obligation	55,174	-	-

Changes in present value of defined benefit obligation are as follows :

	Year ended	
	31 March 2023	**31 March 2022**
Opening defined benefit obligations	881	14,984
Current service cost	55,174	881
Benefits paid	(881)	(14,984)
Closing defined benefit obligations	**55,174**	**881**

2.26 Employee benefits (continued)

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity for Company's plan are shown below:

	As at	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Discount rate	7.40%	NA
Estimated rate of salary increases	6.50%	NA
Expected rate of return on assets	22.49%	NA

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in the actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market. Inherent risk exists for the Company that any adverse salary growth or demographic experience or inadequate returns on underlying plan assets can resukt in an increase in cost of providing these benefits to employees in future. Since the benefits are lump sum in nature the plan is not subject to any logetivity risk.

Discount rate and future salary escalation rate are the key actuarial assumptions to which the defined benefit obligations are particularly sensitive. The following table summarizes the impact on defined benefit obligations as at 31 March 2023 arising due to increase / decrease in key actuarial assumptions by 50 basis points:

	Discount rate		Salary escalation rate	
	As at		As at	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Impact of increase	(2,435)	-	1,958	-
Impact of decrease	2,556	-	(1,877)	-

The sensitivity analysis presented may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligations as sensitivities have been calculated to show the movement in defined benefit obligations in isolation and assuming there are no other changes in the market conditions. There have been no changes in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis.

The defined benefit obligations are expected to mature after 31 March 2023 as follows:-

Year ending 31 March,	Cash flows
- 2024	20,545
- 2025	19,321
- 2026	19,358
- 2027	20,323
- 2028	28,837
- Thereafter	175,029

The weighted average duration for the payment of these cash flows is 4.96 years.

2.27 Related party transactions

a) Ultimate Holding Company
HCL Technologies Limited (w.e.f. 13.07.2022)

b) Holding Company
Sankalp Semiconductor Private Limited (w.e.f 13.07.2022)

c) Related parties with whom transactions have taken place

Key Managerial Personnel
Rudresh S Basavarajappa (till 12.07.2022)
Satheesh Srinivasa (passed away on 23 February 2021)
Shubhamangala Rudresh (till 12.07.2022)

Relative of Key Managerial Personnel
Roopa Sathesh (wife of Satheesh Srinivasa)
Tarun Satheesh (son of Satheesh Srinivasa)
Chirag Rudresh (son of Rudresh S Basavarajappa)
Varun Satheesh (son of Satheesh Srinivasa)

Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties during the normal course of business	Ultimate Holding Company		KMP and its relative	
	Year ended		Year ended	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Compensation - Short term employee benefits	-	-	15,730	465,296
Sale of Land and building	-	-	439,035	-
Transfer of property, plant and equipment	205,963	-	-	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	43,840
Rent Expense (furniture & fixture and computer)	-	-	3,390	-

2.27 Related party transactions (continued)

Material related party transactions	Year ended		Year ended	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Transfer of PPE				
HCL Technologies Limited	205,414	-	-	-
Compensation - Short term employee benefits				
Rudresh S Basavarajappa	-	-	15,730	253,716
Sale of Land and building				
Rudresh S Basavarajappa	-	-	439,035	-
Rent Expense (furniture & fixture and computer)				
Rudresh S Basavarajappa	-	-	3,390	
Purchase of PPE				
Rudresh S Basavarajappa	-	-	-	25,570

Outstanding balances	As at		
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	01 April 2021
Ultimate Holding Company			
Trade payables, other financial liabilities and other liabilities	3,851	-	-

Above does not include post-employment based on actuarial valuation as this is done for the company as a whole.

All transactions entered by the company with related parties are at arm's length and in ordinary course of business.

As at 31.03.2023, 31.03.2022 and 01.04.2021, there are no material related party balances.

