

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of KAS Services India Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of KAS Services India Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, its profit and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

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

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

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

Responsibility of Management for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2021 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 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management 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.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 1" 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;
- (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except that the Company does not have server physically located in India for the daily backup of the books of account and other books and papers maintained in electronic mode and for matters stated in (i) (vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) as stated in note 35 and 36 to the financial statements.
- (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2021 specified under section 133 of the Act;
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
- (f) The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph 2(b) above on reporting under section 143(3)(b) and paragraph (i)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g);
- (g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;
- (h) The provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2024;
- (i) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
 - 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, as also disclosed in note 33 to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, 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, as also disclosed in note 33 to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
- (c) Based on such audit procedures performed 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 (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.
- v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.
- vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used SAP(accounting software) for maintaining its books of account 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 except that audit trail feature is not enabled for direct changes to data when using certain access rights, as described in note 36 to the financial statements. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with, in respect of accounting software where the audit trail has been enabled. The Company has also used another accounting software which are operated by third-party software service providers, for maintaining its books of account related to payroll, the Service Organization Control ("SOC") reports do not include information related to audit trail, accordingly, we are unable to comment whether the audit trail feature of the said software was enabled and operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in these software. Further, we are unable to comment upon tampering of audit trail as specified in aforesaid note.

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004

per Ashish Garg
Partner
Membership Number: 063252
UDIN: 24063252BKFWHR8006

Place : Bengaluru
Date : September 10, 2024

Annexure 1 referred to in paragraph under the heading “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements” of our report of even date

Re: KAS Services India Private Limited (the “Company”)

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

- (i) (a)(A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.
 - (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangibles assets.
- (b) Property, plant and equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were identified on such verification.
- (c) There is no immovable property (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), held by the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2024.
- (e) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- (ii)(a) The Company’s business does not require maintenance of inventories and, accordingly the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from banks or financial institutions during any point of time of the year on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iii)(a) During the year the Company has not provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee or provided security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (b) The loans or advances in the nature of loans provided to other parties (employees) are not prejudicial to the Company's interest.
 - (c) The Company has granted interest-free loans or advances in the nature of loans in the previous year to other parties (employees) where the payments are not due for repayment.
 - (d) There are no amounts of loans or advances in the nature of loans granted to other parties (employees) which are overdue for more than ninety days.
 - (e) There were no loans or advances in the nature of loans granted to other parties (employees) which was fallen due during the year, that have been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans or advances given to the same parties.
 - (f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) There are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- (vi) The Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act, for the services of the Company.
- (vii)(a) Undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, goods and services tax, duty of customs, cess and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) The dues of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess, and other statutory dues have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- (viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ix) (a) The Company did not have any outstanding loans or borrowings or interest thereon due to any lender during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause ix(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) The Company did not have any term loans outstanding during the year hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) The Company did not raise any funds during the year hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(e) and (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (x)(a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares / fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi)(a) No fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Act has been filed by us in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) The Company is not a nidhi company as per the provisions of the Act. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(a) to (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of section 177 are not applicable to the Company and accordingly the requirements to report under clause 3(xiii) of the Order insofar as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiv) The Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system under the provisions of Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report under clause 3(xiv)(a) and (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- (xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi)(a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) There is no Core Investment Company as a part of the Group, hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current or immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 29 to the financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that 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)(a) In respect of other than ongoing projects, there are no unspent amounts that are required to be transferred to a fund specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act (the Act), in compliance with second proviso to sub section 5 of section 135 of the Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 30 to the financial statements.
- (b) There are no unspent amounts in respect of ongoing projects, that are required to be transferred to a special account in compliance of provision of sub section (6) of section 135 of Companies Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 30 to the financial statements.

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004

per Ashish Garg

Partner

Membership Number: 063252

UDIN: 24063252BKFWHR8006

Place : Bengaluru

Date : September 10, 2024

Annexure 2 to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the financial statements of KAS Services India Private Limited

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-Section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of KAS Services India Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the 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 over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("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 the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, as specified under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by ICAI. 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 these financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to these Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls 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, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004

per Ashish Garg
Partner
Membership Number: 063252
UDIN: 24063252BKFWHR8006

Place : Bengaluru
Date : September 10, 2024

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of KAS Services India Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of KAS Services India Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

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

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

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

Responsibility of Management for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2021 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 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management 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.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of 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.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 1" 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;
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except that the Company does not have server physically located in India for the daily backup of the books of account and other books and papers maintained in electronic mode.
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2021 specified under section 133 of the Act;
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164 (2) of the Act;
 - (f) The observation relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph (b) above;
 - (g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these financial Statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;
 - (h) The provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2023;
 - (i) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position
 - 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, as also disclosed in note 33 to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, 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, as also disclosed in note 33 to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

c) Based on such audit procedures performed 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 (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

- v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.
- vi. As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable for the Company only w.e.f. April 1, 2023, reporting under this clause is not applicable.

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004

per Ashish Garg

Partner

Membership Number: 063252

UDIN: 23063252BGXKAC5130

Place : Bengaluru

Date : September 26, 2023

Annexure 1 referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements” of our report of even date

Re: KAS Services India Private Limited (the “Company”)

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

- (i) (a)(A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.
 - (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangibles assets.
- (b) All property, plant and equipment were physically verified by the management in the previous years in accordance with a planned programme of verifying them once in three years which is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.
- (c) There is no immovable property (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favor of the lessee), held by the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2023.
- (e) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The Company’s business does not require maintenance of inventories and, accordingly the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from banks or financial institutions during any point of time of the year on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) (a) During the year the Company has provided loans or advances in the nature of loans aggregating to Rs. 10 Lakhs to other parties (employees) and the balance outstanding as at March 31, 2023 in respect of above cases is Rs. 10 Lakhs. Other than above, the Company has not provided any other loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee or provided security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties.
- (b) The loans or advances in the nature of loans provided to other parties (employees) are not prejudicial to the Company's interest.
- (c) The Company has granted interest-free loans or advances in the nature of loans during the year to other parties (employees) where the schedule of repayment of principal has been stipulated and the repayment or receipts are regular.
- (d) There are no amounts of loans or advances in the nature of loans granted to other parties (employees) which are overdue for more than ninety days.
- (e) There were no loans or advances in the nature of loans granted to other parties (employees) which was fallen due during the year, that have been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans or advances given to the same parties.
- (f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- (iv) There are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act, for the services of the Company.
- (vii) (a) Undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, goods and services tax, duty of customs, cess and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) The dues of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess, and other statutory dues have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- (viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ix) (a) The Company did not have any outstanding loans or borrowings or interest thereon due to any lender during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause ix(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) The Company did not have any term loans outstanding during the year hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) The Company did not raise any funds during the year hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(e) and (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares / fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi) (a) No fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

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

(c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

- (xii) The Company is not a nidhi company as per the provisions of the Act. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(a) to (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company
- (xiii) Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of section 177 are not applicable to the Company and accordingly the requirements to report under clause 3(xiii) of the Order insofar as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiv) The Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system under the provisions of section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report under clause 3(xiv)(a) and (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi)(a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (d) There is no Core Investment Company as a part of the Group, hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current or immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 29 to the financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that 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) (a) In respect of other than ongoing projects, there are no unspent amounts that are required to be transferred to a fund specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act (the Act), in compliance with second proviso to sub section 5 of section 135 of the Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 30 to the financial statements.

S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP

Chartered Accountants

- (b) There are no unspent amounts in respect of ongoing projects, that are required to be transferred to a special account in compliance of provision of sub section (6) of section 135 of Companies Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 30 to the financial statements.

