INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of J K TECHNOSOFT LIMITED,

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **J K TECHNOSOFT LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2025, and the statement of profit and loss, including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act 2013, as amended ("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, thereof ("IND AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31 2025, its profit and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements 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 Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone 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 obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Board's report including Annexures to Board's Report and shareholder information but does not include the consolidated financial statements, standalone financial statements, and our auditor's report thereon. The other information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this Auditor's Report.

Our opinion on the standalone 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 standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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When we read the other information identified above, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged With Governance for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. 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 standalone financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone 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 standalone financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism 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 Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

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

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

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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, .

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

a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid standalone 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 balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss including other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rules made thereunder.

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e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2025 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 with reference to the financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements.

g) 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 explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act.

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

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements. Refer Note 34 to the standalone financial statements.

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

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

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

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v. The company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year and until the date of this report in compliance with Section 123 of the Act .

vi. Based on our examination, which includes test checks, the company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of accounts which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tempered and the audit trail has been preserved by the company as per the statutory requirements for records retention.

For **S S Kothari Mehta & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 000756N/N500441

S S KOTHARI MEHTA & CO. LLP
NEW DELHI
Chartered Accountants

Naveen Aggarwal
Partner
Membership No. 094380
Udin: 25094380BMKXHO5277
Place: New Delhi
Date: 28th May 2025

Annexure A" to the Independent Auditors' Report

The Annexure **as referred in paragraph (1) 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements** of our independent Auditors' Report to the members of **J K TECHNOSOFT LIMITED** on the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025.

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

(i) In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:

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

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

(b) Management has decided a phase program for Physical verification of Property, plant and equipment and right of use assets designed to cover all item over a period of 3 years which, in our opinion is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and nature of its assets. However, physical verification was carried out by management during the year. According to the information and explanation given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanation given to us and based on our examination of records, we report that, company is not having any immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favor of the lessee). Accordingly, provision of clause (3)(i)(c) of the order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanation given to us and based on our examination of records, the Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment and intangible assets during the year.

(e) According to the information and explanation given to us and based on our examination of records, no proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2025 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

(ii)

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

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us and based on our examination of records, the company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks and financial institution on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, provision of clause (3)(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(iii) According to the information and explanation given to us and based on our examination of records, the Company has made investments and not provided any guarantees, loans and advances in the nature of loan, secured or unsecured, to companies , firms, limited liability partnerships and to other parties during the year in respect of which :-

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(a) During the year the company has not provided any guarantee and secured and unsecured loan. Accordingly reporting under this clause is not applicable.

(b) In our opinion, the investments made are prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest. Company has not provided any security, loans and advances in the nature of loans, securities to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships, or any other parties.

(c) The company has not granted any loan or advances in the nature of Loans, Accordingly clause 3(iii) (c) to (f) of the order is not applicable.

(iv) The company has not given any loan to directors hence provision of Section 185 is not applicable; the company has complied with the provision of section 186 of the companies Act 2013 in respect of investments.

(v) According to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor any deposits are outstanding during the year. There are no deemed deposits under the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 and rules thereunder. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(vi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the requirement of maintenance of cost records pursuant to Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014 prescribed by the Central Government in terms of sub-section (1) of section148 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the company.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of examination of the records of the Company, undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of custom, goods and service tax and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities though there has been a slight delay in a few cases and further, there are no undisputed statutory dues payable for a period of more than six months from the date they become payable as at March 31, 2025.

(b) According to the records and information and explanation given to us, there are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2025 on account of disputes as the amount has already been adjusted from the refund (refer note 34)

(viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

(ix) In our opinion, based on audit procedures and according to information and explanation given to us, the company has not obtained any loans from any lender during the year. Accordingly clause 3(ix)(a) to (f) of the order is not applicable. Further according to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank, financial institution or other lender or government or government authorities.

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(x) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us and based on our examination of records, during the year, the company has not made preferential allotment of shares, which is in accordance with the requirements of Section 42 and Section 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 13 of the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014. Company has not issued any convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year. Hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(xi) (a) According to the information and explanation given to us and based on our examination of records, no fraud by the company or on the company has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us and based on our examination of records, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.

(c) According to the information and explanation given to us and based on our examination of record, no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

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

(xiii) All the transactions with related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the note no. 37 of standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standard.

(xiv) (a) According to the information and explanation given to us and based on our examination of records, in our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.

(b) We have considered, the internal audit reports for the year under audit, issued to the Company during the year and till date of our report, in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.

(xvi) (a)The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

(b)According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(c)According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India, accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) There is no core investment company as a part of the group, hence the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) (d) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There is no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year.

(xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, 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) There are no unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) (b) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

For **S S Kothari Mehta & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No:000756N / N500441

S S KOTHARI MEHTA & CO. LLP
NEW DELHI
Chartered Accountants

Naveen Aggarwal
Partner
Membership No.:094380
Udin: 25094380BMKXHO5277
Place: New Delhi
Date: 28th May 2025

"Annexure B" to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Financial Statements of J K TECHNOSOFT LIMITED

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") as referred to in paragraph 2(f) of 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements'

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of **J K TECHNOSOFT LIMITED** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control with reference to 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. 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial reporting 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") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. 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 reporting 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 system with reference to financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

S S KOTHARI MEHTA & CO. LLP
NEW DELHI
Chartered Accountants

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial statement

A company's internal financial control with reference to financial reporting 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 reporting 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial statement

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to 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 with reference to financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to financial reporting 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 the financial statements and such internal financial control with reference to the financial statements were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2025, based on the criteria for internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements established by the company considering the essential components of internal controls stated in guidance note on audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **S S Kothari Mehta & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. : 000756N / N500441

S S KOTHARI MEHTA & CO. LLP
NEW DELHI
Chartered Accountants

Naveen Aggarwal
Partner
Membership No.:094380
Udin: 25094380BMKXHO5277
Place: New Delhi
Date: 28th May 2025

J K Technosoft Limited
CIN: U64202UP1988PLC209717
Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025
(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 01, 2023
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	4a	696.41	820.15	1,018.15
Capital Work in Progress	4a	-	-	1.08
Right-of-use assets	4b	289.77	474.94	660.11
Intangible assets	5	796.59	6.74	20.82
Intangible assets under development	5	516.98	651.30	651.30
Financial assets				
(i) Investments	6	36.32	46.32	24.32
(ii) Other financial assets	9	495.51	898.36	514.36
Deferred tax assets (net)	10	278.10	308.07	341.89
Other non-current assets	11	0.80	10.63	-
Total Non-current assets		**3,110.48**	**3,216.51**	**3,232.03**
Current assets				
Financial assets				
(i) Investments	7	76.17	149.55	83.30
(ii) Trade receivables	8	4,760.78	4530.63	3275.52
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	12	149.37	602.23	335.20
(iv) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	13	5,886.91	3,120.44	2,085.19
(v) Other financial assets	9	1,605.14	2,076.99	2,929.95
Other current assets	11	526.35	528.92	882.28
Total Current assets		**13004.72**	**11008.76**	**9591.24**
Total assets		**16,115.20**	**14,225.27**	**12,823.27**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity share capital	14	870.36	870.36	870.36
Other equity	15	13,398.88	11,061.58	9,045.81
Total equity		**14,269.24**	**11,931.94**	**9,916.17**
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
(i) Lease liabilities	16	108.04	305.14	475.73
Provisions	17	766.95	737.79	908.47
Total Non-current liabilities		**874.99**	**1,042.93**	**1,384.20**
Current liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
(i) Lease liabilities	16	197.10	170.59	146.78
(ii) Trade payables	19			
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises;		37.05	21.56	49.84
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises;		55.39	95.54	77.48
(iii) Other financial liabilities	20	106.89	109.21	103.35
Other current liabilities	21	496.31	701.68	977.43
Provisions	17	69.12	121.56	168.02
Current tax liabilites (Net)	18	9.11	30.26	-
Total current liabilities		**970.97**	**1,250.40**	**1,522.90**
Total equity and liabilities		**16,115.20**	**14,225.27**	**12,823.27**
Material accounting policies & other explanatory information forming part of the financial statement	1 - 44			

This is the balance sheet referred to in our report of even date

For S S Kothari Mehta & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN.000756N/N500441

S S KOTHARI MEHTA & CO. LLP
NEW DELHI
Chartered Accountants

Naveen Aggarwal
Partner
M.No. 094380
Place : New Delhi
Date: 28.05.2025

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
J K Technosoft Limited

Satish Chandra Gupta
Director
DIN: 01595040

Partho Pratim Kar
Director
DIN: 00508567

M.S. Natarajan
Senior VP Finance

J K Technosoft Limited
CIN: U64202UP1988PLC209717
Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	Notes	For the Year ended March 31, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2024
I	Revenue from Operations	22	14,691.15	16,370.02
II	Other income	23	501.89	546.03
III	**Total income (I + II)**		**15,193.04**	**16,916.05**
IV	**Expenses**			
	Cost of services	24	-	41.71
	Employee benefits expense	25	10,039.13	11,616.70
	Finance costs	26	46.30	82.10
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	27	334.03	411.22
	Other expenses	28	1,889.31	2,304.60
	Total expenses (IV)		**12,308.77**	**14,456.33**
V	**Profit/(Loss) before tax (III - IV)**		**2,884.27**	**2,459.72**
VI	Income Tax expense:			
	(a) Current tax		762.19	647.55
	(b) Deferred tax		34.12	39.85
	(c) Income Tax Adjustment		(36.08)	32.34
VII	**Profit/(Loss) for the year (V - VI)**		**2,124.04**	**1,739.98**
VIII	**Other comprehensive income**			
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans		(16.42)	(24.05)
	(b) Income tax relating to these items		4.13	6.05
	Total other comprehensive (loss)/income		**(12.29)**	**(18.00)**
IX	**Total comprehensive income for the year (VII + VIII)**		**2,111.75**	**1,721.98**
	Earnings per equity share [Face value Rs. 10/- per share (P.Y Rs.10 each)			
	(1) Basic Earning Per Share (in Rs)	29	24.40	19.99
	(2) Diluted Earning Per Share (in Rs)		20.40	16.94

Material accounting policies & other explanatory information forming part of the financial statement — 1 - 44

This is the Statement of profit & loss referred to in our report of even date

For S S Kothari Mehta & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN.000756N/N500441

S S KOTHARI MEHTA & CO. LLP
NEW DELHI
Chartered Accountants

Naveen Aggarwal
Partner
M.No. 094380
Place : New Delhi
Date: 28.05.2025

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
J K Technosoft Limited

Satish Chandra Gupta
Director
DIN: 01595040

Partho Pratim Kar
Director
DIN: 00508567

M.S. Natarajan
Senior VP Finance

J K Technosoft Limited
CIN: U64202UP1988PLC209717
Standalone statement of cash flow for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2024
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit for the year	2884.27	2459.72
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	354.03	411.22
Employee stock compensation expense	225.55	293.79
Interest paid on lease liability	35.54	49.52
Interest others	10.76	12.58
Provision for Loans & Advances	6.37	26.97
Expected Credit loss on Trade Receivables	118.56	1.19
(Gain)/Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(1.88)	1.74
Interest income on fixed deposit	(374.68)	(220.77)
Interest income on fair valuation of security deposits	(6.98)	(6.53)
Excess provision written back	(9.77)	(62.66)
Diminution in the Value of Investment	-	70.00
Diminution in the Value of Investment W/Back	(20.08)	-
Remeasurement of financial instruments - FVTPL	55.88	(61.70)
Loss/(Profit) on sale of investments	(35.47)	(4.60)
Dividend of Investment on Share	(0.04)	(4.21)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**3221.46**	**2986.26**
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	(348.73)	(1256.50)
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets	830.97	223.03
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	2.92	37.95
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	(14.89)	52.94
Increase/(decrease) in Provisions	(39.67)	(210.41)
Increase/(decrease) in Other financial liabilities	(2.32)	5.86
Increase/(decrease) in Other liabilities	(205.37)	(275.75)
Cash generated from operations	**3444.37**	**1563.38**
Net income tax (paid) / refunds	(744.02)	(376.06)
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	**2700.35**	**1187.32**
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(21.46)	(32.20)
Payments for Intangible assets & Intangible assets under development	(655.52)	14.08
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	4.35	3.49
Interest income on fair value of security deposit	6.98	6.53
Investments in fixed deposits with bank	(2766.47)	(1035.25)
Loan to Body Corporates including Related Parties	-	220.00
(Purchase)/Sale of Investments	83.71	(92.00)
Dividend Received	0.04	4.21
Interest received	401.28	187.16
Net cash flow from investing activities (B)	**(2947.09)**	**(723.98)**
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Payment of lease liability (including interest)	(206.12)	(196.31)
Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities (C)	**(206.12)**	**(196.31)**
Net cash flow from / (used in) Cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(452.86)**	**267.03**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	602.23	335.20
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**149.37**	**602.23**
Cash and Cash equivalents comprise:		
Balances with banks in current accounts	149.37	602.23
	149.37	602.23

Material accounting policies & other explanatory information forming part of the financial statement 1-44

Notes:
The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) 'Statement of Cash Flows'

This is the cash flow statement referred to in our report of even date

For S S Kothari Mehta & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN 000756N/N500441

Naveen Aggarwal
Partner
M.No. 094380
Place : New Delhi
Date: 28.05.2025

S S KOTHARI MEHTA & CO. LLP
NEW DELHI
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
J K Technosoft Limited

Satish Chandra Gupta
Director
DIN: 01595040

Partho Pratim Kar
Director
DIN: 00508567

M.S. Natarajan
Senior VP Finance

Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital

Current Reporting Period

Particulars	Balance as at April 1, 2024	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current period	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2025
Equity share of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	559.49	-	559.49	-	559.49
Equity share of Rs. 10 each issued and Rs. 2.5 called up, subscribed and Partly paid	310.87	-	310.87	-	310.87

Prior Reporting Period

Particulars	Balance as at April 1, 2023	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current period	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2024
Equity share of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	559.49	-	559.49	-	559.49
Equity share of Rs. 10 each issued and Rs. 2.5 called up, subscribed and Partly paid	310.87	-	310.87	-	310.87

Refer note 14 for details

B Other equity

Description	Reserves & Surplus			Items of other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Retained earnings	Securities premium	Share based payment reserves	Remeasurement of Defined benefit liability	
Balance as at April 1, 2023	7,385.36	688.88	971.57	-	**9,045.81**
Profit for the year	1,739.98	-	-	-	**1,739.98**
Options expense recognised during the year	-		293.79		**293.79**
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	-	-	-	(18.00)	**(18.00)**
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**9,125.34**	**688.88**	**1,265.36**	**(18.00)**	**11,061.58**
Profit for the year	2,124.04	-	-	-	**2,124.04**
Options expense recognised during the year	-	-	225.55	-	**225.55**
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	-	-	-	(12.29)	**(12.29)**
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**11,249.38**	**688.88**	**1,490.91**	**(30.29)**	**13,398.88**

Material accounting policies & other explanatory information forming part of the financial statement 1-44

This is the statement of changes in Equity referred to in our report of even date.

For S S Kothari Mehta & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN.000756N/N500441

Naveen Aggarwal
Partner
M.No. 094380
Place : New Delhi
Date: 28.05.2025

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
J K Technosoft Limited

Satish Chandra Gupta
Director
DIN: 01595040

Partha Pratim Kar
Director
DIN: 00508567

M.S. Natarajan
Senior VP Finance

1. Corporate Information

J K Technosoft Limited (CIN - U64202UP1988PLC209717) is a public limited company having its registered office at F-3, Sector 3, Noida, Gautam Buddha Nagar-201301 Uttar Pradesh. The company is a subsidiary of Jaykay Enterprises Limited and it also has its subsidiaries in UK (JK TECH UK LIMITED - 100%), US (JK TECH US INC.- 100%), Bangladesh, (JKT Bangladesh Private Limited- 100%), JKT Europe BV (JKT Netherland-100%).The company is into IT Services (Application Development, Integration & Support, IT Consulting, Mobility, Portal Services, Hyper automation), AI/ML, Data Transformation, Cloud Engineering, Enterprise Solutions (QAD, Progress etc.).

2. Basis of accounting, preparation of Financial Statements and material accounting policies

A. Basis of preparation

(i) Statement of compliance:

These Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting standards (Ind AS) as notified by Ministry of corporate affairs under section 133 of the companies act, 2013 ("Act") read with companies (Indian Accounting standard) Rules, 2015 as amended by companies (Indian Accounting standard) (Amendment) Rules, 2016, the relevant provisions of the Act. Accounting policies have been consistently applied 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. The Company has prepared these Financial Statements as per the format prescribed in Division II of Schedule III to the Act.

These Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025, are the Company's first Ind AS financial statements. For all periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 amended time to time.

As these are the Company's first Financial Statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS, the Company has applied, first-time adoption standard (Ind AS 101) of Indian accounting standards an explanation of how the transition to Ind AS has effected the previously reported financial position, financial performance of the Company is provided in note no.39.

(ii) Basis of measurement:

The Financial Statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and a historical cost convention, except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities which are measured at fair values or at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period and defined benefit plans -plan assets and share based payment measured at fair value.

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(iii) Classification of current/non-current assets and liabilities:

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

i. Expected to be realized or intended to sold or consumed in normal operating cycle.
ii. Held primarily for the purpose of trading.
iii. Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
iv. Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All the other assets are classified as non-current.
A liability is current when:
i. It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle.
ii. It is held primarily for the purpose of trading.
iii. It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
iv. There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

Operating cycle:

The Company present assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/non-current classification considering an operating cycle of 12 months being the time elapsed between deployment of resources and the realisation/settlement in cash and cash equivalents there-against

(iv) Functional and presentation currency:

Items included in the Financial Statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency'). The Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupee ('INR'), which is the Company's functional currency, and all the values are rounded off to the nearest lacs, except number of shares, face value of shares, earning per share or wherever otherwise indicated.

B. Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of these financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from the estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed at each balance sheet date. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and future periods affected.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared.

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Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur. The company uses the following critical accounting estimates in preparation of its financial statements:

(i) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

The useful life and residual value of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are determined based on technical evaluation made by the management of the expected usage of the asset, the physical wear and tear and technical or commercial obsolescence of the asset. Due to the judgements involved in such estimations, the useful life and residual value are sensitive to the actual usage in future period. The management evaluates and reviews the pattern of expected economic benefits from the asset along with commensurate method of depreciation on periodic basis and decides to follow a suitable method of charging depreciation.

(ii) Provisions

The Company estimates the provisions that have present obligations as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligations. These provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. The timing of recognition requires application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances which may be subject to change.

(iii) Contingencies

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. Potential liabilities that are possible but not probable of crystallising or are very difficult to quantify reliably are treated as contingent liabilities. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not recognised. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the Financial Statements.

(iv) Provision for income tax and deferred tax

The Company uses estimates and judgements based on the relevant rulings in the areas of allocation of revenue, costs, allowances and disallowances which are exercised while determining the provision for income tax. A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. Accordingly, the Company exercises its judgement to reassess the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period.

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(v) Employee benefits

The cost of the leave encashment, defined benefit plan and other post-employment benefits and the present value of such obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and attrition rate.

(vi) Leases

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgement. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate. The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease.

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

(vii) Share-based payments

Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the stock option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them.

(viii) Impairment of investments

in subsidiaries The Company reviews its carrying value of investments carried at cost (net of impairment, if any) annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for in the statement of profit and loss.

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C. Summary of Material accounting policies:

(i) Property, Plant and Equipment and capital work-in-progress:

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost, net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing cost and any cost directly attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use. Other Indirect Expenses incurred relating to project, net of income earned during the project development stage prior to its intended use, are considered as pre-operative expenses and disclosed under Capital Work-in-Progress. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. Property, plant and equipment is eliminated from the financial statements on disposal and gain, or loss is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. Depreciation on PPE are provided to the extent of depreciable amount on straight line basis (SLM). Depreciation is provided based on useful life of the assets as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

The Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 are the first Financial Statements which has been prepared in accordance with Ind AS. On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as at 1 April, 2023 measured as per the previous GAAP and used that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment.

(ii) Intangible assets:

Intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing costs if capitalisation criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful economic life. The intangible assets are assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

Amortisation of intangible assets is provided based on useful life of the intangible assets as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

(iii) Intangible assets under development:

Internally generated intangible asset under development stage is recognized when it is demonstrated that it is technically feasible to use the same and the cost incurred for developing the same is ascertained. Technical Know-how so developed internally is amortised on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life.

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(iv) Depreciation and Amortisation

Property, Plant and Equipment

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided using straight line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

Leasehold land is amortized over the primary period of lease.

In respect of property, plant and equipment whose useful life has been revised, the unamortized depreciable amount is charged over the revised remaining useful life.

Intangible Assets

Amortization of Intangible assets is provided using straight line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, Intellectual property is amortized over a period of three years based on its estimated useful life on technical experts at the end of each financial year.

(v) Impairment of Assets

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, investment property and investments are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date to assess impairment if any, based on internal / external factors. An asset is treated as impaired, when the carrying cost of asset exceeds its recoverable value, being higher of value in use and net selling price. An impairment loss is recognised as an expense in the Statement of profit & loss in the year in which an asset is identified as impaired. The impairment loss recognised in prior accounting period is reversed, if there has been an improvement in recoverable amount.

(vi) Leases

The Company as a lessee

(a) At the inception of contract, assess whether the contract is a lease or not. If yes, the contract conveys, in favour of the Company, the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises of the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. In the Balance Sheet, right-of-use asset presented under respective items of property, plant and equipment or investment property, as the case may be. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the future lease payments, in accordance with IND AS 116. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates of the lessee. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities and right-of-use assets are re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

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(b) Depreciation on right-of-use asset has been provided using straight line method over their useful lives or lease period, whichever is lower. Interest expense on lease liabilities are provided using discount rate used to determine lease liabilities. Depreciation and interest expenses are recognised in the Statement of profit & loss.

(c) For short-term leases and leases for which, the underlying asset value is low, right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are not recognised. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognised as expense over the lease term.

(d) The Company, as a lessor, recognises lease payments from operating leases as income on straight-line basis over the lease term. The Company has recognised costs, including depreciation, incurred in earning the lease income as an expense.

(e) The Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 are the first Financial Statements which has been prepared in accordance with Ind AS. On transition, the company has adopted the standard prospectively.

(f) The following is the summary of practical expedients elected on initial application:

(i) Applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases of similar assets in similar economic environment with a similar end date.

(ii) Applied the exemption not to recognise right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases with less than 12 months of lease term on the date of initial application and low value asset.

(iii) Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application.

(vii) Financial instruments

Financial assets:

Initial recognition

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

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Subsequent measurement

(a) Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost by applying the Effective Interest Rate ('EIR') Method to gross carrying amount of the financial asset, if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. When the financial asset is derecognised or impaired, the gain or loss is recognised in the Statement of profit & loss.

(b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Equity instruments are subsequently measured at fair value. On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI (designated as FVOCI – equity investment). This election is made on an investment by investment basis. Fair value gains and losses recognised in OCI are not reclassified to profit and loss.

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

Financial assets which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through profit or loss.

(d) Financial liabilities

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

(e) Reclassification of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. If the company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

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Impairment of financial assets:

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI debt instruments. Except trade receivables, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month Expected Credit Loss (ECL), unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition, in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL.

With regard to trade receivable, the Company applies the simplified approach, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from the initial recognition of the trade receivables.

Derecognition

Financial Assets

Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial Liabilities

The company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

(viii) Investment in subsidiaries:

A subsidiary is an entity over which the Company has control. The Company controls an investee entity when it is exposed to or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity

The considerations made in determining whether significant influence or joint control exist are similar to those necessary to determine control over the subsidiaries. Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost less impairment loss, if any. The said investments are tested for impairment whenever circumstances indicate that their carrying value may exceed the recoverable amount.

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(ix) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised goods or services to customers at transaction price (net of taxes and duties), arrived at by determining the consideration received or receivable after adjusting returns, allowances, trade discounts, volume discounts etc. in exchange of goods or services. The Company assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. The Company has concluded that it is acting as a principal in all of its revenue arrangements.

For applying above principle, the Company adopts five step model, which are: a) Identify the contract(s) with customer(s); b) Identify the performance obligations under the contract(s); c) Determine the transaction price; d) Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract(s); e) recognise revenue, when or as the entity satisfies a performance obligation. The Company derives its revenues primarily from software services. Revenue from software development on time and material basis is recognised as the related services are rendered. Revenue from fixed price contracts is recognised using the milestone completion certificate as per contract or work order. Maintenance revenue is recognised over period of maintenance contract.

Satisfaction of performance obligations:

An entity shall recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service (ie an asset) to a customer. An asset is transferred when (or as) the customer obtains control of that asset. For each performance obligation identified, an entity shall determine at contract inception whether it satisfies the performance obligation over time or satisfies the performance obligation at a point in time. If an entity does not satisfy a performance obligation over time, the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time.

For performance obligations that an entity satisfies over time, an entity shall disclose both of the following:

(a) the methods used to recognise revenue (for example, a description of the output methods or input methods used and how those methods are applied); and

(b) an explanation of why the methods used provide a faithful depiction of the transfer of goods or services. For performance obligations satisfied at a point in time, an entity shall disclose the significant judgements made in evaluating when a customer obtains control of promised goods or services.

Revenue from services is recognized pro-rata over the period of the contract as and when services are rendered and the collectability is reasonably assured. The revenue is recognized net of Goods and service tax.

(x) Other income

Interest: Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the terms, amount outstanding and the applicable rate.

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Dividends: Dividend from investment is recognized when the Company in which they are held declares the dividend and when the right to receive the same is established.

(xi) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

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

'The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

'All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

(xii) Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency of the Company at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Exchange differences are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise.

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(xiii) Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company holds derivative financial instruments, such as foreign currency forward contracts to hedge its foreign currency risk exposures. Derivatives are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative

(xiv) Income Taxes

Income tax is comprised of current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in the Statement of profit & loss, except to the extent it relates to items directly recognised in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year after taking credit of the benefits available under the Income Tax Act and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Company:

a) has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and

b) intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding tax bases used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss; and

A deferred income tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in

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which the company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if:

a) The entity has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and

b) The deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the s ame taxation authority on the same taxable entity

(xv) Employee benefits expense:

(a) Short-term employee benefits

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages, incentives, special awards, medical benefits etc are charged to the Statement of profit & loss in the period in which the employee renders the related service. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid when there is a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(b) Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution scheme such as provident fund is charged as an expense based on the amount of contribution required to be made as and when services are rendered by the employees. Company's provident fund contribution, in respect of all the employees, is made to a government administered fund and charged as an expense to the Statement of profit & loss. The above benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Scheme as the Company has no further obligations beyond the monthly contributions.

(c) Defined benefit plan

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan for its employees. The costs of providing benefits under this plan is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation at each year-end using the projected unit credit method. The discount rate used for determining the present value of obligation under defined benefit plans, is based on the market yields on government securities as at the balance sheet date, having maturity periods approximating to the terms of related obligations. Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the Balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to reserve and surplus through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to Statement of profit & loss in subsequent periods. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

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(i)The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and

(ii)The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service ('past service cost' or 'past service gain') or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in Statement of profit & loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

(d) Other long term employee benefits

The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absences as well as other long term benefits. Compensated absences benefit comprises of encashment and availment of leave balances that were earned by the employees over the period of past employment.

The Company provides for the liability towards the said benefit on the basis of actuarial valuation carried out yearly as at the reporting date, by an independent qualified actuary using the projected unit-credit method. The related re-measurements are recognised in the Statement of profit & loss in the period in which they arise.

(xvi) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to Equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they were entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events of bonus issue; bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders; share split; and reverse share split (consolidation of shares).

For the purpose of calculating diluted earning per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to Equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(xvii) Employee Stock option plan

The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model.

That cost is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in share-based payment (SBP) reserves in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled in employee benefits expense. The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The expense or credit in the statement of profit and loss for a period represents the movement

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in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognised in employee benefits expense.

