

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of PROCOHAT TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **PROCOHAT TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2025, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information. (hereinafter referred to as "Financial Statements")

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025, and its Loss (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, 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 during the course of our 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.

Responsibilities of Management and Those charged with governance for the Financial Statements

The accompanying Financial Statements have been approved by the Company's Board of Directors. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, 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. Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, specified under section 143(10) of the Act, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate



internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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.

Other Matter

The comparative financial information of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2024 and the transition date opening balance sheet as at 1st April 2023 included in these Ind AS financial statements, are based on the previously issued statutory financial statements prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 audited by the predecessor auditor whose report for the year ended 31st March 2024 and 31st March 2023 dated 05 September 2024 and 05 September 2023 respectively expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements.

The comparative financial information of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2024 and the transition date opening balance sheet as at 1st April 2023 are considered based on the conversion adjustment prepared by the management of the company, which have been audited by us.

Our opinion above on the financial statement, and our report on other legal and regulatory requirements below, are not modified in respect of the above matter with respect to our reliance on the work done.



Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements:

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit 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 accompanying financial statements.
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books
 - (c) The Financial Statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules.
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act
 - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "**Annexure A**". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
 - (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company, as detailed in note 27(A) to the financial statements, has disclosed the impact of pending litigation(s) on its financial position as at 31 March 2025
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2025.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2025.
 - iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) 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 or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity including foreign entity ('the Funding Parties'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or



otherwise, that the Company shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

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

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year ended 31 March 2025.

vi. During the year, the Company has not used accounting software with a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility for maintaining its books of account, as required under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014. Consequently, the audit trail feature has not been operated throughout the year for all transactions, and we are unable to comment on the preservation of audit trail in accordance with the statutory record retention requirements. The company intends to implement this feature of audit trail from next financial year.

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

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

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act we give in the "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

For V. K. Surana & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.110634W

Suresh Galani
Suresh Galani

Partner

Membership No. 168192

Nagpur, August 26, 2025

UDIN: *25168192BMKPF L9299*



“Annexure A” To the Independent Auditor’s Report referred to in Paragraph 1(f) under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report of even date to the members of PROCOHAT TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED on the financial statement for the year ended 31st March 2025.

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”)

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statement of **PROCOHAT TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED** (“the Company”) as of March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Managements and Board of Director’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company’s Management and Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (“the ICAI”). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company’s policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor’s Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the “Guidance Note”) and the Standards on Auditing, issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statement was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

A company’s internal financial control with reference to Financial Statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and



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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements and such internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2025, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to Financial Statements established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For V. K. Surana & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.110634W

Suresh Galani

Suresh Galani
Partner
Membership No. 168192
Nagpur, August 26, 2025



UDIN: *25168192BMKPL9299*

“Annexure B” referred to in paragraph 2 under the heading ‘Report on Other Legal & Regulatory requirement’ of our report of even date to the financial statements of PROCOHAT TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED for the year ended March 31, 2025:

A statement on matters specified in paragraph 3 & 4 of the Companies (Auditor’s Report) Order 2020 (“the order”), in terms of section 143(11) of the Companies Act, 2013,

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

- i) (a)
- (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.
 - (B) The Company does not have any intangible assets and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The property, plant and equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of physical verification programme adopted by the Company, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.
- (c) The Company does not own any immovable property (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee and buildings created on the lease properties). Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment and intangible assets during the year.
- (e) No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended) and rules made thereunder.
- ii)
- (a) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year. In our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate and no discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed as compared to book records.
 - (b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs.5crore, in aggregate, at any point of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.



- (iii) (a) The Company has made investments in, its related parties and others during the year as per details given below:
(Rs.in thousands)

Particulars	Investments
Aggregate amount granted/provided during the year	
- Subsidiaries	160.00
- Joint Ventures	
- Associates	
- Other related parties	
- Others	301.48
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date	
- Subsidiaries	160.00
- Joint Ventures	-
- Associates	-
- Other related parties	
- Others	301.48

- (b) The Company has made investment in three entities, amounting to Rs.461.48 thousands (year-end balance of Rs. 461.48thousands). In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us investment made are not prejudicial to the Company's interest.
- (c) The Company does not have any outstanding loans and advances in the nature of loans at the beginning of the current year nor has granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clauses 3(iii)(c), 3(iii)(d), 3(iii)(e) and 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- iv) The Company has not entered into any transaction covered under section 185 of the Act. The Company has complied the provisions of section 186 of the Act in respect of the loans and investments made, to the extent applicable.
- v) The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Hence, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vii) a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employee State Insurance, Income Tax, Goods & Services Tax, Duty of Customs, Cess and any other statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities. There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2025 for a period of more than six months from the



date they became payable.

- b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues referred to in subclause (a) above that have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute
- viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year.
- ix)
- (a) In our opinion, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.
- (b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority
- (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not raised any money by way of term loans during the year and there has been no utilisation during the current year of the term loans obtained by the Company during the previous years. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any associates or joint ventures. In our opinion and According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statement of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiary company.
- (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 pledge of securities held in its subsidiary company.
- x)
- (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments), during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- xi)
- (a) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the Financial Statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (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 Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, with the Central Government for the period covered by our audit.



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

- xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xiii) In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 188 of the Act, where applicable, for all transaction with related parties and details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards. Further, according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to constitute an audit committee under section 177 of the Act.
- xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to and consequently, does not have an internal audit system as per the provisions of section 138 of the Act Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xv) In our opinion, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- xvi) (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses in the current financial year amounting to Rs. 14283.07 thousands and not in the immediately preceding financial year.
- xvii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the company during the year.
- xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the plans of the Board of Directors and management and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.
- xx) The company is not required to spend on CSR expenditure as the company is not qualified for any of the criteria stipulated as per the provision of section 135 of Companies Act, 2013, hence reporting under the paragraph 3(xx)(a) and (b) of the order is not applicable to the company.



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

For V. K. Surana & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.110634W

Suresh Galani

Suresh Galani

Partner

Membership No. 168192

Nagpur, August 26, 2025

UDIN: *25168192BMKPL9299*



PROCOHAT TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2025

Particulars	Note No.	As at	As at	As at
		31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
		₹ In thousands	₹ In thousands	₹ In thousands
I ASSETS :				
1. Non-current Assets :				
(a) Property, Plant & Equipment	2	2,204.96	481.90	369.48
(b) Financial Assets				
(i) Investments	3	461.48	-	-
(c) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	4	3,960.24	40.57	20.33
Total Non Current Assets		6,626.67	522.47	389.80
2. Current Assets :				
(a) Inventories	5	1,880.00	2,280.00	-
(b) Financial Assets				
(i) Trade Receivables	6	892.40	568.36	793.00
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalent	7	84.96	212.95	92.37
(c) Current Tax Assets(Net)	8	188.07	-	110.70
(d) Other Current Assets	9	9,432.38	830.43	123.00
Total Current Assets		12,477.80	3,891.74	1,119.07
Total Assets	Total :	19,104.48	4,414.21	1,508.88
II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES :				
1. Equity				
(a) Equity Share Capital	10	100.00	100.00	100.00
(b) Other Equity	11	(11,625.59)	55.39	215.84
Total Equity		(11,525.59)	155.39	315.84
2. Liabilities				
2.1 Non-current Liabilities :				
(a) Provisions	12	351.70	-	-
Total Non Current Liabilities		351.70	-	-
2.2 Current Liabilities :				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	13	26,573.47	1,273.43	307.40
(ii) Trade Payables	14			
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises				
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		1,700.24	834.77	341.55
(iii) Other financial liabilities	15	1,502.68	674.35	413.95
(c) Other Current Liabilities	16	481.40	1,363.67	130.14
(d) Provisions	17	20.58	-	-
(e) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	18	-	112.59	-
Total Current Liabilities		30,278.37	4,258.81	1,193.03
Total Equity and Liabilities	Total :	19,104.48	4,414.21	1,508.88

Material Accounting Policies and
Other Notes to the Financial Statements :

1

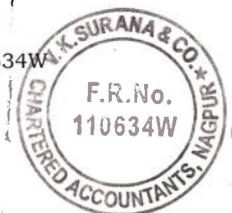
The notes referred to above form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date.

