Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of CMS Info Systems Limited

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of CMS Info Systems Limited (the "Company") which comprise the standalone balance sheet as at 31 March 2024, and the standalone statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), standalone statement of changes in equity and standalone statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including material 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 standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("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 31 March 2024, and its profit and other comprehensive loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Revenue Recognition	
See Note 2 (h) and 41 to standalone financial statements	
THE KEY AUDIT MATTER	**HOW THE MATTER WAS ADDRESSED IN OUR AUDIT**
Revenue from operations for the year is ₹ 20,468.38 million (FY 23: ₹ 17,038.04 million). Refer Note 2 (h) of the accounting policies and Note 19 and 41 to the standalone financial statements. The Company's revenue is primarily derived from sale of products (ATMs, ATM sites and related products) which comprise of ₹ 2,753.67 million (FY 23: ₹ 1,474.77 million) and rendering of services i.e. ATM and cash management services, managed services, annual maintenance services etc which comprise of ₹ 17,714.71 million (FY 23: ₹ 15,563.27 million). We identified revenue recognition as a key audit matter since: • there is an element of inherent risk around accuracy and completeness of revenue and there is a presumed fraud risk around existence of revenue recognised. • overstatement of revenue is considered as a significant audit risk as it is a key performance indicator and it could create an incentive for higher revenue to be recognised. • there is significant audit effort due to volume of transactions, to ensure that unbilled revenue is recorded based on contractual terms and the services are rendered.	In view of the significance of the matter we applied the following audit procedures in this area, among others, to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence: • Assessed the appropriateness of the Company's accounting policies in respect of revenue recognition by comparing with applicable Indian Accounting Standards. • Evaluated the design and tested the implementation and operating effectiveness of internal financial controls by testing a randomly selected sample of transactions. • Evaluated the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of Company's general IT controls, and application controls over the Company's IT systems. We have also tested the manual mitigating controls as appropriate. • Performed substantive testing by comparing statistically selected samples of revenue transactions recorded during the year and verified/matched the parameters used in the computation with the relevant source documents. • Examined journal entries posted to revenue to identify unusual or irregular items based on certain high-risk criteria. • Checked completeness and accuracy of the data used by the Company for revenue recognition by performing specific cut off procedures on revenue. On a sample basis, we evaluated the revenue being recognised in the correct accounting period. • For statistically selected sample of unbilled transactions, tested unbilled revenues with subsequent invoicing/other underlying documents to verify services rendered. • Evaluated adequacy of disclosures given in Note 41 to the standalone financial statements.

Other Information

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

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

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

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of standalone financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone 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 standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone 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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

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 Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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

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

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 and proper returns adequate for the purpose of our audit, except for the matters stated in the paragraph 2 (B) (f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 and that the daily back-up has not been maintained for one accounting software used for preparing billing information (which forms part of the 'books of account and other relevant books and papers in electronic mode') on servers physically located in India.

c) The standalone balance sheet, the standalone statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the standalone statement of changes in equity and the standalone statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

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

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 01 April 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

f) The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph 2A(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3) (b) of the Act and paragraph 2B (f) below on reporting under Rule 11 (g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

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

a) The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2024 on its financial position in its standalone financial statements - Refer Note 31 to the standalone financial statements.

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

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

d) (i) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 46 to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(ii) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 46 to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

e) The final divdend paid by the Company during the year, in respect of the same declared for the previous year, is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to the payment of dividend.

The interim dividend declared and paid by the Company during the year and until the date of this audit report is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act.

As stated in Note 45 to the standalone financial statements, the Board of Directors of the Company have proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The dividend declared is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to the declaration of dividend.

f) Based on our examination which included test checks, except for instances mentioned below, the Company has used accounting softwares for maintaining its books of account, which along with an access management tool, as applicable, have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility except that audit trail was not enabled for accounting software which is used for preparing billing information and audit trail was not enabled for certain fields from 1 April, 2023 till 27 April, 2023 at application level for accounting software which is used for maintaining general ledger. Further, for the period where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated, we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.

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

   In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration payable to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act, except in the case of a whole time director where requisite approvals are taken in the general meeting. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Glenn D'souza
Partner
Membership No.: 112554
ICAI UDIN :24112554BKGFNQ5535

Place: Mumbai
Date: 15 May 2024

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of CMS Info Systems Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

(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 intangible assets.

(i) (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all property, plant and equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of two years. In accordance with this programme, certain property, plant and equipment were verified during the year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) The Company does not have any immovable property (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the leases agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee). Accordingly, clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right-of-Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or 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 inventory, except goods-in-transit and stocks lying with third parties, has been physically verified by the management during the year. For stocks lying with third parties at the year-end, written confirmations have been obtained and for goods-in-transit subsequent evidence of receipts has been linked with inventory records. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable and procedures and coverage as followed by management were appropriate. No discrepancies were noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records that were more than 10% in the aggregate of each class of inventory.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. In our opinion, the quarterly returns or statements filed by the Company with such banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of account of the Company.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not provided any guarantee or security or granted any advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year. The Company has made investments and granted unsecured loans to companies and other parties, in respect of which the requisite information is as below. The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to firms and limited liability partnerships.

(a) Based on the audit procedures carried on by us and as per the information and explanations given to us the Company has provided loans to any other entity as below:

Particulars	Loans (All amounts in ₹ millions)
Aggregate amount during the year	
Subsidiaries*	396.81
Others - Employees	9.36
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date	
Subsidiaries*	64.90
Others - Employees	6.37

*As per the Companies Act, 2013

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, in our opinion the investments made and the terms and conditions of the grant of the unsecured loans, are *prima facie*, not prejudicial to the interests of the Company.