When the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognised is the grant date fair value of the unmodified award, provided the original vesting terms of the award are met. An additional expense, measured as at the date of modification, is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee. Where an award is cancelled by the entity or by the counterparty, any remaining element of the fair value of the award is expensed immediately through profit or loss.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

(xviii) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions (excluding retirement benefits) are not discounted to their present value and are determined based on best estimates required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Contingent liabilities are not recognised but are disclosed in the notes to accounts. A contingent asset is neither recognised nor disclosed in financial statements.

(xix) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of cash flow statement comprise cash at bank and in hand, cheques in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

(xx) Cash flow statement

Cash flows Statement are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the year is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

3. Recent pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has notified Ind AS – 117 Insurance Contracts and amendments to Ind AS 116 – Leases, relating to sale and leaseback transactions, applicable to the Company w.e.f. April 1, 2024. The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

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(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

4a Property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress

Particulars	Buildings	Computers	Furniture & Fixture	Server	Office Equipment	Plant & Equipments	Vehicles	Total	Capital work in progress
Gross Carrying Value									
Balance at April 1, 2023*	469.20	889.42	84.49	59.44	51.20	132.44	185.23	1,871.42	1.08
Additions	-	9.78	-	8.09	-	0.27	-	18.14	-
Disposals	-	9.93	-	-	-	2.47	13.95	26.35	1.08
Written off	-	10.59	-	-	-	0.44	-	11.03	-
Balance at March 31, 2024	469.20	878.68	84.49	67.53	51.20	129.80	171.28	1,852.18	-
Additions	-	11.14	-	-	-	2.32	8.00	21.46	-
Disposals	-	20.37	-	-	-	2.63	8.85	31.85	-
Written off	-	3.12	-	-	-	-	-	3.12	-
Balance at March 31, 2025	469.20	866.33	84.49	67.53	51.20	129.49	170.43	1,838.67	-
Depreciation									
Balance at April 1, 2023*	80.23	612.35	7.02	27.63	6.20	38.18	81.66	853.27	-
Charge for the year	7.43	145.98	8.03	7.35	6.20	15.69	21.30	211.98	-
Disposals	-	9.43	-	-	-	2.49	11.22	23.14	-
Written off	-	9.94	-	-	-	0.14	-	10.08	-
Balance at March 31, 2024	87.66	738.96	15.05	34.98	12.40	51.24	91.74	1,032.02	-
Charge for the year	7.43	79.86	8.03	7.16	6.20	14.42	19.03	142.13	-
Disposals	-	19.35	-	-	-	2.41	7.16	28.92	-
Written off	-	2.97	-	-	-	-	-	2.97	-
Balance at March 31, 2025	95.09	796.50	23.08	42.14	18.60	63.25	103.61	1,142.26	-
Net book value									
As at March 31, 2025	374.11	69.83	61.41	25.39	32.60	66.24	66.82	696.41	-
As at March 31, 2024	381.54	139.72	69.44	32.55	38.80	78.56	79.54	820.15	-
As at April 01, 2023	388.97	277.07	77.47	31.81	45.00	94.26	103.57	1,018.15	1.08

*Transition to Ind AS: The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 are the first financial statements which has been prepared in accordance with Ind AS. On transition to Ind AS the company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property plant & equipment recognized as at 1 April 2023 measured as the previous GAAP and used that carrying value as the deemed cost of property plant & equipment.

CWIP Aging Schedule
Amount in CWIP as on 31/03/2023

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 Year	2-3 Year	More than 3 Year	Total
Project in Progress	-	1.08	-	-	1.08
Project temporary suspended	-	-	-	-	-

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J K Technosoft Limited
CIN: U64202UP1988PLC209717
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

		Right to use Leasehold land	Building	Total
4b	**Right to use assets**			
	Balance at April 1, 2023	17.96	647.31	665.27
	Additions	-	-	-
	Modification/termination	-	-	-
	Balance at March 31, 2024	17.96	647.31	665.27
	Additions		-	
	Modification/termination		-	
	Balance at March 31, 2025	17.96	647.31	665.27
	Depreciation			
	Balance at April 1, 2023	5.16	-	5.16
	Charge for the year	0.22	184.95	185.17
	Disposals	-	-	-
	Balance at March 31, 2024	5.38	184.95	190.33
	Charge for the year	0.22	184.95	185.17
	Disposals	-	-	-
	Balance at March 31, 2025	5.60	369.90	375.50
	Net book value			
	As at March 31, 2025	12.36	277.41	289.77
	As at March 31, 2024	12.58	462.36	474.94
	As at April 1, 2023	12.80	647.31	660.11

S S KOTHARI MEHTA & CO. LLP
NEW DELHI
Chartered Accountants

J K Technosoft Limited
CIN: U64202UP1988PLC209717
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

5 Intangible assets

	Computer software	Intellectual Property	Intangible assets under development	Total
Gross Carrying Value				
Balance at April 1, 2023*	94.65	-	651.30	745.95
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Written off	2.52	-	-	2.52
Balance at March 31, 2024	92.13	-	651.30	743.43
Additions	-	796.59	662.27	1,458.86
Disposals	-	-	796.59	796.59
Written off	-	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2025	92.13	796.59	516.98	1,405.70
Amortisation				
Balance at April 1, 2023*	73.83	-	-	73.83
Charge for the year	14.08	-	-	14.08
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Written off	2.52	-	-	2.52
Balance at March 31, 2024	85.39	-	-	85.39
Charge for the year	6.74	-	-	6.74
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Written off	-	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2025	92.13	-	-	92.13
Net book value				
As at March 31, 2025	-	796.59	516.98	1,313.57
As at March 31, 2024	6.74	-	651.30	658.04
As at April 1, 2023	20.82	-	651.30	672.12

* Transition to Ind AS: The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 are the first financial statements which has been prepared in accordance with Ind AS. On transition to Ind AS the company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of it's intangible assets as at 1 April 2023 measured as the previous GAAP and used that carrying value as the deemed cost of intangible assets.

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(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Intangible assets under development Aging Schedule

As on 31/03/2025

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 Year	2-3 Year	More than 3 Year	Total
Project In Process	340.13	-	176.85	-	516.98
Project temporary suspended	-	-	-	-	-

As on 31/03/2024

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 Year	2-3 Year	More than 3 Year	Total
Project In Process	-	651.30	-	-	651.30
Project temporary suspended	-	-	-	-	-

As on 31/03/2023

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 Year	2-3 Year	More than 3 Year	Total
Project In Process	651.30		-	-	651.30
Project temporary suspended	-	-	-	-	-

Intangible assets under development does not include any project, completion of which is overdue or has exceeded its cost as per plan.

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(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

6 Non Current Financial Assets - Investment

		Non - Current		
		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 1, 2023
Investment in Subsidiaries (carried at cost)				
Investment in Equity Instruments of Subsidiary Companies				
JK Tech US Inc. (Formerly known as Preserve Consulting Inc.) - 100% Subsidiary		10.80	10.80	10.80
310,000 Shares of $0.001 each issued at Par; Balance as Additional paid-in Capital				
JK Tech UK Limited (Formerly known as JK Technosoft (UK) Limited) - 100% Subsidiary		13.52	13.52	13.52
200000 Shares of £ 0.10 each issued at Par				
JKT Bangladesh Pvt Ltd - 100% Subsidiary		5.25	5.25	5.25
64660 Shares of BDT 10 each issued at Par	Less : Impairment	(5.25)	(5.25)	(5.25)
E Safe Solutions Pvt Ltd(Formerly Known as JKT Learning Solutions Pvt Ltd) - 90 % Subsidiary		-	-	153.00
15,30,000 Shares of Rs. 10 Each (Liquidated w.e.f. 04.01.2024)	Less : Impairment	-	-	(153.00)
Total-Investments in Subsidiaries (A)		**24.32**	**24.32**	**24.32**
Investment at Amortised Cost (Quoted)				
In Security Bond				
IL & FS Transportation Networks Limited		49.32	60.00	-
6 units of Rs. 10,00,000/- (March 31, 2024 ; 6 units of Rs. 10,00,000/-, April 1, 2023 ; Nil unit)	Less : Impairment	(49.32)	(60.00)	-
Samman Capital Limited (Previously Known as Indiabulls Housing Finance Limited)		12.00	12.00	-
12 units of Rs. 1,00,000/- (March 31, 2024 ; 12 units of Rs. 1,00,000/-, April 1, 2023 ; Nil unit)				
Reliance Capital Limited		-	10.00	-
Nil unit (March 31, 2024 ; 1 unit of Rs. 10,00,000/-, April 1, 2023 ; Nil unit)	Less : Impairment	-	(10.00)	-
Tamil Nadu Generation And Distribution Corporation Limited		-	10.00	-
Nil unit (March 31, 2024 ; 1 unit of Rs. 10,00,000/-, April 1, 2023 ; Nil unit)				
Total Trade Investment - Others (B)		**12.00**	**22.00**	**-**
Total Non - Current Investment (A+B)		**36.32**	**46.32**	**24.32**
Aggregate amount of Quoted Investment		61.32	92.00	-
Market Value of Quoted Investment (Net of Impairment)		12.00	22.00	-
Aggregate amount of Non - Quoted Investment		29.57	29.57	182.57
Aggregate amount of Impairment on value of Non Quoted Investment		(5.25)	(5.25)	(158.25)

7 Financial Assets - Current Investment

	Current Investments			
	Investment at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)			
A	**In Equity Shares - Quoted fully paid up**			
	Coal India Limited	-	67.69	33.12
	Nil shares (March 31, 2024 ; 15500 shares of Rs.10 each, April 1, 2023 ; 15500 shares of Rs. 10 each			
	Poonawalla Fincorp Ltd	33.49	44.50	27.96
	9556 - Shares of Rs.2 each (March 31, 2024 ; 9560 shares of Rs. 2 each, April 1, 2023 ; 9560 shares of Rs. 2 each)			
	Reliance Industries Limited (RIL)			
	800 Shares of Rs. 10/- each (March 31, 2024 ; 400 shares of Rs. 10 each, April 1, 2023, 400 shares of Rs. 10 each)	10.12	11.89	9.32
	(During the year company has received 400 Shares as Bonus Shares)			
	Jio Financial Services Limited (JFSL)	0.91	1.43	-
	400 Shares of Rs. 10/- each (March 31, 2024 ; 400 shares of Rs. 10 each , April 1, 2023; Nil shares)			
	(During the previous year company had received 400 Shares of Jio Financial Services Ltd. by scheme of arrangement between RIL and JFSL, Allotment Date 10-Aug-2023)			
	JAY KAY Enterprises Limited (Earlier JK Synthetics Limited)	15.74	8.70	3.15
	12,538 Shares of Rs. 1/- each			
	Total Investments (A)	**60.26**	**134.21**	**73.55**

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NEW DELHI
Chartered Accountants

(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

II. In Mutual Fund - Quoted fully paid up			
JM Basic Fund- Growth Option(246) 17996.708 units of Rs. 12.7803/- Each	15.91	15.34	9.73
Total Investments (B)	15.91	15.34	9.73
Total Current Investments (A+B)	76.17	149.55	83.39
Aggregate amount of Quoted Investment	37.82	55.38	55.38
Market Value of Quoted Investment	76.17	149.55	83.39

8 Trade receivables

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 1, 2023
Unsecured, considered good	4,760.78	4,530.63	3,275.32
Credit Impaired	161.09	143.93	205.53
Less: Loss allowance (Credit Impaired)	(161.09)	(143.93)	(205.53)
Total	4,760.78	4,530.63	3,275.32

Notes
Trade Receivables from related party (refer note 37)

Trade receivables ageing schedule
As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Not due	< 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade receivables- considered good	1,270.15	3,490.32	0.31	-	-	-	4,760.78
Undisputed Trade receivables- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables- considered good	-	-	116.86	-	-	7.51	124.37
Disputed Trade receivables- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	8.05	18.67	26.72
	1,270.15	3,490.32	117.17	-	8.05	26.18	4,921.87
Less: Allowance for Expected Credit Loss							(161.09)
Trade receivables							4,760.78

As at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Not due	< 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade receivables- considered good	1,826.99	2,672.04	31.60	-	-	-	4,530.63
Undisputed Trade receivables- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables- considered good	-	-	1.09	-	108.98	11.16	117.23
Disputed Trade receivables- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-	-	8.05	16.65	-	26.70
	1,826.99	2,672.04	32.69	8.05	125.63	15.16	4,674.56
Less: Allowance for Expected Credit Loss							(143.93)
Trade receivables							4,530.63

As at April 1, 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Not due	< 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade receivables- considered good	1,548.11	833.22	893.99	-	-	-	3,275.32
Undisputed Trade receivables- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables- considered good	-	-	8.09	164.53	19.07	2.15	193.84
Disputed Trade receivables- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-	-	11.69	-	-	11.69
	1,548.11	833.22	902.08	176.22	19.07	2.15	3,480.85
Less: Allowance for Expected Credit Loss							(205.53)
Trade receivables							3,275.32

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NEW DELHI
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(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

9 Other financial assets

(Unsecured and considered good unless otherwise stated)	Non-current			Current		
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 1, 2023	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 1, 2023
Security deposit						
- Considered good	122.80	120.73	121.85	11.22	-	-
- Considered doubtful	5.24	2.74	2.74	-	-	-
Bank deposit of more than 12 months maturity	372.71	777.63	359.00	-	-	-
Deposits pledged against margin money security	-	-	33.51	-	-	-
Interest receivables	-	-	-	7.94	34.54	0.92
Unbilled Revenue	-	-	-	1,532.68	1,627.61	2,158.91
Receivable against forward contract	-	-	-	15.53	5.40	25.64
Loan to related parties*	-	-	-	-	-	220.00
Other receivables	-	-	-	51.27	422.90	524.48
Less: Provision for Other Current Assets				(13.46)	(13.46)	-
	500.75	901.10	517.10	1,605.14	2,076.99	2,929.95
Less: Expected credit loss on security deposit	(5.24)	(2.74)	(2.74)	-	-	-
Total	495.51	898.36	514.36	1,605.14	2,076.99	2,929.95

*Represents amount recoverable from Dionaten Tech Limited (Formally known as JKT Consulting Limited)

10 Deferred tax assets (net)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 01, 2023
Deferred Tax Liabilities			
Depreciation and Amortization on PPE, Intangible & RoU Assets	(101.66)	(121.65)	(171.30)
Profit on Forward Cover M2M	3.59	1.26	7.00
Deferred Tax Assets			
Provisions for Doubtful Debts, Advances & Expenses	6.81	7.48	2.48
Provision of Expenses	4.90	19.32	6.91
Provision for Diminution in value of investment	(5.21)	18.94	1.32
Expected credit loss on Trade Receivables	40.54	36.23	51.75
Lease Liability	76.80	119.74	156.69
Gratuity Payable	145.72	138.88	129.28
Leave Encashment payable	64.70	77.40	141.65
Others	41.85	10.47	16.17
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	278.10	308.07	341.89

11 Other assets

(Unsecured, Considered good, unless otherwise stated)

	Non-current			Current		
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 1, 2023	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 1, 2023
Advance to employees	-	-	-	8.68	19.27	31.77
Less : Expected credit loss on Advances	-	-	-	(8.37)	(13.51)	(5.57)
Advance to vendors	-	-	-	34.65	29.98	14.02
Balance with government authorities (TDS)	-	-	-	112.22	115.46	419.30
Balance with Revenue Authorities (GST)				225.63	204.61	159.27
Prepaid expenses	0.80	10.63	-	153.54	173.11	263.49
Total	0.80	10.63	-	526.35	528.92	882.28

12 Cash and cash equivalents

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 1, 2023
Balance with banks:			
(i) In Current Account	149.37	227.17	335.20
(ii) Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	-	375.06	-
Total	149.37	602.23	335.20

(During the FY 2024-25 company has not utilised overdraft facility from Bank)

13 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 1, 2023
(i) Deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months	5,636.91	2,796.87	1,888.88
(ii) Deposits pledged against margin money/security (short term deposits)	250.00	323.57	196.31
Total	5,886.91	3,120.44	2,085.19

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Chartered Accountants

(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

14 Share capital

Authorised share capital	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 01, 2023
Equity Shares 2,50,00,000 (March 31, 2024: 2,50,00,000 ; April 01, 2023: 2,50,00,000 equity shares) of Rs. 10 each	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
	2,500.00	**2,500.00**	**2,500.00**

Issued share capital, subscribed and fully paid	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 01, 2023
Equity Shares 55,94,878 (March 31, 2024: 55,94,878 ; April 01, 2023: 55,94,878 equity shares) of Rs. 10 each	559.49	559.49	559.49
	559.49	**559.49**	**559.49**

Issued share capital, subscribed and partly paid	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 01, 2023
Equity Shares 1,24,34,724 Shares (March 31, 2024: 1,24,34,724 Shares ; April 01, 2023: 1,24,34,724 Shares) of Rs. 10 each and called up @ 2.5 each	310.87	310.87	310.87
	310.87	**310.87**	**310.87**

Reconciliation of Shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of reporting period

I) Equity share of Rs. 10 each authorised

	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024		As at 01 April 2023	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
At the beginning of the year	25,000,000	2,500.00	25,000,000	2,500.00	25,000,000	2,500.00
Add: Increase in authorised share capital	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**25,000,000**	**2,500.00**	**25,000,000**	**2,500.00**	**25,000,000**	**2,500.00**

Reconciliation of Shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of reporting period

II) Equity share of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid

	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024		As at 01 April 2023	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
At the beginning of the year	5,594,878	559.49	5,594,878	559.49	5,594,878	559.49
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**5,594,878**	**559.49**	**5,594,878**	**559.49**	**5,594,878**	**559.49**

Reconciliation of Shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of reporting period

III) Equity share of Rs. 10 each issued and called up @ 2.5 each, subscribed and Partly paid

	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024		As at 01 April 2023	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
At the beginning of the year	12,434,724	310.87	12,434,724	310.87	12,434,724	310.87
Add: Issued during the year						
Outstanding at the end of the year	**12,434,724**	**310.87**	**12,434,724**	**310.87**	**12,434,724**	**310.87**

IV) Shares held by Parent company

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 01 April 2023
	Number of shares	Number of shares	Number of shares
Jaykay Enterprises Limited	5,453,754	-	-
	5,453,754	-	-

(b) Terms/ right attached to the Equity Shares

Equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the board of the directors subject to the approval of shareholders in upcoming annual general meeting.

As per records of the Company including its register of shareholder/minutes and other declaration received from shareholder regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding pattern represent both legal & beneficial ownership of shares.

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

No class of share have ben issued as bonus Shares or for consideration other than cash by the company during the period of five years immediately preceding the current period.

No class of shares have been bought back by the company during the period of five year immediately proceeding the reporting date.

No securities convertible into Equity/ preference shares have been issued by the Company during the year.

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(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

(c) (i) **Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares (fully paid up) in the Company**

	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024		As at April 1, 2023	
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each:	Number	% of holding	Number	% of holding	Number	% of holding
Name of Shareholders						
Dwarkadhish Finance & Investment Co. Private Limited	-	-	16,06,000	28.70%	15,96,000	28.53%
Manphul Trading & Finance Co. Private Limited	-	-	12,65,950	22.63%	12,65,950	22.63%
JK Infrastructure & Developers Private Limited	-	-	7,54,000	13.48%	7,42,000	13.26%
Neelkhanth Mercantile Private Limited	-	-	6,58,500	11.77%	6,58,500	11.77%
Akshyapatra Finance & Investment Private Limited	-	-	4,97,500	8.89%	4,97,500	8.89%
JK Consultancy and Services Private Limited	-	-	3,00,000	5.36%	3,00,000	5.36%
Jaykay Enterprises Limited*	54,53,754	97.48%	-	-	-	-
	54,53,754	97.48%	50,81,950	90.83%	50,59,950	90.45%

*J K Technosoft Limited became subsidiary of Jaykay Enterprises Limited w.e.f. 27th March'2025 pursuant to share purchase Agreement executed between the parties.

(ii) **Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares (Partly paid up) in the Company**

	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024		As at April 1, 2023	
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each:	Number	% of holding	Number	% of holding	Number	% of holding
Name of Shareholders						
Abhishek Singhania	1,23,47,272	99.30%	1,23,47,272	99.30%	1,23,47,272	99.30%

(d) **Employee stock option plan**
For detail of shares reserved for issue under Employee Share Based payments (ESOPs) of the Company refer Note-30 for details.

(e) **The details of changes in the shareholding of the promoter during the year ended**

March 31, 2025

Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year
Dwarkadhish Finance & Investment Co. Pvt Ltd	16,06,000	(16,06,000)	-	-	-100%
Manphul Trading & Finance Co.Pvt. Ltd.	12,65,950	(12,65,950)	-	-	-100%
JK Infrastructure & Developers Pvt. Ltd.	7,54,000	(7,54,000)	-	-	-100%
Neelkhanth Mercantile Pvt. Ltd.	6,58,500	(6,58,500)	-	-	-100%
Akshyapatra Finance & Investment Pvt. Ltd	4,97,500	(4,97,500)	-	-	-100%
JK Consultancy and Services Pvt. Ltd.	3,00,000	(3,00,000)	-	-	-100%
Abhishek Singhania	2,15,804	(2,15,804)	-	-	-100%
PGA Securities Pvt. Ltd.	1,00,000	(1,00,000)	-	-	-100%
Manorama Singhania	10,000	(10,000)	-	-	-100%
Varsha Singhania	10,000	(10,000)	-	-	-100%
Udbhav Finance & Investment Co. Pvt. Ltd.	5,000	(5,000)	-	-	-100%
Total	54,22,754	(54,22,754)	-	-	-100.00%

March 31, 2024

Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year
Dwarkadhish Finance & Investment Co. Pvt Ltd	15,96,000	10,000	16,06,000	28.70%	0.63%
Manphul Trading & Finance Co.Pvt. Ltd.	12,65,950	-	12,65,950	22.63%	No Change
JK Infrastructure & Developers Pvt. Ltd.	7,42,000	12,000	7,54,000	13.48%	1.62%
Neelkhanth Mercantile Pvt. Ltd.	6,58,500	-	6,58,500	11.77%	No Change
Akshyapatra Finance & Investment Pvt. Ltd	4,97,500	-	4,97,500	8.89%	No Change
JK Consultancy and Services Pvt. Ltd.	3,00,000	-	3,00,000	5.36%	No Change
Abhishek Singhania	2,15,804	-	2,15,804	3.86%	No Change
PGA Securities Pvt. Ltd.	1,00,000	-	1,00,000	1.79%	No Change
Manorama Singhania	10,000	-	10,000	0.18%	No Change
Varsha Singhania	10,000	-	10,000	0.18%	No Change
Udbhav Finance & Investment Co. Pvt. Ltd.	5,000	-	5,000	0.09%	No Change
Total	54,00,754	22,000	54,22,754	96.93%	

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(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Details of shares held by the Promoters (Partly paid equity share) as at March 31, 2025

Promoter' Name	No. of Shares	% age of total shares held	% age change during the year
Abhishek Singhania	1,23,47,272	99.30%	No Change
Varsha Singhania	22,225	0.18%	No Change
Total	**1,23,69,497**	**99.48%**	

Details of shares held by the Promoters (Partly paid equity share) as at March 31, 2024

Promoter' Name	No. of Shares	% age of total shares held	% age change during the year
Abhishek Singhania	1,23,47,272	99.30%	No Change
Varsha Singhania	22,225	0.18%	No Change
Total	**1,23,69,497**	**99.48%**	

Details of Shares held by the promoters (partly paid up equity shares) as at April 1, 2023

Promoter' Name	No. of Shares	% age of total shares held	% age change during the Year
Abhishek Singhania	1,23,47,272	99.30%	No Change
Varsha Singhania	22,225	0.18%	No Change
Total	**1,23,69,497**	**99.48%**	

15 **Other equity**

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 1, 2023
Securities premium reserve			
Balance at the beginning of the year	688.88	688.88	688.88
Balance at the end of the year (A)	**688.88**	**688.88**	**688.88**
Share based payment reserve			
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,265.36	971.57	971.57
Add: Options expense recognised during the year (refer note 30)	225.55	293.79	-
Balance as at the end of the year (B)	**1,490.91**	**1,265.36**	**971.57**
Retained earnings			
Balance at the beginning of the year	9,125.34	7,385.36	7,385.36
Add: Profit for the year	2,124.04	1,739.98	-
Balance at the end of the year (C)	**11,249.38**	**9,125.34**	**7,385.36**
Other comprehensive income			
Balance at the beginning of the year	(18.00)	-	-
Add Remeasurement of Defined benefit liability	(12.29)	(18.00)	-
Balance at the end of the year (D)	**(30.29)**	**(18.00)**	**-**
Total (A+B+C+D)	**13,398.88**	**11,061.58**	**9,045.81**

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(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

16 Lease Liabilities

	Non-current			Current		
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 1, 2023	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 1, 2023
Liability for right to use (Refer note 38)	108.04	305.14	475.73	197.10	170.59	146.78
Total	**108.04**	**305.14**	**475.73**	**197.10**	**170.59**	**146.78**

17 Provisions

	Non-current			Current		
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 01, 2023	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 01, 2023
Provision for employee benefits						
Leave Encashment (Refer note 32)	215.00	248.77	449.13	42.09	58.76	113.70
Gratuity (Refer note 32)	551.95	489.02	459.34	27.03	62.80	54.32
Total	**766.95**	**737.79**	**908.47**	**69.12**	**121.56**	**168.02**

18 Current Tax Liabilities(net)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 01, 2023
Provision for income tax	762.19	647.55	250.92
Less: Advance Tax & TDS	(753.08)	(617.29)	(250.92)
Total	**9.11**	**30.26**	-

19 Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 01, 2023
- Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	37.05	21.56	49.84
- Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	55.39	95.54	77.48
Total	**92.44**	**117.10**	**127.32**

(a) Trade Payable ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2025

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	37.05	-	-	-	37.05
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	55.39	-	-	-	55.39
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	**92.44**	-	-	-	**92.44**

As at March 31, 2024

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	21.56	-	-	-	21.56
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	95.54	-	-	-	95.54
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	**117.10**	-	-	-	**117.10**

As at April 1, 2023

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	48.77	1.07	-	-	49.84
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	72.75	4.47	0.26	-	77.48
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	**121.52**	**5.54**	**0.26**	-	**127.32**

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(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

(b) As per Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 and as certified by the management, the amount due to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 is as under:

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 01, 2023
(i) Principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier covered under MSMED Act, 2006:			
-Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	37.05	21.56	49.84
-Interest due on above			
(ii) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-	-
(iii) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006.	-	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-	-
(v) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006	-	-	-

20 Other financial liabilities

	Non-current			Current		
	As at March 31, 2025	**As at March 31, 2024**	**As at April 01, 2023**	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at March 31, 2024**	**As at April 01, 2023**
Employee Payable	-	-	-	106.89	109.21	103.35
Total	-	-	-	**106.89**	**109.21**	**103.35**

21 Other current liabilities

	Current		
	As at March 31, 2025	**As at March 31, 2024**	**As at April 01, 2023**
Statutory Dues Payable	199.13	230.38	216.97
Other Payables	297.18	471.30	760.46
Total	**496.31**	**701.68**	**977.43**

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(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

22 Revenue From Operations

	For the Year ended March 31, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2024
Income from Services		
Information Services and Consulting Services		
Domestic	1,305.01	1,331.28
Export	13,386.14	14,730.74
Deemed Export (SEZ)	-	303.75
	14,691.15	**16,365.77**
Product : computer software	-	
Domestic	-	4.25
	-	**4.25**
Total revenue from operations	**14,691.15**	**16,370.02**
Primary Geographical market		
-India	1,305.01	1,639.28
-Outside India	13,386.14	14,730.74
Total revenue from operations	**14,691.15**	**16,370.02**

23 Other income

	For the Year ended March 31, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2024
Interest Income	374.68	220.77
Interest on from financial assets measured at amortised cost		
- on security deposits	6.98	6.53
- on other recoverables *	-	-
Notice Period Recovery	2.91	3.62
Exchange Gain(Net)	19.76	-
Profit on Sale of Fixed Assets(net)	1.88	-
Remeasurement of financial instruments - FVTPL	-	61.70
Gain on sale of investments	50.81	-
Provision Written back- Debtors	9.77	62.66
Provision Written back- Investment	20.68	-
Dividend of Investment on Share	0.04	4.21
Miscellaneous Income	7.16	3.92
Profit on Sale of Investment/Revaluation of Investment	-	4.60
Reimburshment of Expenses	7.22	4.89
Provision no longer required for Leave Encashment	-	173.13
Total	**501.89**	**546.03**

24 Cost of Services

	For the Year ended March 31, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2024
Cost of Software	-	3.20
Others	-	38.51
	-	41.71

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(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

25 Employee benefit expenses

	For the Year ended March 31, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2024
Salaries and Wages	9,066.40	10,337.14
Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer note 32)	360.20	593.06
Gratuity expenses	135.87	136.34
Staff Welfare Expenses	251.11	256.37
Share based payments	225.55	293.79
Total employee benefits expense	**10,039.13**	**11,616.70**

26 Finance costs

	For the Year ended March 31, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2024
Interest on Lease Liabilities	35.54	49.52
Interest - others	10.76	32.58
Total finance costs	**46.30**	**82.10**

27 Depreciation and amortisation expense

	For the Year ended March 31, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2024
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	185.16	185.17
Depreciation on Property, Plant & Equipment	142.13	211.97
Amortization of Intangible Assets	6.74	14.08
Total depreciation and amortization expense	**334.03**	**411.22**

28 Other expenses

	For the Year ended March 31, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2024
Rent	45.19	47.59
Legal & Professional Charges	804.24	1,103.03
Electric, Power, Fuel and Water	29.65	28.62
Travelling Expenses-Domestic	38.74	55.88
Travelling Expenses- Foreign	70.18	132.76
Conveyance & Taxi Hire Charges	9.28	5.75
Internet and Networking Expenses	38.45	47.02
Insurance Premium	40.81	42.05
Communication Expenses	3.84	3.92
Maintenance Expenses - Office	94.13	83.97
Maintenance Expenses - Computers	250.86	301.18
Exchange Losses including Loss on Forward Contracts(net)	-	35.41
Business Promotion	64.72	29.71
Impairment & Loss on Assets written off	-	1.57
Repairs & Maintenance- Plant & Machinery	10.81	10.37
Rates and taxes	2.16	5.26
Miscellaneous Expenses	20.40	67.26
CSR Expenditure (Refer note 35)	47.24	38.01
Recruitment Expenses	95.90	143.07
Expected Credit loss on Trade Receivables	118.56	1.19
Bank Charges	2.23	3.14
Donation & Charity	0.50	0.50
Diminution in the Value of Investment	-	70.00
Loss on sale of Investment in Bonds	15.34	-
Audit Fee	23.83	20.37
Remeasurement of financial instruments - FVTPL	55.88	-
Provision for Loans & Advances	6.37	26.97
Total other expenses	**1,889.31**	**2,304.60**

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(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Notes:

(i) **Payment to auditors (excluding taxes):**

As Auditor		
For statutory audit	18.52	14.30
For tax audit	1.05	1.00
For other services	3.47	4.25
In other capacity		
Reimbursement of expenses	0.79	0.82
Total	**23.83**	**20.37**

29 Earnings per share

The earnings per share (EPS) is calculated in accordance with the Ind AS 33 "Earnings per Share" issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. The earnings considered in ascertaining the Company's EPS comprises the profit available for shareholders i.e. profit after tax. The number of shares used in computing Basic EPS is the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year.