FOR V. K. SURANA & CO
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. :110634W

CA. SURESH GALANI
Partner (M.No.168192)
Nagpur, dated the,

26 AUG 2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
PROCOHAT TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN U74994MH2019PTC320255

GIRISH MANDLIK
Director
DIN : 11052388

WASUDEV MISHRA
Director
DIN : 08344366

UDIN : 25168192 BMKPFL9299

PROCOHAT TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2025

Particulars	Note No.	Year Ended	Year Ended
		31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
		₹ In thousands	₹ In thousands
I. Revenue from operations	19	6,996.68	1,962.21
II. Other Income	20	89.20	4.99
III. Total Income (I+II)		7,085.88	1,967.20
EXPENSES :			
Direct Expenses	21	2,369.07	792.26
Changes in inventory of Work in Progress	22	400.00	(2,280)
Employee benefit expenses	23	8,656.41	1,991
Finance costs	24	1,333.31	69.11
Depreciation and Amortization expenses	25	1,158.19	334.29
Other expenses	26	8,754.88	1,037.36
IV. Total Expenses :		22,671.84	1,944.11
V. Profit/(Loss) before tax (III-IV)		(15,585.96)	23.09
VI. Tax Expense:			
Current Tax		-	203.79
Earlier Year Tax		14.68	-
Deferred Tax		(3,920)	(20.24)
VII Profit/(Loss) for the year (V-IV)		(11,680.98)	(160.45)
VII Other comprehensive income			
Items will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Remeasurement Gain/(losses) on defined Benefit Plan		-	-
Income Tax relating to item that will not be classified to Profit or Loss		-	-
Total of other comprehensive income items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (Net of tax)		-	-
IX Total comprehensive income for the year		(11,680.98)	(160.45)
VII Earnings per equity share face value of Rs. 10/- each			
Basic		(1,168.10)	(16.04)
Diluted		(1,168.10)	(16.04)

Material Accounting Policies and
Other Notes to the Financial Statements : 1

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date.

FOR V. K. SURANA & CO
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration, No. : 110634W

CA. SURESH GALANI
Partner (M.No.168192)
Nagpur, dated the,



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
PROCOHAT TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U74994MH2019PTC320255

GIRISH MANDLIK
Director
DIN : 11052388

WASUDEV MISHRA
Director
DIN : 08344366

UDIN : 25168192 BMKPFL9299

PROCOHAT TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2025

	Year ended 31-Mar-25	Year ended 31-Mar-24
	₹ in thousands	₹ in thousands
A) Cash Flow from Operating Activities :		
Net Profit Before Tax	(15,585.96)	23.09
Adjustments For :		
Depreciation & Amortisation	1,158.19	334.29
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	(14,427.78)	357.38
Adjustments For Working Capital Changes :		
Increase in Non current provisions	351.70	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables	865.47	497.97
Increase/(Decrease) in Current Tax Asset	(188.07)	110.70
Increase/(Decrease) in Short Term Provision	20.58	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	(882.27)	1,233.54
Increase in Other Financial Liabilities	828.33	260.40
Increase /(decrease) in Borrowings	25,300.04	966.04
Decrease/(Increase) in Inventories	400.00	(2,280.00)
Decrease/(Increase) in Trade Receivables	(324.04)	224.64
Increase in other current assets	(8,601.95)	(707.43)
Cash Generated/(used) from Operations :	3,342.01	663.24
Direct Tax Paid/Adjusted	(127.27)	(91.20)
Net Cash Flow from/(used in) Operating Activities	3,214.74	572.04
B) Cash Flow from Investing Activities :		
Purchase of fixed assets, including intangible assets, CWIP and capital advances	(2,881.25)	(446.72)
Investment in Shares	(461.48)	-
Net Cash flow from/(used in) Investment Activity	(3,342.73)	120.58
C) Cash Flow from Financing Activities :		
Net Cash from/(used in) Financing Activities	-	-
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	(127.99)	120.58
Cash & Cash Equivalent at the beginning of period	212.95	92.37
Cash & Cash Equivalent at the end of period	84.96	212.95

As per our report of even date.

FOR V. K. SURANA & CO

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. :110634W

CA. SURESH GALANI

Partner (M.No.168192)

Nagpur, dated the,

26 AUG 2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
PROCOHAT TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U74994MH2019PTC320255

GIRISH MANDLIK

Director

DIN : 11052388

WASUDEV MISHRA

Director

DIN : 08344366

UDIN 25168192 BMKPF19299

PROCOHAT TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended on 31st March 2025

A. Equity Share Capital	Note No. 10	<u>₹ in thousands</u> Amount
As at 01st April, 2024		100.00
Changes in Equity Share Capital		-
As at 31st March, 2025		<u>100.00</u>
As at 01st April, 2023		100.00
Changes in Equity Share Capital		-
As at 31st March, 2024		<u>100.00</u>

B. Other Equity	11	<u>₹ in thousands</u>
<u>Reserve & Surplus</u>		

Particulars	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 1st April, 2024	55.39	55.39
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(11,680.98)	(11,680.98)
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	<u>(11,625.59)</u>	<u>(11,625.59)</u>
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	215.84	215.84
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(160.45)	(160.45)
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	<u>55.39</u>	<u>55.39</u>

Material Accounting Policies

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

FOR V. K. SURANA & CO
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. :110634W

Suresh Galani
CA. SURESH GALANI
Partner (M.No.168192)
Nagpur, dated the, **26 AUG 2025**



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
PROCOHAT TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN U74994MH2019PTC320255

Girish Mandlik
GIRISH MANDLIK
Director
DIN : 11052388

Wasudev Mishra
WASUDEV MISHRA
Director
DIN : 08344366

UDIN : **25168192BMKPFLL9299**

PROCOHAT TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025

1) MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND NOTES FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS AS AT 31st MARCH 2025

I) Corporate information :

Procohat Technologies Private Ltd. is a public limited Company domiciled in India & Incorporated under the provisions of companies Act, 1956.

The company is engaged in the business of IT Consultancy Services in country. The company is doing software development, website maintenance and other IT services

II) Basis of preparation :

(i) Compliance with IND AS

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the 'Ind AS') as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') read with of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 Mar 2025 are the first financials with comparative prepared in accordance with Ind AS. The company has adopted all IND AS standards and adoption was carried out in accordance with IND AS 101, First-Time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standard. For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2024, the Company had prepared its financial statements in accordance accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP) used for its statutory reporting requirement.

The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements, including the preparation of the opening Ind AS Balance Sheet as at 1st April, 2023 being the date of transition to Ind AS, but except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

(ii) Historical Cost Conventions

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

(iii) Current Versus Non Current Classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle (twelve months) and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Act.

(iv) Rounding off of Amounts

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

III) Use of Estimates and Judgements :

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. The estimates and judgements used in the preparation of financial statements are continuously evaluated by the Company and are based on historical experience and various other assumptions and factors (including expectations of future events) that the Company believes to be reasonable under the existing circumstances. Differences between actual results and estimates are recognised in the period in which the results are known/materialised. The said estimates are based on the facts and events, that existed as at the reporting date, or that occurred after that date but provide additional evidence about conditions existing as at the reporting date.

The areas involving estimation of uncertainty and judgement at the date of the financial statements, which may cause a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year given below

- a) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment
- b) Current Tax Payable
- c) Valuation of deferred tax assets
- d) Fair value measurement of financial instruments
- e) Defined Benefit Obligation
- f) Probable outcome of matters included under Contingent Liabilities
- g) Revenue Recognition

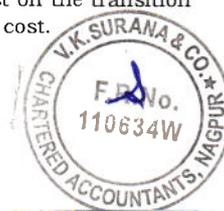
Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item affected in financial Statements

IV) Material Accounting Policies :

a) Property, Plant & Equipment :

i) Recognition & Measurement

The Company has applied for the one time transition exemption of considering the carrying cost on the transition date i.e. April 1, 2023 as the deemed cost under IND AS. Hence regarded thereafter as historical cost.