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004

per Ashish Garg

Partner

Membership Number: 063252

UDIN: 23063252BGXKAC5130

Place : Bengaluru

Date : September 26, 2023

Annexure 2 to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Financial Statements of KAS Services India Private Limited

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of sub-section 3 of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of KAS Services India Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the 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 over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("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 the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, as specified under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by ICAI. 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 these financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to these Financial Statements

A Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls 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, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004

per Ashish Garg

Partner

Membership Number: 063252

UDIN: 23063252BGXKAC5130

Place : Bengaluru

Date : September 26, 2023

KAS Services India Private Limited**Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024**

(All amounts in Indian rupees millions, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
<u>Equity and liabilities</u>			
Shareholders' funds			
Share capital	3	40	40
Reserves and surplus	4	928	692
		968	732
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term provisions	5	48	31
Other non-current liabilities	7	2	-
		50	31
Current liabilities			
Trade payables			
-Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	6	1	0
-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		17	36
Other current liabilities	7	157	142
Short-term provisions	5	76	51
		251	229
Total		1,269	992
<u>Assets</u>			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8A	41	58
Intangible assets	8B	-	0
Long-term loans and advances	9	121	126
Other non-current assets	10	77	77
Deferred tax assets (net)	11	25	15
		264	276
Current assets			
Trade receivables	12	204	256
Cash and bank balances	13	783	442
Short-term loans and advances	9	16	13
Other current assets	10	2	5
		1,005	716
Total		1,269	992
Summary of significant accounting policies	2.1		

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

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number : 101049W/E300004

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
KAS Services India Private Limited
CIN : U72900KA2018PTC111271

per Ashish Garg
Partner
Membership no: 063252

Arjun Puri
Director
DIN : 05182341

Rajaganesh S
Director
DIN : 09179695

Place : Bengaluru
Date : September 10, 2024

Place : Gurgaon
Date : September 10, 2024

Place : Bengaluru
Date : September 10, 2024

KAS Services India Private Limited**Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2024**

(All amounts in Indian rupees millions, except share data, per share data and unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
<u>Revenue</u>			
Revenue from operations	14	1,860	1,829
Other income	15	-	0
Total (I)		1,860	1,829
<u>Expenses</u>			
Employee benefits expense	16	1,210	931
Depreciation and amortization expense	17	31	34
Finance cost	18	1	0
Other expenses	19	345	599
Total expenses (II)		1,587	1,564
Profit before tax [(I)-(II)]		273	265
<u>Tax expenses</u>			
Current tax		47	46
MAT credit entitlement		0	(46)
Deferred tax	11	(10)	(6)
Total tax expense/ (income)		37	(6)
Profit for the year		236	271
Earnings per equity share	20	4,720	5,428
Basic earning per equity share			
[Nominal value of equity share Rs.800 (March 31, 2023: Rs.800)]			
Weighted average number of equity shares used in computing earning per share		50,000	50,000
Summary of significant accounting policies	2.1		

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

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number : 101049W/E300004

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
KAS Services India Private Limited
CIN : U72900KA2018PTC111271

per Ashish Garg
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DIN : 09179695

Place : Bengaluru
Date : September 10, 2024

Place : Gurgaon
Date : September 10, 2024

Place : Bengaluru
Date : September 10, 2024

KAS Services India Private Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts in Indian rupees millions, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		273	265
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:			
Depreciation and amortization		31	34
Unrealised foreign exchange (gain)		(1)	(1)
Operating profit before working capital changes		303	298
Movements in working capital:			
Decrease /(increase) in loans and advances		2	(7)
Decrease in other assets		3	4
Decrease /(increase) in trade receivables		53	(118)
(Decrease) in trade payable		(18)	(16)
Increase in provisions		42	26
Increase in other liabilities		17	85
Cash generated from operations		402	272
Income taxes paid(net of refund)		(46)	(46)
Net cash flows from operating activities (A)		356	226
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(14)	(31)
Net cash flows used in investing activities (B)		(14)	(31)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities (C)		-	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		341	195
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		442	247
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		783	442
Components of cash and cash equivalents			
Balance with banks			
- On current accounts		783	442
Total cash and cash equivalents	13	783	442
Summary of significant accounting policies	2.1		

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

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number : 101049W/E300004

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
KAS Services India Private Limited
CIN : U72900KA2018PTC111271

per Ashish Garg
Partner
Membership no: 063252

Arjun Puri
Director
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Director
DIN : 09179695

Place : Bengaluru
Date : September 10, 2024

Place : Gurgaon
Date : September 10, 2024

Place : Bengaluru
Date : September 10, 2024

1 Corporate information

KAS Services India Private Limited ("the Company") is a private company domiciled in India and incorporated on March 16, 2018 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and has its registered office at Bengaluru, Karnataka, India. The Company has been established to provide offshore IT support and related services to its parent/group entities.

On March 21, 2018, the Company filed an application with the Development Commissioner, Cochin Special Economic Zone ("SEZ") for setting up of a business unit in Manyata Embassy Business Park SEZ, Bangalore and received an approval from the SEZ on May 18, 2018 for setting up of such a unit. Pursuant to such approval, on July 20, 2018, the Company has intimated the SEZ that it has commenced its business operations effective from June 1, 2018.

2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in India (Indian GAAP). The Company has prepared these financial statements to comply in all material respects with the Accounting Standards notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 read together with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2021 and presentation requirements of Division I of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention.

The Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR or Rs.) and all values in the tables are reported in millions of Indian rupees (Rupees in million ('Mn')) except share data, unless otherwise stated. Certain notes and disclosures in the financials have been represented as Zero ("0"), where the absolute amount is below Rs. 0.5 Mn.

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of financial statements are consistent with those of previous year. Significant accounting policies adopted in preparation of these financial statements are mentioned in paragraph 2.1 below.

2.1 Summary of significant accounting policies**(a) Use of estimates**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Indian GAAP requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods.

(b) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing costs if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use and initial estimate of decommissioning, restoring and similar liabilities. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in statement of profit or loss as incurred.

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

The Company identifies and determines cost of each component/ part of the asset separately, if the component/ part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset and has useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset.

(c) Depreciation on property, plant and equipment

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at, based on the useful lives estimated by the management. The identified components are depreciated over their useful lives; the remaining asset is depreciated over the life of the principal asset. The Company has estimated the following useful lives to provide depreciation on its property, plant and equipment:

Category of assets	Useful life
Computers	3 years
Network equipments	6 years
Office equipments	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

(d) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure reflected in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

Computer software which is not an integral part of the related hardware is classified as intangible asset. Intangible assets are amortized on a straight line basis over the estimated useful economic life. Intangible assets are assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The Company uses a rebuttable presumption that the useful life of an intangible asset will not exceed ten years from the date when the asset is available for use. If the persuasive evidence exists to the affect that useful life of an intangible asset exceeds ten years, the Company amortizes the intangible asset over the best estimate of its useful life.

The amortization period and the amortization method are reviewed at least at each financial year end. If the expected useful life of the asset is significantly different from previous estimates, the amortization period is changed accordingly. If there has been a significant change in the expected pattern of economic benefits from the asset, the amortization method is changed to reflect the changed pattern. Such changes are accounted for in accordance with AS 5 Net Profit or Loss for the Period, Prior Period Items and Changes in Accounting Policies.

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

A summary of amortization policies applied to the Company's intangible asset is as below:

Category of asset	Useful life
Software	3 years

(e) Leases

Where the Company is lessee

Leases, where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased item are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Where the Company is lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Assets subject to operating leases are included in property, plant and equipment. Lease income on an operating lease is recognized in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Costs, including depreciation, are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss. Initial direct costs such as legal costs, brokerage costs, etc. are recognized immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

(f) Impairment of property, plant and equipments and Intangible assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) net selling price and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future undiscounted cash flows considered. In determining net selling price, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations which are prepared separately for each of the Company's cash-generating units to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations are generally covering a period of five years. For longer periods, a long term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognized in the statement of profit and loss, except for previously revalued property, plant and equipment, where the revaluation was taken to revaluation reserve. In this case, the impairment is also recognized in the revaluation reserve up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of profit and loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

(g) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Revenue from services rendered:

Revenue from services rendered is recognised on accrual basis as the services are rendered in accordance with the terms of the agreement entered into by the Company with its customers.

Revenues in excess of invoicing, which are dependent upon both performance and passage of time, are classified as unbilled revenue while invoicing in excess of revenues are classified as unearned revenues.

Interest Income

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate. Interest income is included under the head "Other Income" in the statement of profit and loss.

(h) Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions and balances

(i) Initial recognition

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the reporting currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

(ii) Conversion

Foreign currency monetary items are retranslated using the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary items, which are measured in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency, are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items, which are measured at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency, are translated using the exchange rate at the date when such value was determined.

(iii) Exchange differences

The Company accounts for exchange differences arising on translation/ settlement of foreign currency monetary items as income or as expenses in the period in which they arise.

(i) Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund.

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan for its employees. The costs of providing benefits under the plans are determined on the basis of actuarial valuation at each year-end. Actuarial valuation is carried out using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains and losses for defined benefit plans are recognized in full in the period in which they occur in the statement of profit and loss.

Accumulated leave is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date. The compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The Company presents the entire leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date.

The Company has a Long-term cash incentive plan ('LTIP') for some of the nominated employees which is given as part of their remuneration for the services rendered. The expense recognized in the statement of profit and loss is recognized over a period of time on a pro-rata basis.