	For the Year ended March 31, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2024
Basic earning per share (Rs.)		
Profit attributable to equity holders	2,124.04	1,739.98
Face Value per Share (Rs.)	10.00	10.00
Fully paid up equity shares	5,594,878	5,594,878
Partly paid equity shares (Rs. 2.5 paid up)	3,108,681	3,108,681
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year (numbers)	8,703,559	8,703,559
Basic earning per share	24.40	19.99
Diluted earning per share (Rs.)		
Profit attributable to equity holders (C)	2,124.04	1,739.98
Face Value per Share (Rs.)	10.00	10.00
Fully paid up equity shares	5,594,878	5,594,878
Partly paid equity shares (Rs. 2.5 paid up)	3,108,681	3,108,681
Number of options outstanding at the end of the year	1,706,900	1,566,600
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year (Nos)	10,410,459	10,270,159
Diluted earning per share (Rs.)	20.40	16.94

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30 Employees stock option plan

Company has JK TECHNOSOFT – Employee Stock Option Plan 2021. Same Plan was approved by Board and Shareholders on September 2, 2021. The primary objective of the plan is to reward key employees for their association, dedication, and contribution to the goals of the Company.

Total number of options approved under the plan 2600000 (Twenty-six lacs options).

The Company has used Black Scholes Model for arriving at the fair value of Stock Option.

(A) The options shall vest as follows:

Options granted under ESOP 2021 shall vest not earlier than the minimum period of 1 (one) year and not later than the maximum period of 5 (five) years from the date of Grant. The Board at its discretion may grant Option specifying Vesting Period ranging from minimum and maximum period as aforesaid. Provided that in case where Options are granted by the Company under the Plan in lieu of Option held by a person under a similar plan in another company (Transferor Company) which has merged or amalgamated with the Company, the period during which the Option granted by the Transferor Company were held by him shall be adjusted against the minimum Vesting Period required under this Sub-clause.

There were no cancellations or modifications to the stock option in year ending 31 March 2025 or 31 March 2024.

(B) The movement of stock options during the period/year (in No's) :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Number of options outstanding at the beginning of the year	15,66,600	14,76,500
Add: Number of options granted during the year	2,48,300	2,11,600
Less: Number of options forfeited/lapsed during the year	(1,08,000)	(1,21,500)
Number of options outstanding at the end of the year	17,06,900	15,66,600
Number of options vested during the year	3,85,484	3,00,833

(C) Disclosures as per IND AS 102 for outstanding options

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Weighted average exercise price for outstanding options	98.55	94.99
Range of exercise prices for outstanding options	89.7-132.3	89.7-105.7

(D) The following tables list the inputs to the models used for stock option for the years ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024, respectively:

Particular	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Dividend Yield	0.00%	0.00%
Risk-free interest rate	7.09%	7.17%
Expected volatility	0.27	0.29
Expected life of share options	2.87	2.87
Weighted average share price (INR)	98.55	94.99
Model used	Black Scholes Model	Black Scholes Model

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

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31 (i) Fair value measurement and financial instruments

The fair value of 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.

A Company has opted to fair value its mutual fund investment through statement of profit & loss

B Company has opted to fair value its quoted investments in equity share through profit & loss

C As per Para D-15 of Appendix D of Ind AS 101, the first time adopter may chose to measure its investment in subsidiaries, JVs and Associates at cost or at fair value. Company has opted to value its investments in subsidiaries, JVs and Associates at cost.

D Company has adopted effective rate of interest for calculating Interest. This has been calculated as the weighted average of effective interest rates calculated for each loan. In addition processing fees and transaction cost relating to each loan has also been considered for calculating effective interest rate.

* The carrying amounts are considered to be the same as their fair values due to short term nature.

Fair value hierarchy

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

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Sl. No	Particulars	Note	Fair value hierarchy	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024		As at April 1, 2023	
				Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
1	Financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss								
	a) Derivatives - not designated as hedging instruments	A	Level-2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b) Investments :								
	In mutual funds and others	B	Level-1	76.17	76.17	149.55	149.55	83.30	83.30
2	Financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income								
	Investment In Equity shares	C	Level-1	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Financial assets designated at amortised cost								
	a) Investment in Bonds / Debentures			12.00	12.00	22.00	22.00	-	-
	b) Other Bank Balances *			5,886.91	5,886.91	3,120.44	3,120.44	2,085.19	2,085.19
	c) Cash & Cash Equivalents *			149.37	149.37	602.23	602.23	335.20	335.20
	d) Trade receivables *			4,760.78	4,760.78	4,530.63	4,530.63	3,275.32	3,275.32
	e) Other receivables			51.27	51.27	422.90	422.90	524.48	524.48
	f) Other financial assets			2,049.38	2,049.38	2,552.45	2,552.45	2,919.84	2,919.84
4	Investment in subsidiary companies and joint venture	D		24.32	24.32	24.32	24.32	24.32	24.32
				13,010.20	**13,010.20**	**11,424.52**	**11,424.52**	**9,247.65**	**9,247.65**

Financial Liabilities:

Sl. No	Particulars	Note	Fair value hierarchy	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024		As at April 1, 2023	
				Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
1	Financial liability designated at fair value through profit and loss								
	a) Derivatives - not designated as hedging instruments	A	Level-2						
2	Financial liability designated at amortised cost								
	a) Borrowings	E							
	b) Trade payables *			92.44	92.44	117.10	117.10	127.32	127.32
	c) Lease Liability			305.14	305.14	475.73	475.73	622.51	622.51
	d) Other financial liability			106.89	106.89	109.21	109.21	103.35	103.35
				504.47	**504.47**	**702.04**	**702.04**	**853.18**	**853.18**

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(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company takes into account the liquidity of the market in which the Company operates.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include estimated interest payments, where applicable.

31 March 2025	Upto 1 year	1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Trade payables	92.44	-	-	92.44
Lease liabilities	197.10	108.04	-	305.14
Other financial liabilities	106.89	-	-	106.89
Total	**396.43**	**108.04**	-	**504.47**

31 March 2024	Upto 1 year	1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Trade payables	117.10	-	-	117.10
Lease liabilities	170.59	305.14	-	475.73
Other financial liabilities	109.21	-	-	109.21
Total	**396.90**	**305.14**	-	**702.04**

31 March 2023	Upto 1 year	1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Trade payables	121.52	5.80	-	127.32
Lease liabilities	146.78	475.73	-	622.51
Other financial liabilities	103.35	-	-	103.35
Total	**371.65**	**481.53**	-	**853.18**

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(iii) **Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices - such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates – will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

a) Foreign exchange risk

The Company has international transactions and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions (Exports). Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency. The Company has hedged its foreign exchange receivables as at March 31, 2025, March 31, 2024 and April 1, 2023.

Hedged Foreign Currency Exposures:		**31st March 2025**	**31st March 2024**	**1st April 2023**
Particular	**Currency**	**Amount in Foreign Currency**	**Amount in Foreign Currency**	**Amount in Foreign Currency**
Outstanding Forward Contract*	USD	81.50	76.50	72.50
	GBP	11.75	15.75	14.52

* Out of which trade receivable USD 50.82 Lacs & GBP 0.70 Lacs covered through forward contract.

Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposures:		**31st March 2025**	**31st March 2024**	**1st April 2023**
Particular	**Currency**	**Amount in Foreign Currency**	**Amount in Foreign Currency**	**Amount in Foreign Currency**
Trade Receivables	USD	-	1.08	1.58
	EURO	0.38	1.03	1.25

b) Interest rate risk

The Company currently has no outstanding borrowings and hence does not have direct exposure to interest rate fluctuations. However, the Company monitors interest rate movements as part of its treasury and liquidity management strategy, especially in relation to its short-term deposits and potential future financing needs. Management periodically reviews the interest rate environment to assess any indirect impact on the Company's operations or planned capital structure.

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32 Disclosures regarding employee benefits

(a) Defined contribution plans

Employee benefits in the form of Provident Fund and Employee State Insurance are considered as defined contribution plan and the contributions to Employees' Provident Fund Organisation established under The Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1952 and Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss of the year when the contributions to the respective funds are due.

The Company has recognised the following amount in the Statement of profit and loss:

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2024
Employer's contribution to Employee's Provident Fund	359.89	592.34
Employer's contribution to Employee's State Insurance	0.18	0.56
Other funds	0.13	0.16
	360.20	**593.06**

(b) Other long-term benefits

Retirement benefits in the form of Gratuity and Leave Encashment are considered as defined benefit obligations and is provided for on the basis of third party actuarial valuation, using the projected unit credit method, as at the date of the Balance Sheet. Every Employee who has completed five years or more of service is entitled to Gratuity on terms not less favourable than the provisions of The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. As the Company has funded its liability, it has disclose regarding plan assets and its reconciliation.

The following table summarises the components of net benefit expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and the amounts recognised in the balance sheet:

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32(c) Defined benefits plan as per Actuarial Valuation

Actuarial Valuation of Gratuity Liability

(i) Amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss and other comprehensive income:

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2024
Current Service Cost	99.22	101.00
Past service cost	-	-
Net interest expense	36.65	35.34
Amount recognised in Statement of profit and loss	135.87	136.34
Remeasurement of defined benefit liability:		
Actuarial (gain)/loss from changes in demographic assumptions		
Actuarial (gain)/loss from changes in financial assumptions	17.13	7.74
Actuarial (gain)/loss from experience adjustments	(9.10)	16.07
Return on Plan Assets (Greater) / Less than Discount rate	8.39	0.23
Amount recognised in other comprehensive (income)/expense	**16.42**	**24.04**

(ii) **Reconciliation of fair value plan assets and defined benefit obligation**

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 1, 2023
Fair value of plan assets	(24.53)	(22.85)	(16.63)
Defined benefit obligation	603.51	574.67	530.29
Effect of asset ceiling/onerous liability	-	-	-
Net defined (asset) / liability recognised in the balance sheet	**578.98**	**551.82**	**513.66**
Classified as non-current	551.95	489.02	459.34
Classified as current	27.03	62.80	54.32
	578.98	**551.82**	**513.66**

(iii) **Change in Plan Assets**

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 1, 2023
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the beginning of the year	22.85	16.63	25.20
Expected return on plan Assets	1.64	1.23	1.73
Employer contributions	125.13	122.23	192.13
Benefit paid	(116.70)	(117.01)	(185.67)
Actuarial Gain/(loss) on plan assets	(8.39)	(0.23)	(16.76)
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the end of the year	**24.53**	**22.85**	**16.63**

(iv) **Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 1, 2023
Defined benefit obligation at beginning of the year	574.67	530.29	686.83
Current Service Cost	99.22	101.01	120.90
Acquisition adjustment	-	-	(65.02)
Past service cost	-	-	-
Interest expense	38.29	36.56	42.63
Remeasurement (gains)/losses	8.03	23.82	(69.38)
Benefits paid	(116.70)	(117.01)	(185.67)
Defined benefit obligation at end of the year	**603.51**	**574.67**	**530.29**

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(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

(v) **The principal assumptions used in determining obligations for the Company's plan are shown below:**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Plan Coverage	All Permanent Employees	All Permanent Employees
Normal Retirement Age	60 years	60 years
Discount Rate	6.82%	7.20%
Salary Escalation Rate	10.00% first year; 7.50% thereafter	10.00% first year; 7.50% thereafter
Mortality Rate Table	IALM (2012-14) Ultimate	IALM (2012-14) Ultimate

(v) **Senstivity analysis**

Item	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 1, 2023
Discount Rate			
Discount rate - 100 basis points	653.07	618.88	572.19
Discount rate - 100 basis points impact (%)	8.21%	7.69%	7.90%
Discount rate + 100 basis points	560.21	536.03	493.70
Discount rate + 100 basis points impact (%)	-7.18%	-6.72%	-6.90%
Salary increase rate			
Rate - 100 basis points	563.18	538.30	495.14
Rate - 100 basis points impact (%)	-6.68%	-6.33%	-6.63%
Rate + 100 basis points	647.20	613.93	568.29
Rate + 100 basis points impact (%)	7.24%	6.83%	7.17%

(vi) **The table below summarises the maturity profile and duration of gratuity liability**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 1 2023
Year 1	51.56	85.66	70.95
Year 2	53.48	45.31	45.84
Year 3	60.45	51.02	45.31
Year 4	58.86	54.28	49.09
Year 5	66.48	53.18	50.17
Years 6 to 10	265.52	243.91	234.85
Above 10 Years	222.61	212.04	188.25

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32(d) Defined benefits plan as per Actuarial Valuation

Actuarial Valuation of Leave Encashment Liability :

(i) Amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss:

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2024
Current Service Cost	39.57	73.96
Past service cost	-	(119.79)
Net interest expense	20.03	28.54
Immediate Recognition of (Gains)/ Losses - Other Long Term Benefits	(55.10)	(155.82)
Amount recognised in Statement of profit and loss *	**4.50**	**(173.11)**

(ii) **Reconciliation of fair value plan assets and defined benefit obligation**

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 1, 2023
Fair value of plan assets	-	-	-
Defined benefit obligation	257.09	307.52	562.83
Effect of asset ceiling/onerous liability	-	-	-
Net defined (asset) / liability recognised	**257.09**	**307.52**	**562.83**
Classified as non-current	215.00	248.76	449.13
Classified as current	42.09	58.76	113.70
	257.09	**307.52**	**562.83**

(iii) **Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 1, 2023
Defined benefit obligation at beginning of the year	307.52	562.83	744.12
Current Service Cost	39.57	73.95	181.92
Acquisition adjustment	-	-	(95.95)
Past service cost	-	(119.79)	-
Interest expense	20.03	28.54	43.04
Remeasurement (gains)/losses	(55.10)	(155.82)	(121.97)
Benefits paid	(54.93)	(82.19)	(188.33)
Defined benefit obligation at end of the year	**257.09**	**307.52**	**562.83**

(iv) **The principal assumptions used in determining obligations for the Company's plan are shown below:**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Plan Coverage	All Permanent Employees	All Permanent Employees
Normal Retirement Age	60 years	60 years
Discount Rate	6.82%	7.20%
Salary Escalation Rate	10.00% first year; 7.50% thereafter	10.00% first year; 7.50% thereafter
Mortality Rate Table	IALM (2012-14) Ultimate	IALM (2012-14) Ultimate

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(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

(v) **Senstivity analysis**

Item	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 1, 2023
Discount Rate			
Discount rate - 100 basis points	273.04	325.55	595.47
Discount rate - 100 basis points impact (%)	6.20%	5.86%	5.80%
Discount rate + 100 basis points	242.93	291.50	533.79
Discount rate + 100 basis points impact (%)	-5.51%	-5.21%	-5.16%
Salary increase rate			
Rate - 100 basis points	242.93	291.46	533.66
Rate - 100 basis points impact (%)	-5.51%	-5.22%	-5.18%
Rate + 100 basis points	272.72	325.26	595.00
Rate + 100 basis points impact (%)	6.08%	5.77%	5.72%

(vi) **The table below summarises the maturity profile and duration of leave encashment liability**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 1 2023
Year 1	42.09	58.76	113.70
Year 2	36.34	44.97	78.64
Year 3	30.56	39.27	68.65
Year 4	25.89	31.86	60.33
Year 5	25.57	27.22	51.65
Years 6 to 10	100.68	113.80	210.30
Above 10 Years	162.30	196.91	364.98

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33(a) Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:
- Credit risk ;
- Liquidity risk ;
- Market risk
  - a) Foreign exchange risk
  - b) Interest risk

Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The board of directors have authorized the Managing Director to establish the processes, who ensures that executive management controls risks through the mechanism of properly defined framework.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risks limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits.Risk management policies are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents, loans and other financial assets	Ageing analysis	regular monitoring and follow ups
Liquidity risk	Trade payables and other financial liabilities	Cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities
Market risk – foreign exchange	Future commercial transactions, recognized financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Indian rupee.	Hedged of risk by taking forward foreign exchange contracts	Forward foreign exchange contracts
Interest risk	interest rates – will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The Company does not have borrowings so the impact of interest risk is limited.	The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.	Company monitors interest rate movements as part of its treasury and liquidity management strategy, especially in relation to potential future financing needs.

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial asset fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each financial asset. The carrying amounts of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk exposure.

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

The Company has a credit risk management policy in place to limit credit losses due to non-performance of counterparties. The Company monitors its exposure to credit risk on an ongoing basis. Assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Where loans and receivables are written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the dues.

Trade receivables

The Company closely monitors the credit-worthiness of the receivables through internal systems that are configured to define credit limits of customers, thereby, limiting the credit risk to pre-calculated amounts. The Company uses a simplified approach (lifetime expected credit loss model) for the purpose of computation of expected credit loss for trade receivables. Expected credit losses are measured on collective basis on the basis of Trend of collections made by the Company over a period of three years preceding balance sheet date and considering default to have occurred if receivables are not collected for less than three years.

Cash and cash equivalents and bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent

Credit risk related to cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits is managed by only investing in deposits with highly rated banks and diversifying bank deposits and accounts in different banks. Credit risk is considered low because the Company deals with highly rated banks and financial institution.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets measured at amortized cost includes security deposits, contract assets and other receivables. Credit risk related to these financial assets is managed by monitoring the recoverability of such amounts continuously. Credit risk is considered low because the Company is in possession of the underlying asset (in case of security deposit) or as per trade experience (in case of unbilled revenue). Further, the Company creates provision by assessing individual financial asset for expectation of any credit loss simplified approach expected credit loss model.

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(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Credit risk exposure

i) Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach i.e. provision matrix approach using historical trends:-

	Less than 180 days	More than 180 days	Total
As at March 31, 2025			
Gross carrying amount (A)	4,760.47	161.41	4,921.88
Expected credit loss (B)	-	(161.09)	(161.09)
Net carrying amount (A-B)	4,760.47	0.32	4,760.79
As at March 31, 2024			
Gross carrying amount (A)	4,499.02	175.53	4,674.55
Expected credit loss (B)	-	(143.93)	(143.93)
Net carrying amount (A-B)	4,499.02	31.60	4,530.62
As at April 1, 2023			
Gross carrying amount (A)	2,381.32	1,099.53	3,480.85
Expected credit loss (B)	-	(205.53)	(205.53)
Net carrying amount (A-B)	2,381.32	894.00	3,275.32

Movement of expected credit loss:-

Opening balance as on 01.04.2023	205.53
Addition/(Reverse) during the year	(61.60)
Closing balance as on 31.03.2024	**143.93**
Addition/(Reverse) during the year	108.79
Less: Written off	(91.63)
Closing balance as on 31.03.2025	**161.09**

33(b) **Capital management**

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other reserves attributable to the equity holder. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value.

The Group monitors its net debt / equity ratio as well as compliance with financial covenants on regular basis.

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2025**	**As at 31 March 2024**	**As at 31 March 2023**
Borrowings	-	-	-
Less: Cash & cash equivalent	149.37	602.23	335.20
Net debts (A)	**(149.37)**	**(602.23)**	**(335.20)**
Total Equity	14,269.24	11,931.94	9,916.17
Total Capital (B)	**14,269.24**	**11,931.94**	**9,916.17**
Capital & Net Debts (A+B)	**14,119.87**	**11,329.71**	**9,580.97**
Gearing Ratio	**(0.01)**	**(0.05)**	**(0.03)**

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital as at March 31, 2025, 31 March 2024 and April 1, 2023.

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34 Contingent liabilities and commitments

(i) Contingent liabilities

Particulars	As At 31st March 2025	As At 31st March 2024	As At 1st April 2023
Contingent Liabilities:			
In respect of Income Tax order (AY 2018-19) dated 16.08.23 u/s 154, demand order of Rs.4.92 Lacs adjusted with refund of AY 2022-2023. Company has filed appeal to CIT(A) against demand order.	4.92	4.92	4.56
In respect of Income Tax order (AY 2021-22) dated 27.06.23 U/s 156, demand order of Rs 3.70 Lacs adjusted with refund of AY 2022-2023. Company has filed appeal to CIT(A) against demand order.	3.70	3.70	-
In respect of Income Tax (AY 2009-10) where the Company is into appeals before Income Tax Appellate Tribunal	-	-	187.45
The Arbitration Case is before the Hon'ble S.R Somasekhara (Retd. District Judge), Ld Sole Arbitrator at the Arbitration and Conciliation	-	-	89.00
(ii) Commitments			
Guarantee given by bank for Customer Projects	-	7.65	249.16

35 Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
a)	Amount required to be spent by the company during the year	47.24	38.01
b)	Amount of expenditure incurred	47.24	38.01
c)	Shortfall at the end of the year	Nil	Nil
d)	Total of previous years shortfall	Nil	Nil
e)	Reason for shortfall	N.A.	N.A.
f)	Nature of CSR activities	Contribution towards promotion of education and Healthcare related activities etc.	Contribution towards promotion of education and Sports and related activities etc.
g)	Details of related party transactions	N.A.	N.A.
h)	Where a provision is made w.r.t. liability incurred, the movement in the provision during the year should be shown separately	N.A.	N.A.

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36 Segment Reporting:

The company prepare this financial statements along with the consolidated statements. In accordance with Ind AS 108, Operating Segments, the company has disclosed the segment information in the consolidated financial statements.