PROCOHAT TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025

All items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less depreciation and impairment, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Advances paid towards acquisition of property plant & equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non current assets and the cost of asset not put to use before such date are disclosed under " Capital work in progress". Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

ii) Depreciation Method and residual value :

Depreciation is calculated on a written down value basis over the estimated useful life of the assets as per provided in Part C of schedule II of the company act 2013 or remaining life of the project which ever is less.

The company, based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, depreciates certain items of building, plant and equipment over estimated useful lives which are same as the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

Asset Class	Useful Life
Office Equipments	5 Years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 years
Computers	3 years

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition/ disposal of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognized.

The residual values are 5% of original cost of asset. The residual value, useful life and method of depreciation of property plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively if appropriate.

b) Inventories :-

Inventories are valued at the cost or net realisable value whichever is lower . Cost comprise of all the cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to present location and condition. Cost formulae used is 'Weighted Average Cost'. Due allowance is estimated and made for defective and obsolete items, wherever necessary.

c) Investment in Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures and Associates :-

Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are recognised at cost as per Ind AS 27. Except where investments accounted for at cost shall be accounted for in accordance with Ind AS 105, Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations, when they are classified as held for sale.

d) Borrowing Costs :-

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

e) Cash & Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and fixed deposits with original maturity of three months or less which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

f) Leases :-

With effect from 1st April, 2019, Ind AS 116 – "Leases" (Ind AS 116) supersedes Ind AS 17 – "Leases". The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 using the prospective approach. The application of Ind AS 116 has not resulted into recognition of 'Right-of-Use' asset with a corresponding Lease Liability in the Balance Sheet.

The Company, as a lessee, recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for its leasing arrangements, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset. The contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, if it involves the use of an identified asset and the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset and has right to direct the use of the identified asset. The cost of the right-of-use asset shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date plus any initial direct costs incurred. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset.



PROCOHAT TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the case, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate. For short-term and low value leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

g) Financial Instruments:

(i) Financial Assets

1) Classification

The company classifies its financial Assets in the following measurement categories:

- a) Those measured at amortised cost.
- b) Those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive or through statement of profit and Loss), and

The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

2) Initial Recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value, transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through the Profit and Loss are expensed in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3) Subsequent Measurement

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

a) **Financial assets at amortized cost**

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held within a business model with an objective to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate ("EIR") method. Impairment gains or losses arising on these assets are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

b) **Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive**

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. In respect of equity investments (other than for investment in subsidiaries and associates) which are not held for trading, the Company has made an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of such instruments in OCI. Such an election is made by the Company on an instrument by instrument basis at the time of transition for existing equity instruments/ initial recognition for new equity instruments.

c) **Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss**

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

4) Impairment of Financial Assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies the expected credit loss ("ECL") model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on financial assets and credit risk exposures. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. Simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL. ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls).



PROCOHAT TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025

5) De-recognition of Financial Assets

The Company de-recognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the assets and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

ii) Equity Instrument And Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

a) Equity Instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments which are issued for cash are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Equity instruments which are issued for consideration other than cash are recorded at fair value of the equity instrument.

b) Financial Liabilities

1) Initial recognition and Measurement

Financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in case of borrowing and payables, net of directly attributable cost.

2) Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recognized in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

3) De-recognition of Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are de-recognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as de-recognition of the original liability and recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

4) Offsetting Financial Liabilities

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

h) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets:

The Company assesses at each Balance Sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset, including intangible asset, may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. If such recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognized in the Profit and Loss Account.

Recoverable amount is determined:

- In case of an individual asset, at the higher of the assets' fair value less cost to sell and value in use; and
- In case of cash generating unit (A group of assets that generates identified, independent cash flows), at the higher of cash generating unit's fair value less cost to sell and value In use.

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

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation. When the Company considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, then the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through the Statement of Profit and Loss.



PROCOHAT TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025

i) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:-

A provision is recognized when the company has the present obligation (legal and constructive) as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are reviewed regularly and are adjusted where necessary to reflect the current best estimate of the obligation. When a company expects provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset only when reimbursement is virtually certain.

A disclosure of contingent liabilities is made where there is possible obligation or present obligation that may probably not require an outflow of resources. When there is possible or a present obligation where there is likelihood of outflow of resource is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

Contingent Assets are not recognized in the financial statements.

Provisions, Contingent Asset & Contingent Liabilities are reviewed regularly and are adjusted where necessary to reflect the current best estimate of the obligation.

j) Revenue Recognition:

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payments.

Revenue is primarily derived from following broad activities :

- a) IT Consulting Services
- b) Software Development
- c) Website Maintenance

Contracts with the customer for provision of above services are either fixed time frame or job work contracts. Revenue in relation to fixed time frame contracts is recognised on periodical basis for provision of services as per stipulated contract terms. Revenue for job work contracts is recognised based upon percentage of completion. Cost incurred in relation to contracts not completed is carried forward as work in progress.

k) Taxes on Income:

i) Current Tax:-

The income tax expense or credit, if there is any for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate as per Income tax Act 1961. Current Income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities.

ii) Deferred Tax:-

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the Balance sheet approach method on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in the financial statement, if there is any. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax assets is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses, only if, it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

k) Employee Benefits :-

i) Short-term obligations :-

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

ii) Post-employment obligations :-

The Company operates the following post employment schemes:

- a) Defined benefit plan such as gratuity; and
- b) Defined contribution plan such as provident fund.

Gratuity obligations

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

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

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



PROCOHAT TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025

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

Provident Fund

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. Contributions are made to provident fund in India for employees at the rate of 12% of basic salary as per regulations. The contributions are made to registered provident fund administered by the government. The company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset.

m) Earnings Per Share:

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.



PROCOHAT TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025

2) Tangible Assets

				₹ in thousands
	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipments	Computers	Total
Gross carrying Amount				
As at 1st April, 2024	343.03	-	780.05	1,123.08
Additions	-	1,266.59	1,614.66	2,881.25
Disposals	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2025	343.03	1,267	2,395	4,004
As at 1st April 2023	141.00	-	535.37	676.37
Additions	202.03	-	244.68	446.72
Disposals	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2024	343.03	-	780.05	1,123
Accumulated Amortisation				
As at 1st April, 2024	121.33	-	519.86	641.18
Addition	57.40	155.10	945.69	1,158.19
Disposals	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2025	178.73	155.10	1,465.55	1,799
As at 1st April, 2023	53.19	-	-	306.89
Addition	68.14	-	-	334.29
Disposals	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2024	121.33	-	0	641
Net carrying amount				
As at 31st March, 2025	164.30	1,111.49	929.17	2,204.96
As at 31st March, 2024	221.70	-	780.05	481.90
As at 31st March, 2023	87.81	-	535.37	369.48

31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
₹ in thousands	₹ in thousands	₹ in thousands

3) Investments in Subsidiary

I. Non-trade investments (Unquoted, valued at cost)

Investment in Equity instruments of Subsidiaries :-

(i) Ansilbyte Private Limited 9,900 (Nil - 31.03.2024) Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid	100.00	-	-
(iii) Infivent Solutions Private Limited 6,000 (Nil - 31.03.2024) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid	60.00	-	-

Investment in Equity instruments :-

(ii) Memotag Innovations Private Limited 1,500 (Nil - 31.03.2024) Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid	301.48	-	-
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Total :	461.48	-	-
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4) Deferred Taxes : As required by the Accounting Standard-22 "Accounting for Taxes on Income" issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, which is mandatory in nature, the company has recognised Deferred Taxes which results from timing difference between the Book Profits & Taxable Profits.