(j) Income tax

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current income-tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of profit and loss.

Deferred income taxes reflect the impact of timing differences between taxable income and accounting income originating during the current year and reversal of timing differences for the earlier years. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of profit and loss.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible timing differences only to the extent that there is reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized. In situations where the company has unabsorbed depreciation or carry forward tax losses, all deferred tax assets are recognized only if there is virtual certainty supported by convincing evidence that they can be realized against future taxable profits.

However, the Company restricts recognition of deferred tax assets to the extent that it has become reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized. For recognition of deferred taxes, the timing differences which originate first are considered to reverse first.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date. The company writes-down the carrying amount of deferred tax asset to the extent that it is no longer reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which deferred tax asset can be realized. Any such write-down is reversed to the extent that it becomes reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available.

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

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax. The Company recognizes MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Company recognizes MAT credit as an asset in accordance with the Guidance Note on Accounting for Credit Available in respect of Minimum Alternative Tax under the Income-tax Act, 1961, the said asset is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as "MAT Credit Entitlement." The Company reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

(k) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) 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 are 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 such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings 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.

(l) Provisions

A provision is recognized when the company has a present obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are not discounted to their present value and are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

Where the company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

(m) Contingent liabilities

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

(n) Share based payments

Certain employees of the company receives a part of their remuneration for the services rendered, in the form of shares of the ultimate holding company. The ultimate holding Company recovers the proportionate cost (calculated based on the grant date fair value of the options granted) from the Company, which is expensed by the Company over the vesting period. In accordance with 'Guidance Note on Accounting for Share-based Payments' issued in 2021 ('Share Based Payment Guidance Note'), the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees is measured at fair value of share awards at the date at which they are granted. The fair value of share awards is determined at market price and the fair value at the grant date is expensed on a proportionate basis over the vesting period. The Company is paying the cost of stock options incurred by the Ultimate Holding Company in advance. Accordingly, the cost of stock options is recorded as Deferred ESOP expenses under Other Non Current/Current Assets.

(o) Segment reporting*Identification of segments*

The Company's operating business is organized as single segment according to the nature of services rendered. The analysis of geographical segments is based on the location of the customers.

Segment accounting policies

The Company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the Company as a whole.

(p) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of cash flow statement comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

KAS Services India Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts in Indian rupees millions, except share data, per share data and unless otherwise stated)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
3 Share capital		
Authorized shares		
50,000 (March 31, 2023 : 50,000) equity shares of Rs.800 each	40	40
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares		
50,000 (March 31, 2023 : 50,000) equity shares of Rs.800 each fully paid-up	40	40
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid -up share capital	40	40

a. Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Equity shares	No. of shares	No. of shares
At the beginning of the year	50,000	50,000
Issued during the year	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	50,000	50,000

b. Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has equity shares having par value of Rs.800 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
	No. of shares	No. of shares
Equity shares of Rs. 800 (March 31, 2023 : 800) each fully paid		
Kmart Australia Limited	49,999	49,999

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

d. Shares held by holding/ ultimate holding company and/ or their subsidiaries/ associates/ promoters

Out of equity shares issued by the company, shares held by its holding company, ultimate holding company and their subsidiaries/ associates are as below:

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
	No. of shares	No. of shares
Equity shares of Rs. 800 (March 31, 2023 : 800) each fully paid		
Kmart Australia Limited	49,999	49,999
Anko Global Holdings Pty Ltd	1	1

e. There are no shares reserved for issue under options and contractual commitments.

f. The Company has not issued any bonus nor bought back any shares in current year or in preceding five years.

g. There are no shares allotted as fully paid up pursuant to contracts without payment being received in cash during the five years period immediately preceding the year end.

h. Shares held by promoters at the end of the year

	Number of shares at the beginning of the year	Changes during the year	Number of Shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year
Promoter Name					
Kmart Australia Limited	49,999	-	49,999	99.99%	0%
Anko Global Holdings Pty Ltd	1	-	1	0.01%	0%

KAS Services India Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts in Indian rupees millions, except share data, per share data and unless otherwise stated)

3 Share capital (continued.)

As at March 31, 2023

Promoter Name	Number of shares at the beginning of the year	Changes during the year	Number of Shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year
Kmart Australia Limited	49,999	-	49,999	99.99%	0%
Anko Global Holdings Pty Ltd	1	-	1	0.01%	0%

4 Reserves and surplus

As at
March 31, 2024 As at
March 31, 2023

Surplus in the statement of profit and loss

Balance as per last financial statements

Add: Profit for the year

Net surplus in the statement of profit and loss

(A)

692	421
236	271
928	692

Other reserves (transactions with the Ultimate Holding Company, Wesfarmers Limited.)

Balance as per previous financial statements

Share-based payment compensation (refer note 16 & 22)

Recharge of share-based compensation to Ultimate Holding Company

Closing balance

(B)

-	-
4	3
(4)	(3)
-	-

Total reserves and surplus

(A+B)

928	692
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5 Provisions

	Long-term As at March 31, 2024	Short-term As at March 31, 2024	Long-term As at March 31, 2023	Short-term As at March 31, 2023
Provision for employee benefits				
Provision for gratuity (refer note 21)	48	2	31	0 *
Provision for leave benefits	-	73	-	51
	48	75	31	51
Other provisions				
Provision for income tax (net of advance tax)	-	1	-	-
	48	76	31	51

6 Trade payables

As at
March 31, 2024 As at
March 31, 2023

Trade payables

Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (refer note 27)

Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises

1	0 *
17	36
18	36

*On account of rounding off

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KAS Services India Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts in Indian rupees millions, except share data, per share data and unless otherwise stated)

6 Trade payables (Continued)

As at March 31, 2024		Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
Particulars	Unbilled dues	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	15	2	-	-	-	17
Disputed dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
	16	2	-	-	-	18

As at March 31, 2023		Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
Particulars	Unbilled dues	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	0 *	-	-	-	-	0 *
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	36	-	-	-	-	36
Disputed dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
	36	-	-	-	-	36

There are no "not-due" trade payables, hence the same are not disclosed in the ageing schedule.

7 Other liabilities

	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
	As at	As at	As at	As at
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2023
Statutory dues	-	27	-	31
Payable to employees	-	120	-	83
Payable towards long-term incentive	2	-	-	-
Unearned revenue	-	10	-	28
	2	157	-	142

*On account of rounding off

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8 Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

A Property, plant and equipment

	Computers	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipments	Network equipments	Total
Cost					
At April 1, 2022	64	4	44	30	142
Additions	30	-	1	-	31
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2023	94	4	45	30	173
Additions	12	-	2	-	14
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2024	106	4	47	30	187
Accumulated depreciation					
At April 1, 2022	46	0 *	23	13	82
Charge for the year	18	1	9	5	33
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2023	64	1	32	18	115
Charge for the year	18	0 *	8	5	31
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2024	82	1	40	23	146
Net block					
As at March 31, 2023	30	3	13	12	58
As at March 31, 2024	24	3	7	7	41

B Intangible assets

	Software	Total
Cost		
At April 1, 2022	6	6
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
At March 31, 2023	6	6
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	6	6
Accumulated amortization		
At April 1, 2022	5	5
Charge for the year	1	1
Disposals	-	-
At March 31, 2023	6	6
Charge for the year	0 *	0 *
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	6	6
Net block		
As at March 31, 2023	0 *	0 *
As at March 31, 2024	-	-

There are no revaluation of Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets during the year.

*On account of rounding off

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

KAS Services India Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts in Indian rupees millions, unless otherwise stated)

	Non- current As at March 31, 2024	Current As at March 31, 2024	Non- current As at March 31, 2023	Current As at March 31, 2023
9 Loans and advances				
Advance income tax (net of provision for taxation)	-	-	1	-
MAT credit entitlement	119	-	119	-
Prepaid expenses (refer note 22)**	2	11	6	11
Balances with statutory/government authorities	-	0 *	-	0 *
Advances to employees	-	5	-	2
	121	16	126	13

**Prepaid expenses includes amounts towards deferred share-based payment amounting to Rs. 6 Mn as at March 31, 2024 (March 31, 2023: Rs. 11 Mn).
Also refer note 2.1.