37 Related party disclosures

In accordance with the requirement of Ind AS - 24 on "Related Party Disclosures' the names of the related parties where control exists /able to exercise significant influence along with the aggregate transactions/year end balances with them as identified and certified by the management are given below:

(a) Names of the related parties and related party relationship:

Relationship	Name of party
Parent Company	Jaykay Enterprises Limited (w.e.f. 27.03.2025)
Subsidiary Companies	JK Tech US Inc. (Formerly known as Proserve Consulting Inc.), USA
	JK Tech UK Limited (Formerly known as JK Technosoft (UK) Limited), UK
	JKT Bangladesh Pvt.Ltd, Bangladesh
	JKT Europe B.V.
	JKT Netherland B.V (Step down subsidiary of the Company and subsidiary of JKT Europe B.V)
	E Safe Solutions Pvt Ltd, India (Liquidated w.e.f. 04.01.2024)
Enterprises having common director	Wow Softech Private Limited
	Ayodhya Finlease Limited
	Wen Womentech Pvt Ltd
	JK Education Foundation
	Wen Women Entrepreneur Network
Enterprises in which relative of director is a director	Sir Padampat Singhania Memorial Education Centre
	Dr. Gaur Hari Si nghania Institute Of Management and Research
	JK Business School
	J K Traders Ltd.
Enterprises over which directors have significant influence	J. K. Cotton Limited
	Diensten Tech Limited (formerly known as JKT Consulting Limited)
Directors	Abhishek Singhania (Director)
	Partho Pratim Kar (Director)
	Vipul Prakash (Director)
	Satish Chandra Gupta(Whole Time Director)
	Arvind Thakur (Director)
	Maneesh Mansingka (Director) (Ceased w.e.f. 24.09.2023)
Key Management Personnel	Satish Chandra Gupta (Whole Time Director)
	Saiyad Amir(Company Secretary) Resigned w.e.f. 17.05.2025
Relative to Key Management Personnel	Vedang Hari Singhania
	Varsha Singhania
	Manorama Singhania
	Preeti Gupta

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(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

(b) Transactions with the related parties:

Nature of transaction	2024-2025	2023-2024
Remuneration paid		
Satish Chandra Gupta(Whole Time Director)	-	13.67
Saiyad Amin(Company Secretary)	10.15	9.57
Vedang Hari Singhania	-	7.39
Total	**10.15**	**30.63**
Sale of Services/ Product(Net of Credit Notes)		
JK Tech US Inc. (Formerly known as Proserve Consulting Inc.) , USA	10,467.04	10,820.90
JK Tech UK Limited (Formerly known as JK Technosoft (UK) Limited), UK	2,181.68	2,916.55
JKT Netherland	-	93.60
Total	**12,648.72**	**13,831.05**
Reimbursement of Expenses/Debit Note		
JK Tech US Inc. (Formerly known as Proserve Consulting Inc.) , USA	13.66	6.10
JK Tech UK Limited (Formerly known as JK Technosoft (UK) Limited), UK	2.29	38.21
Diensten Tech Limited (Formerly known as JKT Consulting Limited)	0.45	428.73
Total	**16.40**	**473.04**
Sitting Fees		
Arvind Thakur (Director)	4.50	3.50
Total	**4.50**	**3.50**
Professional Charge Paid:		
Arvind Thakur (Director)	48.00	44.00
Diensten Tech Limited (Formerly known as JKT Consulting Limited)	-	617.92
Wow Softech Pvt Ltd	-	3.00
Ashutosh Kumar		-
Total	**48.00**	**664.92**
Rent Charges Paid:		
Ayodhya Finlease Ltd	18.00	18.00
Total	**18.00**	**18.00**
Rent Charges Received		
Diensten Tech Limited (Formerly known as JKT Consulting Limited)	0.60	0.60
Total	**0.60**	**0.60**
Other Services Paid:		
Wen Womentech Pvt Ltd	2.68	-
Ayodhya Finlease Ltd	3.60	3.60
Total	**6.28**	**3.60**
Sale of Fixed Assets (Excluding GST)		
Diensten Tech Limited (Formerly known as JKT Consulting Limited)	-	0.58
JK Education Foundation		-
Sir Padampat Singhania Memorial Education Centre	0.53	-
Dr. Gaur Hari Singhania Institute Of Management and Research	0.62	-
JK Business School	0.78	-
J K Traders Ltd.	1.69	-
Total	**3.62**	**0.58**

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	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Received against Loans/ Advance (Principal Amount)		
Diensten Tech Limited (Formerly known as JKT Consulting Limited)	-	220.00
Total	**-**	**220.00**
Interest Income		
Diensten Tech Limited (Formerly known as JKT Consulting Limited)	9.56	55.53
Total	**9.56**	**55.53**

(c) Outstanding balances:

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Receivables including unbilled revenue			
JK Tech UK Limited (Formerly known as JK Technosoft UK Limited)	429.79	488.65	1,076.96
JK Tech Us Inc. (Formerly known as Proserve Consulting Inc.)	5,290.98	4,665.88	2,863.79
JKT Bangladesh private Limited	-	90.05	129.73
JKT-Netherland	-	-	30.99
J K Cotton Limited	-	-	2.68
Diensten Tech Limited (Formerly known as JKT Consulting Limited)	0.03	383.71	712.43
JK Education Foundation	-	-	5.07
Sir Padampat Singhania Memorial Education Centre	0.62	-	11.05
Dr. Gaur Hari Singhania Institute Of Management and Research	0.71	-	-
JK Business School	0.73	-	-
Total	**5,722.86**	**5,628.29**	**4,832.70**
Interest Receivable			
Diensten Tech Limited (Formerly known as JKT Consulting Limited)	-	35.25	-
Total	**-**	**35.25**	**-**
Payables			
Diensten Tech Limited (Formerly known as JKT Consulting Limited)	-	22.00	257.03
Total	**-**	**22.00**	**257.03**
Provision for Expenses			
Diensten Tech Limited (Formerly known as JKT Consulting Limited)	-	2.21	87.18
Total	**-**	**2.21**	**87.18**
Investment in Subsidiaries			
JK Tech US Inc. (Formerly known as Proserve Consulting Inc.)	10.80	10.80	10.80
JK Tech UK Limited (Formerly known as JK Technosoft (UK) Limited)	13.52	13.52	13.52
JKT Bangladesh Pvt.Ltd, Bangladesh	5.25	5.25	5.25
E Safe Solutions Pvt Ltd, India (Formerly known as JKT Learning Solutions Pvt. Ltd.)	-	-	153.00
Total	**29.57**	**29.57**	**182.57**
Loan and Advance Receivable (Principal Amount)			
E Safe Solutions Pvt Ltd, India (Formerly known as JKT Learning Solutions Pvt. Ltd.)			1.52
Diensten Tech Limited (Formerly known as JKT Consulting Limited)	-	-	220.00
	-	**-**	**221.52**

Note:
The company has considered the impairment of Investment amounting Rs. 5.25 Lakh for JKT Bangladesh Pvt.Ltd., Bangladesh which is included in above mentioned balance.

38 Lease

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116, effective annual reporting period beginning April 01, 2023 and has applied the standard to its leases, modified approach.

On April 1, 2023, the Company recognised a lease liability measured at the present value of the lease payments. The right-of-use asset is recognised at its carrying amount and discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate as at April 01, 2023. Accordingly, a right-of-use asset of Rs 622.51 Lacs and a corresponding lease liability of Rs 622.51 Lacs has been recognized. The principal portion of the lease payments have been disclosed under cash flow from financing activities.

On application of Ind AS 116, the nature of expenses has changed from lease rent to depreciation cost for the right-of-use asset, and finance cost for interest accrued on lease liability.

Right-of-use assets:

Set out below are the carrying amounts of Right-of-use assets and the movement during the year:

Particulars	Leasehold land	Building
Right of use as at April 01, 2023		
Right to use assets	17.96	622.51
Reclassification of prepaid portion of security deposit on account of adoption of Ind AS 116	-	24.80
Depreciation	(5.16)	-
Total right of use as at April 01, 2023	**12.80**	**647.31**
Addition during the year		-
Depreciation	(0.22)	(184.95)
Total right of use as at March 31, 2024	**12.58**	**462.36**
Addition during the year		-
Depreciation	(0.22)	(184.95)
Total right of use as at March 31, 2025	**12.36**	**277.41**

Lease liabilities:

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movement during the year:

Particulars	Amount
Lease liabilities as at April 01, 2023	
Balance at the beginning	622.51
Reclassification of lease liability earlier under borrowing	-
Accretion of interest	-
Payments (including interest)	-
Lease liabilities as at April 01, 2023	**622.51**
Addition during the year	-
Accretion of interest	49.53
Payments (including interest)	(196.31)
Total lease liabilities as at March 31, 2024	**475.73**
Addition during the year	
Deletion during the year	-
Accretion of interest	35.53
Payments (including interest)	(206.12)
Total lease liabilities as at March 31, 2025	**305.14**

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 1, 2023
Current	197.10	170.59	146.78
Non-current	108.04	305.14	475.73
	305.14	**475.73**	**622.51**

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Below are the amounts recognised by the Company in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	184.95	184.95
Interest on lease liabilities	35.53	49.53
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets and short-term leases	45.19	47.59
Total	**265.67**	**282.07**

Below is the amount recognised by the Company in the statement of cash flows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Cash outflow included in financing activity for repayment of principal during the year	170.59	146.78
Cash outflow included in financing activity for repayment of interest during the year	35.53	49.53

Cash flows from operating activities include cash flows from short-term lease and leases of low-value assets. Cash flows from financing activities include the payment of interest and the principal portion of lease liabilities.

Maturly Analysis of Lease liability as required by Para 58 of Ind-AS. It has been disclosed as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 1, 2023
0-1 year	216.43	206.13	196.31
1-5 year	88.71	269.60	426.20
>5 Year	-	-	-

Discount Rate
The weighted average rate of Incremental borrowing rate of 8.9% has been applied to lease liabilities recognised in the balance sheet at the date of initial application.

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39 First Time Adoption of Ind AS

As stated in note 2 material accounting policies, these are the Company's first standalone financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS.
The accounting policies set out in note 2 have been applied in preparing the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025, the comparative information presented in these standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 and in the preparation of an opening Ind AS standalone balance sheet at April 01, 2023 (the Company's date of transition). In preparing its opening Ind AS standalone statement of financial position, the Company has adjusted amounts reported previously in standalone financial statements prepared in accordance with Indian GAAP (previous GAAP). An explanation of how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the Company's standalone balance sheet, Statement of Profit or Loss and cash flows is set out in the following tables and the notes that accompany the tables.

Exemptions and exceptions availed

Set out below are the applicable Ind AS 101 optional exemptions and mandatory exceptions applied in the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS.

A. Ind AS optional exemptions

(i) Deemed cost of property plant and equipment & intangible assets

Ind AS 101 permits a first-time adopter to elect to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition after making necessary adjustments for decommissioning liabilities. This exemption can also be used for intangible assets covered by Ind AS 38 Intangible Assets.

Accordingly, the Company has elected to measure all of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at their previous GAAP carrying value.

(ii) Investment in subsidiary

Ind AS 101 permit a first time adopter to use a deemed cost. Accordingly, the Company has elected to measure investment in subsidiaries at their previous GAAP carrying value.

(iii) Fair value measurement of fincancial assets and liabilities at initial recongnition:-

Ind AS 109 requires fair value measurement, retrospectively however an entity may apply the requirement of Ind AS 109 prospectively to transaction entered into on or after the date of transaiton . Accordingly company has opted this exemption.

(iv) Share based payment

Ind AS 101 permits a first-time adopter not to apply requirement of Ind AS 102 "Share-based payment" to equity instruments that vested before date of transition to Ind ASs. It also provides an exemption, to not apply Ind AS 102 "share based payment" to liabilities arising from share-based transactions that were settled before the date of transition to Ind AS.

B. Ind AS mandatory exceptions

(i) Estimates

As per Ind AS 101, an entity's estimates in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition to Ind AS at the end of the comparative period presented in the entity's first Ind AS Financial Statements , as the case may be, should be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with the previous GAAP unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error. However, the estimates should be adjusted to reflect any differences in accounting policies.

As per Ind AS 101, where application of Ind AS requires an entity to make certain estimates that were not required under previous GAAP, those estimates should be made to reflect conditions that existed at the date of transition (for preparing Ind AS balance sheet) or at the end of the comparative period (for presenting comparative information as per Ind AS).
The Company's estimates under Ind AS are consistent with the above requirement. Key estimates considered in preparation of the Financial Statements that were not required under the previous GAAP are listed below:

-Impairment of financial assets based on the expected credit loss model.
-Determination of the discounted value for financial assets and financial liability where applicable carried at amortized cost.
-Discounted value of ROU- assets & corresponding Lease liability.

The estimates used by the Company to present these amounts in accordance with Ind AS reflect conditions at April 1, 2023, the date of transition to Ind AS and as of 31 March 2024.

(ii) Initial recognition of financial asset

An entity may apply the requirements in paragraph B5.1.2A (b) of Ind AS 109 prospectively to transactions entered into on or after the date of transition to Ind ASs.

(iii) Impairment of financial asset

At the date of transition to Ind AS, the Company has determined that there significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition of a financial instrument would require undue cost or effort, the Company has recognised a loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses at each reporting date until that financial instrument is derecognised (unless that financial instrument is low credit risk at a reporting date).

(iv) Classification and measurement of financial assets

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to assess classification of financial assets on the basis of facts and circumstances existing as on the date of transition. Further, the standard require measurement of financial assets accounted at amortised cost based on facts and circumstances existing at the date of transition if retrospective application is impracticable.

Accordingly, the Company has determined the classification of financial assets based on facts and circumstances that exist on the date of transition. Measurement of the financial assets accounted at amortised cost has been done retrospectively except where the same is impracticable.

The above measurement exception applies for financial liabilities as well.

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(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

C. **Reconciliations between previous GAAP and Ind AS**

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to reconcile equity, total comprehensive income and cash flows for prior periods. The following tables represent the reconciliations from previous GAAP to Ind AS.

Reconciliation of asset and liabilities as at 31st March, 2024 and 1st April 2023 presented as per previous gaap and as per Ind AS.

(i)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2024			As at April 1, 2023		
Particulars	**Notes to First time adoption**	**Indian GAAP***	**Adjustments**	**Ind AS**	**Indian GAAP***	**Adjustments**	**Ind AS**
ASSETS							
Non-current assets							
Property, plant and equipment		832.73	(12.58)	820.15	1,030.95	(12.81)	1,018.14
Capital Work in Progress					1.08	-	1.08
Right-of-use assets	e	-	474.94	474.94	-	660.11	660.11
Intangible assets		6.75	(0.01)	6.74	20.82	-	20.82
Intangible assets under development		651.30	-	651.30	651.30	-	651.30
Investment in Subsidiaries		24.32	(24.32)	-	24.32	(24.32)	-
Financial assets						-	
(i) Investments	d	27.25	19.07	46.32	5.25	19.07	24.32
(ii) Other financial assets	i	-	898.36	898.36	-	514.36	514.36
Deferred tax assets (net)	h	294.61	13.46	308.07	316.54	25.35	341.89
Other non-current assets		927.25	(916.62)	10.63	539.16	(539.16)	-
Total Non-current assets		**2,764.21**	**452.30**	**3,216.51**	**2,589.42**	**642.60**	**3,232.02**
Current assets							
Financial assets							
(i) Investments	d	50.13	99.42	149.55	45.52	37.79	83.31
(ii) Trade receivables		4,540.34	(9.71)	4,530.63	3,347.81	(72.49)	3,275.32
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents		602.23	-	602.23	335.20	-	335.20
(iv) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents		3,120.44	-	3,120.44	2,085.19	-	2,085.19
(v) Other financial assets	i	-	2,076.99	2,076.99	-	2,929.95	2,929.95
Other current assets		2,605.91	(2,076.99)	528.92	3,812.22	(2,929.94)	882.28
Total Current assets		**10,919.05**	**89.71**	**11,008.76**	**9,625.94**	**(34.67)**	**9,591.25**
Total assets		**13,683.26**	**542.01**	**14,225.27**	**12,215.36**	**607.91**	**12,823.27**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES							
Equity							
Equity share capital		870.36	-	870.36	870.36	-	870.36
Other equity	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,i	10,978.76	82.82	11,061.58	9,043.86	1.95	9,045.81
Total equity		**11,849.12**	**82.82**	**11,931.94**	**9,914.22**	**1.95**	**9,916.17**
Liabilities							
Non-current liabilities							
Financial Liabilities							
(i) Lease liabilities	e	-	305.14	305.14	-	475.73	475.73
Provisions		754.31	(16.52)	737.79	925.03	(16.56)	908.47
Total Non-current liabilities		**754.31**	**288.62**	**1,042.93**	**925.03**	**459.17**	**1,384.20**
Current liabilities							
Financial Liabilities							
(i) Lease liabilities	e	-	170.59	170.59	-	146.78	146.78
(ii) Trade payables						-	
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises;		21.57	(0.01)	21.56	49.84	-	49.84
- total outstanding dues of creditors other then micro enterprises and small enterprises;		95.55	(0.01)	95.54	77.48	-	77.48
(iii) Other financial liabilities	i	-	109.21	109.21	-	103.35	103.35
Other current liabilities		810.88	(109.20)	701.68	1,080.77	(103.34)	977.43
Provisions		121.57	(0.01)	121.56	168.02	-	168.02
Current tax liabilities (net)		30.26	-	30.26			
Total Current liabilities		**1,079.83**	**170.57**	**1,250.40**	**1,376.11**	**146.79**	**1,522.90**
Total equity and liabilities		**13,683.26**	**542.01**	**14,225.27**	**12,215.36**	**607.91**	**12,823.27**

* The Indian GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose of this note.

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(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

(ii) **Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2024**

Particulars	Notes to First time adoption	Indian GAAP*	Adjustments	Ind AS
Revenue				
Revenue from operations		16,370.02	-	16,370.02
Other income	a, d, i	415.12	130.91	546.03
Total income		**16,785.14**	**130.91**	**16,916.05**
Expenses				
Cost of services		41.71	-	41.71
Employee benefit expense	b, c	11,346.97	269.73	11,616.70
Finance costs	e	32.57	49.53	82.10
Depreciation and amortisation expense	e	226.27	184.95	411.22
Other expenses	e, f	2,500.91	(196.31)	2,304.60
Total expenses		**14,148.43**	**307.90**	**14,456.33**
Profit before tax		**2,636.71**	**(176.99)**	**2,459.72**
Income Tax expense				
(a) Current tax		647.55	(0.00)	647.55
(b) Deferred tax	h	21.92	17.93	39.85
(c) Income Tax Adjustment		32.34	0.00	32.34
Profit for the year		**1,934.90**	**(194.92)**	**1,739.98**
Other comprehensive income				
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
(a) Remeasurements of changes in fair value of equity instruments		-	-	-
(b) Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans		-	(24.05)	(24.05)
(c) Income tax relating to these items		-	6.05	6.05
Total other comprehensive income		-	(18.00)	(18.00)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**1,934.90**	**(212.92)**	**1,721.98**

(iii) **Reconciliation of total other equity as at March 31, 2024 and April 01, 2023**

	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 01, 2023
Total other equity as per Previous GAAP	**10,289.88**	**8,254.98**
Interest income on security deposit paid	6.53	-
Interest expenses on lease liability	(49.52)	-
Reversal of rent expenses	196.31	-
Depreciation on ROU asset	(184.95)	
Reversal of lease equalisation reserve	16.57	16.56
Gain on fair valuation of investment in shares held for trading	81.37	25.26
Gain on fair valuation of investment in mutual funds	12.86	7.27
Share based payment expenses recognised basis fair valuation	(1,265.36)	(971.57)
Expected credit loss	(9.81)	(72.47)
Impact of deferred tax	13.43	25.33
Total other equity as per Ind AS	**9,107.31**	**7,385.36**

(iv) **Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2024**

	For the Year ended March 31, 2024
Net profit as per Previous GAAP	1,934.90
Interest Income	6.53
Interest Expenses	(49.52)
Rent Paid	196.31
Depreciation	(184.95)
Gain on remeasurement of financial instruments on equity share	56.15
Gain on remeasurement of financial instruments on mutual fund	5.59
ESOP expenses	(293.79)
Expected credit loss	62.66
Impact of deferred tax	(11.89)
Net profit as per Ind AS	**1,721.99**

(v) Impact of Ind AS adoption on the statement of cash flow for the year ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	Previous GAAP	Effect of Ind AS	Ind AS
Net cash flow from operating activities	1,352.05	(164.73)	1,187.32
Net cash flow from investing activities	(49.76)	(674.22)	(723.98)
Net cash flow from financing activities	-	(196.31)	(196.31)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**1,302.29**	**(1,035.26)**	**267.03**
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 April 2023	2,420.39	(2,085.19)	335.20
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 March 2024	**3,722.68**	**(3,120.45)**	**602.23**

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D. Notes to first-time adoption

a. **Impact of application of Ind AS 109 on Security Deposit**

Under the previous GAAP, interest free security deposits (that are refundable in cash on completion of the contract) are recorded at their transaction value. Under Ind AS, all financial asset are required to be recognised at fair value. Accordingly, the Company has fair valued these security deposits under Ind AS. Difference between the fair value and transaction value of the security deposit has been recognised as part of right to use asset.

b. **Transfer of acturial gain/(loss) on provision of employee benefits from statement of profit & loss to other comprehensive income (OCI)**

Both under previous GAAP and Ind AS, the Company recognised costs related to its post-employment defined benefit plan on an actuarial basis. Under previous GAAP, the entire cost, including actuarial gains and losses, are charged to profit or loss. Under Ind AS, remeasurements comprising of actuarial gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income instead of profit and loss.

c. **Impact of application of Ind AS 102 on Share-based payments**

Under Indian GAAP, the Company was recognising share based payment expense as per intrinsic value method for its employees. Ind AS requires the fair value of the share options to be determined using an appropriate pricing model recognised over the vesting period.

d. **Impact of application of Ind AS 109 on Investment in quoted mutual funds and shares**

Under Indian GAAP, investment in quoted mutual funds and shares were valued at cost. As per Ind AS, it is valued at fair value through statement of profit and loss.

e. **Impact of application of lease accounting under Ind AS 116**

Under Indian GAAP, the Company recognises rent expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

On transition, the Company recognised a lease liability measured at the present value of the lease payments. The right-of-use asset is recognised at its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement of the lease, but discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate as at April 01, 2023. Accordingly, a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability has been recognized. The principal portion of the lease payments have been disclosed under cash flow from financing activities.
On application of Ind AS 116, the nature of expenses has changed from lease rent in previous periods to depreciation cost for the right-of-use asset, and finance cost for interest accrued on lease liability.

f. **Transition impact on Lease equilisation reserve**

Under Indian GAAP, the company has recognized lease equalization reserve as on 31st march 2023 due to straight line impact. In contrast, Ind AS 116, Leases, requires lease payments to be recognized on straight line basis if the increase is not in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increase. The Company has lease agreements with an escalation clause which is in line with expected general inflation, and hence no straight-lining of the lease payments has been done in Ind AS. Consequently, lease equalization reserve has been decreased with a corresponding adjustment in retained earning as on April 1, 2023 and Rent expense during the year ending 31 March 2024.

g. **Retained Earnings**

Retained earnings as at April 1, 2023 has been adjusted consequent to the above Ind AS transition adjustments.

h. **Deferred Tax**

Under Ind AS, certain assets and liabilities are created due to the potential impact of Ind AS. These assets and liabilities create temporary differences, which have tax implications. Consequently, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized.

i. **Measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities at amortised cost**

Under Previous GAAP, all financial assets and financial liabilities were carried at cost. Under Ind AS, certain financial assets and financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost which involves the application of effective interest method. In applying the effective interest method, an entity identifies fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate of a financial instrument. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. For certain financial assets & liabilities, the fair value of the financial instrument at the date of transition to Ind AS has been considered as the new amortised cost of that financial instrument at the date of transition to Ind AS.

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(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

40 Income tax

a) Income tax expense/(income) recognised in statement of profit and loss

Particulars	For year ended March 31, 2025	For year ended March 31, 2024
Current tax expense		
Current tax for the year	762.19	647.55
Deferred tax expense/ benefit		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	34.12	39.85
Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income		
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year		
Deferred tax on remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(4.13)	(6.05)
Total income tax expense	**792.18**	**681.35**

b) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by statutory income tax rate

	For year ended March 31, 2025	For year ended March 31, 2024
Profit before tax	2,884.27	2,459.72
Tax at statutory rate @25.17%	725.97	619.11
Other non deductable expenses and income		
Capital gain taxed at lower rates	(4.05)	-
Other permanent differences	70.80	81.15
Other	(0.54)	(18.91)
	792.18	**681.35**

C) Breakup of deferred tax (net) recognised in the balance sheet

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 1, 2023
Property plant and equipment	(101.66)	(121.65)	(171.34)
Profit/(Loss) on Forward Cover MTM(Net)	3.59	1.26	7.00
Provision for Doubtful Debts(Advance,Loan & Others) CY	6.81	7.48	2.48
Provision of Expenses	4.96	19.32	6.91
Provision for Diminution in value of investment	(5.21)	18.94	1.32
Expected credit loss	40.54	36.23	51.73
Lease liability	76.80	119.74	156.69
Gratuity Payable	145.72	138.88	129.28
Leave Encashment Payable	64.70	77.40	141.65
Others	41.85	10.47	16.17
Total Deferred Tax Asset (net)	**278.10**	**308.07**	**341.89**

d) Breakup of deferred tax (net) recognised in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income

	For year ended March 31, 2025	For year ended March 31, 2024
Property plant and equipment	(20.00)	(49.69)
Profit/(Loss) on Forward Cover MTM(Net)	(2.33)	5.74
Provision for Doubtful Debts(Advance,Loan & Others) CY	0.67	(5.00)
Provision of Expenses	14.35	(12.41)
Provision for Diminution in value of investment	24.14	(17.62)
Expected credit loss	(4.32)	15.50
Lease liability	42.94	36.95
Gratuity Payable	(6.84)	(9.60)
Leave Encashment Payable	12.72	64.27
Others	(31.38)	5.70
	29.95	**33.83**

Total Deferred Tax Asset (Net), Deferred Tax Assets And Deferred Tax Liabilities Relate To Income Taxes Levied By The Same Tax Authorities.

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J K Technosoft Limited
CIN: U64202UP1988PLC209717
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

41 Additional Regulatory Information
The ratios for the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024

S No	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	% change	Reason for variance
1	Current Ratio (in times)	Total Current Assets	Total Current liabilities	13.39	8.80	52.13%	Increase in surplus cash and repayment of liability [illegible] to increase in current ratio.
2	Debt Equity Ratio (in times)	Debts Consist of borrowing and lase Liabilities	Total Equity	NA	NA	NA	No outstanding Loan in the current year
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)	EBIT + Depreciation	Debt Service = Interest and Lease payments + Principal Repayments	NA	NA	NA	No outstanding Loan in the current year
4	Return on Equity Ratio (%)	Profit for the year (-) Pref. Dividends	Average Total Equity	16.21%	15.93%	1.79%	
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio (in times)	Average Inventory	Total Turnover	NA	NA	NA	Company does not have inventory
6	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio (in times)	Revenue from Operation	Average Trade Receivables	3.16	4.19	-24.60%	
7	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio (in times)	Net Credit Purchase/Cost of Services & Other Expenses	Average Trade Payables	12.50	13.93	-10.27%	
8	Net Capital Turnover (in times)	Revenue from Operation	Average Working Capital (Total CA - Total CL)	1.35	1.84	-26.59%	Improve utilisation and efficiency
9	Net Profit Ratio (in %)	Profit for the year	Revenue from Operation	14.46%	10.63%	36.02%	Improve utilisation and efficiency
10	Return on Capital Employed Ratio (in %)	Profit before tax and finance cost	Capital Employed	20.54%	21.30%	-3.59%	
11	Return on Investment Ratio (%)	Income Generated from Invested Funds	Average Invested funds in treasury investment	8.12%	8.53%	-4.82%	

42 Other Regulatory Information:

(i) Details of Benami Property Held :-
There are no proceedings that have been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under prohibition of Benami Property transaction act,1988 (as amended time to time) (earlier Benami Transaction prohibition act, 1988) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) Willful defaulter :-
The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(iii) Relationship with Struck off Companies :-
The Company has no transactions with the companies struck off under companies act, 2013 or companies act 1956.

(iv) Registration of Charges or satisfaction with Registrar of companies :-
There are no charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with the registrar of companies beyond the statutory period.

(v) Compliance with Number of layers of Companies: -
The Company has complied with number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the act read with Companies (Restriction on Number of layers) Rules 2017, and there are no companies beyond the specified layers.

(vi) Compliance with Approved Schemes of arrangement:-
The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

(vii) Utilization of Borrowed funds and securities premium:-

(a) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall :-

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 Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (Whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company Shall :-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.

(viii) Undisclosed Income:-

There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of accounts.

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New Delhi
Chartered Accountants

(ix) Details of crypto currency or virtual currency:-
The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

(x) Valuation of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment property:-
The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.

(xi) Events occurring after balance sheet date :-
No adjusting or Significant non adjusting events occurred between the reporting date and date of authorization of Financial Statements.

43 Figure of previous year have been regrouped & rearranged whenever necessary to make them comparable with those of the current year.

44 Figure have been round off to the nearest Rs. in Lakhs except where stated otherwise.

AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE ATTACHED HEREWITH
For S S Kothari Mehta & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN.000756N/N500441

S S KOTHARI MEHTA & CO. LLP
NEW DELHI
Chartered Accountants

Naveen Aggarwal
Partner
M.No. 094380
Place : New Delhi
Date : 28.05.2025

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
J K Technosoft Limited

Satish Chandra Gupta
Director
DIN: 01595040

Partho Pratim Kar
Director
DIN: 00508567

M.S. Natarajan
Senior VP Finance

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Members

J K Technosoft Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements of **J K Technosoft Limited** ('the Parent Company') and its subsidiaries (the Parent company and its subsidiaries together referred to as 'the Group'), which comprise the consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025, the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "consolidated financial statements").

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and the other financial information of the subsidiaries as referred to in the Other Matters paragraph below, the aforesaid consolidated 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, the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at March 31, 2025 and of consolidated profit including other comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and its consolidated cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements 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 consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated 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 obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

4. **Emphasis of matter**

We draw your attention to the note no. 41 to the Consolidated financial statement regarding preparation of accounts of one of the subsidiary company i.e JKT Bangladesh Pvt. Ltd. where management has decided to voluntary winding up of the company in view of the same the accounts of the company are not prepared on Going concern basis and has been prepared on realisable value basis.

S S KOTHARI MEHTA & CO LLP
NEW DELHI
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Tel: +91-11-4670 8888 E-mail: contact@sskmin.com
www.sskmin.com

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

The Parent Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's Report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The other information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements, or our knowledge obtained during our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the other information identified above, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

6. Responsibility of Management and Those Charged with Governance for consolidated financial statements

The Parent Company's Management and Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance, including other comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. The respective Board of Directors of the companies/entities included in the Group, are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; the selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the 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 consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Directors of the Parent Company, as aforesaid

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Management and Board of Directors of the Parent Company, the subsidiaries included in the Group is responsible for assessing the Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Management and Board of Directors of the Companies included in the Group are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group.