(c) According to the information and the explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in the case of unsecured loans given to companies, the repayment of principal and payment of interest has been made as and when demanded. In case of interest free unsecured loans given to other parties (employees), in our opinion, the repayment of principal has been stipulated and the repayments or receipts have been regular.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no overdue amount for more than ninety days in respect of loans given. Further, the Company has not given any advances in the nature of loans to any party during the year.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no loan or advance in the nature of loan granted falling due during the year, which has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to same parties.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion 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 except for the following loans to its related parties as defined in Clause (76) of Section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"):

	All Parties (₹ in millions)	Related Parties (₹ in millions)
Aggregate of loans/ advances in nature of loans	406.17	396.81
Percentage of loans to the total loans		97.70%

(iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect of investments made and loans provided by the Company. The Company has not provided any guarantee, security and accordingly, compliance under Sections 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of providing guarantee or securities is not applicable to the Company.

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

(vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act for the services provided by it. Accordingly, clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

(vii) (a) The Company does not have liability in respect of Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales tax and Value added tax during the year since effective 1 July, 2017, these statutory dues has been subsumed into GST.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities, though there have been slight delays in a few cases of professional tax.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, statutory dues relating to Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount demanded (₹ in millions)	Amount paid under protest (₹ in millions)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Customs Act, 1962	Customs Duty	44.29	3.32	2016-17 to 2018-19	Customs Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal, Chennai
Customs Act, 1962	Customs Duty	0.85	0.85	2019-20	Customs Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal, Mumbai
Customs Act, 1962	Customs Duty	2.75	-	2013-14	Customs Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal, Mumbai
Central Sales Tax Act, 1956	Central Sales Tax	0.26	0.017	2010-11 to 2014-15	Commissioner of Sales Tax, Bhubaneshwar Range
The Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	42.45	3.18	2013-14 to 2017-18	Customs Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal, Chennai
The Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	26.58	1.99	2013-14 to 2017-18	Customs Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal, Chennai
Bihar Value Added Tax Act, 2005	Value Added Tax	25.73	10.29	2015-16	The Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Patna
Uttarakhand Value Added Act, 2005	Value Added Tax	1.72	0.69	2014-15	Joint Commissioner State Tax, Dehradun
Orissa Value Added Tax, 2004	Value Added Tax	0.37	0.02	2010-11 to 2014-15	Joint Commissioner of Sales Tax, Bhubaneshwar Range
Entry Tax	Value Added Tax	0.11	0.004	2014-15 to 2015-16	Joint Commissioner of Sales Tax
Orissa Value Added Tax, 2004	Value Added Tax	1.49	0.05	2015-16	Joint Commissioner of Sales Tax, Bhubaneshwar Range
Bihar Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017	Goods and Service Tax	0.81	0.17	2017-18	Joint Commissioner (Appeals)
Madhya Pradesh Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017	Goods and Service Tax	0.02	0.02	2019-20	Joint Commissioner (Appeals)
Jharkhand Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017	Goods and Service Tax	0.42	0.042	2017-18	Appeal pending to be filed before GST Tribunal
Jharkhand Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017	Goods and Service Tax	0.43	0.043	2018-19	Commissioner (Appeals)
Madhya Pradesh Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017	Goods and Service Tax	0.21	0.021	2017-18	Commissioner (Appeals)
Telangana Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017	Goods and Service Tax	1.12	0.11	2019-20	Joint Commissioner (Appeals)
Bihar Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017	Goods and Service Tax	1.55	0.18	2017-18	Joint Commissioner (Appeals)
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	50.47	41.92	AY 2017-18	CIT Appeals
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	67.86	57.36	AY 2018-19	CIT Appeals

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

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company did not have any loans or borrowings from any lender during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

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

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures as defined under the Act.

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

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

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(xi) (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year except that we have been informed of ten instances of cash embezzlement done by certain manpower provided by the contractors of the Company wherein the total amount involved was ₹ 120.53 million. The Company has filed complaints with the police and has also filed insurance claims for the recovery of amounts involved. Out of the above, the Company has recovered an amount of ₹ 52.59 millions and ₹ 22.65 millions being doubtful of recovery has been written off during the year.

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

(c) We have taken into consideration the whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year while determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

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

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) (a) Based on information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

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

(xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

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

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

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

(d) The Company is not part of any group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 as amended). Accordingly, the requirements of clause 3(xvi)(d) are not applicable.

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

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

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

Also refer to the Other Information paragraph of our main audit report which explains that the other information comprising the information included in annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

(xx) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Act pursuant to any project other than ongoing projects. Accordingly, clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, amount remaining unspent under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Companies Act, pursuant to ongoing project, has been transferred to special account within 30 days from the end of the financial year in compliance with the provision of sub-section (6) of section 135 of the Act.

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Glenn D'souza
Partner
Membership No.: 112554
ICAI UDIN :24112554BKGFNQ5535

Place: Mumbai
Date: 15 May 2024

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the standalone financial statements of CMS Info Systems Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid standalone financial statements under Clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

(Referred to in paragraph 2(A)(g) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of CMS Info Systems Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2024, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to 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 include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations 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 controls with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Glenn D'souza
Partner
Membership No.: 112554
ICAI UDIN :24112554BKGFNQ5535

Place: Mumbai
Date: 15 May 2024

Standalone Balance Sheet
as at March 31, 2024

(₹ in million)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	4	4,447.09	4,406.43
(b) Capital work-in-progress	27	144.03	198.30
(c) Right-of-use assets	5(a)	1,553.40	1,817.22
(d) Goodwill	5	1,227.03	1,227.03
(e) Other intangible assets	5	42.75	76.49
(f) Intangible assets under development	27	33.91	0.24
(g) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	6(a)	2,232.68	1,967.43
(ii) Other financial assets	8	457.35	287.89
(h) Deferred tax assets (net)	9	254.11	248.26
(i) Income tax assets (net)		166.43	181.43
(j) Other non-current assets	10	186.85	112.15
Total non-current assets		**10,745.63**	**10,522.87**
Current assets			
(a) Inventories	11	1,268.60	741.70
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	6(b)	3,896.14	2,289.05
(ii) Trade receivables	12	6,638.75	4,505.32
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	13	1,459.93	481.98
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	13	928.65	565.57
(v) Loans	7	64.90	200.77
(vi) Other financial assets	8	67.60	11.32
(c) Other current assets	10	554.06	647.98
Total current assets		**14,878.63**	**9,443.69**
Total Assets		**25,624.26**	**19,966.56**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	14(a)	1,627.62	1,544.00
(b) Other equity	14(b)	17,263.68	13,423.11
Total equity attributable to equity share holders of the Company		**18,891.30**	**14,967.11**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	16	1,277.34	1,519.43
(b) Provisions	17	37.46	31.87
(c) Other non-current liabilities	18	81.54	6.14
Total non-current liabilities		**1,396.34**	**1,557.44**
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	16	521.29	498.38
(ii) Trade payables			
Dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	15	59.56	47.14
Dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	15	4,241.06	2,381.17
(iii) Other financial liabilities	16	273.57	326.15
(b) Other current liabilities	18	230.93	179.20
(c) Provisions	17	10.21	9.97
Total current liabilities		**5,336.62**	**3,442.01**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**25,624.26**	**19,966.56**
Summary of material accounting policies	2		
Summary of Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions	3		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements.	4 to 51		