				₹ in thousands
Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities) :	As at 1st April, 2024	Recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss	Recognised in OCI	As at 31st March, 2025
Deferred Tax Assets :				
On account of Depreciation Difference	0.41	0.70	-	1.10
On account of unabsorbed losses & Depreciaton		37.56	-	37.56
<u>Expenses allowed on payment basis:-</u>				
Provision for Gratuity	0.00	0.94	-	0.94
Net Deferred Tax Asset/(Liability)	0.41	39.20	-	39.60



PROCOHAT TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025

Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities) :

Deferred Tax Assets :

On account of Depreciation Difference

Net Deferred Tax Asset/(Liability)

As at 1st April, 2023	Recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss	Recognised in OCI	As at 31st March, 2024
0.20	0.20	-	0.41
0.20	0.20	0.00	0.41

31-Mar-25 31-Mar-24 31-Mar-23
₹ in thousands ₹ in thousands ₹ in thousands

5) Inventories :

(As taken, valued & certified by the Management at lower of Cost or Net Realisable Value)

Work in Progress

	1,880.00	2,280.00	-
Total :	1,880.00	2,280.00	-

6) Trade Receivables :

Unsecured, considered good :-

Others

Related Parties

	260.68	568.36	793.00
	631.72	0.00	-
Total :	892.40	568.36	793.00

As at 31st March, 2025	Less than 6 Months	6 Months to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
1) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good -Unsecured	7.85	75.00	-	0.32	-	8.92
Total	7.85	75.00	-	0.32	-	8.92

As at 31st March, 2024	Less than 6 Months	6 Months to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
1) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good -Unsecured	377.76	0.32	158.60	-	-	5.68
Total	377.76	0.32	158.60	0.00	0.00	5.68

As at 31st March, 2023	Less than 6 Months	6 Months to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
1) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good -Unsecured	5.84	2.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.93
Total	5.84	2.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.93

31-Mar-25 31-Mar-24 31-Mar-23
₹ in thousands ₹ in thousands ₹ in thousands

7) Cash & Cash Equivalents :

Cash in hand as per cash book

Balances with Banks :

In Current Account

	75.53	14.29	60.57
	9.43	198.66	31.80
Total :	84.96	212.95	92.37

8) Current Tax Assets :-

Income Tax Refund Receivable (TDS) :

Less : Income Tax Provision

	188.08	-	157.61
	-	-	(46.91)
Total :	188.08	-	110.70



PROCOHAT TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025

9) Other Current Assets:

Rent Deposit	123.00	123.00	123.00
<u>Advances - Other than Capital Advances</u>			
Advances to Related Parties - Inivent Solutions Technologies Private Limited	5,585.60	-	-
Prepaid Expenses	72.25	707.43	-
Advances to Suppliers	2,904.50	-	-
Advances to Staff (Against Expenses)	169.50	-	-
<u>Statutory Dues</u>			
GST receivable	577.53	-	-
Total :	9,432.38	830.43	123.00

10) Equity Share Capital :

Authorised :

10,000 (31st March, 24: 10,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each

	100.00	100.00	100.00
--	---------------	---------------	---------------

Issued, Subscribed and Paid Up :

10,000 (31st March, 24: 10,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each

	100.00	100.00	100.00
	100.00	100.00	100.00

Notes :

a) Terms/rights attached to equity shares :

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

In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of preferential amount. The distribution will be in proportion to the no. of equity shares held by

b) Reconciliation of the number of shares and the amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year :

	No. of Shares	₹ in Thousands	No. of Shares	₹ in Thousands	No. of Shares	₹ in Thousands
At the beginning of the year	10,000	100.00	10,000	100.00	10,000	100.00
Add : Issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	10,000	100.00	10,000	100.00	10,000	100.00

c) The details of the Shareholders holding more than 5% of shares in the company are :

	No. of Shares	% holding in the class	No. of Shares	% holding in the class	No. of Shares	% holding in the class
(i) SMS Infolink Pvt Ltd	5,100	51.00%	-	-	-	-
(ii) Wasudev Mishra	4,400	44.00%	1,500	15%	1,500	15%
(iii) Shantanu Vishwanadha	-	-	1,500	15%	1,500	15%
(iv) Finraja Consultancy P. Ltd	-	-	3,100	31%	3,100	31%
(v) Venkat Sidhanti Sharma	-	-	2,400	24%	2,400	24%

d) Details of Shareholding of Promoters in the company as under:

Promoter Name	No. of Shares	% of Total Shares	% Change During the year	No. of Shares	% of Total Shares	% Change During the year
(i) SMS Infolink Pvt Ltd	5,100	51.00%	100%	-	-	-
(ii) Wasudev Mishra	4,400	44.00%	193%	1,500	15.00%	-
(iii) Shantanu Vishwanadha	-	-	-100%	1,500	15.00%	-
(iv) Finraja Consultancy P. Ltd	-	-	-100%	3,100	31.00%	-
(v) Venkat Sidhanti Sharma	-	-	-100%	2,400	24.00%	-
(vi) Saloni Bagwani	500	5.00%	0%	500	5.00%	-
(vii) Nikhil Aparajit	-	-	-100%	500	5.00%	-
(viii) Rohit Daftari	-	-	-100%	500	5.00%	-
	10,000	100%	-	10,000	100%	-



PROCOHAT TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025

31-Mar-25 31-Mar-24 31-Mar-23
₹ in thousands ₹ in thousands ₹ in thousands

11) Other Equity

(i) Retained Earning

Balance at the beginning of the Accounting Period	55.39	215.84	130.08
Add : Profit for the year	(11,680.98)	(160.45)	85.76
Balance at the end of the Accounting Period	Total: (11,625.59)	55.39	215.84

12) Non Current Provisions :

Provision for Gratuity

	351.70	-	-
Total :	351.70	-	-

13) Current Borrowings :

i) Secured :

Loans repayable on Demand :

From Banks

State Bank of India

	805.30	808.00	-
Total :	805.30	808.00	0.00

Note:-

Overdraft from SBI Bank granted for a year, to be renewed at the end of the 12 months period and at a rate of 11.40% p.a.

(ii) Unsecured Loan

(Repayble on Demand)

From other Related parties

SMS Infolink Private Limited

From Director

Wasudev Mishra

	25,768.17	-	-
	-	465.44	307.40
Total :	25,768.17	465.44	307.40
Grand total	26,573.47	1,273.43	307.40

Terms of Repayments :

No Fixed term of repayment and hence no default on balance sheet date. Rate of Interest for loan from SMS Infolink Pvt Ltd is 12%.

The company has not defaulted in repayment of any loans on the date of Balance Sheet.

14) Trade Payables :

Due to Micro & Small Enterprises

Others

	1,700.24	834.77	341.55
Total :	1,700.24	834.77	341.55

As on 31st March, 2025

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
1) Outstanding dues to MSME	0.00	-	-	-	0.00
2) Others	865.47	834.77	0.00	-	1,700.24
Total	865.47	834.77	0.00	0.00	1,700.24

As on 31st March, 2024

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
1) Outstanding dues to MSME	0.00	-	-	-	0.00
2) Others	834.77	-	0.00	-	834.77
Total	834.77	-	0.00	-	834.77

As on 31st March, 2023

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
1) Outstanding dues to MSME	0.00	-	-	-	0.00
2) Others	341.55	-	0.00	-	341.55
Total	341.55	-	0.00	-	341.55



PROCOHAT TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025

Note :

DUES TO MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES

The Company has no dues to suppliers registered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act). The disclosure pursuant to the said MSMED Act is Nil.