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7. **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 based on these consolidated financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group 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 consolidated 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 respective entities to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors.

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Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the consolidated financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Company 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.

8. **Other Matters**

We did not audit the financial statements of two subsidiary & one step-down subsidiary companies incorporated outside India, whose financial statement reflect total assets Rs. 31.74 lakhs as at March 31, 2025, total revenue of Rs. 64.40 lakhs, net cash inflows of Rs. 1.13 lakhs for the year then ended, as considered in the consolidated financial statements.

These financial Statements have been prepared by the management of respective subsidiaries and furnished to us by the management of the parent company. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the Management, these financial results are not material to the Group.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements and our report on other Legal and regulatory requirements below is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and financial statements certified by the management.

9. **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements:-**

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit and the other financial information of subsidiaries as referred to in other Matters paragraph, we report, to the extent applicable, that:

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

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

(c) The consolidated Balance Sheet, the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the consolidated Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

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(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the parent Company as on March 31,2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Parent Company, none of the directors of parent company is disqualified as on March 31, 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 with reference to financial statement of the parent Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure A";

(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 Auditor's) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The consolidated financial statements disclose impact of pending litigations as at March 31, 2025 on its financial position of the Group. Refer Note No. 33 to the consolidated financial statements.

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

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

iv. (a) The respective Managements of the Company and its subsidiaries which are companies incorporated in India, whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, have represented to us that, to the best of their 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 or any of such subsidiaries 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, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company or any of such subsidiaries ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(b) The respective Managements of the Company and its subsidiaries which are companies incorporated in India, whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, have represented to us that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company or any of such subsidiaries from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company or any of such subsidiaries shall, 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

SS KOTHARI MEHTA & CO. LLP NEW DELHI Chartered Accountants provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

v. The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year and until the date of this report in compliance with Section 123 of the Act.

vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Parent Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of accounts which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tempered and the audit trail has been preserved by the company as per the statutory requirements for records

2. With respect to the matters specified in paragraphs 3(xxi) and 4 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (the "Order"/ "CARO") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, to be included in the Auditor's report, according to the information and explanations given to us, and based on the CARO reports issued by us for the Company included in the consolidated financial statements of the Company, to which reporting under CARO is applicable, we report that there are no qualifications or adverse remarks in the CARO report.

For S S Kothari Mehta & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 000756N/N500441

S S KOTHARI MEHTA & CO. LLP
NEW DELHI
Chartered Accountants

Naveen Aggarwal
Partner
Membership No. 094380
Udin: 25094380BMKXHP5270
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 28, 2025

"Annexure A" to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Consolidated Financial Statements of J K Technosoft Limited.

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") as referred to in paragraph 2(f) of 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section.

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of J K Technosoft Limited ("the Parent Company") as of March 31, 2025, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Parent Company.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Management of the Parent Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "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 Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Parent Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company 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") issued by the ICAI and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

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Chartered Accountants

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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial 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 Parent Company, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 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 ICAI.

For **S S Kothari Mehta & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 000756N / N500441

S S KOTHARI MEHTA & CO. LLP
NEW DELHI
Chartered Accountants

Naveen Aggarwal
Partner
Membership Number: 094380
Udin: 25094380BMKXHP5270
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 28, 2025

J K Technosoft Limited
CIN: U64202UP1988PLC209717
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025
(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 1, 2023
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	4a	706.23	835.08	1,035.98
Capital work in progress	4a	-	-	1.08
Right-of-use assets	4b	349.16	624.78	791.14
Intangible assets	5	2,216.37	6.74	20.82
Intangible assets under development	5	998.62	2,173.66	1,843.81
Financial assets				
(i) Investments	6	3,418.65	2,276.50	835.29
(ii) Other financial assets	8	503.10	903.60	506.56
Deferred tax assets (net)	9	-	188.63	428.86
Other non-current assets	10	0.80	10.63	-
Total Non-current assets		8,192.93	7,021.62	5,463.54
Current assets				
Financial assets				
(i) Investments	6	76.17	149.55	83.30
(ii) Trade receivables	7	4,417.81	4,083.31	4,659.38
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	381.15	1,141.25	1,040.65
(iv) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	12	5,886.91	3,120.44	2,085.18
(v) Other financial assets	8	3,018.72	3,205.72	2,811.47
Other current assets	10	756.06	705.77	1,005.65
Total Current assets		14,536.82	12,406.04	11,685.63
Total assets		22,729.75	19,427.66	17,149.17
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity share capital	13	870.36	870.36	870.36
Other equity	14	18,920.72	15,308.95	12,614.66
Total equity		19,791.08	16,179.31	13,485.02
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
(i) Lease liabilities	15	108.04	370.28	559.26
Provisions	16	766.95	766.89	980.80
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	9	132.82	-	-
Total Non-current liabilities		1,007.81	1,137.17	1,540.06
Current liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
(i) Lease liabilities	15	262.34	261.23	192.72
(ii) Trade payables				
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises;	17	37.05	21.57	49.84
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises;	17	169.17	265.12	211.44
(iii) Other financial liabilities	18	124.25	42.33	127.05
Other current liabilities	19	1,221.34	1,351.15	1,353.30
Provisions	16	80.00	132.37	189.56
Current tax liabilities (net)	20	36.61	37.41	-
Total current liabilities		1,930.86	2,111.18	2,124.09
Total equity and liabilities		22,729.75	19,427.66	17,149.17

Material accounting policies & other explanatory information forming part of the consolidated financial statement — 1-48

This is the consolidated balance sheet referred to in our report of even date

For S S Kothari Mehta & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN.000756N/N500441

Naveen Aggarwal
Partner
M.No. 094380
Place : New Delhi
Date : 28-May-2025

S S KOTHARI MEHTA & CO. LLP
NEW DELHI
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
J K Technosoft Limited

Satish Chandra Gupta
Director
DIN: 01595040

Partha Pratim Kar
Director
DIN: 00508507

M. S. Natarajan
Senior V.P. Finance

J K Technosoft Limited
CIN: U64202UP1988PLC209717
Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	Note	For the Year ended March 31, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2024
I	Revenue from Operations	21	19,627.63	22,667.79
II	Other income	22	634.40	613.05
III	**Total income (I + II)**		**20,262.03**	**23,280.84**
IV	**Expenses**			
	Cost of services	23	-	41.71
	Employee benefits expense	24	12,715.56	15,523.32
	Finance costs	25	56.93	97.79
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	26	430.93	498.75
	Other expenses	27	3,728.00	4,464.40
	Total expenses (IV)		**16,931.42**	**20,625.97**
V	**Profit before tax (III - IV)**		**3,330.61**	**2,654.87**
VI	Income Tax expense:			
	(a) Current tax		819.93	687.71
	(b) Deferred tax		91.40	125.90
	(c) Income Tax Adjustment		(35.80)	8.55
VII	**Profit for the year (V - VI)**		**2,455.08**	**1,832.71**
VIII	**Other comprehensive income**			
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans		(16.42)	(24.05)
	(b) Income tax relating to remeasurement of defined benefit plans		4.13	6.05
	(c) Fair value gain on equity instruments through OCI		1,000.50	573.36
	(d) Income tax relating to fair value gain on equity instruments through OCI		(210.10)	(120.41)
	Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
	Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of foreign operations		153.04	(20.17)
	Total other comprehensive income		**931.15**	**414.78**
IX	**Total comprehensive income for the year (VII + VIII)**		**3,386.23**	**2,247.49**
	Earnings per equity share			
	[Face value Rs. 10/- per share (P.Y Rs.10 each)]			
	(1) Basic Earning Per Share (in Rs)	28	28.21	21.06
	(2) Diluted Earning Per Share (in Rs)		23.58	17.85

Material accounting policies & other explanatory information forming part of the consolidated financial statement 1-45

This is the consolidated statement of profit and loss referred to in our report of even date

For S S Kothari Mehta & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN.000756N/N500441

Naveen Aggarwal
Partner
M.No. 094380
Place : New Delhi
Date : 28-May-2025

S.S. KOTHARI MEHTA & CO. LLP
NEW DELHI
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
J K Technosoft Limited

Satish Chandra Gupta
Director
DIN: 01595040

Partho Pratim Kar
Director
DIN: 00508567

M. S. Natarajan
Senior V.P. Finance

J K Technosoft Limited
CIN: U64202UP1988PLC209717
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2024
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	3,330.61	2,654.87
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	430.93	498.75
Employee stock compensation expense	225.55	293.79
Interest paid on lease liability	46.06	65.22
Expected credit loss on trade receivables	118.55	1.19
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(1.48)	(4.60)
Interest income on fixed deposit	(400.84)	(245.42)
Interest paid on fair valuation of security deposit	7.58	7.10
Excess provision written back	71.27	78.60
Movement on cessation of subsidiary	-	153.00
Foreign currency gain	153.04	(20.17)
Dividend of investment on share	(0.04)	(4.21)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**3,981.23**	**3,478.12**
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	(524.33)	496.28
Decrease/(increase) in other financial assets	592.78	(774.33)
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	(54.10)	(9.11)
(Decrease)/increase in trade payables	(80.27)	25.21
(Decrease) in provisions	(68.72)	(295.15)
Increase/(decrease) in other financial liabilities	81.92	(84.72)
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	(258.99)	(2.14)
Cash generated from operations	**3,669.52**	**2,834.16**
Net income tax paid	(769.68)	(360.48)
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	**2,899.84**	**2,473.68**
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(18.25)	(111.73)
Payments for intangible assets	(1,041.33)	(329.85)
Investments in fixed deposits with bank	(2,766.47)	(1,035.26)
Sale/(Purchase) of Investments	83.37	(934.10)
Dividend received	0.04	4.21
Interest received	389.98	219.35
Net cash flow used in investing activities (B)	**(3,352.66)**	**(2,187.38)**
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Payment of lease liability	(307.28)	(185.70)
Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities (C)	**(307.28)**	**(185.70)**
Net cash flow from / (used in) Cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(760.10)**	**100.60**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1141.25	1040.65
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**381.15**	**1141.25**
Cash and Cash equivalents comprise:		
(a) Balances with banks in current accounts	381.15	1141.25
	381.15	**1141.25**

Material accounting policies & other explanatory information forming part of the financial statement **1-45**

Notes:
The above Consolidated Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) 'Statement of Cash Flows'

This is the cash flow statement referred to in our report of even date

For S S Kothari Mehta & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN.000756N/N500441

Naveen Aggarwal
Partner
M.No. 094380
Place : New Delhi
Date : 28-May-2025

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NEW DELHI
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J K Technosoft Limited
CIN: U64202UP1988PLC209717
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital

Current Reporting Period

Particulars	Balance as at April 1, 2024	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current period	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2025
Equity share of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	559.49	-	559.49	-	559.49
Equity share of Rs. 10 each issued and Rs. 2.5 called up, subscribed and Partly paid	310.87	-	310.87	-	310.87

Previous Reporting Period

Particulars	Balance as at April 1, 2023	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current period	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2024
Equity share of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	559.49	-	559.49	-	559.49
Equity share of Rs. 10 each issued and Rs. 2.5 called up, subscribed and Partly paid	310.87	-	310.87	-	310.87

Refer note 13 for details

B Other equity

Description	Reserves & Surplus			Items of Other Comprehensive Income			Total
	Retained earnings	Share Premium	Share based payment reserves	Foreign currency translation reserve	Remeasurement of defined benefit liability	Equity instruments through OCI	
Balance as at April 1, 2023	10,295.78	688.88	971.57	647.78	-	10.65	12,614.66
Profit for the year	1,832.71	-	-	-	-	-	1,832.71
Options expense recognised during the year	-	-	293.79	-	-	-	293.79
Movement on cessation of subsidiary	153.00	-	-	-	-	-	153.00
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	-	-	-	(20.17)	(18.00)	452.96	414.79
Balance as at March 31, 2024	12,281.49	688.88	1,265.36	627.61	(18.00)	463.61	15,308.95
Profit for the year	2,455.08	-	-	-	-	-	2,455.08
Options expense recognised during the year	-	-	225.55	-	-	-	225.55
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	-	-	-	153.04	(12.29)	790.39	931.14
Balance as at March 31, 2025	14,736.57	688.88	1,490.91	780.65	(30.29)	1,254.00	18,920.72

Material accounting policies & other explanatory information 1-45
forming part of the financial statement

This is the consolidated statement of changes in Equity referred to in our report of even date.

For S S Kothari Mehta & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN.000756N/N500441

Naveen Aggarwal
Partner
M.No. 094380
Place : New Delhi
Date : 28-May-2025

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
J K Technosoft Limited

Satish Chandra Gupta
Director
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S S KOTHARI MEHTA & CO. LLP
NEW DELHI
Chartered Accountants

J K Technosoft Limited
CIN – U64202UP1988PLC209717
Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Corporate Information

J K Technosoft Limited (CIN - U64202UP1988PLC209717) is a public limited company having its registered office at F-3, Sector 3, Noida, Gautam Buddha Nagar-201301 Uttar Pradesh. The company is a subsidiary of Jaykay Enterprises Limited and it also has its subsidiaries in UK (JK TECH UK LIMITED - 100%), US (JK TECH US INC.- 100%), Bangladesh, (JKT Bangladesh Private Limited- 100%), JKT Europe BV (JKT Netherland BV-100%).The company is into IT Services (Application Development, Integration & Support, IT Consulting, Mobility, Portal Services, Hyper automation), AI/ML, Data Transformation, Cloud Engineering, Enterprise Solutions (QAD, Progress etc.).

2. Basis of accounting, preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements and material accounting policies

A. Basis of preparation

(i) Statement of compliance:

These Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting standards (Ind AS) as notified by Ministry of corporate affairs under section 133 of the companies act, 2013 ("Act") read with companies (Indian Accounting standard) Rules, 2015 as amended by companies (Indian Accounting standard) (Amendment) Rules, 2016, the relevant provisions of the Act. Accounting policies have been consistently applied 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. The Company has prepared these Consolidated Financial Statements as per the format prescribed in Division II of Schedule III to the Act.

These Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 are the Company's first Ind AS consolidated financial statements. For all periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company prepared its consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 amended time to time.

As these are the Company's first Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS, the Company has applied, first-time adoption standard (Ind AS 101) of Indian accounting standards An explanation of how the transition to Ind AS has effected the previously reported financial position, financial performance of the Company is provided in note no.38.

Companies included in consolidation:

Name of Company	Country of Incorporation	Relationship	% of Holding and voting power as at		
			31.03.2024	31.03.2024	1.04.2023
JK Tech UK Limited	United Kingdom	Subsidiary	100%	100%	100%
JK Tech US Inc.	USA	Subsidiary	100%	100%	100%
JKT Bangladesh Private Limited	Bangladesh	Subsidiary	100%	100%	100%
E Safe Solutions Pvt Ltd (Formerly Known as JKT Learning Solutions Pvt Ltd) liquidated w.e.f 04.01.2024.	India	Subsidiary	-	-	90%
JKT Europe BV	Netherland	Subsidiary	100%	100%	100%
JKT Netherland BV (subsidiary of JKT Europe BV)	Netherland	Step-down Subsidiary	100%	100%	100%

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NEW DELHI
Chartered Accountants

(ii) Basis of measurement:

The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and a historical cost convention, except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities which are measured at fair values or at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period and defined benefit plans -plan assets and share based payment measured at fair value.

(iii) Classification of current/non-current assets and liabilities:

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is classified as current when it is:
i. Expected to be realized or intended to sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
ii. Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
iii. Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
iv. Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All the other assets are classified as non-current.
A liability is current when:
i. It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
ii. It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
iii. It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
iv. There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

Operating cycle:

The Company present assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/non-current classification considering an operating cycle of 12 months being the time elapsed between deployment of resources and the realisation/settlement in cash and cash equivalents there-against.

(iv) Functional and presentation currency:

Items included in the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency'). The Consolidated Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupee ('INR'), which is the Company's functional currency and all the values are rounded off to the nearest lacs, except number of shares, face value of shares, earning per share or wherever otherwise indicated.

B. PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated financial statements relate to J K Technosoft Limited ("the Company") and its subsidiary companies ("the group companies") collectively referred to as "the Group". As per applicable Ind AS foreign subsidiaries are treated as Non-Integral Operation. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the following basis:

The financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary companies have been combined on a line-by-line basis by adding together like items of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Inter-company balances and transactions and unrealized profits or losses have been fully eliminated.

In case of foreign subsidiaries, being non-integral foreign operation, revenue items are consolidated at the average rate prevailing during the year. All assets and liabilities are converted at rates prevailing at the end of the year. Any exchange difference arising on consolidation is recognised in the Exchange Fluctuation Reserve.

S S KOTHARI MEHTA & CO LLP
NEW DELHI
Chartered Accountants

As far as possible, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared using uniform accounting policies, like transaction and events in similar circumstances and are presented to the extent possible, in the same manner as the Company's separate financial statements.

The financial statements of all entities used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the parent company, i.e., year ended on 31st March.

C. Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of these financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from the estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed at each balance sheet date. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and future periods affected.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur. The company uses the following critical accounting estimates in preparation of its consolidated financial statements:

(i) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

The useful life and residual value of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are determined based on technical evaluation made by the management of the expected usage of the asset, the physical wear and tear and technical or commercial obsolescence of the asset. Due to the judgements involved in such estimations, the useful life and residual value are sensitive to the actual usage in future period. The management evaluates and reviews the pattern of expected economic benefits from the asset along with commensurate method of depreciation on periodic basis and decides to follow suitable method of charging depreciation.

(ii) Provisions

The Company estimates the provisions that have present obligations as a result of past events and it is probable that outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligations. These provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. The timing of recognition requires application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances which may be subject to change.

(iii) Contingencies

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. Potential liabilities that are possible but not probable of crystallising or are very difficult to quantify reliably are treated as contingent liabilities. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not recognised. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

(iv) Provision for income tax and deferred tax

The Company uses estimates and judgements based on the relevant rulings in the areas of allocation of revenue, costs, allowances and disallowances which is exercised while determining the provision for income tax. A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. Accordingly, the Company exercises its judgement to reassess the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period.

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(v) Employee benefits

The cost of the leave encashment, defined benefit plan and other post-employment benefits and the present value of such obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and attrition rate.

(vi) Leases

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgement. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate. The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease.

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

(vii) Share-based payments

Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the stock option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them.

D. Summary of Material accounting policies:

(i) Property, Plant and Equipment and capital work-in-progress:

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost, net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing cost and any cost directly attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use. Other Indirect Expenses incurred relating to project, net of income earned during the project development stage prior to its intended use, are considered as pre-operative expenses and disclosed under Capital Work-in-Progress. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. Property, plant and equipment is eliminated from the financial statements on disposal and gain or loss is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. Depreciation on PPE are provided to the extent of depreciable amount on straight line basis (SLM). Depreciation is provided based on useful life of the assets as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

The Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 are the first Consolidated Financial Statements which has been prepared in accordance with Ind AS. On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as at 1 April, 2023 measured as per the previous GAAP and used that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment.

S S KOTHARI MEHTA & CO. LLP
NEW DELHI
Chartered Accountants

(ii) Intangible assets:

Intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing costs if capitalisation criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Intangible assets are amortized on a straight line basis over the estimated useful economic life. The intangible assets are assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

Amortisation of intangible assets is provided based on useful life of the intangible assets as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

(iii) Intangible assets under development:

Internally generated intangible asset under development stage is recognized when it is demonstrated that it is technically feasible to use the same and the cost incurred for developing the same is ascertained. Technical Know-how so developed internally is amortised on a straight- line basis over its estimated useful life.

(iv) Depreciation and Amortisation

Property, Plant and Equipment

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided using straight line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

Leasehold land is amortized over the primary period of lease.

In respect of property, plant and equipment whose useful life has been revised, the unamortized depreciable amount is charged over the revised remaining useful life.

Intangible Assets

Amortization of Intangible assets is provided using straight line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, Intellectual property is amortized over a period of three years based on its estimated useful life on technical experts at the end of each financial year.

(v) Impairment of Assets

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, investment property and investments are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date to assess impairment if any, based on internal / external factors. An asset is treated as impaired, when the carrying cost of asset exceeds its recoverable value, being higher of value in use and net selling price. An impairment loss is recognised as an expense in the Statement of profit & loss in the year in which an asset is identified as impaired. The impairment loss recognised in prior accounting period is reversed, if there has been an improvement in recoverable amount.

(vi) Leases

The Company as a lessee

(a) At the inception of contract, assesses whether the contract is a lease or not. If yes, the contract conveys in favour of the Company, the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises of the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. In the Balance Sheet, right-of-use asset presented under respective items of property, plant and equipment or investment property, as the case may be. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the future lease payments, in accordance with IND AS 116. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates of the lessee. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities and right-of-use assets are re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

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(b) Depreciation on right-of-use asset has been provided using straight line method over their useful lives or lease period, whichever is lower. Interest expense on lease liabilities are provided using discount rate used to determine lease liabilities. Depreciation and interest expenses are recognised in the Statement of profit & loss.

(c) For short-term leases and leases for which, the underlying asset value is low, right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are not recognised. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognised as expense over the lease term.

(d) The Company, as a lessor, recognises lease payments from operating leases as income on straight-line basis over the lease term. The Company has recognised costs, including depreciation, incurred in earning the lease income as an expense.

(e) The Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 are the first Consolidated Financial Statements which has been prepared in accordance with Ind AS. On transition, the company has adopted the standard prospectively.

(f) The following is the summary of practical expedients elected on initial application:

(i) Applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases of similar assets in similar economic environment with a similar end date.

(ii) Applied the exemption not to recognise right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases with less than 12 months of lease term on the date of initial application and low value asset.

(iii) Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application.

(vii) Financial instruments

Financial assets:

Initial recognition

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

Subsequent measurement

(a) Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost by applying the Effective Interest Rate ('EIR') Method to gross carrying amount of the financial asset, if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. When the financial asset is derecognised or impaired, the gain or loss is recognised in the Statement of profit & loss.

(b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Equity instruments are subsequently measured at fair value. On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI (designated as FVOCI – equity investment). This election is made on an investment by investment basis. Fair value gains and losses recognised in OCI are not reclassified to profit and loss.

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

Financial assets which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through profit or loss.

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(d) Financial liabilities

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

(e) Reclassification of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. If the company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

Impairment of financial assets:

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI debt instruments. Except trade receivables, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month Expected Credit Loss (ECL), unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition, in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL.

With regard to trade receivable, the Company applies the simplified approach, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from the initial recognition of the trade receivables.

Derecognition

Financial Assets

Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial Liabilities

The company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

(viii) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortised cost. For trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component, the Company apply simplified approach. The Company uses simplified approach to calculate impairment on trade receivables and has not assessed credit risk individually.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment, that includes forward-looking information.

(ix) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised goods or services to customers at transaction price (net of taxes and duties), arrived at by determining the consideration received or receivable after adjusting returns, allowances, trade discounts, volume discounts etc. in exchange of goods or services. The Company assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. The Company has concluded that it is acting as a principal in all of its revenue arrangements.

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For applying above principle, the Company adopts five step model, which are: a) Identify the contract(s) with customer(s); b) Identify the performance obligations under the contract(s); c) Determine the transaction price; d) Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract(s); e) recognise revenue, when or as the entity satisfies a performance obligation. The Company derives its revenues primarily from software services. Revenue from software development on time and material basis is recognised as the related services are rendered. Revenue from fixed price contracts is recognised using the milestone completion certificate as per contract or work order. Maintenance revenue is recognised over period of maintenance contract.

Satisfaction of performance obligations:

An entity shall recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service (ie an asset) to a customer. An asset is transferred when (or as) the customer obtains control of that asset. For each performance obligation identified, an entity shall determine at contract inception whether it satisfies the performance obligation over time or satisfies the performance obligation at a point in time. If an entity does not satisfy a performance obligation over time, the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time.

For performance obligations that an entity satisfies over time, an entity shall disclose both of the following:
(a) the methods used to recognise revenue (for example, a description of the output methods or input methods used and how those methods are applied); and

(b) an explanation of why the methods used provide a faithful depiction of the transfer of goods or services. For performance obligations satisfied at a point in time, an entity shall disclose the significant judgements made in evaluating when a customer obtains control of promised goods or services.

Revenue from services is recognized pro-rata over the period of the contract as and when services are rendered and the collectability is reasonably assured. The revenue is recognized net of Goods and service tax.

(x) Other income

Interest: Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the terms, amount outstanding and the applicable rate.

Dividends: Dividend from investment is recognized when the Company in which they are held declares the dividend and when the right to receive the same is established.

(xi) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.
The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

(xii) Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker are the Board of Directors. The Group has only one operating segment which is Information Technology and Consulting Services.

(xiii) Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions in foreign currency are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the day of the transaction. Financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency, remaining unsettled at the period end are translated at closing rates. The difference in translation of financial assets and liabilities and realised gains and losses on foreign currency transactions are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Net Investment in non-integral foreign operation are reported at the exchange rate at the date of transactions.

In case of foreign subsidiary, the assets and liabilities have been translated into Indian Rupees at the closing exchange rate at the year end whereas revenues and expenses reflected in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss have been translated into Indian Rupees at average exchange rate for the reporting period. The resultant translation exchange differences are accumulated in "Foreign currency translation reserve".

(xiv) Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company has entered foreign exchange forward and derivative contracts to hedge its exposures to movements in foreign exchange rates. The uses of these foreign exchange forward and derivative contracts reduces the risk or cost to the company and the Company does not use the foreign exchange forward contracts or options for trading or speculative purposes.

The premium/ discount arising at the inception of the contract is recognised over the tenure of the contract period. The exchange difference arising on actual payment/ realization of forward contract are adjusted in profit and loss account. The difference between the year end rate and the rate on the date of forward contract/ option, lying at the year end, are recognised at Mark to Market valuation basis and are adjusted in profit and loss account.

(xv) Income Taxes

Income tax is comprised of current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in the Statement of profit & loss, except to the extent it relates to items directly recognised in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year after taking credit of the benefits available under the Income Tax Act and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Company:

a) has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and

b) intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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<u>Deferred tax</u>

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding tax bases used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss; and

A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if:

a) The entity has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and

b) The deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity

(xvi) Employee benefits expense:

(a) Short-term employee benefits

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages, incentives, special awards, medical benefits etc are charged to the Statement of profit & loss in the period in which the employee renders the related service. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid when there is a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(b) Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution scheme such as provident fund is charged as an expense based on the amount of contribution required to be made as and when services are rendered by the employees. Company's provident fund contribution, in respect of all the employees, is made to a government administered fund and charged as an expense to the Statement of profit & loss. The above benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Scheme as the Company has no further obligations beyond the monthly contributions.

(c) Defined benefit plan

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan for its employees. The costs of providing benefits under this plan is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation at each year-end using the projected unit credit method. The discount rate used for determining the present value of obligation under defined benefit plans, is based on the market yields on government securities as at the balance sheet date, having maturity periods approximating to the terms of related obligations. Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the Balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to reserve and surplus through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to Statement of profit & loss in subsequent periods. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

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(i)The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and

(ii)The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service ('past service cost' or 'past service gain') or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in Statement of profit & loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

(d) Other long term employee benefits

The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absences as well as other long term benefits. Compensated absences benefit comprises of encashment and availment of leave balances that were earned by the employees over the period of past employment.

The Company provides for the liability towards the said benefit on the basis of actuarial valuation carried out yearly as at the reporting date, by an independent qualified actuary using the projected unit-credit method. The related re-measurements are recognised in the Statement of profit & loss in the period in which they arise.

(xvii) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to Equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they were entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events of bonus issue; bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders; share split; and reverse share split (consolidation of shares).

For the purpose of calculating diluted earning per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to Equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(xviii) Employee Stock option plan

The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model.

That cost is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in share-based payment (SBP) reserves in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled in employee benefits expense. The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The expense or credit in the statement of profit and loss for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognised in employee benefits expense.