10 Other assets
Security deposits

Unsecured, considered good	77	-	77	- *
Unsecured, considered doubtful	-	-	-	0
	77	-	77	0
Provision for doubtful deposits	-	-	-	(0) *
	77	-	77	-
Other receivables - Unsecured, considered good (refer note 22)	-	2	-	5
	77	2	77	5

11 Deferred tax assets (net)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Property, plant & equipment : Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation charged for the financial reporting	7	3
Provision for employee benefits	18	12
	25	15

Company is in the sixth year of tax holiday period. Company has recognised deferred tax asset to the extent of 50% of timing differences which will be reversed in the tax holiday period. The deferred tax in respect of timing differences originated and reversed during the tax holiday period is recognised upto the extent of 50%.

12 Trade receivables

Trade receivables (refer note 22)	204	256
	204	256

Trade receivables and unbilled ageing schedule:

As at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Unbilled receivables	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
		Current but not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	-	204	-	-	-	-	-	204
Undisputed trade receivables - considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	204	-	-	-	-	-	204

As at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Unbilled receivables	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
		Current but not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	-	256	-	-	-	-	-	256
Undisputed trade receivables - considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	256	-	-	-	-	-	256

Note: There are no disputed trade receivables as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023

13 Cash and bank balances

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks:		
- On current accounts	783	442
	783	442

*On account of rounding off

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
14 Revenue		
Revenue from operations		
Information technology support services (refer note 22)	1,860	1,829
	1,860	1,829
15 Other income		
Write back of provisions	-	0 *
	-	0
16 Employee benefits expense		
Salaries, wages and bonus (refer note 22)	1,092	832
Contribution to provident and other fund	47	37
Share based payment expenses (refer note 9, 22 & 31)	4	3
Gratuity expense (refer note 21)	19	10
Staff welfare expenses	48	49
	1,210	931
17 Depreciation and amortization expense		
Depreciation of tangible assets (refer note 8A)	31	33
Amortization of intangible assets (refer note 8B)	0 *	1
	31	34
18 Finance cost		
Bank charges	1	0 *
	1	0
19 Other expenses		
Rent (refer note 23)	108	105
Legal and professional fees	129	377
Travelling and conveyance	44	33
Recruitment expenses	10	27
Repairs and maintenance		
- Buildings	8	9
- Others	24	23
Foreign exchange Loss	7	12
Payments to auditors (Refer details below)	3	3
Power and fuel	5	4
Communication costs	2	2
Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) (refer note 30)	4	3
Miscellaneous expenses	1	1
	345	599
Payment to auditors (excluding Goods and Service Tax)		
-Statutory audit	3	3
-Tax audit	0 *	0 *
-Others	0 *	0 *
	3	3

*On account of rounding off

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KAS Services India Private Limited**Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024**

(All amounts in Indian rupees millions, except share data, per share data and unless otherwise stated)

20 Earnings per share (EPS)

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

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Profit after tax	236	271
Net profit for calculation of basic and diluted EPS	236	271
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating EPS (Basic & diluted)	50,000	50,000
Earnings per share	4,720	5,428

21 Gratuity

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan covered under by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The gratuity plan provides a lump-sum payment to employees, at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment with the Company. The plan is not funded. Further, per the notification no. LD 325 LET 2023 dated January 10, 2024, the Company is required to obtain insurance policy in respect of their liability towards payment of gratuity to its employees under Karnataka Compulsory Gratuity Insurance Rules, 2024. The Company is in the process of complying with the regulatory requirement under the aforesaid regulations.

The following tables summarize the components of net benefit expense recognized in the statement of profit and loss and amounts recognized in the balance sheet.

Statement of Profit and Loss

Net employee benefit expenses recognized in the employee cost

Current service cost	13	9
Interest cost on benefit obligation	3	2
Net actuarial gain recognized in the year	3	(1)
Net benefit expense	19	10

Balance Sheet

Present value of defined benefit obligation

Plan liability	50	31
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Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

Opening defined benefit obligation	31	21
Current service cost	13	9
Interest cost	3	2
Actuarial loss/(gain) on obligation	3	(1)
Closing defined benefit obligation	50	31

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
--	--------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

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

Discount rate	7.25%	7.50%
Salary escalation rate	10.00%	10.00%
Retirement age	60 years	60 years

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand in the employment market.

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KAS Services India Private Limited**Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024**

(All amounts in Indian rupees millions, except share data, per share data and unless otherwise stated)

22 Related party disclosures**Names of related parties and related party relationship****(a) Related parties where control exists**Ultimate Holding Company
Holding CompanyWesfarmers Limited
Kmart Australia Limited**(b) Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year**Holding Company
Key managerial personnelKmart Australia Limited
Mr. Rajaganesh S (Director)**(c) Related party transactions**

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year

Relationship	Nature of transaction	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
a. Transactions			
Holding Company	Revenue from operations	1,860	1,829
	Re-imbursement of expenses	1	2
Ultimate Holding Company	Share based payment expenses	4	3
Key managerial personnel	Share based payment expenses	0 *	0 *
	Salaries, wages and bonus**	11	9
b. Balances at year end		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Holding Company	Unearned revenue	10	28
	Trade receivables	204	256
	Trade payables	2	-
	Other receivables	-	5
Ultimate Holding Company	Prepaid expenses	6	11
	Other receivables	2	-

*On account of rounding off

**Does not include the provisions made for gratuity and leave benefits, as they are determined on an actuarial basis for the Company as a whole.

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23 Operating lease: Company as lessee

The Company has entered into agreement for leases of office space and items of furniture and fixtures. The lease is for initial term of five years and renewable at the option of lessee for another two terms of five years each. Gross rental expenses for the year aggregate to Rs.108 (March 31, 2023: Rs.105). There are no future rentals under non-cancellable operating leases as lock-in period is completed.

24 Unhedged foreign currency exposure

The unhedged foreign currency exposure as at the Balance Sheet date is given below:

	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	AUD	INR	AUD	INR
Trade receivables	4	204	5	256
Other receivable	0 *	2	0 *	5
Unearned revenue	0 *	10	1	28
Trade payables	0 *	2	-	-

25 Expenditure in foreign currency (accrual basis)

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Legal and professional fees	3	1
Repairs and maintenance	0 *	-
Share based payment expenses	4	3
Total	7	4

26 Earnings in foreign currency (accrual basis)

Revenue from operations	1,860	1,829
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27 Details of dues to micro and small enterprises defined under MSMED Act, 2006

The management has identified enterprises which have provided goods and services to the Company and which qualify under the definition of micro and small enterprises, as defined under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('MSMED Act, 2006'). Accordingly, the disclosure in respect of the amounts payable to such enterprises as at the reporting date has been made in these financial statements based on information received and available with the Company. The Company has not received any claim for interest from any supplier under the MSMED Act, 2006.

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
a. The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year:		*
Principal amount due to micro and small	1	0
Interest due on above	-	-
b. 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;	-	-
c. 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;	-	-
d. The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	-	-
e. 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.	-	-

28 Segment information

The Company primarily engages in the business of providing offshore IT support and related services to its holding Company. The Company does not distinguish revenues, costs and expenses between different businesses in its internal reporting, and reports costs and expenses by nature as a whole. The Board of Directors review the results when making decisions about allocating resources and assessing performance of the Company as a whole and hence, the Company has only one reportable segment. The Company operates and manages its business as a single segment mainly through offshore IT support revenue which is based on certain mark up to be levied on the operating cost. The Company's long-lived assets are all located in India and all of the Company's revenue are derived from one geographical location outside India, i.e. Australia.

*On account of rounding off

29 Ratio analysis and its elements

<u>Ratios</u>	<u>Numerator</u>	<u>Denominator</u>	<u>As at March 31, 2024</u>	<u>As at March 31, 2023</u>	<u>% of variance</u>	<u>Reason for variance</u>
Current ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	4.01	3.12	28%	Refer note 1
Return on equity	Net profit after taxes less preference dividend if any	Average shareholders equity	0.28	0.46	(40%)	Refer note 2
Return on capital employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	0.28	0.36	(22%)	-
Trade payables turnover ratio	Net credit purchases = Gross credit purchases - purchase return	Average account payable	12.97	13.67	(5%)	-
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Net credit sales = Gross credit sales - sales return	Average trade receivable	8.08	9.32	(13%)	-
Net capital turnover ratio	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	Working Capital = Current Assets - Current Liabilities	2.47	3.75	(34%)	Refer note 3
Net profit ratio	Net profit after tax	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	0.13	0.15	(15%)	-
Debt-equity ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's equity	-	-	-	NA
Debt service coverage ratio	Earnings for debt service = Net profit after tax + Non cash Operating expenses	Debt services = Interest & Lease payments + Principal Repayment	-	-	-	NA
Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average inventory	-	-	-	NA
Return on investment	Interest (Finance Income)	Investment	-	-	-	NA