- 1) the principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year,
- 2) the interest due on the principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year,
- 3) Principal amounts paid to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year,
- 4) Interest paid, under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year,
- 5) Interest due and payable for the period delay in making payment beyond the appointed day during the year, other than those specified under MSMED Act,
- 6) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year,
- 7) the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years,

	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
	₹ in thousands	₹ in thousands	₹ in thousands
15) Other Current Financial Liabilities			
Salary and Wages Payable	1,162.68	533.58	395.07
Audit Fees Payable	35.00	30.68	18.88
Expenses Payable	305.00	110.10	-
Total :	1,502.68	674.35	413.95
16) Other Current Liabilities :			
Advances from Customers	32.95	1,362.42	22.93
For Statutory Dues Payable			
GST Payable	-	-	107.20
Tax Deducted at-Source Payable	363.08	1.25	-
ESIC Payable	0.92	-	-
PT Payable	3.60	-	-
PF payable	80.85	-	-
Total :	481.40	1,363.67	130.14
17) Current Provisions :			
Provision For Gratuity	20.58	-	-
Total :	20.58	-	-
18) Current tax Liabilites :			
Provision for Income Tax	-	203.79	-
Less : TDS Receivable	-	(91.20)	-
Total :	-	112.59	-



PROCOHAT TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025

	<u>31-Mar-25</u>	<u>31-Mar-24</u>
	<u>₹ in thousands</u>	<u>₹ in thousands</u>
19) Revenue from Operations :		
Sales	6,425.21	1,962.21
Export Sales	571.47	-
Revenue from Services	-	-
Total :	<u>6,996.68</u>	<u>1,962.21</u>
20) Other Income		
Commissions	89.20	-
Interest on IT refund	-	4.99
Total :	<u>89.20</u>	<u>4.99</u>
21) Direct Expenses		
Purchases	1,661.64	-
Support Expenses	707.43	792.26
Total :	<u>2,369.07</u>	<u>792.26</u>
22) Changes in inventories work-in-progress :		
<u>Opening inventories :</u>		
Work-in-progress	2,280.00	-
<u>Closing inventories :</u>		
Work-in-progress	1,880.00	2,280.00
Total :	<u>400.00</u>	<u>(2,280.00)</u>
23) Employee benefit expenses :		
Salaries and Wages	7,988.75	1,991.08
Contribution to provident and other funds	210.79	-
Gratuity expenses	372.28	-
Workmen and Staff Welfare Expenses	84.58	-
Total :	<u>8,656.41</u>	<u>1,991.08</u>
24) Finance cost		
Interest on TDS	13.19	-
Interest on SBI CC	98.47	54.26
Interest on Unsecured Loan	1,192.03	-
Loan Processing Fees	-	5.72
Bank Commission & charges	29.62	9.13
Total :	<u>1,333.31</u>	<u>69.11</u>
25) Depreciation and Amortization Expenses		
Depreciation of tangible assets	1,158.19	334.29
Total :	<u>1,158.19</u>	<u>334.29</u>
26) Other Expenses :		
Consultancy Charges	3,308.70	95.10
Office Rent	1,519.67	286.00
Sub. Contract	1,093.00	-
Technical Services	717.36	-
Travelling Expenses	373.51	55.91
Advertisement	523.21	34.00
Office Expenses	159.09	312.71
Event Expenses	271.25	-
Printing and stationery	93.11	1.00
Power and Fuel	138.27	-
Server Expenses (computer & tech)	46.19	-
Bad Debts	144.70	-
Production Expenses	90.00	-
Electricity Expenses	89.80	31.11
Software Expenses	59.23	-
Audit Fees	35.00	11.80
Repairs and Maintenance	35.55	49.66
Internet Expenses	30.84	106.24
Legal Expenses	19.20	15.00
Late filing fees	5.60	38.83
Transport Expenses	1.45	-
Round Off	0.14	-
Total :	<u>8,754.87</u>	<u>1,037.36</u>



PROCOHAT TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025

27) Contingent Liability & Commitment :

	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
	₹ in thousands	₹ in thousands	₹ in thousands
a) Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt	-	-	-
b) Corporate Guarantees to associate companies and joint venture & Other Guarantees	-	-	-
c) Revenue Commitments	-	-	-
d) Capital Commitments	-	-	-
Total :	-	-	-

28) Auditors Remuneration:

	₹ in thousands	
	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
Audit fee (Excluding Taxes)	35.00	11.80
Total :	35.00	11.80

29) Related Party Disclosures, as required in terms of "Accounting Standard [AS] 18 are given below :

i) Relationships (Related Party relationships are as identified by the Company and relied upon by the auditors)

(a) Holding Company

SMS Infolink Private Ltd

(b) Key Management Personnel

Wasudev Mishra -Director
Hetal Sampat - Director (Upto 11-06-25)

Saloni Bagwani - Director

(c) Subsidiary Companies

Infivent Solutions Technologies Private Limited 60.00%
Ansilbyte Private Limited 99.00%

(d) Associate Companies

Memotag Private Limited 15.00%

(e) Others

Subsidiary of Ultimate Holding Company

SMS Mine Developers Pvt. Ltd.
Spark Mall and Parking Pvt. Ltd.
SMS Taxi Cabs Pvt. Ltd.
SMS Vidyut Pvt Ltd.
SMS-AABS India Tollways Pvt. Ltd.
SMS Mining Limited
SMSL Ketki MDO Project Limited
SMS Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.
PT. SMS Minerals International
SMS Hazardous Waste Management Pvt. Ltd
SMS Envocare Limited

Ultimate Holding Co.

SMS Limited

Joint Ventures of Ultimate Holding Co.

SMS Infrastructure Ltd. & D. Thakkar Construction Pvt. Ltd. JV
SMS Infrastructure Ltd - Aarti Infra-Projects Pvt. Ltd. J.V.
SMS Infrastructure Ltd. Shreenath Enterprises J.V.
SRRCIPL-SMSL-BEKEM (JV)
Shaktikumar M. Sancheti Ltd. & S N Thakkar Construction Pvt. Ltd. JV
GSJ Envo Ltd. In consortium with SMS Infrastructure Ltd.
SMSIL KTCO (JV)
Bhartiya SMSIL (JV)
SMSIL-MBPL-BRAPL (JV)
GDCL-SMSIL (JV)
SMSL-SRRCIPL (JV)
SMSIL-MBPL (JV)
Meghe SMS Health Sciences Consortium (Spv)
AGIPL-SMSIL (JV)
Sanbro Corporation (Partnership Firm)
Saket- SMSIL (JV)
SRRCIPL- SMSL (JV)
SRRCIPL- SMSL (JV)-Mahbubnagar
SMSL-MBPL JV Durg package-A

Stepdown Subsidiary of Ultimate Holding Co

Butibori CETP Pvt. Ltd.
SMS Water Grace Enviroprotect Pvt. Ltd.
SMS Waluj CETP Pvt. Ltd.
Envotech Waste Management Limited
SMS Water Grace BMW Pvt. Ltd.
Nilawars Watergrace Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.
Western Integrated Waste Management Facility Pvt
Enviroprotect Waste Management Limited
SMS Greentech Pvt. Ltd.
SMS Water Grace Mediawaste Pvt. Ltd.
Ponda Envocare Limited
SMS Envoclean Pvt. Ltd.
Maharashtra Enviro Power Limited
Watergrace Biomedical Waste Pvt. Ltd.
SMS Envocare PTE.Limited
Passco Environmental Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
Medisearch Life Sciences Pvt. Ltd

Associates of Ultimate Holding Co.

RCCL Infrastructure Ltd.
SMS AAMW Tollways Pvt. Ltd.