When the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognised is the grant date fair value of the unmodified award, provided the original vesting terms of the award are met. An additional expense, measured as at the date of modification, is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee. Where an award is cancelled by the entity or by the counterparty, any remaining element of the fair value of the award is expensed immediately through profit or loss.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

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(xix) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities And Contingent Assets

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions (excluding retirement benefits) are not discounted to their present value and are determined based on best estimates required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Contingent liabilities are not recognised but are disclosed in the notes to accounts. A contingent asset is neither recognised nor disclosed in consolidated financial statements.

(xx) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of cash flow statement comprise cash at bank and in hand, cheques in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

(xxi) Consolidated Cash flow statement

Consolidated Cash flows Statement are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the year is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

3. Recent pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has notified Ind AS – 117 Insurance Contracts and amendments to Ind AS 116 – Leases, relating to sale and leaseback transactions, applicable to the Company w.e.f. April 1, 2024. The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

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(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

4a Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Buildings	Computers	Furniture & Fixture	Server	Office Equipment	Plant & Equipments	Vehicles	Total	Capital work in progress
Gross cost									
Balance at April 1, 2023*	471.17	927.04	104.11	59.43	51.73	142.62	185.23	1,941.33	1.08
Additions	-	13.83	-	8.09	-	0.27	-	22.19	-
Disposals	-	9.93	-	-	-	2.47	13.95	26.35	1.08
Written off	-	10.59	-	-	-	0.44	-	11.03	-
Adjustment	(1.97)	0.85	0.40	0.01	2.06	(10.19)	-	(8.84)	-
Balance at March 31, 2024	469.20	921.20	104.51	67.53	53.79	129.79	171.28	1,917.30	-
Additions	-	15.02	-	-	-	2.32	8.00	25.34	-
Disposals	-	23.40	-	-	-	2.63	8.85	34.88	-
Written off	-	5.12	-	-	-	-	-	5.12	-
Balance at March 31, 2025	469.20	907.70	104.51	67.53	53.79	129.48	170.43	1,902.64	-
Depreciation									
Balance at April 1, 2023*	80.23	644.34	19.69	27.64	7.18	44.62	81.65	905.35	-
Charge for the year	7.43	150.13	10.38	7.35	6.71	15.68	21.30	218.98	-
Disposals	-	9.43	-	-	-	2.49	11.22	23.14	-
Written off	-	9.93	-	-	-	0.14	-	10.07	-
Adjustment	-	(3.60)	0.42	-	0.70	(6.42)	-	(8.90)	-
Balance at March 31, 2024	87.66	771.51	30.49	34.99	14.59	51.25	91.73	1,082.22	-
Charge for the year	7.43	83.76	10.18	7.16	6.59	14.42	19.03	148.57	-
Disposals	-	21.92	-	-	-	2.41	7.16	31.49	-
Written off	-	2.89	-	-	-	-	-	2.89	-
Balance at March 31, 2025	95.09	830.46	40.67	42.15	21.18	63.26	103.60	1,156.41	-
Net book value									
As at March 31, 2025	374.11	77.24	63.84	25.38	32.61	66.22	66.83	706.23	-
As at March 31, 2024	381.54	149.69	74.02	32.54	39.20	78.54	79.55	835.08	-
As at April 01, 2023	390.94	282.70	84.42	31.79	44.55	98.00	103.58	1,035.98	1.08

*Transition to Ind AS: The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 are the first financial statements which has been prepared in accordance with Ind AS. On transition to Ind AS the company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of it's property plant & equipment recognized as at 1 April 2023 measured as the previous GAAP and used that carrying value as the deemed cost of property plant & equipment

CWIP Aging Schedule

Amount in CWIP as on 01/04/2023

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 Year	2-3 Year	More than 3 Year	Total
Project in Progress	1.08	-	-	-	1.08
Project temporary suspended	-	-	-	-	-

4b Right to use assets

	Right to use Leasehold land	Building	Total
Balance at April 1, 2023	17.96	778.33	796.29
Additions	-	99.33	99.33
Modification/termination	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2024	17.96	877.66	895.62
Additions	-	-	-
Modification/termination	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2025	17.96	877.66	895.62
Depreciation			
Balance at April 1, 2023	5.15	-	5.15
Charge for the year	0.23	265.46	265.69
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2024	5.38	265.46	270.84
Charge for the year	0.22	275.40	275.62
Other Adjustment	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2025	5.60	540.86	546.46
Net book value			
As at March 31, 2025	12.36	336.80	349.16
As at March 31, 2024	12.58	612.20	624.78
As at April 1, 2023	12.81	778.33	791.14

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(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

5. **Intangible Assets**

	Intellectual Property	Intangible assets under development	Computer software	Total
Gross Cost				
Balance at April 1, 2023*	-	1,843.81	106.19	1,950.00
Additions	-	329.85	-	329.85
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Written off/Impairment	-	-	2.52	2.52
Balance at March 31, 2024	-	2,173.66	103.67	2,277.33
Additions	2,216.37	-	-	2,216.37
Disposals	-	1,175.04	-	1,175.04
Balance at March 31, 2025	2,216.37	998.62	103.67	3,318.66
Amortisation				
Balance at April 1, 2023*	-	-	85.37	85.37
Charge for the year	-	-	14.08	14.08
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Adjustment	-	-	2.52	2.52
Balance at March 31, 2024	-	-	96.93	96.93
Charge for the year	-	-	6.74	6.74
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2025	-	-	103.67	103.67
Net book value				
As at March 31, 2025	2,216.37	998.62	-	3,214.99
As at March 31, 2024	-	2,173.66	6.74	2,180.40
As at April 1, 2023	-	1,843.81	20.82	1,864.63

* Transition to Ind AS: The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 are the first financial statements which has been prepared in accordance with Ind AS. On transition to Ind AS the company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of it's intangible assets as at 1 April 2023 measured as the previous GAAP and used that carrying value as the deemed cost of intangible assets.

Intangible assets under development Aging Schedule
Amount in Intangible assets as on 31/03/2025

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 Year	2-3 Year	More than 3 Year	Total
Intangible Assets	472.70	52.59	473.33	-	998.62
Project temporary suspended	-	-	-	-	-

Intangible assets under development Aging Schedule
Amount in Intangible assets as on 31/03/2024

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 Year	2-3 Year	More than 3 Year	Total
Intangible Assets	312.64	1,861.02	-	-	2,173.66
Project temporary suspended	-	-	-	-	-

Intangible assets under development Aging Schedule
Amount in Intangible assets as on 01/04/2023

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 Year	2-3 Year	More than 3 Year	Total
Intangible Assets	1,843.81	-	-	-	1,843.81
Project temporary suspended	-	-	-	-	-

Intangible assets under development does not include any project, completion of which is overdue or has exceeded its cost as per plan.

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(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

6 Non Current Financial Assets - Investment

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 1, 2023
Investment at amortised cost (Quoted)			
In Security Bond			
IL & FS Transportation Networks Limited			
6 units of Rs. 10,00,000/- (March 31, 2024; 6 units of Rs. 10,00,000/-, April 1, 2023; Nil unit)	49.32	60.00	-
Less: Impairment	(49.32)	(60.00)	-
Sammaan Capital Limited (Previously Known as Indiabulls Housing Finance Limited)			
12 units of Rs. 1,00,000/- (March 31, 2024; 12 units of Rs. 1,00,000/-, April 1, 2023; Nil unit)	12.00	12.00	-
Reliance Capital Limited			
Nil unit (March 31, 2024; 1 unit of Rs. 10,00,000/-, April 1, 2023; Nil unit)	-	10.00	-
Less: Impairment	-	(10.00)	-
Tamilnadu Generation And Distribution Corporation Limited	-	10.00	-
Nil unit (March 31, 2024 ; 1 unit of Rs. 10,00,000/-, April 1, 2023 ; Nil unit)	-	-	-
Investment at amortised cost (Quoted) (A)	12.00	22.00	-
Investment for Equity Instrument (Unquoted)			
Ivesniam Capital Partners, Inc.	3,406.65	2,254.50	835.29
537,370 class D shares (March 31, 2024 ; Nil unit , April 1, 2023 ; Nil unit)			
Investment for Equity instrument (Unquoted) (B)	3,406.65	2,254.50	835.29
TOTAL (A) + (B)	3,418.65	2,276.50	835.29
Aggregate amount of Quoted Investment	61.32	92.00	-
Market Value of Quoted Investment (Net of Impairment)	12.00	22.00	-
Aggregate amount of Unquoted Investment	1,836.43	1,687.66	821.81
Aggregate fair value of Unquoted Investment	3,406.65	2,254.50	835.29

*Company get allotment of 537,370 class D shares on 25th January 2025 from Ivesniam Capital Partners, Inc.

Financial Assets - Current Investment

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 1, 2023
Trade Investments			
Investment at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)			
In Equity Shares - Quoted fully paid up			
Investment in Equity shares (Quoted)			
Coal India Limited	-	67.69	33.12
Nil shares (March 31, 2024 ; 15500 shares of Rs.10 each, April 1, 2023 ; 15500 shares of Rs. 10 each			
Poonawalla Fincorp Limited			
9556 - Shares of Rs.2 each (March 31, 2024 ; 9560 shares of Rs. 2 each, April 1, 2023 ; 9560 shares of Rs. 2 each)	33.49	44.50	27.96
Reliance Industries Limited			
800 Shares of Rs. 10/- each (March 31, 2024 ; 400 shares of Rs. 10 each, April 1, 2023, 400 shares of Rs. 10 each)	10.12	11.89	9.32
(During the year company has received 400 Shares as Bonus Shares)			
Jio Financial Services Limited (JFSL)			
400 Shares of Rs. 10/- each (March 31, 2024 ; 400 shares of Rs. 10 each , April 1, 2023; Nil shares)	0.91	1.43	-
(During the year previous year company had received 400 Shares of Jio Financial Services Ltd. by scheme of arrangement between RIL and JFSL, Allotment Date 10-Aug-2023)			
JAY KAY Enterprises Limited (Earlier JK Synthetics Limited)			
12,538 Shares of Rs. 1/- each	15.74	8.70	3.15
Investment in Equity shares (Quoted) (A)	60.26	134.21	73.55
In Mutual Fund - Quoted fully paid up			
Investment in Mutual Fund (Quoted)			
JM Basic Fund- Growth Option (246)			
17896.708 units of Rs. 13.7903/- Each	15.91	15.34	9.75
Investment in Mutual Fund (Quoted) (B)	15.91	15.34	9.75
Total (A) + (B)	76.17	149.55	83.30
Aggregate amount of Quoted Investment	37.82	55.38	55.38
Market Value of Quoted Investment	76.17	149.55	83.30

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J K Technosoft Limited
CIN: U64202UP1988PLC209717
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

7 Trade receivables

	Current		
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 1, 2023
Unsecured, considered good	4,417.81	4,083.31	4,659.38
Credit impaired	169.61	68.41	148.83
Less: Loss allowance (credit impaired)	(169.61)	(68.41)	(148.83)
Total	4,417.81	4,083.31	4,659.38

(iv) Trade receivables ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Not due	< 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade receivables- considered good	2,031.57	1,956.88	375.66	53.70	-	-	4,417.81
Undisputed Trade receivables- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-	135.40	-	-	7.51	142.91
Disputed Trade receivables- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	8.05	18.65	26.70
	2,031.57	1,956.88	511.06	53.70	8.05	26.16	4,587.42
Less: Allowance for Expected Credit Loss							(169.61)
Trade receivables							4,417.81

As at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Not due	< 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade receivables- considered good	1,465.45	2,496.27	121.59	-	-	-	4,083.31
Undisputed Trade receivables- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivables- credit impaired	-	14.45	1.09	-	11.02	15.16	41.72
Disputed Trade receivables- considered good							-
Disputed Trade receivables- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-	-	8.04	18.65	-	26.69
	1,465.45	2,510.72	122.68	8.04	29.67	15.16	4,151.72
Less: Allowance for Expected Credit Loss							(68.41)
Trade receivables							4,083.31

As at April 1, 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Not due	< 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade receivables- considered good	2,667.09	1,153.01	839.28	-	-	-	4,659.38
Undisputed Trade receivables- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivables- credit impaired	-	8.22	8.08	89.51	19.07	12.26	137.14
Disputed Trade receivables- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	11.69	-	11.69
Disputed Trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2,667.09	1,161.23	847.36	89.51	30.76	12.26	4,808.21
Less: Allowance for Expected Credit Loss							(148.83)
Trade receivables							4,659.38

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J K Technosoft Limited
CIN: U64202UP1988PLC209717
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

8 **Other financial assets**
(Unsecured and considered good unless otherwise stated)

	Non-current			Current		
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 1, 2023	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 1, 2023
Security deposit						
- Considered good	130.39	127.97	114.05	21.59	10.00	7.76
- Considered doubtful	5.24	2.74	2.74	-	-	-
Bank deposit of more than 12 months	372.71	777.63	359.00	-	-	-
Advance to vendors	-	-	-	485.67	403.23	446.34
Deposits pledged against margin money/security	-	-	33.51	-	-	-
Loan to related parties*	-	-	-	-	-	220.00
-Unbilled revenue	-	-	-	2,377.85	2,213.80	1,547.19
Receivable against forward contract	-	-	-	15.53	5.40	25.64
Other receivables	-	-	-	79.05	485.01	548.87
Less: Provision for Other receivables	-	-	-	(13.46)	(13.46)	-
Interest receivable	-	-	-	52.60	41.74	15.67
	508.34	908.34	509.30	3,018.72	3,205.72	2,811.47
Less: Expected credit loss on security deposits	(5.24)	(2.74)	(2.74)	-	-	-
	503.10	905.60	506.56	3,018.72	3,205.72	2,811.47

*Represents amount recoverable from Dienaten Tech Limited (Formally known as JKT Consulting Limited)

9 **Deferred tax assets/liabilities (net)**

	Non Current		
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 1, 2023
Deferred Tax Liabilities			
Property plant and equipment, Intangibles & ROU assets	(332.62)	(248.29)	(214.00)
Profit on Forward Cover M2M	3.39	1.26	7.00
Deferred Tax Assets			
Provisions for Doubtful Debts, Advances & Expenses	6.81	7.48	2.48
Provision of Expenses	76.80	134.62	6.91
Provision for Diminution in value of investment	(5.21)	18.94	1.32
Expected credit loss on Trade receivables	43.11	38.79	51.73
Lease liability	76.80	119.74	156.69
Gratuity Payable	145.72	138.88	129.28
Leave Encashment Payable	66.42	84.27	144.11
Fair value gain on remeasurement of financial asset (FVTOCI)	(333.69)	(123.18)	(2.71)
Others	119.45	16.16	146.05
Deferred tax assets/liabilities (net)	**(132.82)**	**188.63**	**428.86**

10 **Other assets**
(Unsecured, Considered good, unless otherwise stated)

	Non-current			Current		
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 1, 2023	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 1, 2023
Advance to employees	-	-	-	62.51	96.80	59.85
Less : Expected credit loss on Advances	-	-	-	(8.37)	(13.51)	(5.57)
Prepaid expenses	0.80	10.63	-	257.62	178.46	272.74
Advance to vendors	-	-	-	34.65	41.78	23.32
Balance with government authorities (GST)	-	-	-	225.66	204.61	159.31
Balance with government authorities (Corporate Tax)	-	-	-	183.99	197.63	496.00
Total	0.80	10.63	-	756.06	705.77	1,005.65

11 **Cash and cash equivalents**

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 1, 2023
Balance with banks			
(i) In Current Account	381.15	766.19	1,040.65
(ii) Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	-	375.06	-
Total	381.15	1,141.25	1,040.65

(During the FY 2024-25 company has not utilised overdraft facility from Bank)

12 **Bank Balance other than cash and cash equivalents**

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 1, 2023
(i) Deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months	5,636.91	2,796.87	1,888.87
(ii) Deposits pledged against margin money/security (short term deposits)	250.00	323.57	196.31
Total	5,886.91	3,120.44	2,085.18

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(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

13 Share capital

	Equity Shares		
Authorised share capital	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at March 31, 2024**	**As at April 01, 2023**
Equity Shares 2,50,00,000 (March 31, 2024: 2,50,00,000 ; April 01, 2023: 2,50,00,000 equity shares) of Rs. 10 each	2,500.00	2,500	2,500
	2,500.00	**2,500**	**2,500**

	Equity Shares		
Issued share capital, subscribed and fully paid	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at March 31, 2024**	**As at April 01, 2023**
Equity Shares 55,94,878 (March 31, 2024: 55,94,878 ; April 01, 2023: 55,94,878 equity shares) of Rs. 10 each	559.49	559.49	559.49
	559.49	**559.49**	**559.49**

	Equity Shares		
Issued share capital, subscribed and partly paid	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at March 31, 2024**	**As at April 01, 2023**
Equity Shares 1,24,34,724 Shares (March 31, 2024: 1,24,34,724 Shares ; April 01, 2023: 1,24,34,724 Shares) of Rs. 10 each and called up @ 2.5 each	310.87	310.87	310.87
	310.87	**310.87**	**310.87**

Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

I) Equity share of Rs. 10 each authorised	**As at 31 March 2025**		**As at 31 March 2024**		**As at 01 April 2023**	
	Number of shares	**Amount**	**Number of shares**	**Amount**	**Number of shares**	**Amount**
At the beginning of the year	2,50,00,000	2,500.00	2,50,00,000	2,500.00	2,50,00,000	2,500.00
Add: Increase in authorised share capital	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**2,50,00,000**	**2,500**	**2,50,00,000**	**2,500**	**2,50,00,000**	**2,500**

Reconciliation of Shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of reporting period

II) Equity share of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid

	As at 31 March 2025		**As at 31 March 2024**		**As at 01 April 2023**	
	Number of shares	**Amount**	**Number of shares**	**Amount**	**Number of shares**	**Amount**
At the beginning of the year	55,94,878	559.49	55,94,878	559.49	55,94,878	559.49
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**55,94,878**	**559.49**	**55,94,878**	**559.49**	**55,94,878**	**559.49**

Reconciliation of Shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of reporting period

III) Equity share of Rs. 10 each issued and called up @ 2.5 each, subscribed and Partly paid

	As at 31 March 2025		**As at 31 March 2024**		**As at 01 April 2023**	
	Number of shares	**Amount**	**Number of shares**	**Amount**	**Number of shares**	**Amount**
At the beginning of the year	1,24,34,724	310.87	1,24,34,724	310.87	1,24,34,724	310.87
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**1,24,34,724**	**310.87**	**1,24,34,724**	**310.87**	**1,24,34,724**	**310.87**

IV) Shares held by Parent company	**As at 31 March 2025**	**As at 31 March 2024**	**As at 01 April 2023**
	Number of shares	**Number of shares**	**Number of shares**
Jaykay Enterprises Limited	5453754	-	-

(a) Terms/ right attached to the Equity Shares

Equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the board of the directors subject to the approval of shareholders in upcoming annual general meeting.

As per records of the Company including its register of shareholder/minutes and other declaration received from shareholder regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding pattern represent both legal & beneficial ownership of shares.

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

No class of share have ben issued as bonus Shares or for consideration other than cash by the company during the period of five years immediately preceding the current period.
No class of shares have been bought back by the company during the period of five year immediately preceding the reporting date.
No securities convertible into Equity/ preference shares have been issued by the Company during the year.

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(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

(b) (i) **Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares (fully paid up) in the Company**

	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024		As at April 1, 2023	
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each:	**Number**	**% of holding**	**Number**	**% of holding**	**Number**	**% of holding**
Name of Shareholders						
Dwarikadhish Finance & Investment Co. Private Limited	-	-	16,06,000	28.70%	15,96,000	28.53%
Manphul Trading & Finance Co. Private Limited	-	-	12,65,950	22.63%	12,65,950	22.63%
JK Infrastructure & Developers Private Limited	-	-	7,54,000	13.48%	7,42,000	13.26%
Neelkanth Mercantile Private Limited	-	-	6,58,500	11.77%	6,58,500	11.77%
Akshyapatra Finance & Investment Private Limited	-	-	4,97,500	8.89%	4,97,500	8.89%
JK Consultancy and Services Private Limited	-	-	3,00,000	5.36%	3,00,000	5.36%
Jaykay Enterprises Limited*	54,53,754	97.48%	-	-	-	-
	54,53,754	**97.48%**	**50,81,950**	**90.83%**	**50,59,950**	**90.45%**

*J K Technosoft Limited became subsidiary of Jaykay Enterprises Limited w.e.f. 27th March'2025 pursuant to share purchase Agreement executed between the parties.

(ii) **Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares (Partly paid up) in the Company**

	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024		As at April 1, 2023	
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each:	**Number**	**% of holding**	**Number**	**% of holding**	**Number**	**% of holding**
Name of Shareholders						
Abhishek Singhania	1,23,47,272	99.30%	1,23,47,272	99.30%	1,23,47,272	99.30%

(c) **Employee stock option plan**
For detail of shares reserved for issue under Employee Share Based payments (ESOPs) of the Company refer Note-28.

(d) **The details of changes in the shareholding of the promoter during the year ended**

March 31, 2025

Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year
Dwarikadhish Finance & Investment Co. Pvt Ltd	16,06,000	(16,06,000)	-	-	100%
Manphul Trading & Finance Co.Pvt. Ltd.	12,65,950	(12,65,950)	-	-	100%
JK Infrastructure & Developers Pvt. Ltd.	7,54,000	(7,54,000)	-	-	100%
Neelkanth Mercantile Pvt. Ltd.	6,58,500	(6,58,500)	-	-	100%
Akshyapatra Finance & Investment Pvt. Ltd	4,97,500	(4,97,500)	-	-	100%
JK Consultancy and Services Pvt. Ltd.	3,00,000	(3,00,000)	-	-	100%
Abhishek Singhania	2,15,804	(2,15,804)	-	-	100%
PGA Securities Pvt. Ltd.	1,00,000	(1,00,000)	-	-	100%
Manorama Singhania	10,000	(10,000)	-	-	100%
Varsha Singhania	10,000	(10,000)	-	-	100%
Udbhav Finance & Investment Co. Pvt. Ltd.	5,000	(5,000)	-	-	100%
Total	**54,22,754**	**(54,22,754)**	-	-	-

March 31, 2024

Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year
Dwarikadhish Finance & Investment Co. Pvt Ltd	15,96,000	10,000	16,06,000	28.70%	0.63%
Manphul Trading & Finance Co.Pvt. Ltd.	12,65,950	-	12,65,950	22.63%	No Change
JK Infrastructure & Developers Pvt. Ltd.	7,42,000	12,000	7,54,000	13.48%	1.62%
Neelkanth Mercantile Pvt. Ltd.	6,58,500	-	6,58,500	11.77%	No Change
Akshyapatra Finance & Investment Pvt. Ltd	4,97,500	-	4,97,500	8.89%	No Change
JK Consultancy and Services Pvt. Ltd.	3,00,000	-	3,00,000	5.36%	No Change
Abhishek Singhania	2,15,804	-	2,15,804	3.86%	No Change
PGA Securities Pvt. Ltd.	1,00,000	-	1,00,000	1.79%	No Change
Manorama Singhania	10,000	-	10,000	0.18%	No Change
Varsha Singhania	10,000	-	10,000	0.18%	No Change
Udbhav Finance & Investment Co. Pvt. Ltd.	5,000	-	5,000	0.09%	No Change
Total	**54,00,754**	**22,000**	**54,22,754**	**96.93%**	

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(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Detail of shares held by the promoters (Partly paidup equity shares) as at March 31 2025

Promoter' Name	No. of Shares	% age of total shares held	% age change during the year ended
Abhishek Singhania	1,23,47,272	99.30%	No Change
Varsha Singhania	22,225	0.18%	No Change
Total	**1,23,69,497**	**99.48%**	

Detail of shares held by the promoters (Partly paidup equity shares) as at March 31 2024

Promoter' Name	No. of Shares	% age of total shares held	% age change during the year ended
Abhishek Singhania	1,23,47,272	99.30%	No Change
Varsha Singhania	22,225	0.18%	No Change
Total	**1,23,69,497**	**99.48%**	

Detail of shares held by the promoters (Partly paidup equity shares) as at 01 April 2023

Promoter' Name	No. of Shares	% age of total shares held	% age change during the year ended
Abhishek Singhania	1,23,47,272	99.30%	No Change
Varsha Singhania	22,225	0.18%	No Change
Total	**1,23,69,497**	**99.48%**	

14 **Other equity**

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	As at April 1, 2023
Reserves and Surplus			
Securities premium reserve			
Balance at the beginning of the year	688.88	688.88	688.88
Balance at the end of the year	**688.88**	**688.88**	**688.88**
Share based payment reserve			
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,265.36	971.57	971.57
Add: Options expense recognised during the year (refer note 29)	225.55	293.79	-
Balance as at the end of the year	**1,490.91**	**1,265.36**	**971.57**
Retained earnings			
Balance at the beginning of the year	12,281.49	10,295.78	10,295.78
Add: Profit for the year	2,453.08	1,832.71	-
Movement on cessation of subsidiary	-	153.00	-
Balance at the end of the year	**14,734.57**	**12,281.49**	**10,295.78**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Foreign Currency Translation Reserve			
Balance at the end of the year	627.61	647.78	647.78
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	153.04	(20.17)	-
Balance at the end of the year	**780.65**	**627.61**	**647.78**
Remeasurement of defined benefit liability			
Balance as at beginning of the year	(18.00)	-	-
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	(12.29)	(18.00)	-
Balance at the end of the year	**(30.29)**	**(18.00)**	-
Equity instruments through OCI			
Balance at the beginning of the year			
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	463.61	10.65	-
Balance at the end of the year	790.39	452.96	10.65
	1,254.00	**463.61**	**10.65**
Total	**18,920.72**	**15,308.95**	**12,614.66**

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(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

15 Lease Liabilities

	Non-current			Current		
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 01, 2023	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 01, 2023
Liability for right to use (Refer note 37)	108.04	370.28	559.26	262.24	261.23	192.72
Total	**108.04**	**370.28**	**559.26**	**262.24**	**261.23**	**192.72**

16 Provisions

	Non-current			Current		
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 01, 2023	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 01, 2023
Leave Encashment (Refer note 35)	215.00	277.88	521.46	52.97	69.56	135.24
Gratuity (Refer note 35)	551.95	489.01	459.34	27.03	62.81	54.32
Total	**766.95**	**766.89**	**980.80**	**80.00**	**132.37**	**189.56**

17 Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 01, 2023
- Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	37.05	21.57	49.84
- Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	169.37	265.12	211.64
Total	**206.42**	**286.69**	**261.48**

(a) Trade Payable ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2025

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	37.05	-	-	-	37.05
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small	169.37	-	-	-	169.37
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**206.42**	-	-	-	**206.42**

As at March 31, 2024

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	21.57	-	-	-	21.57
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small	265.12	-	-	-	265.12
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**286.69**	-	-	-	**286.69**

As at April 1, 2023

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	48.77	1.07	-	-	49.84
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small	206.91	4.47	0.26	-	211.64
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**255.68**	**5.54**	**0.26**	-	**261.48**

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(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

(b) As per Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 and as certified by the management, the amount due to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 is as under:

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 01, 2023
(i) Principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier covered under MSMED Act, 2006:			
-Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises (including capital creditors)	37.05	21.57	49.84
-Interest due on above			
(ii) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-	-
(iii) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006.	-	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-	-
(v) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006	-	-	-

18 Other financial liabilities

	Non-current			Current		
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 01, 2023	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 01, 2023
Employee Payable	-	-	-	124.25	42.33	127.03
Total	-	-	-	**124.25**	**42.33**	**127.03**

19 Other current liabilities

	Non-current			Current		
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 01, 2023	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 01, 2023
Statutory Dues Payable	-	-	-	234.20	300.08	378.29
Other Payables	-	-	-	987.14	1,051.07	975.01
Total	-	-	-	**1,221.34**	**1,351.15**	**1,353.30**

20 Current Tax Liability

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 01, 2023
Provision of income tax (net of advance tax)	789.69	654.70	-
Less: Advance Tax & TDS	(753.08)	(617.29)	-
	36.61	**37.41**	-