As per our report of even date

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022

Glenn D'souza
Partner
Membership No.: 112554

Place : Mumbai
Date : 15 May 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
CMS Info Systems Limited
CIN: L45200MH2008PLC180479

Tapan Ray
Director
DIN: 00728682
Place : Gandhinagar

Rajiv Kaul
Executive Vice-chairman, Whole-time Director and CEO
DIN: 02581313
Place : Mumbai

Pankaj Khandelwal
Chief Financial Officer
Place : Mumbai

Debashis Dey
Company Secretary
Place : Mumbai

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ in million)

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Income			
Revenue from operations	19	20,468.38	17,038.04
Other income	20	778.23	267.77
Total Income		**21,246.61**	**17,305.81**
Expenses			
Purchase of traded goods	21	2,515.68	1,132.07
Changes in inventories of finished goods (including stock in trade)	22	(567.04)	29.67
Employee benefits expense	23	1,307.07	909.59
Finance costs	24	160.77	190.95
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	4, 5&5a	1,423.13	1,241.87
Other expenses	25	11,818.31	10,150.85
Total Expenses		**16,657.92**	**13,655.00**
Profit before tax		**4,588.69**	**3,650.81**
Tax expense	9		
Current tax		1,051.50	966.76
Deferred tax credit		(4.99)	(70.02)
Total tax expense		**1,046.51**	**896.74**
Profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders		**3,542.18**	**2,754.07**
Other comprehensive income ('OCI')			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement losses on defined benefit plans		(3.33)	(3.05)
Income tax effect		0.84	0.77
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax		**(2.49)**	**(2.28)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**3,539.69**	**2,751.79**
Earnings per equity share (face value of share ₹ 10)	26		
Basic		22.67	17.90
Diluted		21.82	17.30
Summary of material accounting policies	2		
Summary of Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions	3		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements.	4 to 51		

As per our report of even date

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Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022

Glenn D'souza
Partner
Membership No.: 112554

Place : Mumbai
Date : 15 May 2024

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Director
DIN: 00728682
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Rajiv Kaul
Executive Vice-chairman, Whole-time Director and CEO
DIN: 02581313
Place : Mumbai

Pankaj Khandelwal
Chief Financial Officer
Place : Mumbai

Debashis Dey
Company Secretary
Place : Mumbai

Standalone Statement of Cash flows

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ in million)

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	4,588.69	3,650.81
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation on Property,plant and equipment and Intangible asset	996.20	829.99
Depreciation on Right-of-use assets	426.93	411.88
Unrealised foreign exchange gain	(0.21)	(0.78)
Impairment allowance for bad and doubtful receivables and Bad debts written off	793.96	818.73
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment (net)	(5.81)	(5.39)
Sundry credit balances written back	(10.18)	(19.75)
Impairment for doubtful claims receivables	-	3.70
Provision written back	(4.76)	-
Insurance claims receivables written off	16.51	11.87
Net gain on lease modification	(9.89)	(3.47)
Finance income	(104.74)	(57.34)
Dividend received	(499.79)	(150.12)
Profit on sale of current investments	(82.63)	(20.71)
Net change in fair value of current investments measured at FVTPL	(57.11)	(10.99)
Employee stock option compensation cost	365.55	92.80
Finance costs	160.77	190.95
Cash generated from operations before working capital changes	**6,573.49**	**5,742.17**
Adjustments for:		
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables and other liabilities	2,014.62	(391.93)
Increase in provisions	2.49	5.94
Increase in inventories	(526.91)	(112.43)
Increase in trade receivables	(2,927.38)	(1,054.10)
(Increase)/Decrease in other assets and prepayments	(247.63)	568.06
Cash flow generated from operations	**4,888.68**	**4,757.72**
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	(1,036.49)	(936.36)
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	**3,852.19**	**3,821.36**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	16.76	13.65
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets (including CWIP and capital advances)	(1,083.85)	(1,818.79)
Investments in mutual funds and non-convertible debentures	(13,652.45)	(10,842.48)
Proceeds from redemption of mutual funds and non-convertible debentures	11,919.82	9,280.93
Loan given to subsidiary	(396.81)	(680.10)
Repayment of loan from subsidiary	534.07	619.90
Investment in deposits with banks	(1,418.11)	(572.94)
Proceeds from maturity of deposits with banks	1,178.02	567.00
Interest Received	42.75	56.03
Dividend received	499.79	150.12

Standalone Statement of Cash flows (Continued)

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ in million)

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Net cash flow (used in) investing activities (B)	**(2,360.01)**	**(3,226.68)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceed from issue of equity shares	1,154.10	157.46
Dividend paid	(1,135.15)	(154.06)
Finance costs on lease liabilities	(160.77)	(182.44)
Payment of Principal portion of lease liabilities	(372.39)	(330.41)
Net cash flow (used in) financing activities (C)	**(514.22)**	**(509.45)**
Net Increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**977.97**	**85.23**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	481.97	396.74
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**1,459.93**	**481.97**
COMPONENTS OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS:		
Cash on hand	26.47	3.77
Cheques in hand	-	320.25
In deposits account with original maturity of less than three months	350.00	-
Balances with banks		
On current account	1,083.46	157.95
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 13)	**1,459.93**	**481.97**