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Quest Informatics Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023
(All amounts in hundred of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

2.28 Ratio

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Units	Year ended		% Variance
				31 March 2023	31 March 2022	
Current ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	Times	19.6	10.0	95%
Return on equity ratio	Profit for the year	Average total equity	%	19.9	26.4	-25%
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	Times	3.6	5.7	-38%
Trade payables turnover ratio	Net credit purchases (refer note below 1)	Average trade payables	Times	6.1	17.3	-65%
Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Working capital (refer note below 2)	Times	0.7	1.1	-34%
Net profit ratio	Profit for the year	Revenue from operations	%	28.2	27.2	4%
Return on capital employed	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital employed (refer note 3 below)	%	26.0	25.7	1%
Return on investment - Unquoted	Income generated from invested funds	Time weighted average investments	%	5.9	14.0	-58%

Notes :

(1) Net credit purchase includes outsourcing costs and other expenses.
(2) Working capital = current assets - current liabilities.
(3) Capital employed = Tangible net worth and other intangible assets - deferred tax assets.
(4) Average is calculated based on simple average of opening and closing balances.

Explanation where change in the ratio is more than 25%
1. Current ratio has decreased due to there is decrease in current asset during the year as compared to previous year.
2. Trade receivable turnover ratio has decreased due to decrease in average trade receivables as compared to previous year.
3. Trade payable turnover ratio has decreased due to decrease in average trade payable and decrease in other expenses.
4. Net capital turnover ratio has decreased due to decrease in working capital in current year as compared to previous year.
5. Return on investment reduced due to market factors.

2.29 Payment to auditors

	Year ended	
	31 March 2023	**31 March 2022**
Audit fees	4,500	6,530
Other services (Tax audit fees)	1,000	50
	5,500	**6,580**

2.30 Micro and small enterprises

As per information available with the management, the dues payable to enterprises covered under "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" are as follows:

	For the year ended 31 March 2023		For the year ended 31 March 2022	
	Principal	**Interest**	**Principal**	**Interest**
Amount due to Vendor (including capital accounts payable)	-	-	-	-
Principal amount paid beyond the appointed date	-	-	-	-
Interest under normal credit terms -				
Accrued and unpaid during the year	-	-	-	-
Total interest payable -				
Accrued and unpaid during the year	-	-	-	-

This has been determined on the basis of responses received from vendors on specific confirmation sought by the Company.

2.31 Corporate social responsibility

As required by section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, Following shall be disclosed with regard to CSR activities:-

	Year ended	
	31 March 2023	**31 March 2022**
(i) amount required to be spent by the company during the year,	6,618	-
(ii) amount of expenditure incurred,		
a. Construction/acquisition of any assets	-	-
b. On purpose other than (a.) above	6,618	-
(iii) shortfall at the end of the year,	-	-
(iv) total of previous years shortfall,	-	-
(v) reason for shortfall,	NA	NA
(vi) nature of CSR activities,	Refer note below	NA
(vii) details of related party transactions, e.g.,contribution to a trust controlled by the company in relation to CSR expenditure as per relevant Accounting Standard,	NA	NA
(viii) where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision during the year shall be shown separately.	-	-

Note : CSR activities includes Education, Environment, Skill Development & Livelihood, Water & Sanitation, Promoting sustainable health, nutrition and hygiene interventions, Gender & Inclusion, Early Childhood Care & Development, Disaster relief.

2.32 Commitments and contingent liabilities

	As at		
	31 March 2023	**31 March 2022**	**01 April 2021**
Capital and other commitments			
Capital commitments			
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	-	140,000	-

The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which would impact the contributions by the Company towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. The effective date from which the changes are applicable is yet to be notified and the final rules are yet to be framed. The Company will carry out an evaluation of the impact and record the same in the financial statements in the period in which the Code becomes effective and the related rules are notified.