PROCOHAT TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025

ii) **Transactions carried out with Related Party**

Name of Related party Nature of Transactions	Year	Referred in (a) & (b)	Referred in (c)	₹ in thousands
				Referred in (d) and (e)
Sale of Material & Services	31-Mar-25			1,395.00
	31-Mar-24			
Purchase of Services	31-Mar-25			1,519.669
	31-Mar-24			
Remuneration to directors	31-Mar-25	2,474.57		
	31-Mar-24			
Loans Accepted	31-Mar-25	24,642.00		
	31-Mar-24			
Loans Repaid	31-Mar-25	465.44		
	31-Mar-24			
Deposits & Advanes Repayment Received	31-Mar-25			
	31-Mar-24			
Deposits & Advanes Given	31-Mar-25		5585.60	
	31-Mar-24			
Loans Repayment Received	31-Mar-25			
	31-Mar-24			
Loans Given	31-Mar-25			
	31-Mar-24			
Investment Made	31-Mar-25		461.48	
	31-Mar-24			
Outstanding Balances included in assets	31-Mar-25		5,585.60	
	31-Mar-24			
Outstanding Balances included in liabilities	31-Mar-25	25,768.17		
	31-Mar-24			

30) Employee Benefit Obligations :

1) **Gratuity Obligation**

A. Amount recognised in the Balance Sheet

Particulars	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
(Present Value of Benefit Obligation)	372.28	N/A
Fair value of plan assets	-	N/A
Funded Status (Surplus/ (Deficit))	-	N/A
Net (Liability)/Asset Recognized in the Balance Sheet	372.28	N/A

B. Movements in plan assets and plan liabilities

There are no plan assets & liabilities since the obligation is not funded.

C. Amount recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as Employee Benefit Expenses

Particulars	₹ in thousands	
	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
Current Service Cost	120.22	N/A
Net Interest Cost	-	-
Past Service Cost	252.05	N/A
(Expected Contributions by the Employees)	-	-
(Gains)/Losses on Curtailments And Settlements	-	-
Net Effect of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	-	-
Net impact on the Profit / (Loss) before tax	372.28	N/A
Asset/(Liabilities) recognised in Balance Sheet	-	-
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on Obligation For the Period	-	-
Return on Plan Assets, Excluding Interest Income	-	-
Net (Income)/Expense For the Period Recognized in OCI	372.28	N/A

D. Assumptions

The assumptions under Ind AS 19 are set by reference to market conditions at the valuation date. The significant actuarial assumptions were as follows:

Particulars	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
Expected Return on Plan Assets	N.A	N.A
Rate of Discounting	6.78%	N.A
Rate of Salary Increase	8%	N.A
Rate of Employee Turnover	10.00	N.A
Mortality Rate During Employment	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)
Mortality Rate After Employment	N.A	N.A



PROCOHAT TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025

E. Sensitivity Analysis

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted key assumptions are:

Particulars	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
Projected Benefit Obligation on Current Assumptions		
Delta Effect of +0.50% Change in Rate of Discounting	-4.72%	NA
Delta Effect of -0.50% Change in Rate of Discounting	5.16	NA
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	10.20	NA
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	-9.04%	NA
Increase withdrawal rate by 5%	-9.34%	NA
Decrease Withdrawal rate by 5%	15.27%	NA

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period and may not be representative of the actual change. It is based on a change in the key assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. When calculating the sensitivity to the assumption, the method (Projected Unit Credit Method) used to calculate the liability recognised in the balance sheet has been applied. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared with the previous period.

F. The defined benefit obligations shall mature after year end 31st March, 2025 as follows:

	₹ in thousands	
	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
Projected Benefit Obligation Payable in future Years from the date of reporting		
1st Following Year	20.580	NA
2nd Following Year	19.988	NA
3rd Following Year	24.846	NA
4th Following Year	30.596	NA
5th Following Year	33.941	NA
Sum of years 6 and above	780.599	NA

31) Earnings Per Share:

The following reflects the profit and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Continuing operations

	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
Profit/(loss) after tax	(11,680.98)	(160.45)
Net profit for calculation of basic EPS	(11,680.98)	(160.45)
Net profit as above	(11,680.98)	(160.45)
Effect of dilution	-	-
Net profit/(loss) for calculation of diluted EPS	(11,680.98)	(160.45)
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic EPS	10,000	10,000
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating diluted EPS	10,000	10,000
Earnings per equity share:		
Basic	(1,168.10)	(16.04)
Diluted	(1,168.10)	(16.04)

32) Financial risk management objective and policies :-

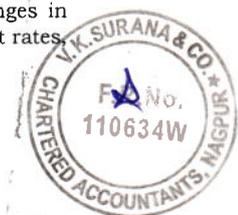
The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables and financial guarantee contracts. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, current investment and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations. The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management ensures that financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The senior management reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below:

i) 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 three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits etc.

1) Interest Rate Risk:-

Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows with respect to interest payments on borrowings will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates, however the company does not have any long-term debt obligation with floating interest rates.



PROCOHAT TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025

2) Foreign Currency Risk :-

The company does not have any foreign currency risk exposure.

3) Other Price Risk :-

the company has not made any investment in equity securities hence no exposure

ii) Credit Risk :

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or a customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables).

Particulars	₹ in thousands		
	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
1-90 days past due	784.69	3.775	
91 to 180 days past due		0.323	
More than 180 days past due	32.30	1.586	
Total	816.99	5.68	

iii) Liquidity Risk :

The Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds using a liquidity planning tool. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of cash credit facility and bank loans. Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. The Company's corporate treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management.

(i) Maturity Pattern of borrowings

As at 31st March, 2025	₹ in thousands			
	0-1 Years	1-5 years	Beyond 5 years	Total
Long Term borrowings(Including Current Maturity of Long term Debt	-	-	-	-
Short Term Borrowings	26,573.47	-	-	26,573.47
Total	26,573.47	-	-	26,573.47

As at 31st March, 2024	₹ in thousands			
	0-1 Years	1-5 years	Beyond 5 years	Total
Long Term borrowings(Including Current Maturity of Long term Debt	-	-	-	-
Short Term Borrowings	807.997	-	-	807.997
Total	807.997	-	-	807.997

As at 31st March, 2023	₹ in thousands			
	0-1 Years	1-5 years	Beyond 5 years	Total
Long Term borrowings(Including Current Maturity of Long term Debt	-	-	-	-
Short Term Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

(ii) Maturity Patterns of Other Financial Liabilities

As at 31st March, 2025	₹ in thousands			
	6 months or less	6-12 months	Beyond 12 months	Total
Trade payable	837.87	27.60	834.77	1,700.24
Total	837.87	27.60	834.77	1,700.24

As at 31st March, 2024	₹ in thousands			
	6 months or less	6-12 months	Beyond 12 months	Total
Trade payable	834.77	-	-	834.77
Total	834.77	-	-	834.77

As at 31st March, 2023	₹ in thousands			
	6 months or less	6-12 months	Beyond 12 months	Total
Trade payable	34.92	306.64	-	341.55
Total	34.92	306.64	0.00	341.55

33) Segment Reporting :-

In accordance with Accounting Standard Ind As 108 'Operating Segment', the company's business activity falls within a single segment viz. " IT Consultancy Services", and the services are rendered in the domestic market hence Segment reporting not applicable.



PROCOHAT TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025

34) Fair value measurement

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

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- 1) Fair value of current assets which includes loans given, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances and other financial assets approximate their carrying amounts largely due to short term maturities of these instruments.
- 2) Financial instruments with fixed and variable interest rates are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates and individual credit worthiness of the counterparty. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken to account for expected losses of these receivables. Accordingly, fair value of such instruments is not materially different from their carrying amounts.

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1:

Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2:

Other techniques for which major inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3:

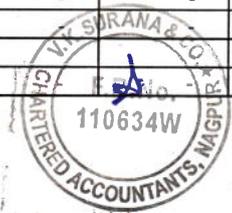
Techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data (Unobservable input data).