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(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

21 **Revenue From Operations**

	For the Year ended March 31, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2024
Income from Services		
Information Services and Consulting Services		
Domestic	1,305.01	1,331.28
Export	18,312.31	21,011.40
Deemed Export (SEZ)	-	303.74
	19,617.32	22,646.42
Product : computer software		
Domestic	-	4.25
Export	10.31	17.12
	10.31	21.37
Total	19,627.63	22,667.79
Primary Geographical market		
-India	1,305.01	1,639.26
-Outside India	18,322.62	21,028.53
Total	19,627.63	22,667.79
Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract price		
Contract Price	19,627.63	22,667.79
Less: Discount	-	-
Revenue from operations	19,627.63	22,667.79

22 **Other income**

	For the Year ended March 31, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2024
Interest income	400.84	245.42
Interest on from financial assets measured at amortised cost		
- on security deposits	7.58	7.10
Notice period recovery	2.91	3.62
Exchange Gain (Net)	16.36	-
Profit on Sale of Fixed Assets	1.48	4.60
Remeasurement of financial instruments - FVTPL	0.57	61.70
Provision for written back	71.27	78.60
Provision written back investments	20.24	-
Gain on sale of investment	50.81	-
Dividend of investment on share	0.04	4.21
Miscellaneous Income	51.03	9.86
Reimbursement of Expenses	11.27	16.03
Provision no longer required for Leave Encashment	-	181.91
Total	634.40	613.05

23 **Cost of Services**

	For the Year ended March 31, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2024
Cost of Software	-	3.20
Others	-	38.51
Total	-	41.71

24 **Employee benefit expenses**

	For the Year ended March 31, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2024
Salaries and Wages	11,356.57	13,724.00
Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer note 35)	552.01	866.29
Gratuity expenses	135.87	136.34
Share based payments	225.55	293.79
Staff welfare expenses	445.56	502.90
Total	12,715.56	15,523.32

25 **Finance costs**

	For the Year ended March 31, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2024
Interest on Lease Liabilities	46.06	65.22
Interest - others	10.87	32.57
Total	56.93	97.79

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(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

26 Depreciation and amortisation expense

	For the Year ended March 31, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2024
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	148.57	218.98
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	275.62	265.69
Amortisation of intangible assets	6.74	14.08
Total	**430.93**	**498.75**

27 Other expenses

	For the Year ended March 31, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2024
Legal & Professional charges	1,740.09	2,176.46
Rent	116.21	137.76
Business Promotion	316.78	478.21
Maintenance Expenses - Computers	269.64	302.84
Maintenance Expenses - Office	68.26	58.63
Travel Expenses - Domestic	413.42	295.82
Travel Expenses - Foreign	155.28	222.08
Recruitment Expenses	99.95	237.03
Miscellaneous Expenses	100.78	188.24
Exchange Losses including Loss on Forward Contracts	-	35.37
Diminution in the Value of Investment	-	70.00
Insurance Premium	60.99	60.91
CSR Expenditure	47.24	38.01
Electric, Power, Fuel and Water	32.00	35.15
Audit fees	30.31	25.85
Internet and Networking Expenses	38.45	47.02
Conveyance & Taxi Hire Charges	14.35	16.14
Repairs & Maintenance- Plant & Machinery	12.48	12.22
Bank Charges	8.11	10.97
Remeasurement of financial instruments - FVTPL	56.45	-
Communication Expenses	4.42	5.49
Rates and taxes, excluding taxes on income	8.98	6.72
Loss of investment in bonds	14.76	-
Impairment & Loss on Assets written off	-	1.75
Donation & Charity	0.50	0.50
Advertisement	-	0.04
Expected credit loss on trade receivables	118.55	1.19
Total	**3,728.09**	**4,464.40**

Notes:

(i) **Payment to auditors (excluding taxes):**

As Auditor		
For statutory audit	25.00	19.78
For tax audit	1.05	1.00
For other services	3.47	4.25
In other capacity		
Reimbursement of expenses	0.79	0.82
Total	**30.31**	**25.85**

28 Earnings per share

The earnings per share (EPS) is calculated in accordance with the Ind AS 33 "Earnings per Share" issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. The earnings considered in ascertaining the Company's EPS comprises the profit available for shareholders i.e. profit after tax. The number of shares used in computing Basic EPS is the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year.

	For the Year ended March 31, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2024
Basic earning per share (Rs.)		
Profit attributable to equity holders	2,455.08	1,832.71
Face Value per Share (Rs.)	10.00	10.00
Fully paid up equity shares	55,94,878	55,94,878
Partly paid equity shares (Rs. 2.5 paid up)	31,08,681	31,08,681
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year (Nos)	87,03,559	87,03,559
Basic earning per share	28.21	21.06
Diluted earning per share (Rs.)		
Profit attributable to equity holders	2,455.08	1,832.71
Face Value per Share (Rs.)	10.00	10.00
Fully paid up equity shares	55,94,878	55,94,878
Partly paid equity shares (Rs. 2.5 paid up)	31,08,681	31,08,681
Number of options outstanding at the end of the year	17,06,900.00	15,66,600.00
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year (Nos)	1,04,10,459	1,02,70,159
Diluted earning per share	23.58	17.85

29 Employees' stock option plan

Company has JK TECHNOSOFT - Employee Stock Option Plan 2021. Same Plan was approved by Board and Shareholders on September 2, 2021. The primary objective of the plan is to reward key employees for their association, dedication, and contribution to the goals of the Company. Total number of options approved under the plan 2600000 (Twenty-six lacs options).

The Company has used Black Scholes Model for arriving at the fair value of Stock Option.

(A) The options shall vest as follows:

Options granted under ESOP 2021 shall vest not earlier than the minimum period of 1 (one) year and not later than the maximum period of 5 (five) years from the date of Grant. The Board at its discretion may grant Option specifying Vesting Period ranging from minimum and maximum period as aforesaid. Provided that in case where Options are granted by the Company under the Plan in lieu of Option held by a person under a similar plan in another company (Transferor Company) which has merged or amalgamated with the Company, the period during which the Option granted by the Transferor Company were held by him shall be adjusted against the minimum Vesting Period required under this Sub-clause.

There were no cancellations or modifications to the stock option in year ending 31 March 2025 or 31 March 2024.

(B) The movement of stock options during the period/year (in No's) :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Number of options outstanding at the beginning of the year	15,66,600	14,76,500
Add: Number of options granted during the year	2,48,300	2,11,600
Less: Number of options forfeited/lapsed during the year	(1,08,000)	(1,21,500)
Number of options outstanding at the end of the year	17,06,900	15,66,600
Number of options vested during the year	3,85,484	3,00,833

(C) Disclosures as per IND AS 102 for outstanding options

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Weighted average exercise price for outstanding options	98.55	94.99
Range of exercise prices for outstanding options	89.7-132.3	89.7-105.7

(D) The following tables list the inputs to the models used for stock option for the years ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024, respectively:

Particular	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Dividend Yield	0.00%	0.00%
Risk-free interest rate	7.09%	7.17%
Expected volatility	0.27	0.29
Expected life of share options	2.87	2.87
Weighted average share price (INR)	98.55	94.99
Model used	Black Scholes Model	Black Scholes Model

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

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(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

30 (i) Fair value measurement and financial instruments

The fair value of 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.

A Company has opted to fair value its mutual fund investment through statement of profit & loss

B Company has opted to fair value its quoted investments in equity share through profit & loss

C As per Para D-15 of Appendix D of Ind AS 101, the first time adopter may chose to measure its investment in subsidiaries, JVs and Associates at cost or at fair value. Company has opted to value its investments in subsidiaries, JVs and Associates at cost.

D Company has opted to fair value its unquoted investment in equity instrument through OCI.

E Company has adopted effective rate of interest for calculating Interest. This has been calculated as the weighted average of effective interest rates calculated for each loan. In addition processing fees and transaction cost relating to each loan has also been considered for calculating effective interest rate.

* The carrying amounts are considered to be the same as their fair values due to short term nature.

Fair value hierarchy

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

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Sl. No	Particulars	Note	Fair value hierarchy	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024		As at April 1, 2023	
				Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
1	Financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss								
	a) Derivatives - not designated as hedging instruments	A	Level-2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b) Investments :								
	In equity shares, mutual funds and others	B	Level-1	76.17	76.17	149.55	149.55	83.30	83.30
2	Investment In Equity shares			-	-	-	-	-	-
	Financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	D	Level-2	3,406.65	3,406.65	2,254.50	2,254.50	835.29	835.29
3	Financial assets designated at amortised cost								
	a) Investment in Bonds / Debentures			12.00	12.00	22.00	22.00	-	-
	b) Other Bank Balances *			5,886.91	5,886.91	3,120.44	3,120.44	2,085.18	2,085.18
	c) Cash & Cash Equivalents *			381.15	381.15	1,141.25	1,141.25	1,040.65	1,040.65
	d) Trade receivables *			4,417.81	4,417.81	4,083.31	4,083.31	4,659.38	4,659.38
	e) Other receivables			79.05	79.05	485.01	485.01	548.87	548.87
	f) Other financial assets			3,442.77	3,442.77	3,626.31	3,626.31	2,769.16	2,769.16
				17,702.51	**17,702.51**	**14,882.37**	**14,882.37**	**12,021.83**	**12,021.83**

Financial Liabilities:

Sl. No	Particulars	Note	Fair value hierarchy	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024		As at April 1, 2023	
				Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
1	Financial liability designated at fair value through profit and loss								
	a) Derivatives - not designated as hedging instruments	A	Level-2	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Financial liability designated at amortised cost								
	a) Borrowings			-	-	-	-	-	-
	b) Trade payables "			206.42	206.42	286.69	286.69	261.48	261.48
	c) Lease Liability			370.28	370.28	631.51	631.51	751.98	751.98
	d) Other financial liability			124.25	124.25	42.33	42.33	127.03	127.03
				700.95	**700.95**	**960.53**	**960.53**	**1,140.49**	**1,140.49**

(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

31(a) Financial risk management

(i) The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:
- Credit risk ;
- Liquidity risk ;
- Market risk

a) Foreign exchange risk
b) Interest risk

Risk management framework
The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The board of directors have authorized the Managing Director to establish the processes, who ensures that executive management controls risks through the mechanism of properly defined framework.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risks limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits.Risk management policies are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents, loans and other financial assets	Ageing analysis	regular monitoring and follow ups
Liquidity risk	Trade payables and other financial liabilities	Cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities
Market risk – foreign exchange	Future commercial transactions, recognized financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Indian rupee.	Hedged of risk by taking forward foreign exchange contracts	Forward foreign exchange contracts
Interest risk	interest rates – will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The Company does not have borrowings so the impact of interest risk is limited.	The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.	Company monitors interest rate movements as part of its treasury and liquidity management strategy, especially in relation to potential future financing needs.

(i) **Credit risk**
Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial asset fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each financial asset. The carrying amounts of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk exposure.

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

The Company has a credit risk management policy in place to limit credit losses due to non-performance of counterparties. The Company monitors its exposure to credit risk on an ongoing basis. Assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Where loans and receivables are written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the dues.

Trade receivables
The Company closely monitors the credit-worthiness of the receivables through internal systems that are configured to define credit limits of customers, thereby, limiting the credit risk to pre-calculated amounts. The Company uses a simplified approach (lifetime expected credit loss model) for the purpose of computation of expected credit loss for trade receivables. Expected credit losses are measured on collective basis on the basis of Trend of collections made by the Company over a period of three years preceding balance sheet date and considering default to have occurred if receivables are not collected for less than three years.

Cash and cash equivalents and bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent
Credit risk related to cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits is managed by only investing in deposits with highly rated banks and diversifying bank deposits and accounts in different banks. Credit risk is considered low because the Company deals with highly rated banks and financial institution.

Other financial assets
Other financial assets measured at amortized cost includes security deposits, contract assets and other receivables. Credit risk related to these financial assets is managed by monitoring the recoverability of such amounts continuously. Credit risk is considered low because the Company is in possession of the underlying asset (in case of security deposit) or as per trade experience (in case of unbilled revenue). Further, the Company creates provision by assessing individual financial asset for expectation of any credit loss simplified approach expected credit loss model.

Credit risk exposure
i) Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach i.e. provision matrix approach using historical trends.

	Less than 180 days	More than 180 days	Total
As at March 31, 2025			
Gross carrying amount (A)	3,996.99	590.44	4,587.43
Expected credit loss (B)	-	(169.61)	(169.61)
Net carrying amount (A-B)	3,996.99	420.83	4,417.82
As at March 31, 2024			
Gross carrying amount (A)	3,976.17	175.55	4,151.72
Expected credit loss (B)	-	(68.41)	(68.41)
Net carrying amount (A-B)	3,976.17	107.14	4,083.31
As at April 1, 2023			
Gross carrying amount (A)	3,828.32	979.89	4,808.21
Expected credit loss (B)	-	(148.83)	(148.83)
Net carrying amount (A-B)	3,828.32	831.06	4,659.38

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(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Group's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Group takes into account the liquidity of the market in which the Group operates.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include estimated interest payments, where applicable.

March 31, 2025	Upto 1 years	1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Trade payables	206.42	-	-	206.42
Lease liabilities	262.24	108.04	-	370.28
Other financial liabilities	124.25	-	-	124.25
Total	**592.91**	**108.04**	-	**700.95**

March 31, 2024	Upto 1 years	1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Trade payables	286.69	-	-	286.69
Lease liabilities	261.23	370.28	-	631.51
Other financial liabilities	42.33	-	-	42.33
Total	**590.25**	**370.28**	-	**960.53**

April 1, 2023	Upto 1 years	1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Trade payables	255.68	5.80	-	261.48
Lease liabilities	192.72	559.26	-	751.99
Other financial liabilities	127.03	-	-	127.03
Total	**575.43**	**565.06**	-	**1,140.50**

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices - such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates – will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

a) Foreign exchange risk

The Company has international transactions and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions (Exports). Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency. The Company has hedged its foreign exchange receivables as at March 31, 2025, March 31, 2024 and April 1, 2023.

Hedged Foreign Currency Exposures:		**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2024**	**April 1, 2023**
Particular	**Currency**	**Amount in Foreign Currency**	**Amount in Foreign Currency**	**Amount in Foreign Currency**
Outstanding Forward Contract*	USD	81.50	76.50	72.50
	GBP	11.75	15.75	14.52

* Out of which trade receivable USD 0.39 Lacs & GBP 0.23 Lacs covered through forward contract.

Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposures:		**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2024**	**April 1, 2023**
Particular	**Currency**	**Amount in Foreign Currency**	**Amount in Foreign Currency**	**Amount in Foreign Currency**
Trade Receivables	USD	-	1.08	1.58
	EURO	0.38	1.03	1.25

b) Interest rate risk

The Group currently has no outstanding borrowings and hence does not have direct exposure to interest rate fluctuations. However, the Group monitors interest rate movements as part of its treasury and liquidity management strategy, especially in relation to its short-term deposits and potential future financing needs. Management periodically reviews the interest rate environment to assess any indirect impact on the Group's operations or planned capital structure.

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Chartered Accountants

(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

32. Capital management

For the purpose of the Group's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other reserves attributable to the equity holder. The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value.

The Group monitors its net debt / equity ratio as well as compliance with financial covenants on regular basis.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at April 01 2023
Borrowings	-	-	-
Less: Cash & cash equivalent	381.15	1,141.25	1,040.65
Net debts (A)	**(381.15)**	**(1,141.25)**	**(1,040.65)**
Total Equity	19,791.08	16,179.31	13,485.02
Total Capital (B)	**19,791.08**	**16,179.31**	**13,485.02**
Capital & Net Debts (A+B)	**19,409.93**	**15,038.06**	**12,444.37**
Gearing Ratio	**-1.96%**	**-7.59%**	**-8.36%**

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital as at March 31, 2025, 31 March 2024 and April 1, 2023.

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33 Contingent liabilities and commitments

(i) Contingent liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 1, 2023
Contingent Liabilities:			
In respect of Income Tax order (AY 2018-19) dated 16.08.23 u/s 154, demand order of Rs.4.92 Lacs adjusted with refund of AY 2022-2023. Company has filed appeal to CIT(A) against demand order.	4.92	4.92	4.56
In respect of Income Tax order (AY 2021-22) dated 27.06.23 U/s 156, demand order of Rs.3.70 Lacs adjusted with refund of AY 2022-2023. Company has filed appeal to CIT(A) against demand order.	3.70	3.70	-
In respect of Income Tax (AY 2009-10) where the Company in into appeals before Income Tax Appellate	-	-	187.45
The Arbitration Case is before the Hon'ble S.R Somasekhara (Retd. District Judge), Ld Sole Arbitrator at the Arbitration and Conciliation			89.00
(ii) Commitments			
Guarantee given by bank for Customer Projects	-	7.65	249.16

34 Expenditure in Corporate Social Responsibility

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
a) Amount required to be spent by the company during the year	47.24	38.01
b) Amount of expenditure incurred	47.24	38.01
c) Shortfall at the end of the year	Nil	Nil
d) Total of previous years shortfall	Nil	Nil
e) Reason for shortfall	N.A.	N.A.
f) Nature of CSR activities	Contribution towards promotion of education and Sports and related activities etc.	Contribution towards promotion of education and Sports and related activities etc.
g) Details of related party transactions	N.A.	N.A.
h) Where a provision is made w.r.t. liability incurred, the movement in the provision during the year should be shown separately	N.A.	N.A.

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(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

35 Disclosure Regarding Employee Benefits

(a) Defined contribution plans

Employee benefits in the form of Provident Fund and Employee State Insurance are considered as defined contribution plan and the contributions to Employees' Provident Fund Organisation established under The Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1952 and Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss of the year when the contributions to the respective funds are due.

The Company has recognised the following amount in the Statement of profit and loss:

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2024
Employer's contribution to Employee's Provident Fund & Other Funds	551.83	865.73
Employer's contribution to Employee's State Insurance	0.18	0.56
Total	**552.01**	**866.29**

(b) Other long-term benefits

Retirement benefits in the form of Gratuity and Leave Encashment are considered as defined benefit obligations and is provided for on the basis of third party actuarial valuation, using the projected unit credit method, as at the date of the Balance Sheet. Every Employee who has completed five years or more of service is entitled to Gratuity on terms not less favourable than the provisions of The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. As the Company has funded its liability, it has disclose regarding plan assets and its reconciliation.

The following table summarises the components of net benefit expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and the amounts recognised in the balance sheet:

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(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

35(c) Gratuity:

(i) **Amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss and other comprehensive income:**

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
Current Service Cost	99.22	101.00
Past service cost	-	-
Net interest expense	36.65	35.34
Amount recognised in Statement of profit and loss	**135.87**	**136.34**
Remeasurement of defined benefit liability:		
Actuarial (gain)/loss from changes in demograhic assumptions	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss from changes in financial assumptions	17.13	7.74
Actuarial (gain)/loss from experience adjustments	(9.10)	16.07
Return on Plan Assets (Greater) / Less than Discount rate	8.39	0.24
Amount recognised in other comprehensive (income)/expense	**16.42**	**24.05**

(ii) **Reconciliation of fair value plan assets and defined benefit obligation**

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 1, 2023
Fair value of plan assets	(24.53)	(22.85)	(16.63)
Defined benefit obligation	603.51	574.67	530.29
Effect of asset ceiling/onerous liability	-	-	-
Net defined (Asset)/Liability recognised in balance sheet	**578.98**	**551.82**	**513.66**
Classified as non-current	551.95	489.01	459.34
Classified as current	27.03	62.81	54.32
	578.98	**551.82**	**513.66**

(iii) **Change in Plan Assets**

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 1, 2023
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the beginning of the year	**22.85**	**16.63**	**25.20**
Expected return on plan Assets	1.64	1.23	1.73
Employer contributions	125.13	122.23	192.13
Benefit paid	(116.70)	(117.01)	(185.67)
Actuarial Gain/(loss) on plan assets	(8.39)	(0.23)	(16.76)
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the end of the year	**24.53**	**22.85**	**16.63**

(iv) **Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 1, 2023
Defined benefit obligation at beginning of the year	574.67	530.29	686.84
Current Service Cost	99.22	101.01	120.90
Acquisition adjustment	-	-	(65.02)
Past service cost	-	-	-
Interest expense	38.29	36.57	42.62
Remeasurement (gains)/losses	8.03	23.82	(69.38)
Benefits paid	(116.70)	(117.01)	(185.67)
Defined benefit obligation at end of the year	**603.51**	**574.68**	**530.29**

(v) **The principal assumptions used in determining obligations for the Company's plan are shown below:**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Plan Coverage	All Permanent Employees	All Permanent Employees
Normal Retirement Age	60 years	60 years
Discount Rate	6.82%	7.20%
Salary Escalation Rate	10.00% first year;	10.00% first year;
Mortility Rate Table	IALM (2012-14) Ultimate	IALM (2012-14) Ultimate

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(v) **Sensitivity analysis**

Item	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 1, 2023
Discount Rate			
Discount rate - 100 basis points	653.07	618.88	572.19
Discount rate - 100 basis points impact (%)	8.21%	7.69%	7.90%
Discount rate + 100 basis points	560.21	536.03	493.70
Discount rate + 100 basis points impact (%)	-7.18%	-6.72%	-6.90%
Salary increase rate			
Rate - 100 basis points	563.18	538.30	495.14
Rate - 100 basis points impact (%)	-6.68%	-6.33%	-6.63%
Rate + 100 basis points	647.20	613.93	568.29
Rate + 100 basis points impact (%)	7.24%	6.83%	7.17%

(vi) **The table below summarises the maturity profile and duration of gratuity liability**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 1, 2023
Year 1	51.56	85.66	70.95
Year 2	53.48	45.31	45.84
Year 3	60.45	51.02	45.31
Year 4	58.86	54.28	49.09
Year 5	66.48	53.18	50.17
Years 6 to 10	265.52	243.91	234.85
Above 10 Years	222.61	212.04	188.25

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(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

35(d) Leave Encashment:

(i) Amount recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss and other comprehensive income:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Defined benefit costs	50.45	113.88
Past service cost	-	(119.79)
Net interest expense	20.03	28.54
Immediate Recognition of (Gains)/ Losses - Other Long Term Benefits	(55.10)	(155.82)
Amount recognised in Statement of profit and loss *	**15.38**	**(133.19)**

(ii) **Reconciliation of fair value plan assets and defined benefit obligation**

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 1, 2023
Fair value of plan assets	-	-	-
Defined benefit obligation	267.97	347.44	656.70
Effect of asset ceiling/onerous liability	-	-	-
Net defined (Asset)/Liability should be asset	**267.97**	**347.44**	**656.70**
Classified as non-current	215.00	277.88	521.46
Classified as current	52.97	69.56	135.24
	267.97	**347.44**	**656.70**

(iii) **Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 1, 2023
Defined benefit obligation at beginning of the year	347.44	656.70	744.12
Current Service Cost	10.53	20.01	275.74
Acquisition adjustment	-	-	(95.95)
Past service cost	-	(119.79)	-
Interest expense	20.03	28.53	45.04
Remeasurement (gains)/losses	(55.10)	(155.82)	(121.97)
Benefits paid	(54.93)	(82.19)	(188.33)
Defined benefit obligation at end of the year	**267.97**	**347.44**	**656.70**

(iv) **The principal assumptions used in determining obligations for the Company's plan are shown below:**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Plan Coverage	All Permanent Employees	All Permanent Employees
Normal Retirement Age	60 years	60 years
Discount Rate	6.82%	7.2%
Salary Escalation Rate	10.00% first year, 7.50% thereafter	10.00% first year, 7.50% thereafter
Mortality Rate Table	IALM (2012-14) Ultimate	IALM (2012-14) Ultimate

(v) **Sensitivity analysis**

Item	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 1, 2023
Discount Rate			
Discount rate - 100 basis points	273.04	325.53	595.47
Discount rate - 100 basis points impact (%)	6.20%	5.80%	5.80%
Discount rate + 100 basis points	242.93	291.50	533.79
Discount rate + 100 basis points impact (%)	-5.51%	-5.21%	-5.16%
Salary increase rate			
Rate - 100 basis points	242.93	291.46	533.66
Rate - 100 basis points impact (%)	-5.51%	-5.22%	-5.18%
Rate + 100 basis points	272.72	325.26	595.00
Rate + 100 basis points impact (%)	6.08%	5.77%	5.72%

(vi) **The table below summarises the maturity profile of defined benefit obligation**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 1, 2023
Year 1	42.09	58.70	113.70
Year 2	36.34	44.97	78.64
Year 3	30.56	39.27	68.68
Year 4	25.89	31.86	60.33
Year 5	25.57	27.22	51.63
Years 6 to 10	100.68	113.80	210.38
Above 10 Years	162.30	196.91	364.98

36 SEGMENT REPORTING

As required by Ind AS 108 the Group evaluates the performance of the Group on the basis of a single segment i.e., Information Technology and Consulting Services. Geographical information is collated based on individual customers for whom revenue is recognized on the basis of their physical location. The information of noncurrent assets is reported on the basis of the physical location of these assets.

Geographical Information

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
1) Revenue from external customers		
Withing India	1,305.01	1,639.26
Outside India		
- United States of America	14,368.43	13,323.69
- United Kingdom	3,523.13	5,363.20
- Others	431.06	341.64
Total revenue per statement of profit and loss	**19,627.63**	**22,667.79**

The revenue information above is based on the locations of the customers

2) Non-current operating assets (refer note below)	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 1, 2023
Withing India	1,782.34	1,301.84	1,699.30
Outside India			
- United States of America	1,459.62	95.22	148.63
- United Kingdom	29.80	69.54	-
- Others	-	-	-
Total	**3,271.76**	**1,466.60**	**1,847.93**

Note:

Non-current assets for this purpose consist of property, plant and equipment, right to use assets and intangible assets.

Revenue from major customers

Revenue from two customers amounted to Rs. 6,529.78 Lakhs (March 31, 2024: 5,423.03 Lakhs)

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37 **Lease**

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116, effective annual reporting period beginning April 01, 2023 and has applied the standard to its leases, modified approach.

On April 1, 2023, the Company recognised a lease liability measured at the present value of the lease payments. The right-of-use asset is recognised at its carrying amount and discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate as at April 01, 2023. Accordingly, a right-of-use asset of Rs 753.53 Lacs and a corresponding lease liability of Rs 753.53 Lacs has been recognized. The principal portion of the lease payments have been disclosed under cash flow from financing activities.
On application of Ind AS 116, the nature of expenses has changed from lease rent to depreciation cost for the right-of-use asset, and finance cost for interest accrued on lease liability.

Right-of-use assets:

Set out below are the carrying amounts of Right-of-use assets and the movement during the year:

Particulars	Leasehold land	Building
Right of use as at April 01, 2023		
Right to use assets	17.96	751.98
Reclassification of prepaid portion of security deposit on account of adoption of Ind AS 116		26.35
Depreciation	(5.15)	-
Total right of use as at April 01, 2023	**12.81**	**778.33**
Addition during the year		99.33
Depreciation	(0.23)	(265.46)
Total right of use as at March 31, 2024	12.58	**612.20**
Addition during the year		-
Depreciation	(0.22)	(275.40)
Total right of use as at March 31, 2025	**12.36**	**336.80**

Lease liabilities:

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movement during the year:

Particulars	Amount
Lease liabilities as at April 01, 2023	
Balance at the beginning	751.98
Accretion of interest	-
Payments (including interest)	-
Total lease liabilities as at April 01, 2023	**751.98**
Addition during the year	99.33
Accretion of interest	65.23
Payments (including interest)	(285.03)
Total lease liabilities as at March 31, 2024	**631.51**
Addition during the year	
Deletion during the year	-
Accretion of interest	46.05
Payments (including interest)	(307.28)
Total lease liabilities as at March 31, 2025	**370.28**

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 1, 2023
Current	262.24	261.23	192.72
Non-current	108.04	370.28	559.26
	370.28	**631.51**	**751.98**

Below are the amounts recognised by the Company in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	275.62	265.69
Interest on lease liabilities	46.05	65.23
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets and short-term leases	116.21	137.76
Total	**437.88**	**468.68**

Below is the amount recognised by the Company in the statement of cash flows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Cash outflow included in financing activity for repayment of principal during the year	261.24	120.47
Cash outflow included in financing activity for repayment of interest during the year	46.05	65.23

Cash flows from operating activities include cash flows from short-term lease and leases of low-value assets. Cash flows from financing activities include the payment of interest and the principal portion of lease liabilities.