The Standalone statement of cash flows has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) as issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

As per our report of even date

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022

Glenn D'souza
Partner
Membership No.: 112554

Place : Mumbai
Date : 15 May 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
CMS Info Systems Limited
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Director
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Executive Vice-chairman, Whole-time Director and CEO
DIN: 02581313
Place : Mumbai

Pankaj Khandelwal
Chief Financial Officer
Place : Mumbai

Debashis Dey
Company Secretary
Place : Mumbai

Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ in million)

Particular	Equity share capital	Reserve and surplus				Total equity
		Securities premium	Share-based payment reserve (refer note 38)	Capital redemption reserve	Retained earnings	
As at March 31, 2022	**1,531.53**	**765.28**	**331.31**	**150.00**	**9,340.98**	**12,119.09**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	2,754.07	2,754.07
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(2.28)	(2.28)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	**2,751.79**	**2,751.79**
Transactions with the owners of the Company						
Contributions and Distributions						
Equity shares issued during the year on exercise of stock options	12.47	-	-	-	-	12.47
Transfer on Securities premium on exercise of options	-	35.72	(35.72)	-	-	-
Securities premium on shares issued during the year	-	144.99	-	-	-	144.99
Employee stock option compensation cost	-	-	92.80	-	-	92.80
Dividend Paid	-	-	-	-	(154.06)	(154.06)
Total Contributions and Distributions	**12.47**	**180.71**	**57.08**	-	**(154.06)**	**96.20**
As at March 31, 2023	**1,544.00**	**945.99**	**388.39**	**150.00**	**11,938.71**	**14,967.08**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	3,542.18	3,542.18
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(2.49)	(2.49)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	**3,539.69**	**3,539.69**
Transactions with the owners of the Company						
Contributions and Distributions						
Equity shares issued during the year on exercise of stock options	83.62	-	-	-	-	83.62
Transfer on Securities premium on exercise of options	-	259.55	(259.55)	-	-	-
Securities premium on shares issued during the year	-	1,070.48	-	-	-	1,070.48
Employee stock option compensation cost	-	-	365.55	-	-	365.55
Dividend Paid	-	-	-	-	(1,135.15)	(1,135.15)
Total Contributions and Distributions	**83.62**	**1,330.03**	**106.00**	-	**(1,135.15)**	**384.50**
As at March 31, 2024	**1,627.62**	**2,276.02**	**494.39**	**150.00**	**14,343.27**	**18,891.30**

Summary of material accounting policies (Refer Note 2)

Summary of Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (Refer Note 3)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements. 4 to 51

As per our report of even date

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022

Glenn D'souza
Partner

Membership No.: 112554
Place : Mumbai

Date : 15 May 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
CMS Info Systems Limited
CIN: L45200MH2008PLC180479

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Director
DIN: 00728682

Place : Gandhinagar

Rajiv Kaul
Executive Vice-chairman, Whole-time Director and CEO
DIN: 02581313
Place : Mumbai

Pankaj Khandelwal
Chief Financial Officer
Place : Mumbai

Debashis Dey
Company Secretary
Place : Mumbai

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

CMS Info Systems Limited (the 'Company') is engaged in the business of providing ATM and Cash Management services, supply, installation and maintenance of ATM and cash deposit machines, and also engaged in card trading and personalization services.

The Company is incorporated and domiciled in India. The registered office of the Company is located at T-151, 5th Floor, Tower No. 10, Sector 11, Railway station complex, CBD Belapur, Navi Mumbai 400 614.

The Company's shares are listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange Limited (BSE) and the National Stock exchange of India (NSE).

The standalone financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on May 15, 2024.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of Preparation

These standalone financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS" as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules as amended from time to time. The standalone financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis except for the following items, which are measured on an alternative basis on each reporting date.

Item basis	Measurement
Non derivative financial instruments at FVTPL	Fair value
Liabilities for equity settled share based payments arrangements	Fair value
Net defined benefit (asset)/liability	Fair value of plan assets less the present value of the defined benefit obligation, limited as explained in note 2 (k)

The standalone financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('INR' or '₹') in million, which is also the Company's functional and presentation currency. The standalone financial statements are prepared on accrual and going concern basis. The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the standalone financial statements.

b) Current Versus Non-Current Classification

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

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle or expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Cash or cash equivalents unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period
- All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when it is:

- Expected to be settled in normal operating cycle and is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified period of twelve months as its operating cycle.

c) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any cost attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. While deriving cost, refundable taxes and discounts are excluded. Borrowing cost relating to acquisition of tangible assets

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2024

which take substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are also included to the extent they relate to the period till such assets are ready to be put to use. Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost less accumulated impairment.

When significant parts of 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 recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the standalone statement of profit and loss as incurred.

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

The cost property, plant and equipment as at 1 April, 2017, the Company's date of transition to Ind AS, was determined with reference to its carrying value recognised as per the previous GAAP (deemed cost), as on the date of transition to Ind AS.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The Company provides depreciation on property, plant and equipment using the straight-line method at the rates computed based on the estimated useful lives of the assets as estimated by the management which are in most cases equal to the corresponding rates prescribed in Schedule II to the Act. Certain assets are depreciated at lower rates.

The Company has estimated the following lives to provide depreciation and amortisation :

Category	Useful lives (in years)
Plant and machinery	7*
Electric installations	5
Furniture, fixtures and fittings for BLA	7
Furniture, fixtures and fittings other than BLA	10
Vehicles (used for ATM and Cash Management business)	7*
Other vehicles	8
Office equipment	5
Computers, servers and peripherals	3 to 6

*The Company, based on technical assessment made by the management, depreciates certain items of plant and equipment and vehicles (used for ATM and Cash Management business) over the estimated useful lives which are different from the useful lives prescribed in Schedule II to the Act. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

Leasehold improvements are depreciated on a straight line basis over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset or the lease term, which does not exceed 7 years.