₹ in thousands

Financial Assets & Liabilities as at 1st April, 2025	Non Current	Current	Total	Fair Value through Profit & Loss	Fair Value through OCI	Carried at amortised Cost	Total Amount
Financial Assests							
Trade Receivable	-	892.40	892.40	-	-	892.40	892.40
Cash & cash Equivalents	-	84.96	84.96	-	-	84.96	84.96
Total	-	977.36	977.36	-	-	977.36	977.36
Financial Liabilities							
Borrowings	-	26,573.47	26,573.47	-	-	26,573.47	26,573.47
Other Fianacial Liabilities	-	1,502.68	1,502.68	-	-	1,502.68	1,502.68
Trade payables	-	1,700.24	1,700.24	-	-	1,700.24	1,700.24
Total	-	29,776.39	29,776.39	-	-	29,776.39	29,776.39

Financial Assets & Liabilities as at 31st March, 2024	Non Current	Current	Total	Fair Value through Profit & Loss	Fair Value through OCI	Carried at amortised Cost	Total Amount
Financial Assests							
Trade Receivable	-	568.36	568.36	-	-	568.36	568.36
Cash & cash Equivalents	-	212.95	212.95	-	-	212.95	212.95
Total	-	781.31	781.31	-	-	781.31	781.31
Financial Liabilities							
Borrowings	-	1,273.43	1,273.43	-	-	1,273.43	1,273.43
Other Fianacial Liabilities	-	674.35	674.35	-	-	674.35	674.35
Trade payables	-	834.77	834.77	-	-	834.77	834.77
Total	-	2,782.55	2,782.55	-	-	2,782.55	2,782.55

Financial Assets & Liabilities as at 31st March, 2023	Non Current	Current	Total	Fair Value through Profit & Loss	Fair Value through OCI	Carried at amortised Cost	Total Amount
Financial Assests							
Trade Receivable	-	793.00	793.00	-	-	793.00	793.00
Cash & cash Equivalents	-	92.37	92.37	-	-	92.37	92.37
Total	-	885.37	885.37	-	-	885.37	885.37
Financial Liabilities							
Borrowings	-	307.40	307.40	-	-	307.40	307.40
Other Fianacial Liabilities	-	413.95	413.95	-	-	413.95	413.95
Trade payables	-	341.55	341.55	-	-	341.55	341.55
Total	-	1,062.90	1,062.90	-	-	1,062.90	1,062.90



PROCOHAT TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025

35) The Followings are analytical ratio for the year

Sl. No.	Particular	Numerator	Denominator	Current Period	Previous Period	% Variance
(a)	Current Ratio (Current Assets / Current Liabilities)	12,477.80	30,278.37	0.41	0.91	-55%
(b)	Debt-Equity Ratio (Total Debt / Total Equity)	26,573.47	-11,525.59	-2.31	8.19	-128%
(c)	Debt Service Coverage Ratio (EBITDA & Non Cash Items / Total Installment)	NA	NA	-	-	-
(d)	Return on Equity Ratio (%) (Net Income / Shareholder Equity)	-11,680.98	-11,525.59	1.01	-1.03	-198%
(e)	Inventory turnover ratio (Cost of goods sold / Average inventory)	2,369.07	20.80	113.90	NA	0%
(f)	Trade Receivables turnover ratio (Net sales / Average accounts receivable)	6,996.68	730.38	9.58	6.90	39%
(g)	Trade payables turnover ratio (Net purchase / Average accounts payable)	NA	NA	-	0.42	-
(h)	Net capital turnover ratio (Net Sales / Working Capital)	6,996.68	-17,800.57	-0.39	-5.35	-93%
(i)	Net profit ratio (%) (Profit After Tax / Value of Sales & Services)			-	NA	-
(j)	Return on Capital employed (%) (EBIT & Exceptional Item / (Total Assets - Current Liability))	-14,252.66	-11,173.89	1.28	0.59	115%
(k)	Return on investment (%) (Net Profit / Total Investment)	-	-	-	-	-

36) A reconciliation of the income tax expenses to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the profit before income taxes is summarized below:

	31-Mar-25 ₹ in Lacs	31-Mar-24 ₹ in Lacs
Tax Expense:		
Profit Before Tax	(15,585.96)	23.09
Other comprehensive income before tax	-	-
Total comprehensive income before tax	(15,585.96)	23.09
Indian Statutory Income Tax Rate	25.17%	25.17%
Expected Income Tax Expenses	(3,922.99)	5.81
Tax Effect of adjustments to reconcile expected Income Tax Expenses		
Tax Effect of Non Deductible expenses	3.32	-
Effect of Prior Period Items	-	162.01
Difference of WDV as per IT & books not Considered in last Year	-	-
Tax on unaborsbed Loss & Depreciaiton as per IT not Considred in last year	-	-
Other Adjustments	14.69	15.72
Total income tax expense recognised in Profit & Loss	(3,904.98)	183.54
a) Tax on normal income recognised in profit and loss	(3,904.98)	183.54
b) Tax on other comprehensive income recognised in profit and loss	-	-
Total tax recognised in profit and loss	(3,904.98)	183.54



PROCOHAT TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025

37) Capital Management

For the purpose of the company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, attributable to the equity holders of the holding company. The primary objective of the company capital management is to maximize the shareholder value.

The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants.

The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, Loan obligation, trade and other payables and less cash and cash equivalents.

Particulars	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-24
Borrowings	26,573.47	1,273.43	307.40
Trade payables	1,700.24	834.77	341.55
Other payables	501.98	1,363.67	130.14
Less: cash and cash equivalents	84.96	212.95	92.37
Net debt	28,690.73	3,258.93	686.71
Equity	(11,525.59)	155.39	315.84
Capital and net debt	17,165.15	3,414.32	1,002.55
Gearing Ratio	167.1%	95.4%	68.5%

38) Leases:-

- a) The company has taken various premises on operating lease, However none of the premises are taken on non-cancellable operating leave. No contingent lease rental is payable by company.

39) Provident Fund

The expense recognised during the period towards defined contribution plan is Rs. 2.11 lakhs (31st March, 2024 : Nil).

40) Litigation :

The Income Tax assessments of the Company have been completed upto AY 24-25.

- 41) Company is not required to spent on CSR Expenditure as the company is not qualified for any of the following criteria stipulated per provision of section 135 of the Companies Act.

- net worth of or more than five hundred crores rupees or
- turnover of one thousand crores rupees or more
- net profit of rupees five crore or more during any preceding three financial year

42) First-time adoption of Ind AS

These are the Company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS.

The Company has adopted Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS) notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs with effect from 1st April, 2016, with a transition date of 1st April, 2015. IND AS 101-First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards requires that all IND AS standards and interpretations that are issued and effective for the first IND AS financial statements which will be prepared for the year ended 31st March, 2023 for the company, be applied retrospectively and consistently for all financial years presented. Consequently, in preparing these IND AS financial statements, the Company has availed certain exemptions and complied with the mandatory exceptions provided in IND AS 101, as explained below. The resulting difference in the carrying values of the assets and liabilities as at the transition date between the IND AS and Previous GAAP have been recognized directly in equity (retained earnings or another appropriate category of equity).

A. Optional Exemptions availed :-

The Company has opted paragraph D7 AA and accordingly considered the carrying value of property, plant and equipment's and Investment in property as deemed cost as at the transition date.

B. Applicable Mandatory Exceptions for Classification and measurement of financial assets :-

As required under IND AS 101 the company has assessed the classification and measurement of financial assets on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to IND AS.

Transition to Ind AS - Reconciliations

The following reconciliations provide a quantification of the effect of significant differences arising from the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS as required under Ind AS 101:

- Reconciliation of Balance sheet as at April 1, 2023 (Transition Date)
- A. Reconciliation of Balance sheet as at March 31, 2024
B. Reconciliation of Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended March 31, 2024
- A. Reconciliation of Equity as at April 1, 2023 and as at March 31, 2024
B. Reconciliation of Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2024

There are no subsequent events between the reporting date and signing of financial statements which have material impact on the financials of the Company.



PROCOHAT TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025

The presentation requirements under Previous GAAP differs from Ind AS, and hence, Previous GAAP information has been regrouped for ease of reconciliation with Ind AS. The Regrouped Previous GAAP information is derived from the Financial Statements of the Company prepared in accordance with Previous GAAP.