Note 1: The change in current ratio is due to increase in balance of cash and bank balances

Note 2: The ratio has changed mainly due to decrease in average shareholder's equity in the current year

Note 3: The change in net capital turnover ratio is due to decrease in revenue

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

30 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Consequent to the requirement of Section 135 and Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company is required to contribute 2% of its average net profit during the immediately three preceding financial years in pursuance to its CSR policy. The areas for CSR activities are promoting education activities which are specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023	
a) Gross amount required to be spent	4	3	
b) Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year	4	3	
c) Amount spent during the year ended March 31, 2024	In Cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	4	-	4
d) Amount spent during the year ended March 31, 2023	In Cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	3	-	3
e) Details related to spent / unspent obligations	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023	
i) Contribution to Public trust	-	-	-
ii) Contribution to Charitable trust	4		3
iii) Unspent amount in relation to:			
Ongoing project	-		-
Other than ongoing project	-		-
	4		3

Details of ongoing project and other than ongoing project

In case of S. 135(6) (Ongoing project)						
Opening Balance		Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year		Closing Balance	
With Company	In separate CSR Unspent A/c		From Company's	From separate CSR	With Company	In separate CSR Unspent A/c
-	-	-	-	-	-	-

In case of S. 135(5) (Other than ongoing project)					
Financial Year	Opening balance	Amount deposited in specified fund of Sch. VII within 6 months	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year	Closing balance
2023-24	-	-	4	4	-
2022-23	-	-	3	3	-

31 Share based payments

The Ultimate holding company's Wesfarmers Employee Share Acquisition Plan ("WESAP"), approved by the Board, permits grant of shares to employees at no cost. Awards granted under the WESAP Plan are restricted stock units, subject to satisfaction of the prescribed vesting conditions, viz., continuing employment of 3 years. If employee accept the offer, Ultimate Holding Company will make a contribution to the Plan Trustee on employee's behalf equal to the value specified in his invitation. The Plan Trustee will acquire Shares up to this value rounding down to the nearest whole share on his behalf under the WESAP. The other relevant terms of the grant are as below:

Trade Restriction - 3 Years

Fair Value - If the Shares are acquired on market, the 'market price' will be the average purchase price of the shares. If the shares are issued, the market price will be the weighted average of the price of Wesfarmers shares traded on the ASX during the one week period up to and including the allocation date.

The below summarizes information about stock option activities during the year:

Particular	Number of shares	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
At beginning of the year	6,204	4,535
Options granted	-	3,358
Options exercised	(1,112)	(709)
Options forfeited	(612)	(980)
At end of the year	4,480	6,204

For options exercised during the period, the weighted average share price at the exercise date was AUD 52.16 per share (March 31, 2023 : 48.52). The weighted average remaining contractual life for the stock options outstanding as at March 31, 2024 is 1 year (March 31, 2023 : 2 years). The range of prices for shares options outstanding at the year end was AUD 46 to 58. This plan has been discontinued from the current year and thus, no new options are granted.

32 Contingent liabilities

The Company has no contingent liabilities as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

33 Other statutory information

- (a) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- (b) The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.
- (c) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- (d) The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the financial year.
- (e) 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:
 - (i) 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
 - (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- (f) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Parties) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
 - (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,
- (g) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).
- (h) The Company is not a declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any other lender.

34 The Company has undertaken necessary steps to comply with the Transfer Pricing regulations. The management is of the opinion that the International transactions are at arm's length and hence the aforesaid legislation will not have any material impact on the financial statements, particularly on the amount of tax expense and that of provision for taxation.

35 As per the MCA notification dated August 5, 2022, the Central Government has notified the Companies (Accounts) Fourth Amendment Rules, 2022. As per the amended rules, the Companies are required to maintain back-up of the books of account and other relevant books and papers in electronic mode that should be accessible in India at all times. Also, the Companies are required to maintain such back-up of accounts on servers which are physically located in India, on a daily basis.

The Company maintains proper books of account as required by law. The books of account are electronically maintained by the Company. The backup is maintained in servers located outside India and servers are not currently located in India. The Company is examining the matter for necessary compliance with Rule 3 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended) with respect to maintenance of back ups in servers physically located in India on daily basis.

36 The Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account 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, except that audit trail feature is not enabled at the database level. Further no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with was noted in respect of accounting software where the audit trail has been enabled. Further, the Company has also used an accounting software which is operated by a third-party software service provider, for maintaining its books of account relating to payroll. The Service Organisation Controls report does not cover testing in relation to audit trail compliance and accordingly the management cannot determine whether audit trail feature of the said software was enabled and operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software or whether there were any instances of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

37 Previous year figures have been regrouped/ reclassified where necessary to confirm to current year's classification/presentation.

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number : 101049W/E300004

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
KAS Services India Private Limited
CIN : U72900KA2018PTC111271

per Ashish Garg
Partner
Membership no: 063252

Arjun Puri
Director
DIN : 05182341

Rajaganesh S
Director
DIN : 09179695

Place : Bengaluru
Date : September 10, 2024

Place : Gurgaon
Date : September 10, 2024

Place : Bengaluru
Date : September 10, 2024

KAS Services India Private Limited**Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023**

(All amounts in Indian rupees millions, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
<u>Equity and liabilities</u>			
Shareholders' funds			
Share capital	3	40	40
Reserves and surplus	4	692	421
		732	461
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term provisions	5	31	21
		31	21
Current liabilities			
Trade payables			
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	6	0	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		36	52
Other current liabilities	7	142	57
Short-term provisions	5	51	35
		229	144
Total		992	626
<u>Assets</u>			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8A	58	60
Intangible assets	8B	0	1
Long-term loans and advances	9	126	79
Other non-current assets	10	77	77
Deferred tax assets (net)	11	15	9
		276	226
Current assets			
Trade receivables	12	256	136
Cash and bank balances	13	442	247
Short-term loans and advances	9	13	8
Other current assets	10	5	9
		716	400
Total		992	626
Summary of significant accounting policies	2.1		

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

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Firm registration number : 101049W/E300004
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
KAS Services India Private Limited
CIN : U72900KA2018PTC111271

per Ashish Garg
Partner
Membership no: 063252
Place : Bengaluru
Date : September 26, 2023

Arjun Puri
Director
DIN : 05182341
Place : Gurgaon
Date : September 26, 2023

Rajaganesh S
Director
DIN : 09179695
Place : Bengaluru
Date : September 26, 2023

KAS Services India Private Limited**Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023**

(All amounts in Indian rupees millions, except share data and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
<u>Revenue</u>			
Revenue from operations	14	1,829	1,326
Other income	15	0	0
Total (I)		1,829	1,326
<u>Expenses</u>			
Employee benefits expense	16	931	635
Depreciation and amortization expense	17	34	34
Finance cost	18	0	0
Other expenses	19	599	460
Total expenses (II)		1,564	1,129
Profit before tax [(I)-(II)]		265	197
Tax expenses			
Current tax		46	35
MAT credit entitlement		(46)	(35)
Deferred tax credit	11	(6)	(8)
Total tax expense/(income)		(6)	(8)
Profit for the year		271	205
Earnings per equity share		5,428	4,098
Basic earning per equity share			
[Nominal value of equity share Rs.800 (March 31, 2022: Rs.800)]			
Weighted average number of equity shares used in computing earning per share	20	50,000	50,000
Summary of significant accounting policies	2.1		

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

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number : 101049W/E300004

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
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DIN : 09179695
Place : Bengaluru
Date : September 26, 2023

KAS Services India Private Limited**Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2023**

(All amounts in Indian rupees millions, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		265	197
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows			
Depreciation and amortisation		34	34
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment		-	(0)
Unrealised foreign exchange (gain)		(1)	(2)
Operating profit before working capital changes		298	229
Movements in working capital:			
(Increase)/Decrease in loans and advances		(7)	(2)
(Increase)/Decrease in other assets		4	(6)
(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables		(118)	(44)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payable		(16)	25
Increase/(Decrease) in provisions		26	16
Increase/(Decrease) in other liabilities		85	(7)
Cash generated from operations		272	211
Income taxes paid (net of refund)		(46)	(35)
Net cash flows from operating activities (A)		226	176
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including intangible assets)		(31)	(8)
Sale proceeds from disposal of property plant & equipment		-	0
Net cash used in investing activities (B)		(31)	(8)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities (C)		-	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		195	168
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		247	79
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		442	247
Components of cash and cash equivalents			
Balance with Banks			
- On current accounts		442	247
Total cash and cash equivalents	13	442	247
Summary of significant accounting policies	2.1		

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

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm registration number : 101049W/E300004

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

KAS Services India Private Limited

CIN : U72900KA2018PTC111271

per Ashish Garg

Partner

Membership no: 063252

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Arjun Puri

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Date : September 26, 2023

Rajaganesh S

Director

DIN : 09179695

Place : Bengaluru

Date : September 26, 2023

KAS Services India Private Limited**Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023**

(All amounts in Indian rupees millions, unless otherwise stated)

1 Corporate information

KAS Services India Private Limited ("the Company") is a private company domiciled in India and incorporated on March 16, 2018 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and has its registered office at Bengaluru, Karnataka, India. The Company has been established to provide offshore IT support and related services to its parent/group entities.