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38 First Time Adoption of Ind AS

As stated in note 2 significant accounting policies, these are the Company's first consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS.
The accounting policies set out in note 2 have been applied in preparing the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025, the comparative information presented in these consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 and in the preparation of an opening Ind AS consolidated balance sheet at April 01, 2023 (the Company's date of transition). In preparing its opening Ind AS consolidated statement of financial position, the Company has adjusted amounts reported previously in consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with Indian GAAP (previous GAAP). An explanation of how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the Company's consolidated balance sheet, Statement of Profit or Loss and cash flows is set out in the following tables and the notes that accompany the tables.

Exemptions and exceptions availed

Set out below are the applicable Ind AS 101 optional exemptions and mandatory exceptions applied in the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS.

A. Ind AS optional exemptions

(i) Deemed cost of property plant and equipment & intangible assets

Ind AS 101 permits a first-time adopter to elect to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition after making necessary adjustments for decommissioning liabilities. This exemption can also be used for intangible assets covered by Ind AS 38 Intangible Assets.

Accordingly, the Company has elected to measure all of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at their previous GAAP carrying value.

(ii) Leases

Ind AS 116 requires an entity to assess whether a contract or arrangement contains a lease. In accordance with Ind AS 116, at the inception of the contract, an entity shall assess whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. Ind AS 101 provides an option to make this assessment on the basis of facts and circumstances existing at the date of transition to Ind AS, except where the effect is expected to be not material. The Company has elected to apply this exemption for such contracts/arrangements.

The Company elected to measure the right to use equal to an amount of lease liability adjusted by the amount of any prepaid and accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognised in the 'balance sheet immediately before the date of initial application using modified retrospective approach.

(iii) Fair value measurement of financial assets and liabilities at initial recognition:-

Ind AS 109 requires fair value measurement, retrospectively however an entity may apply the requirement of Ind AS 109 prospectively to transaction entered into on or after the date of transition . Accordingly company has opted this exemption.

(iv) Share based payment

Ind AS 101 permits a first-time adopter not to apply requirement of Ind AS 102 "Share-based payment" to equity instruments that vested before date of transition to Ind ASs. It also provides an exemption, to not apply Ind AS 102 "share based payment" to liabilities arising from share-based transactions that were settled before the date of transition to Ind AS.

B. Ind AS mandatory exceptions

(i) Estimates

As per Ind AS 101, an entity's estimates in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition to Ind AS at the end of the comparative period presented in the entity's first Ind AS Financial Statements , as the case may be, should be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with the previous GAAP unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error. However, the estimates should be adjusted to reflect any differences in accounting policies.

As per Ind AS 101, where application of Ind AS requires an entity to make certain estimates that were not required under previous GAAP, those estimates should be made to reflect conditions that existed at the date of transition (for preparing Ind AS balance sheet) or at the end of the comparative period (for presenting comparative information as per Ind AS).
The Company's estimates under Ind AS are consistent with the above requirement. Key estimates considered in preparation of the Financial Statements that were not required under the previous GAAP are listed below:

-Impairment of financial assets based on the expected credit loss model.
-Determination of the discounted value for financial assets and financial liability where applicable carried at amortised cost.
-Discounted value of ROU- assets & corresponding Lease liability.

The estimates used by the Company to present these amounts in accordance with Ind AS reflect conditions at April 1, 2023, the date of transition to Ind AS and as of 31 March 2024.

(ii) Initial recognition of financial asset

An entity may apply the requirements in paragraph B5.1.2A (b) of Ind AS 109 prospectively to transactions entered into on or after the date of transition to Ind ASs.

(iii) Impairment of financial asset

At the date of transition to Ind AS, the Company has determined that there significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition of a financial instrument would require undue cost or effort, the Company has recognised a loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses at each reporting date until that financial instrument is derecognised (unless that financial instrument is low credit risk at a reporting date).

(iv) Classification and measurement of financial assets

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to assess classification of financial assets on the basis of facts and circumstances existing as on the date of transition. Further, the standard require measurement of financial assets accounted at amortised cost based on facts and circumstances existing at the date of transition if retrospective application is impracticable.

Accordingly, the Company has determined the classification of financial assets based on facts and circumstances that exist on the date of transition. Measurement of the financial assets accounted at amortised cost has been done retrospectively except where the same is impracticable.

The above measurement exception applies for financial liabilities as well.

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(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

C. **Reconciliations between previous GAAP and Ind AS**

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to reconcile equity, total comprehensive income and cash flows for prior periods. The following tables represent the reconciliations from previous GAAP to Ind AS.

(i) Reconciliation of asset and liabilities as at 31st March, 2024 and 1st April 2023 presented as per previous gaap and as per Ind AS.

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2024			As at April 1, 2023		
Particulars	Notes to First time adoption	Indian GAAP*	Adjustments	Ind AS	Indian GAAP*	Adjustments	Ind AS
ASSETS							
Non-current assets							
Property, plant and equipment		847.68	(12.60)	835.08	1,048.78	(12.80)	1,035.98
Capital work in progress		-	-	-	1.08	-	1.08
Right-of-use assets	e	-	624.78	624.78		791.14	791.14
Intangible assets		6.74	-	6.74	20.82	-	20.82
Intangible assets under development		2,173.66	-	2,173.66	1,843.81	-	1,843.81
Financial assets							
(i) Investments	d	1,694.91	581.59	2,276.50	827.28	8.01	835.29
(ii) Other financial assets	i	933.30	(27.70)	905.60	540.66	(34.10)	506.56
Deferred tax assets (net)	h	412.18	(223.55)	188.63	436.82	(7.96)	428.86
Other non-current assets		10.63	-	10.63	-	-	-
Total Non-current assets		6,079.10	942.52	7,021.62	4,719.25	744.29	5,463.54
Current assets							
Financial assets							
(i) Investments	d	50.13	99.42	149.55	45.30	38.00	83.30
(ii) Trade receivables		4,093.12	(9.81)	4,083.31	4,731.85	(72.47)	4,659.38
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents		1,141.25	-	1,141.25	1,040.65	-	1,040.65
(iv) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents		3,120.44	-	3,120.44	2,085.18	-	2,085.18
(v) Other financial assets	i	3,303.43	(97.71)	3,205.72	2,803.72	7.75	2,811.47
Other current assets		705.77	-	705.77	1,005.65	-	1,005.65
Total Current assets		12,414.14	(8.10)	12,406.04	11,712.35	(26.72)	11,685.63
Total assets		18,493.24	934.42	19,427.66	16,431.60	717.57	17,149.17
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES							
Equity							
Equity share capital		870.36	-	870.36	870.36	-	870.36
Other equity	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,	14,990.93	318.02	15,308.95	12,632.40	(17.74)	12,614.66
Total equity		15,861.29	318.02	16,179.31	13,502.76	(17.74)	13,485.02
Liabilities							
Non-current liabilities							
Financial Liabilities							
(i) Lease liabilities	e	-	370.28	370.28	-	559.26	559.26
Provisions		783.43	(16.54)	766.89	997.36	(16.56)	980.80
Other non-current liabilities		-	-	-		-	
Total Non-current liabilities		783.43	353.74	1,137.17	997.36	542.70	1,540.06
Current liabilities							
Financial Liabilities							
(i) Lease liabilities	e	-	261.23	261.23	-	192.72	192.72
(ii) Trade payables							
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises;		21.57	-	21.57	49.84	-	49.84
- total outstanding dues of creditors		265.12	-	265.12	211.64	-	211.64
(iii) Other financial liabilities	i	42.33	-	42.33	127.03	-	127.03
Other current liabilities		1,349.72	1.43	1,351.15	1353.41	(0.11)	1,353.30
Provisions		132.37	-	132.37	189.56	-	189.56
Current tax liabilities (net)		37.41	-	37.41	-	-	-
Total Current liabilities		1,848.52	262.66	2,111.18	1,931.48	192.61	2,124.09
Total equity and liabilities		18,493.24	934.42	19,427.66	16,431.60	717.57	17,149.17

* The Indian GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose of this note.

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(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Reconciliation of Statement of Profit and loss prepared as per Previous GAAP and as per Ind AS for year ended 31 March 2024

(ii)

Particulars		Indian GAAP*	Adjustments	Ind AS
Revenue				
Revenue from operations		22,667.79	-	22,667.79
Other income	a, d, i	589.42	23.63	613.05
Total Income		**23,257.21**	**23.63**	**23,280.84**
Expenses				
Cost of services		41.71	-	41.71
Employee benefit expense	b, c	15,253.58	269.74	15,523.32
Finance costs	e	32.57	65.22	97.79
Depreciation and amortisation expense	e	233.29	265.46	498.75
Other expenses	e, f	4,749.44	(285.04)	4,464.40
Total expenses		**20,310.59**	**315.38**	**20,625.97**
Profit before tax		**2,946.62**	**(291.75)**	**2,654.87**
Income Tax expense				
(a) Current tax		687.71	-	687.71
(b) Deferred tax	h	24.67	101.23	125.90
(c) Income Tax Adjustment		8.55	-	8.55
Profit for the year		**2,225.69**	**(392.98)**	**1,832.71**
Other comprehensive income				
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
(a) Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans		-	(24.05)	(24.05)
(b) Income tax relating to these items		-	6.05	6.05
(c) Fair value gain on equity instruments through OCI	d	-	573.36	573.36
(d) Income tax relating to fair value gain on equity instruments through OCI		-	(120.41)	(120.41)
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of foreign operations		-	(20.17)	(20.17)
Total other comprehensive income		-	414.78	414.78
Total comprehensive income for the year		**2,225.69**	**21.80**	**2,247.49**

Reconciliation of total other equity as at March 31, 2024 and April 01, 2023

(iii)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 01, 2023
Total other equity as per Previous GAAP	13,674.44	11,295.74
Interest income on security deposit paid	7.10	-
Interest expenses on lease liability	(65.22)	-
Reversal of rent expenses	285.03	-
Depreciation on ROU asset	(265.46)	-
Reversal of lease equalisation reserve	16.57	16.56
Gain on fair valuation of investment FVTPL	94.22	32.53
Reversal of interest income	(107.84)	
Share based payment expenses recognised basis fair valuation	(1,265.36)	(971.57)
Expected credit loss	(9.81)	(72.47)
Fair value gain	586.84	13.48
Impact of deferred tax	(223.42)	(7.84)
Total other equity (Retained earning and OCI) as per Ind AS	**12,727.09**	**10,306.43**

(iv) **Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2024**

	Year ended March 31, 2024
Net profit as per Previous GAAP	2,225.70
Interest Income	7.10
Interest Expenses	(65.22)
Rent Paid	285.03
Depreciation	(265.46)
Reversal of lease equalisation reserve	0.02
Gain on remeasurement of financial instruments	61.70
Reversal of interest income	(107.84)
ESOP expenses	(293.79)
Expected credit loss	62.66
Fair value gain	573.36
Impact of deferred tax	(215.60)
Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of foreign operations	(20.17)
Net profit as per Ind AS	**2,247.49**

NEW DELHI

(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

(v) Impact on Ind AS adoption on the statement of cashflows for the year ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	**Previous GAAP**	**Effect of Ind AS**	**Ind AS**
Net cash flow from operating activities	2,069.46	404.22	2,473.68
Net cash flow from investing activities	(4,429.10)	2,241.72	(2,187.38)
Net cash flow from financing activities	-	(185.70)	(185.70)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(2,359.64)**	**2,460.24**	**100.60**
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 April 2023	3,125.83	(2,085.18)	1,040.65
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 March 2024	**766.19**	**375.06**	**1,141.25**

D. **Notes to first-time adoption:**

a. **Impact of application of Ind AS 109 on Security Deposit**
Under the previous GAAP, interest free security deposits (that are refundable in cash on completion of the contract) are recorded at their transaction value. Under Ind AS, all financial asset are required to be recognised at fair value. Accordingly, the Company has fair valued these security deposits under Ind AS. Difference between the fair value and transaction value of the security deposit has been recognised as part of right to use asset.

b. **Transfer of acturial gain/(loss) on provision of employee benefits from statement of profit & loss to other comprehensive income (OCI)**
Both under previous GAAP and Ind AS, the Company recognised costs related to its post-employment defined benefit plan on an actuarial basis. Under previous GAAP, the entire cost, including actuarial gains and losses, are charged to profit or loss. Under Ind AS, remeasurements comprising of actuarial gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income instead of profit and loss.

c. **Impact of application of Ind AS 102 on Share-based payments**
Under Indian GAAP, the Company was recognising share based payment expense as per intrinsic value method for its employees. Ind AS requires the fair value of the share options to be determined using an appropriate pricing model recognised over the vesting period.

d. **Impact of application of Ind AS 109 on Investment in quoted mutual funds, shares and unquoted equity instruments**
Under Indian GAAP, investment in quoted mutual funds and shares were valued at cost. As per Ind AS, it is valued at fair value through statement of profit and loss.

e. **Impact of application of lease accounting under Ind AS 116**
Under Indian GAAP, the Company recognises rent expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.
On transition, the Company recognised a lease liability measured at the present value of the lease payments. The right-of-use asset is recognised at its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement of the lease, but discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate as at April 01, 2023. Accordingly, a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability has been recognized. The principal portion of the lease payments have been disclosed under cash flow from financing activities.
On application of Ind AS 116, the nature of expenses has changed from lease rent in previous periods to depreciation cost for the right-of-use asset, and finance cost for interest accrued on lease liability.

f. **Transition impact on Lease equalisation reserve**
Under Indian GAAP, the company has recognized lease equalization reserve as on 31st march 2023 due to straight line impact. In contrast, Ind AS 116, Leases, requires lease payments to be recognized on straight line basis if the increase is not in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increase. The Company has lease agreements with an escalation clause which is in line with expected general inflation, and hence no straight-lining of the lease payments has been done in Ind AS. Consequently, lease equalization reserve has been decreased with a corresponding adjustment in retained earning as on April 1, 2023 and Rent expense during the year ending 31 March 2024.

g. **Retained Earnings**
Retained earnings as at April 1, 2023 has been adjusted consequent to the above Ind AS transition adjustments.

h. **Deferred Tax**
Under Ind AS, certain assets and liabilities are created due to the potential impact of Ind AS. These assets and liabilities create temporary differences, which have tax implications. Consequently, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized.

i. **Measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities at amortised cost**
Under Previous GAAP, all financial assets and financial liabilities were carried at cost. Under Ind AS, certain financial assets and financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost which involves the application of effective interest method. In applying the effective interest method, an entity identifies fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate of a financial instrument. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. For certain financial assets & liabilities, the fair value of the financial instrument at the date of transition to Ind AS has been considered as the new amortised cost of that financial instrument at the date of transition to Ind AS.

S.S. KOTHARI MEHTA & CO. LLP
NEW DELHI
Chartered Accountants

(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

39 **Related party disclosures**

In accordance with the requirement of Ind AS - 24 on "Related Party Disclosures' the names of the related parties where control exists /able to exercise significant influence along with the aggregate transactions/year end balances with them as identified and certified by the management are given below:

(a) Names of the related parties and related party relationship:

Relationship	Name of party
Parent Company	Jaykay Enterprises Limited (w.e.f. 27th March 2025)
Enterprises having common director	Wow Softech Private Limited
	Ayodhya Finlease Limited
	Wen Womentech Pvt Ltd
	JK Education Foundation
	Wen Women Entrepreneur Network
Enterprises in which relative of key management personnel is a director	Sir Padampat Singhania Memorial Education Centre
	Dr. Gaur Hari Singhania Institute Of Management and Research
	JK Business School
	J K Traders Ltd.
Enterprises over which key management personnel have significant influence	J. K. Cotton Limited
	Diensten Tech Limited (formerly known as JKT Consulting Limited)
Key Management Personnel	Abhishek Singhania (Director)
	Partho Pratim Kar (Director)
	Vipul Prakash (Director)
	Satish Chandra Gupta (Whole Time Director)
	Arvind Thakur (Director)
	Manesh Mansingka (Director) (Ceased w.e.f. 24.09.2023)
	Saiyad Amir(Company Secretary) Resigned w.e.f. 17.03.2025
Relative to Key Management Personnel	Vedang Hari Singhania
	Varsha Singhania
	Manorama Singhania
	Preeti Gupta

(b) Transactions with the related parties:

Nature of transaction	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Remuneration paid		
Satish Chandra Gupta (Whole Time Director)	-	13.67
Saiyad Amir (Company Secretary)	10.15	9.57
Vedang Hari Singhania	81.92	55.47
Total	**92.07**	**78.71**
Reimbursement of Expenses/Debit Note		
Diensten Tech Limited (Formerly known as JKT Consulting Limited)	0.45	428.73
Vedang Hari Singhania	6.83	7.80
Total	**7.28**	**436.53**
Sitting Fees		
Arvind Thakur (Director)	4.50	3.50
Total	**4.50**	**3.50**
Professional Charge Paid:		
Arvind Thakur (Director)	48.00	44.00
Diensten Tech Limited (Formerly known as JKT Consulting Limited)	-	617.92
Wow Softech Pvt Ltd	-	3.00
Total	**48.00**	**664.92**

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Rent Charges Paid:		
Ayodhya Finlease Ltd	18.00	18.00
Total	**18.00**	**18.00**
Rent Charges Received		
Diensten Tech Limited (Formerly known as JKT Consulting Limited)	0.60	0.60
Total	**0.60**	**0.60**
Other Services Paid:		
Wen Womentech Pvt Ltd	2.68	-
Ayodhya Finlease Ltd	3.60	3.60
Total	**6.28**	**3.60**
Sale of Fixed Assets		
Diensten Tech Limited (Formerly known as JKT Consulting Limited)	-	0.58
Sir Padampat Singhania Memorial Education Centre	0.53	-
Dr. Gaur Hari Singhania Institute Of Management and Research	0.62	-
JK Business School	0.78	-
J K Traders Ltd.	1.69	-
Total	**3.62**	**0.58**
Received against Loans/ Advance (Principal Amount)		
Diensten Tech Limited (Formerly known as JKT Consulting Limited)	-	220.00
Total	**-**	**220.00**
Interest Income		
Diensten Tech Limited (Formerly known as JKT Consulting Limited)	9.56	55.53
Total	**9.56**	**55.53**

(c) Outstanding balances:

Nature of transaction	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 1, 2023
Receivables			
J K Cotton Limited	-	-	2.68
Diensten Tech Limited (Formerly known as JKT Consulting Limited)	0.03	383.71	712.43
JK Education Foundation	-	-	5.07
Sir Padampat Singhania Memorial Education Centre	0.62	-	11.05
Dr. Gaur Hari Singhania Institute Of Management and Research	0.71	-	-
JK Business School	0.73	-	-
Total	**2.09**	**383.71**	**731.23**
Interest Receivables			
Diensten Tech Limited (Formerly known as JKT Consulting Limited)	-	35.25	-
Total	**-**	**35.25**	**-**
Payables			
Diensten Tech Limited (Formerly known as JKT Consulting Limited)	-	22.00	257.03
Total	**-**	**22.00**	**257.03**
Provision for Expenses			
Diensten Tech Limited (Formerly known as JKT Consulting Limited)	-	2.21	87.18
Total	**-**	**2.21**	**87.18**
Loan and Advance Receivable (Principal Amount)			
Diensten Tech Limited (Formerly known as JKT Consulting Limited)	-	-	220.00
	-	**-**	**220.00**

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NEW DELHI
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40) **Particulars of Subsidiaries**

Name of Entity	Country of Incorporation	Relationship	% of Holding	
			March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
JK Tech UK Limited (f.k.a JK Technosoft (UK) Limited)	United Kingdom	Subsidiary	100%	100%
JK Tech US Inc. (f.k.a Preserve Consulting Inc.)	USA	Subsidiary	100%	100%
JKT Bangladesh Private Limited	Bangladesh	Subsidiary	100%	100%
E Safe Solutions Pvt Ltd (f.k.a JKT Learning Solutions Pvt Ltd) struck off on 04.01.2024	India	Subsidiary	-	-
JKT Europe B.V.	Netherlands	Subsidiary	-	-
JKT Netherland B.V. (step down subsidiary of the Company and subsidiary of JKT Europe B.V.)*	Netherlands	Subsidiary	-	-

JKT Europe B.V, subsidiary company incorporated in Netherlands on September 5, 2019. The Company controls the subsidiary company by virtue of controlling the board of subsidiary company.

Additional information as required by Paragraph 2 of the General Instructions for Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements to Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

Name of the entity	Net Assets, i.e. total assets minus liabilities		Share in profit or loss	
	As % of Consolidated Net Assets	Amount (in Rs. Lakhs)	As % of Consolidated Profit or (Loss)	Amount (in Rs. Lakhs)
Parent Company				
JK Technosoft Limited	72.10%	14,269.23	86.52%	2,124.04
Foreign Subsidiaries				
JK Tech US Inc.	24.01%	4,751.58	6.72%	164.88
JK Tech UK Limited	3.93%	777.15	4.62%	113.49
JKT Bangladesh Private Limited	0.01%	2.05	2.10%	51.54
JKT Netherland B.V (step down subsidiary of the Company and subsidiary of JKT Europe B.V)	0.12%	23.06	-0.11%	(2.78)
Minority Interest	-	-	-	-
Adjustments arising out of consolidation	-0.16%	(31.99)	0.16%	3.91
Total	**100%**	**19,791.08**	**100%**	**2,455.08**

Name of the entity	Share in Other comprehensive Income (net of taxes)		Share in Total comprehensive Income	
	As % of consolidated other comprehensive Income	Amount (in Rs. Lakhs)	As % of consolidated other comprehensive Income	Amount (in Rs. Lakhs)
Parent Company				
JK Technosoft Limited	-1.32%	(12.25)	62.36%	2,111.79
Foreign Subsidiaries				
JK Tech US Inc.	94.03%	875.53	30.72%	1,040.41
JK Tech UK Limited	3.55%	33.09	4.33%	146.58
JKT Bangladesh Private Limited	-	-	1.52%	51.54
JKT Netherland B.V (step down subsidiary of the Company and subsidiary of JKT Europe B.V)	-	-	-0.08%	(2.78)
Minority Interest	-	-	-	-
Adjustments arising out of consolidation	3.74%	34.82	1.14%	38.73
Total	**100%**	**931.15**	**100%**	**3,386.23**

41) During the year, the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, JKT Bangladesh Private Limited, ceased its operations and has applied for voluntary winding up in accordance with applicable local laws. Consequently, the financial statements of the subsidiary have not been prepared on a going concern basis. The assets and liabilities of the subsidiary have been measured at their realizable values. The financial results of the subsidiary up to the reporting date have been consolidated in these financial statements. The Company is in the process of completing the requisite legal formalities for closure, which are expected to be finalised in due course.

The consolidated financial statements reflect the net assets of Rs. 2.05 lakh (previous year 31st March 2025 Rs. (52.21) and 1st April 2023 Rs. (37.58)), total income of Rs. 63.93 lakh (previous year Rs. 0.02 lakh), Net profit/(loss) of Rs. 51.54 Lakh (previous year Rs. (14.08) lakh) associated with JKT Bangladesh Private Limited.

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NEW DELHI
Chartered Accountants

(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

42 Income tax

a) Income tax expense/(income) recognised in statement of profit and loss

Particulars	For year ended March 31, 2025	For year ended March 31, 2024
Current tax expense		
Current tax for the year	819.93	687.71
Deferred tax expense/ benefit		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	91.40	125.90
Income tax expense/(income) recognised in statement of other comprehensive income	-	-
Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income		
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year	210.10	120.41
Deferred tax on remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(4.13)	(6.05)
Total income tax expense including other comprehensive income	1,117.30	927.97

b) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by statutory income tax rate

	For year ended March 31, 2025	For year ended March 31, 2024
Profit before tax	3,330.61	2,654.87
Tax at statutory rate @25.17%	838.32	668.23
Other non deductible expenses and income		
Capital gain taxed at lower rates	(4.05)	-
Other permanent differences	70.80	120.11
Impact of fair value gain through OCI	210.10	120.41
Others	2.13	19.23
	1,117.30	927.98

c) Breakup of deferred tax (net) recognised in the balance sheet

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Deferred Tax Liabilities			
Property plant and equipment, Intangibles & ROU assets	(332.62)	(248.29)	(214.00)
Profit on Forward Cover M2M	3.59	1.26	7.00
Deferred Tax Assets			
Provisions for Doubtful Debts, Advances & Expenses	6.81	7.48	2.48
Provision of Expenses	76.80	134.62	6.91
Provision for Diminution in value of investment	(5.21)	18.94	1.32
Expected credit loss on Trade receivables	43.11	38.79	51.73
Lease liability	76.80	119.74	156.69
Gratuity Payable	145.72	138.88	129.28
Leave Encashment Payable	66.42	84.23	144.11
Fair value gain on remeasurement of financial asset (FVTOCI)	(333.69)	(123.18)	(2.71)
Others	119.45	16.16	146.95
Total Deferred Tax Asset (net)	**(132.82)**	**188.63**	**428.86**

d) Breakup of deferred tax (net) recognised in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income

	For year ended March 31, 2025	For year ended March 31, 2024
Deferred Tax Liabilities		
Property plant and equipment, Intangibles & ROU assets	84.33	34.29
Profit on Forward Cover M2M	(2.33)	5.74
Deferred Tax Assets		
Provisions for Doubtful Debts, Advances & Expenses	0.67	(5.00)
Provision of Expenses	57.82	(127.71)
Provision for Diminution in value of investment	24.14	(17.62)
Expected credit loss on Trade receivables	(4.32)	12.94
Lease liability	42.94	36.95
Gratuity Payable	(6.84)	(9.61)
Leave Encashment Payable	17.81	59.88
Fair value gain on remeasurement of financial asset (FVTOCI)	210.51	120.47
Others	(127.36)	129.93
	297.37	240.26

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43 Other Regulatory Information:

(i) Details of Benami Property Held :-

There are no proceedings that have been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under prohibition of Benami Property transaction act,1988 (as amended time to time) (earlier Benami Transaction prohibition act, 1988) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) Wilful defaulter :-

The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(iii) Relationship with Struck off Companies :-

The Company has no transactions with the companies struck off under companies act, 2013 or companies act 1956.

(iv) Registration of Charges or satisfaction with Registrar of companies :-

There are no charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with the registrar of companies beyond the statutory period.

(v) Compliance with Number of layers of Companies: -

The Company has complied with number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the act read with Companies (Restriction on Number

(vi) Compliance with Approved Schemes of arrangement:-

The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

(vii) Utilization of Borrowed funds and securities premium:-

(a) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall : -

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 Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (Whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company Shall :-

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

(viii) Undisclosed Income:-

There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of accounts.

(ix) Details of crypto currency or virtual currency:-

The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

(x) Valuation of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment property:-

The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.

(xi) Events occurring after balance sheet date :-

No adjusting or Significant non adjusting events occurred between the reporting date and date of authorization of Financial Statements.

44 Figure of previous year have been regrouped & rearranged whenever necessary to make them comparable with those of the current year.

45 Figure have been round off to the nearest Rs. in Lakhs except where stated otherwise.

AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE ATTACHED HEREWITH

For S S Kothari Mehta & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN 000756N/N500441

Naveen Aggarwal
Partner
M.No. 094380
Place : New Delhi
Date : 28-May-2025

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
J K Technosoft Limited

Satish Chandra Gupta
Director
DIN: 01595040

Partho Pratim Kar
Director
DIN: 00508567

M. S. Natarajan
Senior V.P. Finance