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

d) Intangible Assets and Goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets recognised in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets and internally generated intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Intangible assets are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible assets may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets are amortised on straight line basis over the estimated useful life as follows:

Particulars	Useful Life
Computer software	3-6 years
Customer contracts (fair value of business combination)	5-6 years
Customer contracts (Purchased)	2-3 years
Non-compete fees	6 years (Non-compete period)

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 recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually at the cash-generating unit level.

e) Impairment of Non-Financial 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) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. 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 group of assets. When 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 cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, 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 CGU to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations are generally covering a period of five years. For longer periods, wherever applicable, a long term growth rate is calculated and applied to projected future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased.

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

f) Leases

The Company adopted Ind AS 116, leases (which replaces earlier standard Ind AS 17) using modified retrospective approach for transitioning by recognizing right-of-use asset and an equal amount of lease liability on 1 April 2019. Under this method, the standard is applied retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognised at the date of initial application. The Company elected to use the transition practical expedient to not reassess whether a contract is or contains a lease at 1 April 2019.

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases and hence the Company has not considered recognition exemptions for any of its leases. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right of-use

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2024

assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

The Company also applied the available practical expedients wherein it:

- Used a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics
- Relied on its assessment of whether leases are onerous immediately before the date of initial application
- Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application
- Used hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contained options to extend or terminate the lease.

i) Right-of-Use Assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

ii) Lease Liability

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

iii) Short-Term Leases and Leases of Low-Value Assets

The Company does not apply the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option) and low-value assets recognition exemption.

Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term and is included in revenue in the statement of profit and loss due to its operating nature.

g) Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost of trading goods, stores and spares is determined on a weighted average

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024

basis. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

h) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured at the transaction price, after deduction of any trade discounts, volume rebates and any taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government such as goods and services tax, etc. Accumulated experience is used to estimate the provision for such discounts and rebates. Revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable a significant reversal will not occur.

The Company recognises revenue when it transfers control over goods or services to a customer. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has

pricing latitude and is also exposed to inventory and credit risks. The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Ind AS 115 requires an entity to measure revenue at the transaction price excluding estimates of variable consideration that is allocated to that performance obligations.

Sale of goods:

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at point in time when control of the products being sold is transferred to our customer and when there are no longer any unfulfilled obligations. The Performance Obligations in our contracts are fulfilled at the time of dispatch, delivery or upon formal customer acceptance depending on customer terms.

The Company provides and commits preventive maintenance services on its certain products at the time of sale for one or two years from the date the sale. These maintenance services are sold together with the sale of product. Contracts for such sales of product and preventive maintenance services comprise two performance obligations because the promises to transfer the product and to provide the preventive maintenance services are capable of being distinct. Accordingly, a portion of the transaction price is allocated to the preventive maintenance services and recognised as a contract liability. Revenue is recognised over the period in which the preventive maintenance services are provided based on the time elapsed.

Sale of services:

Revenue from ATM and cash management services, card personalization services and allied operations is recognised over time when the required services are rendered in accordance with the contracts / agreements entered into with the customer and is disclosed net off deductions for shortages, etc. charged by the customers as per the terms of the agreement.

Revenue from annual maintenance contracts is recognised, over the period of the maintenance contract.

The contract liabilities primarily relate to the advance consideration received from customers for ATM and Cash management services and allied operations, for which revenue is recognised over time.

Revenue recognised, in excess of billing is classified as unbilled revenue; while billing in excess of revenue is classified as unearned revenue.

When the entity has a right to consideration for goods/services provided to date, however the billing for such goods/services and it's payment will be received after completion of specified activities, the Company recognises contract asset for the same.

Sale of ATM sites:

Revenue from sale of ATM sites is recognised based on customer acceptance received on completion of the ATM sites as per the terms of agreement entered with the customers.

i) Recognition of Dividend Income, Interest Income or Expense

For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate ('EIR'). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2024

flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in finance income in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

Dividend income is recognised in Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss on the date on which the Company's right to receive payment is established.

j) Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at the functional currency spot rates, at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised as income or expenses in the period in which they arise.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

k) Employee benefits

a) Short-Term Employee Benefits

Short- term employee benefits are measured on an undiscounted basis and expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short – term cash bonus, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Provident fund and employees state insurance is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation other than the contribution payable to the provident fund and ESIC.

b) Defined Benefit Plans

Gratuity liability is a defined benefit obligation and is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation done as per projected unit credit method, carried out by an independent actuary at the end of the year. The Company makes contributions to a fund administered and managed by an insurance company to fund the gratuity liability. Under this scheme, the obligation to pay gratuity remains with the Company, although insurance company administers the scheme.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. The rate is applied on net defined benefit liability / (asset) as determined at the start of the annual reporting period, taking into account any changes in the net defined liability / (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit paid. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss - Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements and net interest expense or income.

Remeasurements comprising of actuarial gains and losses, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss in subsequent periods.

c) Other long-term employee benefits – compensated absences

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilised within the next 12 months, 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 Company treats accumulated leave

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year end. The Company presents the leave as a short-term provision in the balance sheet to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur.

l) Income Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised (either in OCI or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the assets and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is not recognsied for

- Temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects neither the accounting nor taxable profit or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences;
- Temporary differences related to the investments in subsidiaries to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- Taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

A deferred tax liability is recognised based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted, or substantively enacted, by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

Deferred tax relating to items not recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss is recognised either in OCI or in equity (where the item on which deferred tax is arising is recognised). Deferred tax on differences arising in business combination is recognised in Goodwill.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024

m) Earnings Per Share

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

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders (after adjusting the cost recognised in the current year in relation to employee stock options schemes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

n) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a 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. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss net of any reimbursement, if any.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

o) 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 arises from past events but is not recognised 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 recognised because it cannot be measured reliably.