2.33 No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

The Company has not received any funds from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

3. First-time adoption of Ind AS
The adoption of Ind AS was carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101, using 1 April, 2021 as the transition date. Ind AS 101 requires that all Ind AS standards that are effective for the first Ind AS Financial Statements be applied consistently and retrospectively for all periods presented. The resulting difference between the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities in the financial statements under Ind AS and Previous GAAP as at the transition date are recognized directly in equity. In preparing these financial statements, the Company has availed of the below exceptions in accordance with Ind AS 101 as explained below:

a. Exceptions from full retrospective application
Estimates exception - Upon review of the estimates made under Previous GAAP, the Company concluded that there was no necessity to revise the estimates under Ind AS, except where estimates were required by Ind AS and not required by Previous GAAP.

b. Reconciliations:
The following reconciliations provide a quantification of the effect of the transition to Ind AS from Previous GAAP in accordance with Ind AS 101:

Equity as at 1 April, 2021 (Transition date)
Equity as at 31 March, 2022
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March, 2022

Reconciliation of equity as at 1 April 2021

	Note No.	Indian GAAP (Reported)	Effect of Transition	IND AS
I. ASSETS				
(1) Non-current assets				
(a) Property, plant and equipment		148,348	-	148,348
(b) Capital work in progress		-	-	-
(c) Right-of-use-assets		-	-	-
(d) Other intangible asset		2,752	-	2,752
(e) Financial assets				
(i) Investments	a	996,468	203,238	1,199,706
(ii) Others		24,226	-	24,226
(f) Deferred tax assets (net)		15,703	-	15,703
Total non-current assets		**1,187,497**	**203,238**	**1,390,735**
(2) Current assets				
(a) Financial Assets				
(i) Trade receivables				
Billed		327,561	-	327,561
Unbilled		-	-	-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents		532,786	-	532,786
(iii) Other bank balance		55,765	-	55,765
(iv) Others		16,838	-	16,838
(b) Current tax assets (net)		99,344	-	99,344
(c) Other current assets		40,846	-	40,846
Total current assets		**1,073,140**	**-**	**1,073,140**
TOTAL ASSETS		**2,260,637**	**203,238**	**2,463,875**
II. EQUITY				
(a) Equity share capital		17,636	-	17,636
(b) Other equity	a	1,816,797	152,087	1,968,884
TOTAL EQUITY		**1,834,433**	**152,087**	**1,986,520**
III. LIABILITIES				
(1) Non-current liabilities				
(a) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	a	-	51,151	51,151
(b) Other non current liabilities		4,996	-	4,996
Total non-current liabilities		**4,996**	**51,151**	**56,147**
(2) Current liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Trade payables				
Billed				
1. Dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-
2. Dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		21,582	-	21,582
Unbilled and accruals		8,336	-	8,336
(ii) Others		351,304	-	351,304
(b) Other current liabilities		19,885	-	19,885
(c) Provisions		20,101	-	20,101
Total current liabilities		**421,208**	**-**	**421,208**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**426,204**	**51,151**	**477,355**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**2,260,637**	**203,238**	**2,463,875**

Quest Informatics Private Limited
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Reconciliation of equity as at 31 March 2022

		Note No.	Indian GAAP (Reported)	Effect of Transition	IND AS
I.	**ASSETS**				
	(1) Non-current assets				
	(a) Property, plant and equipment		39,508	-	39,508
	(b) Capital work in progress		210,061	-	210,061
	(c) Financial assets				
	(i) Investments	a	128,607	243,871	372,478
	(ii) Others		24,226	-	24,226
	(d) Deferred tax assets (net)		892	-	892
	Total non-current assets		**403,294**	**243,871**	**647,165**
	(2) Current assets				
	(a) Financial Assets				
	(i) Trade receivables				
	Billed		447,440	-	447,440
	Unbilled		-	-	-
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents		1,560,832	-	1,560,832
	(iii) Other bank balance		14,145	-	14,145
	(b) Current tax assets (net)		181,275	-	181,275
	(c) Other current assets		27,045	-	27,045
	Total current assets		**2,230,737**	**-**	**2,230,737**
	TOTAL ASSETS		**2,634,031**	**243,871**	**2,877,902**
II.	**EQUITY**				
	(a) Equity share capital		17,636	-	17,636
	(b) Other equity	a	2,390,470	182,494	2,572,964
	TOTAL EQUITY		**2,408,106**	**182,494**	**2,590,600**
III.	**LIABILITIES**				
	(1) Non-current liabilities				
	(a) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	a	-	61,377	61,377
	(b) Other non current liabilities		3,786	-	3,786
	Total non-current liabilities		**3,786**	**61,377**	**65,163**
	(2) Current liabilities				
	(a) Financial Liabilities				
	(i) Trade payables				
	Billed				
	1. Dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-
	2. Dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		25,483	-	25,483
	Unbilled and accruals		8,817	-	8,817
	(ii) Others		108,516	-	108,516
	(b) Other current liabilities		71,284	-	71,284
	(c) Provisions		8,039	-	8,039
	Total current liabilities		**222,139**	**-**	**222,139**
	TOTAL LIABILITIES		**225,925**	**61,377**	**287,302**
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**2,634,031**	**243,871**	**2,877,902**