On March 21, 2018, the Company filed an application with the Development Commissioner, Cochin Special Economic Zone ("SEZ") for setting up of a business unit in Manyata Embassy Business Park SEZ, Bangalore and received an approval from the SEZ on May 18, 2018 for setting up of such a unit. Pursuant to such approval, on July 20, 2018, the Company has intimated the SEZ that it has commenced its business operations effective from June 1, 2018.

2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in India (Indian GAAP). The Company has prepared these financial statements to comply in all material respects with the Accounting Standards notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 read together with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2021 and presentation requirements of Division I of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention.

The Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR or Rs.) and all values in the tables are reported in millions of Indian rupees (Rupees in millions ('Mn') except share data, unless otherwise stated. Certain notes and disclosures in the financials have been represented as Zero ("0"), where the absolute amount is below Rs. 0.5 million.

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of financial statements are consistent with those of previous year.

Significant accounting policies adopted in preparation of these financial statements are mentioned in paragraph 2.1 below.

2.1 Summary of significant accounting policies**(a) Use of estimates**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Indian GAAP requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods.

(b) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing costs if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use and initial estimate of decommissioning, restoring and similar liabilities. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in statement of profit or loss as incurred.

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

The Company identifies and determines cost of each component/ part of the asset separately, if the component/ part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset and has useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset.

(c) Depreciation on property, plant and equipment

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at, based on the useful lives estimated by the management. The identified components are depreciated over their useful lives; the remaining asset is depreciated over the life of the principal asset. The Company has estimated the following useful lives to provide depreciation on its property, plant and equipment:

Category of assets	Useful life
Computers	3 years
Network equipments	6 years
Office equipments	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

(d) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure reflected in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

Computer software which is not an integral part of the related hardware is classified as intangible asset. Intangible assets are amortized on a straight line basis over the estimated useful economic life. Intangible assets are assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The Company uses a rebuttable presumption that the useful life of an intangible asset will not exceed ten years from the date when the asset is available for use. If the persuasive evidence exists to the affect that useful life of an intangible asset exceeds ten years, the Company amortizes the intangible asset over the best estimate of its useful life.

The amortization period and the amortization method are reviewed at least at each financial year end. If the expected useful life of the asset is significantly different from previous estimates, the amortization period is changed accordingly. If there has been a significant change in the expected pattern of economic benefits from the asset, the amortization method is changed to reflect the changed pattern. Such changes are accounted for in accordance with AS 5 Net Profit or Loss for the Period, Prior Period Items and Changes in Accounting Policies.

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

A summary of amortization policies applied to the Company's intangible assets is as below:

Category of assets	Useful life
Software	3 years

(e) Leases

Where the Company is lessee

Leases, where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased item are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Where the Company is lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Assets subject to operating leases are included in property, plant and equipment. Lease income on an operating lease is recognized in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Costs, including depreciation, are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss. Initial direct costs such as legal costs, brokerage costs, etc. are recognized immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

(f) Impairment of property, plant and equipments and Intangible assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) net selling price and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future undiscounted cash flows considered. In determining net selling price, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations which are prepared separately for each of the Company's cash-generating units to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations are generally covering a period of five years. For longer periods, a long term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognized in the statement of profit and loss, except for previously revalued property, plant and equipment, where the revaluation was taken to revaluation reserve. In this case, the impairment is also recognized in the revaluation reserve up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of profit and loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

(g) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Revenue from services rendered:

Revenue from services rendered is recognised on accrual basis as the services are rendered in accordance with the terms of the agreement entered into by the Company with its customers.

Revenues in excess of invoicing, which are dependent upon both performance and passage of time, are classified as unbilled revenue while invoicing in excess of revenues are classified as unearned revenues.

Interest Income

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate. Interest income is included under the head "Other Income" in the statement of profit and loss.

(h) Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions and balances

(i) Initial recognition

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the reporting currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

(ii) Conversion

Foreign currency monetary items are retranslated using the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary items, which are measured in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency, are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items, which are measured at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency, are translated using the exchange rate at the date when such value was determined.

(iii) Exchange differences

The Company accounts for exchange differences arising on translation/ settlement of foreign currency monetary items as income or as expenses in the period in which they arise.

(i) Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund.

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan for its employees. The costs of providing benefits under the plans are determined on the basis of actuarial valuation at each year-end. Actuarial valuation is carried out using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains and losses for defined benefit plans are recognized in full in the period in which they occur in the statement of profit and loss.

Accumulated leave is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date. The compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The Company presents the entire leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date.

(j) Income tax

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current income-tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of profit and loss.

Deferred income taxes reflect the impact of timing differences between taxable income and accounting income originating during the current year and reversal of timing differences for the earlier years. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of profit and loss.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible timing differences only to the extent that there is reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized. In situations where the company has unabsorbed depreciation or carry forward tax losses, all deferred tax assets are recognized only if there is virtual certainty supported by convincing evidence that they can be realized against future taxable profits.

However, the Company restricts recognition of deferred tax assets to the extent that it has become reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized. For recognition of deferred taxes, the timing differences which originate first are considered to reverse first.

At each reporting date, the Company re-assesses unrecognized deferred tax assets. It recognizes unrecognized deferred tax asset to the extent that it has become reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date. The company writes-down the carrying amount of deferred tax asset to the extent that it is no longer reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which deferred tax asset can be realized. Any such write-down is reversed to the extent that it becomes reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available.

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

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax. The Company recognizes MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Company recognizes MAT credit as an asset in accordance with the Guidance Note on Accounting for Credit Available in respect of Minimum Alternative Tax under the Income-tax Act, 1961, the said asset is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as "MAT Credit Entitlement." The Company reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

(k) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) 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 are 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 such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings 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.

(l) Provisions

A provision is recognized when the company has a present obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are not discounted to their present value and are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

Where the company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

(m) Contingent liabilities

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

(n) Share based payments

Certain employees of the company receives a part of their remuneration for the services rendered, in the form of shares of the ultimate holding company. The ultimate holding Company recovers the proportionate cost (calculated based on the grant date fair value of the options granted) from the Company, which is expensed by the Company over the vesting period. In accordance with 'Guidance Note on Accounting for Share-based Payments' issued in 2021 ('Share Based Payment Guidance Note'), the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees is measured at fair value of share awards at the date at which they are granted. The fair value of share awards is determined at market price and the fair value at the grant date is expensed on a proportionate basis over the vesting period. The Company is paying the cost of stock options incurred by the Ultimate Holding Company in advance. Accordingly, the cost of stock options is recorded as Deferred ESOP expenses under Other Non Current/Current Assets.

(o) Segment reporting

Identification of segments

The Company's operating business is organized as single segment according to the nature of services rendered. The analysis of geographical segments is based on the location of the customers.

Segment accounting policies

The Company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the Company as a whole.