Contingent Assets

Contingent asset is not recognised in Standalone financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and is recognised. Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each Balance sheet date.

p) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet and cash flow statement comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding book overdrafts and cash credits as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

q) Share Based Payment

Employees (including senior management) of the Company receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (equity-settled transactions).

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

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

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and / or service conditions have not been met. When an award is cancelled by the Company or by the counterparty, any remaining element of the fair value of the award is expensed immediately through the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

r) Fair Value Measurement

The Company measures standalone financial instruments, such as, investment in mutual funds unit at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

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

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

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

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

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

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

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

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

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as impairment testing of goodwill, non-current assets and fair value of employee stock options schemes. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the management. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

s) Financial Instruments

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

Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Initial recognition and measurement

On initial recognition, a financial asset is recognised at fair value. In case of Financial assets which are recognised at

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024

fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), its transaction cost is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. In other cases, the transaction cost is attributed to the acquisition value of the financial asset. However, trade receivables without a significant financing component is initially measured at a transaction price.

Financial assets are subsequently classified and measured at:

- Amortised cost
- Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their recognition, except during the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

However, an exception to this principle is financial assets in the form of trade receivables, that would be initially measured at transaction price (as defined in Ind AS 115) unless that contain a significant financing component determined in accordance with Ind AS 115 (or when an entity applies the practical expedient).

Consistency should be maintained between the accounting policy for initial measurement of trade receivables and the accounting policy for measurement of corresponding revenue.

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorisation as at amortised cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

Equity Investments

Investment in subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries is carried at cost in the standalone financial statements.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either

(a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or

(b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, as appropriate.

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts.

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognised in OCI. These gains/ losses are not subsequently transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation .

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss and equity instruments recognised in OCI. Loss allowance for trade receivables and insurance claims is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income or expense in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

t) Business Combinations And Goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Company elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their acquisition date fair values. For this purpose, the liabilities assumed include contingent liabilities representing present obligation and they are measured at their acquisition fair values irrespective of the fact that outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not probable.

When the Company acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Company re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in OCI and accumulated in equity as capital reserve. However, if there is no clear evidence of bargain purchase, the entity recognises the gain directly in equity as capital reserve, without routing the same through OCI.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses, if any. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

A cash generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually as at March 31 and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

Goodwill represents the excess of purchase consideration paid over the value of net assets of CMS Computers Limited taken over by the Company in accordance with the Scheme of Arrangement with the CMS Computers Limited and towards the business acquisition from Checkmate Services Private Limited. The Scheme was effective from April 1, 2008 and business from Checkmate was acquired with effect from April 30, 2018 respectively.

u) Rounding Of Amount:

Amount disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest million as per the requirement of schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

v) Cash Dividend Distribution To Equity Holders Of The Parent

The Company recognises a liability to make cash distributions to equity holders of the parent when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS:

The preparation of the Company's standalone financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are received on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

Significant judgement :

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the standalone financial statements is included in the following notes:

Leases

The application of Ind AS 116 requires company to make judgements and estimates that affect the measurement of right-of-use assets and liabilities. The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to terminate

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the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease.

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The Company has adopted average borrowing rate as it's incremental borrowing rate (IBR).

Estimates

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties at the reporting date that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year is included in the following notes:

Defined benefit plans

The cost of the defined benefit plan and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation. Future salary increases are based on expected future inflation rates. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the country. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Refer note 29 for sensitivity analysis in relation to this estimate.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Company assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets.

Impairment of goodwill and investment in subsidiaries

Goodwill is tested for impairment at-least on an annual basis and when events that occur / changes in circumstances - indicate that the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying value.

Investment in subsidiaries is tested for impairment when events occurs that indicates that the recoverable amount is less than its carrying value.

The impairment indicators, the estimation of expected future cash flows and the determination of the fair value require the Management to make significant judgements, estimates and assumptions concerning the identification and validation of impairment indicators, fair value of assets, Revenue growth rates and operating margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, relevant risk-adjusted discount rate, future economic and market conditions, etc. For the details as to carrying amount of Goodwill and impairment testing (including related sensitivity analysis), refer note 34.

Share-based payments

The Company initially measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees using black scholes model to determine the fair value of the liability incurred. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in note 39.

Claims receivable

It represents the claims made by the Company from Insurance companies and others on account of cash loss due to theft or loot etc. at the time of

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024

replenishment of cash in ATM's and cash deposits and pick-ups.

The Company has recognised the claims in books, when the amount thereof can be measured reliably and ultimate collection is reasonably certain. The claims receivable balances are reviewed annually by the management and necessary doubtful provision percentage is calculated on the basis of Company's historical experiences and recoverability of amount from Insurance companies and others.

Expected Credit Loss

The Company has large number of individual customers. Management assesses the level of allowance for doubtful debts after taking into account ageing analysis and any other factor.

Other provisions

The recognition and measurement of other provisions are based on the assessment of the probability of an outflow of resources, and on past experience and circumstances known at the balance sheet date. The actual outflow of resources at a future date may therefore, vary from the amount included in other provisions.

Recent pronouncement:

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

Material accounting policy information

The Company adopted disclosure of Accounting Policies (amendments of Ind AS 1) from 1 April, 2023. Although the amendments did not result in any changes in the accounting policies themselves, they impacted the accounting policy information disclosed in the standalone financial statements.