Reconciliation of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2022

		Note No.	Indian GAAP (Reported)	Effect of Transition	IND AS
I	**Revenue**				
	Revenue from operations		2,221,146	-	2,221,146
	Other income	a	304,142	41,126	345,268
	Total income		**2,525,288**	**41,126**	**2,566,414**
II	**Expenses**				
	Employee benefits expense		1,305,753	-	1,305,753
	Outsourcing costs		4,602	-	4,602
	Finance costs		1,522	-	1,522
	Depreciation and amortization expense		19,626	-	19,626
	Other expenses		551,141	-	551,141
	Total expenses		**1,882,644**	**-**	**1,882,644**
III	**Profit before tax**		**642,644**	**41,126**	**683,770**
IV	**Tax expense**				
	Current tax		54,160	-	54,160
	Deferred tax charge (credit)	a	14,811	10,350	25,161
	Total tax expense		**68,971**	**10,350**	**79,321**
V	**Profit for the year**		**573,673**	**30,776**	**604,449**
VI	**Other comprehensive income (loss)**				
	(i) Items that will be reclassified to statement of profit and loss	a	-	(493)	(493)
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to statement of profit and loss	a	-	124	124
VII	**Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax**		**-**	**(369)**	**(369)**
	Total comprehensive income for the year		**573,673**	**30,407**	**604,080**

Footnotes to the reconciliation of equity as at 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022 and the statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2022 are as follows:

a **Fair value through profit and loss and through other comprehensive income-financial assets**
Under Previous GAAP, the Company accounted for investments in mutual funds and investment in bonds as investment measured at the lower of cost and fair value. Under Ind AS, the company has measured these investments in mutual funds at fair value through profit and loss and investments in bonds at fair value through other comprehensive income. Accordingly, difference of ₹ 152,087 hundred as at the transition date and difference of ₹ 30,406 hundred as at 31 March 2022 between the instruments' fair value under Ind AS and Previous GAAP carrying amount has been identified and recognized through statement of profit and loss (after netting of related deferred taxes of ₹ 51,151 hundred as at transition date and ₹ 10,226 hundred as at 31 March 2022) for ₹ 182,494 hundred.

b **Statement of cash flows**
The transition from Previous GAAP to Ind AS has not had a material impact on the statement of cash flows.

As per our report of even date attached

For Rajagopal & Badri Narayanan
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No : 003024S

MINASANDRA SRINIVASA IYENGAR RAJAGOPAL
Digitally signed by MINASANDRA SRINIVASA IYENGAR RAJAGOPAL
Date: 2023.05.18 17:44:46 +05'30'

M.S. Rajagopal
Partner
Membership Number: 020244
ICAI UDIN - 23020244BGUNBM5931

Bangalore, India
18.05.2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Quest Informatics Private Limited

GOUTAM RUNGTA
Digitally signed by GOUTAM RUNGTA
Date: 2023.05.18 16:22:12 +05'30'

Goutam Rungta
Director
DIN - 08599656

PRAVEEN SETH

Praveen Seth
Director
DIN - 09715344

Noida (UP), India
18.05.2023