(p) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of cash flow statement comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

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	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
3 Share capital		
Authorized shares		
50,000 (March 31, 2022 : 50,000) equity shares of Rs.800 each	40	40
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares		
50,000 (March 31, 2022 : 50,000) equity Shares of Rs.800 each fully paid-up	40	40
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid -up share capital	40	40

a. Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
Equity shares	No. of shares	Rs.	No. of shares	Rs.
At the beginning of the year	50,000	40	50,000	40
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	50,000	40	50,000	40

b. Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has equity shares having par value of Rs.800 per share each. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding
Equity shares of Rs. 800 (March 31, 2022 : 800) each fully paid				
Kmart Australia Limited	49,999	99.99%	49,999	99.99%

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

d. Shares held by holding/ ultimate holding company and/ or their subsidiaries/ associates

Out of equity shares issued by the company, shares held by its holding company, ultimate holding company and their subsidiaries/ associates are as below:

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding
Equity shares of Rs. 800 (March 31, 2022 : 800) each fully paid				
Kmart Australia Limited	49,999	99.99%	49,999	99.99%
Anko Global Holdings Pty Ltd	1.00	0.01%	1.00	0.01%

e. There are no shares reserved for issue under options and contractual commitments.

f. The company has not issued any bonus nor bought back any shares in current year or in preceding five years.

g. There are no shares allotted as fully paid up pursuant to contracts without payment being received in cash during the five years period immediately preceding the year end.

h. Shares held by promoters at the end of the year

	As at March 31, 2023				
Promoter Name	Number of shares at the beginning of the year	Changes during the year	Number of Shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year
Kmart Australia Limited	49,999	-	49,999	99.99%	0%
Anko Global Holdings Pty Ltd	1	-	1	0.01%	0%

	As at March 31, 2022				
Promoter Name	Number of shares at the beginning of the year	Changes during the year	Number of Shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year
Kmart Australia Limited	49,999	-	49,999	99.99%	0%
Anko Global Holdings Pty Ltd	1	-	1	0.01%	0%

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4 Reserves and surplus

		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss			
Balance as per last financial statements			
Add: Profit for the year		421	216
Net surplus in the statement of profit and loss	(A)	<u>271</u>	<u>205</u>
		692	421
Other reserves (transactions with the Ultimate Holding Company, Wesfarmers Limited.)			
Balance as per previous financial statements		-	-
Share-based payment compensation (refer note 16 & 22)		3	3
Recharge of share-based compensation to Ultimate Holding Company		(3)	(3)
Closing balance	(B)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total reserves and surplus	(A+B)	<u>692</u>	<u>421</u>

5 Provisions

	Long-term As at March 31, 2023	Short-term As at March 31, 2023	Long-term As at March 31, 2022	Short-term As at March 31, 2022
Provision for employee benefits				
Provision for gratuity (refer note 21)	31	0*	21	0*
Provision for leave benefits	-	51	-	35
	<u>31</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>35</u>

6 Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Trade payables		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (refer note 27)	0*	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	36	52
	<u>36</u>	<u>52</u>

As at March 31, 2023

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
Particulars	Unbilled dues	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	0*	-	-	-	-	0
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro and small enterprises	36	-	-	-	-	36
Disputed dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprise	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>36</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>36</u>

As at March 31, 2022

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
Particulars	Unbilled dues	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors Other than Micro and small enterprises	52	-	-	-	-	52
Disputed dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprise	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>52</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>52</u>

7 Other current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Statutory dues	31	25
Payable to employees	83	31
Unearned revenue	28	-
Deferred rent	-	1
	<u>142</u>	<u>57</u>

*On account of rounding off

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8 Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

A Property, plant and equipment

	Computers	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipments	Network equipments	Total
Cost					
As at April 1, 2021	56	4	44	30	134
Additions	8	-	0	-	8
Disposals	(0) *	-	-	-	(0) *
As at March 31, 2022	64	4	44	30	142
Additions	30	-	1	-	31
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	94	4	45	30	173
Depreciation					
As at April 1, 2021	27	0	15	8	50
Charge for the year	19	0 *	8	5	32
Disposal	(0) *	-	-	-	(0)
As at March 31, 2022	46	0	23	13	82
Charge for the year	18	1	9	5	33
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	64	1	32	18	115
Net block					
As at March 31, 2022	18	4	21	17	60
As at March 31, 2023	30	3	13	12	58

B Intangible assets

	Software	Total
Cost		
As at April 1, 2021	6	6
Additions	-	-
Disposal	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	6	6
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	6	6
Amortization		
As at April 1, 2021	3	3
Charge for the year	2	2
Disposal	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	5	5
Charge for the year	1	1
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	6	6
Net block		
As at March 31, 2022	1	1
As at March 31, 2023	0 *	0 *

There are no revaluation of Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets during the year.

*On account of rounding off

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

9 Loans and advances

Advance income tax (net of provision for taxation)
MAT credit entitlement
Prepaid expenses (refer note 22)
Balances with statutory/government authorities
Advances to employees

Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
As at	As at	As at	As at
March 31, 2023	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2022
1	-	2	-
119	-	73	-
6	11	4	8
-	0 *	-	0 *
-	2	-	-
126	13	79	8

10 Other assets

Security Deposits

Unsecured, considered good
Unsecured, considered doubtful

Provision for doubtful deposits

77	-	77	-
-	0 *	-	0 *
77	0	77	0
-	(0) *	-	(0) *
77	-	77	-

Other receivables - Unsecured, considered good (refer note 22)
Unbilled revenue

-	5	-	1
-	-	-	8
77	5	77	9

11 Deferred tax assets (net)

Property, plant & equipment : Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation charged for the financial reporting
Provision for employee benefits

As at	As at
March 31, 2022	March 31, 2022
3	2
12	7
15	9

Company is in the fifth year of 100% tax holiday period. Company has recognised deferred tax asset to the extent of 50% of timing differences which will be reversed after the tax holiday period. The deferred tax in respect of timing differences originated and reversed during the tax holiday period is not recognised.

12 Trade receivables

Trade receivables (refer note 22)

256	136
256	136

Trade receivables and unbilled ageing schedule:

As at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Unbilled receivables	Trade Receivables						Total
		Current but not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	256	-	-	-	-	-	256
Undisputed Trade receivables - considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	256	-	-	-	-	-	256

As at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Unbilled receivables	Trade Receivables						Total
		Current but not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	8	136	-	-	-	-	-	144
Undisputed Trade receivables - considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8	136	-	-	-	-	-	144

13 Cash and bank balances

Cash and cash equivalents

Balances with banks:
- On current accounts

As at	As at
March 31, 2022	March 31, 2022
442	247
442	247

*On account of rounding off

KAS Services India Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Indian rupees millions, unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
14 Revenue		
Revenue from operations		
Information technology support services (refer note 22)	1,829	1,326
	1,829	1,326
15 Other income		
Write back of provisions	0 *	0 *
Net gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	0 *
	0	0
16 Employee benefits expense		
Salaries, wages and bonus (refer note 22)	832	579
Share based payment expenses (refer note 22 & 31)	3	3
Contribution to provident and other fund	37	25
Gratuity expense (refer note 21)	10	6
Staff welfare expenses	49	22
	931	635
17 Depreciation and amortization expense		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 8A)	33	32
Amortization of intangible assets (refer note 8B)	1	2
	34	34
18 Finance cost		
Bank charges	0 *	0 *
	0	0
19 Other expenses		
Rent (refer note 23)	105	103
Legal and professional fees	377	308
Travelling and conveyance	33	3
Recruitment expenses	27	9
Repairs and maintenance		
- Buildings	9	7
- Others	23	17
Foreign exchange loss	12	4
Payments to auditors (refer details below)	3	2
Power and fuel	4	3
Communication costs	2	2
Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) (refer note 30)	3	1
Miscellaneous expenses	1	1
	599	460
Payment to Auditors (excluding Goods and Service Tax)		
-Statutory audit	3	2
-Tax audit	0 *	0 *
-Others	0 *	-
	3	2

*On account of rounding off

KAS Services India Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts in Indian rupees millions, except share data and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

20 Earnings per share (EPS)

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

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Profit after tax	271	205
Net profit for calculation of basic and diluted EPS	271	205
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating EPS (Basic & diluted)	50,000	50,000

21 Gratuity

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Under the gratuity plan, every employee who has completed at least five years of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days of last drawn salary for each completed year of service. The scheme is not funded.

The following tables summarize the components of net benefit expense recognized in the statement of profit and loss and amounts recognized in the Balance Sheet.

Statement of Profit and Loss

Net employee benefit expenses recognized in the employee cost

Current service cost	9	12
Interest cost on Benefit obligation	2	2
Net actuarial gain recognized in the year	(1)	(8)
Net benefit expense	10	6

Balance sheet

Present value of defined benefit obligation

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Plan liability	31	21

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

Opening defined benefit obligation	21	15
Current service cost	9	12
Interest cost	2	2
Actuarial (gains) on obligation	(1)	(8)
Closing defined benefit obligation	31	21

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
--	--------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

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

Discount rate	7.50%	7.25%
Salary escalation rate	10.00%	10.00%
Retirement age	60 years	60 years

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand in the employment market.