The amendments require the disclosure of 'material' rather than 'significant' accounting policies. The application of materiality to disclosure of accounting policies, arising entities to provide useful, entity specific accounting policy information that users need to understand other information in the standalone financial statements.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

as at March 31, 2024

4 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Plant and machinery	Electrical installations	Furniture, fixtures and fittings	Vehicles	Office equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Computers, Servers and peripherals	Total
Gross block value as at March 31, 2022	**2,590.64**	**36.43**	**481.13**	**1,785.97**	**16.41**	**124.73**	**371.65**	**5,406.99**
Additions during the year	1,161.32	6.27	76.41	574.64	4.69	40.79	67.35	1,931.47
Deletions during the year	78.51	5.63	8.15	113.47	1.77	5.29	41.93	254.75
Gross block value as at March 31, 2023	**3,673.45**	**37.07**	**549.39**	**2,247.14**	**19.33**	**160.23**	**397.07**	**7,083.71**
Additions during the year	376.34	9.56	15.26	488.59	3.26	46.65	46.39	986.06
Deletions during the year	17.59	1.70	34.68	138.05	0.07	-	61.51	253.60
Gross block value as at March 31, 2024	**4,032.20**	**44.93**	**529.97**	**2,597.68**	**22.52**	**206.88**	**381.95**	**7,816.17**
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2022	**545.08**	**24.60**	**130.42**	**1,092.66**	**8.13**	**45.32**	**327.37**	**2,173.60**
Depreciation for the year	466.10	5.10	71.38	152.68	2.98	19.54	32.39	750.17
Accumulated depreciation on disposals	75.38	5.32	6.37	113.45	1.58	2.47	41.92	246.49
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2023	**935.80**	**24.38**	**195.43**	**1,131.89**	**9.53**	**62.39**	**317.84**	**2,677.28**
Depreciation for the year	559.20	5.61	73.73	224.27	3.40	25.37	42.88	934.46
Accumulated depreciation on disposals	15.69	1.70	25.66	138.05	0.07	-	61.48	242.66
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2024	**1,479.31**	**28.29**	**243.50**	**1,218.11**	**12.86**	**87.76**	**299.24**	**3,369.08**
Net block as at March 31, 2023	**2,737.65**	**12.69**	**353.96**	**1,115.25**	**9.80**	**97.84**	**79.23**	**4,406.43**
Net block as at March 31, 2024	**2,552.89**	**16.63**	**286.47**	**1,379.57**	**9.66**	**119.12**	**82.71**	**4,447.09**

Capital work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress as at March 31, 2024 is ₹ 144.03 million (March 31, 2023 ₹ 198.30 million). Additions made to capital work-in-progress during the year amount to ₹ 139.09 million (March 31, 2023 ₹ 197.08 million).

Asset amounting to ₹ 193.36 million (March 31, 2023 ₹ 421.97 million) has been capitalised during the year. (refer note 27)

The Company has amended the useful life of commercial vehicles in line with industry practice and based on guidelines issued by MHA-RBI, from 6 years to 7 years with effect from April 1, 2022 resulting in lower depreciation charge of ₹46.32 million in the year ended March 31, 2023.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

as at March 31, 2024

5 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Computer software	Customer Contract	Non-compete Fees	Total	Goodwill
Gross block value as at March 31, 2022	**147.41**	**286.84**	**18.00**	**452.25**	**1,227.03**
Additions during the year	27.93	-	-	27.93	-
Deletion during the year	0.32	-	-	0.32	-
Gross block value as at March 31, 2023	**175.02**	**286.84**	**18.00**	**479.86**	**1,227.03**
Additions during the year	27.99	-	-	27.99	
Deletion during the year	-	-	-	-	
Gross block value as at March 31, 2024	**203.02**	**286.84**	**18.00**	**507.85**	**1,227.03**
Accumulated amortisation as at March 31, 2022	**118.67**	**193.45**	**11.75**	**323.87**	**-**
Amortisation during the year	17.87	58.96	3.00	79.82	-
Deletion during the year	0.32	-	-	0.32	-
Accumulated amortisation as at March 31, 2023	**136.22**	**252.41**	**14.75**	**403.37**	**-**
Amortisation during the year	26.04	32.69	3.01	61.73	
Deletion during the year	-	-	-	-	
Accumulated amortisation as at March 31, 2024	**162.26**	**285.09**	**17.76**	**465.10**	**-**
Net block as at March 31, 2023	**38.80**	**34.44**	**3.25**	**76.49**	**1,227.03**
Net block as at March 31, 2024	**40.75**	**1.75**	**0.24**	**42.75**	**1,227.03**

Intangible assets under development

Intangible assets under development as at March 31, 2024 is ₹ 33.91 million (March 31, 2023 ₹ 0.24 million). Additions made to Intangible assets under development during the year amount to ₹ 33.91 million (March 31, 2023 ₹0.24 million).

Asset amounting to ₹ 0.24 million (March 31, 2023 ₹ 1.02 million) has been capitalised during the year. (refer note 27)

5(A) RIGHT-OF-USE ASSESTS

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Leasehold Property	Total
Gross block value as at March 31, 2022	**2,301.27**	**2,301.27**
Additions during the year	525.70	525.70
Deletion during the year	133.49	133.49
Gross block value as at March 31, 2023	**2,693.48**	**2,693.48**
Additions during the year	231.54	231.54
Deletion during the year	170.34	170.34
Gross block value as at March 31, 2024	**2,754.68**	**2,754.68**
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2022	**517.77**	**517.77**
Depreciation charge for the year	411.88	411.88
Deletion during the year	53.39	53.39
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2023	**876.26**	**876.26**
Depreciation charge for the year	426.93	426.93
Deletion during the year	101.91	101.91
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2024	**1,201.28**	**1,201.28**
Net block as at March 31, 2023	1,817.22	1,817.22
Net block as at March 31, 2024	**1,553.40**	**1,553.40**

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements
as at March 31, 2024

6 INVESTMENTS

(₹ in million)