I. Reconciliation of Balance Sheet as at 1st April 2023

	Foot Note No.	Regrouped Previous GAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS
		₹ in thousands	₹ in thousands	₹ in thousands
I ASSETS :				
1. Non-current Assets :				
(a) Property, Plant & Equipment		369.48	-	369.48
(b) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)		20.33	-	20.33
		<u>389.80</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>389.80</u>
2. Current Assets :				
(a) Inventories				
(b) Financial Assets				
(i) Trade Receivables		791.41	1.59	793.00
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalent		92.37	-	92.37
(c) Current Tax Assets(Net)		110.70	-	110.70
(d) Other Current Assets		123.00	-	123.00
		<u>1,117.48</u>	<u>1.59</u>	<u>1,119.07</u>
Total :		<u>1,507.29</u>	<u>1.59</u>	<u>1,508.88</u>
II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES :				
1. Equity				
(a) Equity Share Capital		100.00	-	100.00
(b) Other Equity		215.84	-	215.84
		<u>315.84</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>315.84</u>
2. Current Liabilities :				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings		307.40	-	307.40
(ii) Trade Payables		341.55	-	341.55
(iii) Other financial liabilities		413.95	-	413.95
(c) Other Current Liabilities		128.54	1.59	130.14
		<u>1,191.44</u>	<u>1.59</u>	<u>1,193.03</u>
Total :		<u>1,507.29</u>	<u>1.59</u>	<u>1,508.88</u>

II. A) Reconciliation of Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2024

	Foot Note No.	Regrouped Previous	Adjustments	Ind AS
		₹ in thousands	₹ in thousands	₹ in thousands
I ASSETS :				
1. Non-current Assets :				
(a) Property, Plant & Equipment		481.90	-	481.90
(b) Deferred Tax Assets/Liabilities (Net)		57.49	(16.92)	40.57
		<u>539.39</u>	<u>(16.92)</u>	<u>522.47</u>
2. Current Assets :				
(a) Inventories		2,280.00	-	2,280.00
(b) Financial Assets				
(i) Trade Receivables		568.36	-	568.36
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalent		212.95	-	212.95
(c) Other Current Assets		830.43	-	830.43
		<u>3,891.74</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,891.74</u>
Total :		<u>4,431.13</u>	<u>(16.92)</u>	<u>4,414.21</u>
II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES :				
1. Equity				
(a) Equity Share Capital		100.00	-	100.00
(b) Other Equity		793.63	(738.24)	55.39
		<u>893.63</u>	<u>(738.24)</u>	<u>155.39</u>
2. Current Liabilities :				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings		1,273.43	-	1,273.43
(ii) Trade Payables		834.77	-	834.77
(iii) Other financial liabilities		-	674.35	674.35
(c) Other Current Liabilities		1,363.67	-	1,363.67
(d) Current Tax Liabilities		65.62	46.96	112.59
		<u>3,537.50</u>	<u>721.32</u>	<u>4,258.81</u>
Total :		<u>4,431.13</u>	<u>(16.92)</u>	<u>4,414.21</u>



II B) Reconciliation of Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended 31 March 2024

	Note No.	Regrouped	Adjustments	Ind AS
		Previous GAAP		₹ in thousands
INCOME :				
I. Revenue from operations	18	1,962.21	-	1,962.21
II. Other Income	19	4.99	-	4.99
III. Total Revenue (I+II)		<u>1,967.20</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,967.20</u>
EXPENSES :				
Direct Expenses	20	792.26	0.00	792.26
Changes In Inventory/WIP		(2,280.00)	-	(2,280.00)
Employee benefit expenses	21	1,457.50	533.58	1,991.08
Finance costs	22	63.39	5.72	69.11
Depreciation and Amortization expenses	23	334.29	-	334.29
Other expenses	24	932.98	104.38	1,037.36
IV. Total Expenses :		<u>1,300.43</u>	<u>643.67</u>	<u>1,944.11</u>
V. Profit/(Loss) before tax (III-IV)		666.76	(643.67)	23.09
VI. Tax Expense:				
Provision for Current Tax		126.14	77.64	203.79
Income Tax (Earlier Year)				
Deferred Tax charge/(credit)		(37.16)	16.92	(20.24)
VII Profit/(Loss) for the year (V-IV)		<u>577.79</u>	<u>(738.24)</u>	<u>(160.45)</u>
VII Other comprehensive income				
Items will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods				
i) Remeasurement Gain/(losses) on defined Benefit Plan		-	-	-
Income Tax relating to item that will not be classified to Profit or Loss		-	-	-
Net other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		-	0.00	-
IX Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>577.79</u>	<u>(738.24)</u>	<u>(160.45)</u>

III) A. Reconciliation of Equity :-

	₹ in thousands	₹ in thousands
	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Total Equity Under Previous GAAP	793.63	215.84
Adjustments Impact : Gain/(Loss)		
Salary Provision	(533.58)	-
Income Tax Provision	(77.64)	-
Deferred Tax	(16.92)	-
Consultancy Charges	(95.10)	-
Other Prior Period Item	(15.00)	-
Total Equity as per IND AS	<u>55.39</u>	<u>215.84</u>

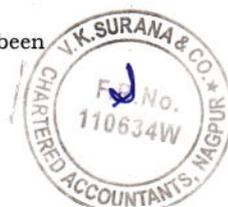
B. Reconciliation of Comprehensive Income

	₹ in thousands
	31-Mar-24
Profit after tax under Previous GAAP	577.79
Adjustments Impact : Gain/(Loss)	
Prior Period item F.Y 23-24	(738.24)
Total Comprehensive Income	<u>(160.45)</u>

Notes:-

Following are the explanation for adjustments made to financial statements and reclassifications of the items done while transition from previous accounting standards to IND AS.

- Salary for the Month of March amounting to Rs. 5,33,575/- was not accounted in FY 23-24, being an error same has been rectified by restating the in FY 2023-24.
- Consultancy Charges amounting to Rs. 1,04,379/- was not accounted in FY 23-24, being an error same has been rectified by restating the in FY 2023-24.



PROCOHAT TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED**Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025**

3) Other Miscellaneous Expenses amounting to Rs. 15,000/- related to FY 2023-24 has also been restated in the profit & loss account.

4) Property, Plant & Equipment:-

The Company has chosen to use the cost model to measure the Property, Plant & Equipment as at 1st April, 2023 as per para 30 of IND AS 20 and measured asset's carrying amount at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

5) Current Borrowings :-

As required by IND AS 109, Loans from related parties are classified as loan repayable on demand and accordingly presented in the balance sheet. Under previous GAAP same was classified as on long term borrowings.

6) Financial Liabilities and Assets & Non-Financial Liabilities & Assets :-

Classification of other financial Assets and liabilities & other non-financial assets and liabilities is done as per IND AS 32.

7) Other IND AS Adjustments to Cash Flow:-

The IND AS adjustments are either non cash adjustments or are regrouping among the cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities. Consequently, IND AS adoption has no impact on the net cash flow for the year ended 31st March, 2023 as compared with the previous GAAP.

43) Party Balances are subject to Confirmation and the balances shown under Trade Receivable, Trade Payable, Loans & Advances have approximately the same realisable value as shown in the financials.

44) The Company has not traded or Invested in Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency during the Financial Year.

45) C.I.F. value of Imports, Expenditures and Earnings in Foreign Currencies:

Particulars	As on 31st March 2025	As on 31st March 2024
a) CIF Value of Imports	NIL	NIL
b) Expenditure in Foreign Currencies	NIL	NIL
c) Earnings in Foreign Currencies	NIL	NIL

46) Other Statutory Information:

- i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- ii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- iii) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person or entity, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 - a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - b. provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- iv) The Company have not received any fund from any person or entity, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
 - a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - b. provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- v) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

FOR V. K. SURANA & CO

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. :110634W

CA. SURESH GALANI

Partner (M.No.168192)

Nagpur, dated the,



25 AUG 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of**PROCOHAT TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED**

CIN: U74994MH2019PTC320255

GIRISH MANDLIK

Director

DIN : 11052388

WASUDEV MISHRA

Director

DIN : 08344366

UDIN 25168192 BMK PFL 9299