22 Related party disclosures
Names of related parties and related party relationship
(a) Related parties where control exists

Ultimate holding Company	Wesfarmers Limited
Holding Company	Kmart Australia Limited

(b) Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year

Holding Company	Kmart Australia Limited
Key management personnel	Mr. Rajaganesh Subramani
	Mr John Kenny (upto May 31, 2021)

(c) Related party transactions

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year

Relationship	Nature of transaction	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
a. Transactions			
Holding Company	Revenue from operations	1,829	1,326
Ultimate holding Company	Share based payment expenses	3	3
Key managerial personnel	Share based payment expenses	0 *	1
	Salaries, wages and bonus**	9	20
b. Balances at year end			
Holding Company	Unbilled revenue	-	8
	Unearned revenue	28	-
	Trade receivables	256	136
	Other receivables	5	1
Ultimate holding Company	Prepaid expenses	11	8

*On account of rounding off

**Does not include the provisions made for gratuity and leave benefits, as they are determined on an actuarial basis for the Company as a whole.

23 Operating lease: Company as lessee

The Company has entered into agreement for leases of office space and items of furniture and fixtures. The lease is for initial term of five years and renewable at the option of lessee for another two terms of five years each. Gross rental expenses for the year aggregate to Rs.105 (March 31, 2022 - Rs.103).

Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Within one year	-	23
After one year but not more than five years	-	-
More than five years	-	-
Total	-	23

24 Unhedged foreign currency exposure

The unhedged foreign currency exposure as at the Balance Sheet date is given below:

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	AUD	INR	AUD	INR
Trade receivables	5	256	2	136
Other receivables	0 *	5	0 *	1
Unbilled receivables	-	-	0	8
Unearned revenue	1	28	-	-

25 Expenditure in foreign currency (accrual basis)

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Legal and professional fees	1	1
Staff welfare expenses	3	3
Total	4	4

26 Earnings in foreign currency (accrual basis)

Revenue from operations	1,829	1,326
-------------------------	-------	-------

27 Details of dues to micro and small enterprises defined under MSMED Act, 2006

The management has identified enterprises which have provided goods and services to the Company and which qualify under the definition of micro and small enterprises, as defined under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('MSMED Act, 2006'). Accordingly, the disclosure in respect of the amounts payable to such enterprises as at the reporting date has been made in these financial statements based on information received and available with the Company. The Company has not received any claim for interest from any supplier under the MSMED Act, 2006.

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
a. The principal amount and the interest due thereon		
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	0 *	-
Interest due on above	-	-
b. 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;	-	-
c. 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;	-	-
d. The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	-	-
e. 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.	-	-

28 Segment information

The Company primarily engages in the business of providing offshore IT support and related services to its holding Company. The Company does not distinguish revenues, costs and expenses between different businesses in its internal reporting, and reports costs and expenses by nature as a whole. The Board of Directors review the results when making decisions about allocating resources and assessing performance of the Company as a whole and hence, the Company has only one reportable segment. The Company operates and manages its business as a single segment mainly through offshore IT support revenue which is based on certain mark up to be levied on the operating cost. The Company's long-lived assets are all located in India and all of the Company's revenue are derived from one geographical location outside India, i.e. Australia.

*On account of rounding off

29 Other analytical ratios

<u>Ratios</u>	<u>Numerators</u>	<u>Denominator</u>	<u>As at March 31, 2023</u>	<u>As at March 31, 2022</u>	<u>% of variance</u>	<u>Reason for variance (where variance is greater than 25%)</u>
Current ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	3.12	2.78	13%	-
Return on equity	Net profit after taxes less preference dividend if any	Average shareholders equity	0.46	0.57	-20%	-
Return on capital employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	0.36	0.43	-15%	-
Trade payables turnover ratio	Net credit purchases = Gross credit purchases - purchase return	Average account payable	13.67	11.68	17%	-
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Net credit sales = Gross credit sales - sales return	Average trade receivable	9.32	11.65	-20%	-
Net capital turnover ratio	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	Working Capital = Current Assets - Current Liabilities	3.75	5.18	-28%	Refer note 1
Net profit ratio	Net profit after tax	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	0.15	0.15	-4%	-
Debt-equity ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's equity	-	-	-	Refer note 2
Debt service coverage ratio	Earnings for debt service = Net profit after tax + Non cash Operating expenses	Debt services = Interest & Lease payments + Principal Repayment	-	-	-	Refer note 2
Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average inventory	-	-	-	Refer note 2
Return on investment	Interest (Finance Income)	Investment	-	-	-	Refer note 2

Note 1 : The change in net capital turnover ratio is due to increase in business resulting in increase in cash balances.

Note 2 : Not applicable and hence not disclosed

30 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Consequent to the requirement of Section 135 and Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company is required to contribute 2% of its average net profit during the immediately three preceding financial years in pursuance to its CSR policy. The areas for CSR activities are promoting education activities which are specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
a) Gross amount required to be spent	3	1
b) Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year	3	1
c) Amount spent during the year ended March 31, 2023	In Cash	Yet to be paid in cash
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	3	-
		Total
		-
d) Amount spent during the year ended March 31, 2022	In Cash	Yet to be paid in cash
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	1	-
		Total
		-
e) Details related to spent / unspent obligations	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
i) Contribution to Public Trust	-	-
ii) Contribution to Charitable Trust	3	1
iii) Unspent amount in relation to:		
Ongoing project	-	-
Other than ongoing project	-	-
	3	1

Details of S. 135(6) (Ongoing Project) (For financial years ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022)

Opening Balance		In case of S. 135(6) (Ongoing Project)				Closing Balance	
With Company	In Separate CSR Unspent A/c	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year			With Company	In Separate CSR Unspent A/c
			From Company's	From Separate CSR			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Details of S. 135(6) (Other than ongoing Project)

Financial Year	Opening Balance	Amount deposited in Specified Fund of Sch. VII within 6 months	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year	Closing Balance
2022-23	-	-	3	3	-
2021-22	-	-	1	1	-

31 Share based payments

The Ultimate holding company's Wesfarmers Employee Share Acquisition Plan ("WESAP"), approved by the Board, permits grant of shares to employees at no cost. Awards granted under the WESAP Plan are restricted stock units, subject to satisfaction of the prescribed vesting conditions, viz., continuing employment of 3 years. If employee accept the offer, Ultimate Holding Company will make a contribution to the Plan Trustee on employee's behalf equal to the value specified in his invitation. The Plan Trustee will acquire Shares up to this value rounding down to the nearest whole share on his behalf under the WESAP. The other relevant terms of the grant are as below:

Trade Restriction - 3 Years

Fair Value - If the Shares are acquired on market, the 'market price' will be the average purchase price of the shares. If the shares are issued, the market price will be the weighted average of the price of Wesfarmers shares traded on the ASX during the one week period up to and including the allocation date.

The below summarizes information about stock option activities during the year:

Particular	Number of shares	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
At beginning of the year	4,535	3,541
Options Granted	3,358	1,872
Options Exercised	(709)	-
Options Forfeited	(980)	(878)
At end of the year	6,204	4,535

For options exercised during the period, the weighted average share price at the exercise date was AUD 48.52 per share (March 31, 2022 : Nil). The weighted average remaining contractual life for the stock options outstanding as at March 31, 2023 is 2 years (March 31, 2022 : 2 years). The range of prices for shares options outstanding at the year end was AUD 46 to 49.

32 Contingent Liabilities

As on March 31, 2023, the Company has no contingent liabilities (March 31, 2022: Nil).

33 Other Statutory Information

- (a) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- (b) The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.
- (c) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- (d) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- (e) 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:
 - (i) 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)
 - (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- (f) 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:
 - (i) 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
 - (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,
- (g) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

34 Transfer pricing

The Company has undertaken necessary steps to comply with the Transfer Pricing regulations. The management is of the opinion that the International transactions are at arm's length and hence the aforesaid legislation will not have any material impact on the financial statements, particularly on the amount of tax expense and that of provision for taxation.

- 35** The Company maintains proper books of account as required by law. The books of account are electronically maintained by the Company. The backup is maintained in servers located outside India and servers are not currently located in India. The Company is examining the matter for necessary compliance with Rule 3 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended) with respect to maintenance of back ups in servers physically located in India on daily basis.

- 36** Previous year figures have been regrouped/ reclassified where necessary to confirm to current year's classification/presentation.

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Firm registration number : 101049W/E300004
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
KAS Services India Private Limited
CIN : U72900KA2018PTC111271

per Ashish Garg
Partner
Membership no: 063252

Arjun Puri
Director
DIN : 05182341

Rajaganesh S
Director
DIN : 09179695

Place : Bengaluru
Date : September 26, 2023

Place : Gurgaon
Date : September 26, 2023

Place : Bengaluru
Date : September 26, 2023