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a)	Non-current investments		
	Investments in equity shares of subsidiary companies (unquoted, fully paid up, valued at cost)		
	950,000 (March 31, 2023 - 950,000) equity shares of ₹10 each of CMS Securitas Limited	28.61	28.51
	132,500 (March 31, 2023 - 132,500) equity shares of ₹ 100 each of Securitrans India Private Limited	1,825.82	1,825.82
	10,000 (March 31, 2023 - 10,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each of Quality Logistics Services Private Limited	0.10	0.10
	4,386,252 (March 31, 2023 - 4,386,252) equity shares of ₹ 10 each of Hemabh Technologies Private Limited	28.05	28.05
	10,000 (March 31, 2023 - Nil) equity shares of ₹ 10 each of CMS Info Foundation	0.10	-
	Investment in Quoted Non-convertible debentures (NCD) (at amortised cost)		
	HDB/0% Premium 2024_Series2021	-	54.21
	0% L&T Finance Limited	-	30.74
	8% Mahindra & Mahindra Financial Services	50.00	-
	6.70% Tata Capital Limited	100.00	-
	8.1965% HDB Financial 2025	100.00	-
	7.9585% M&M Financial Services Limited 26.09.2025	100.00	-
	Note: (Redeemable debentures classified at amortised cost have interest rates ranging from 6.70% to 8.20% (March 31, 2023: 0%) and the remaining maturity period of these investments are more than one year.)		
		2,232.68	**1,967.43**
(b)	**Current Investments in units of quoted mutual fund (at fair value through profit and loss)**		
	Nil Units SBI Magnum Ultra Short duration fund (March 31, 2023: 39,079 Units)	-	201.59
	4,036,435 Units Kotak Bond short-term Fund (March 31, 2023: Nil Units)	207.97	-
	717,214 Units ICICI Prudential Money Market Fund (March 31, 2023: Nil Units)	250.47	-
	423,187 Units ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund (March 31, 2023: 782,751 Units)	151.25	260.80
	38,772 Units ICICI Prudential Overnight Fund (March 31, 2023: 82,762 Units)	50.04	100.02
	Nil Units ICICI Prudential Ultra short term Fund (March 31, 2023: 3,168,999 Units)	-	80.18
	72,021 Units Kotak liquid fund (March 31, 2023: 100,479 Units)	351.39	457.02
	Nil Units Aditya Birla Sunlife Money Manager Fund (March 31, 2023: 633,609 Units)	-	200.34
	111,937 Units Kotak Money Market Fund (March 31, 2023: 52,330 Units)	461.46	200.34
	Nil Units Bharat Bond FOF (March 31,2023: 13,106,048 Units)	-	160.16
	66,238 Units SBI Liquid fund (March 31, 2023: 117,837 Units)	250.33	415.18
	505,705 Units ICICI Prudential GILT Fund (March 31, 2023: Nil Units)	50.21	-
	2,235,065 Units ICICI Prudential Constant Maturity GILT Fund (March 31, 2023: Nil Units)	50.19	-
	8,600,835 Units ICICI Prudential short term Fund (March 31, 2023: Nil Units)	456.87	-
	3,347,976 SBI Short-Term Fund (March 31, 2023: Nil Units)	102.71	-
	6,154,829 SBI Arbitrage opportunities Fund (March 31, 2023: Nil Units)	201.47	-
	117,676 Units Kotak Overnite Fund (March 31, 2023: Nil Units)	150.30	-
	106,991 Units Kotak Low duration Fund (March 31, 2023: Nil Units)	352.68	-
	76,363 Units SBI Magnum Low duration Fund (March 31, 2023: Nil Units)	251.80	-
	Investment in Quoted Non-convertible debentures (NCD) (at amortised cost)		
	Axis Finance Limited PP- MLD Series 02/ 2020-21	-	34.97
	L&T Finance Series A 2020-21	-	20.37
	Tata Cleantech Capital NCD “A” 2020-21	-	59.29
	6.4912% Tata Capital Ltd. NCD A Series 21-22	-	98.79
	8.62% HDFC Credila Financial Services	17.00	-
	6.7942% Tata Capital Limited 2024	100.00	-
	5.72% Axis Finance Limited	50.00	-
	7.77% Kotak Mahindra Investments Ltd.	100.00	-
	0% L&T Finance MLD	50.00	-

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements
as at March 31, 2024

6 INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

(₹ in million)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
9.30% L&T Infra NCD	50.00	-
HDB/0% Premium 2024_Series2021	50.00	-
0% L&T Finance Limited	30.00	-
7.50% HDFC Ltd NCD Series W006	50.00	-
8.55% IIFCL Bond	10.00	-
8.60% NIIF Infrastructure Finance Ltd.	50.00	-
	3,896.14	**2,289.05**
Note: (Redeemable debentures classified as at amortised cost have interest rates of 0% to 9.30% (March 31, 2023: 6.49%) and maturity in one year.)		
Aggregate value of quoted and unquoted investments is as follows :		
Aggregate book value of quoted investments (NCD and Mutual funds)	4,246.14	2,373.99
Aggregate market value of quoted investments (NCD and Mutual funds)	4,260.82	2,374.45
Aggregate value of unquoted investments (Investment in subsidiaries)	1,882.68	1,882.48

7 LOANS

(₹ in million)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Loans to subsidiaries (refer note below)	64.90	200.77
	64.90	**200.77**

Note : Loans to subsidiaries represents loans given to Hemabh Technology Private Limited, Securitrans India Private Limited and Quality Logistics Private Limited (wholly-owned subsidiaries) for working capital requirement which is repayable on demand.

8 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

(₹ in million)

	Non-Current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Unsecured, considered good				
Claims receivable	88.46	91.02	-	-
Less : Loss allowance	(37.58)	(42.34)	-	-
	50.87	**48.68**	**-**	**-**
Accrued interest	-	-	61.23	5.12
Balance in fixed deposit account with original maturity more than 12 months	207.35	-	-	-
Margin money deposits [refer note below]	95.46	126.87	-	-
Advances to employees	-	-	6.37	6.20
Security deposits	103.67	112.34	-	-
	457.35	**287.89**	**67.60**	**11.32**
Unsecured, considered doubtful				
Sundry deposits	2.33	2.33	-	-
Less: Impairment allowance for doubtful assets	(2.33)	(2.33)	-	-
	457.35	**287.89**	**67.60**	**11.32**

Notes:

Margin money deposits given as security

Margin money deposits with carrying amount of ₹ 73.22 million (March 31, 2023 : ₹71.35 million) are subject to first charge to secure the Bank guarantees / fixed deposits given by banks on behalf of the Company for pending court cases and deposits of ₹ 22.24 million (March 31, 2023 - ₹55.52 million) are subject to first charge to secure the facilities for Vaulting and ATM operations.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements
as at March 31, 2024

9 INCOME TAXES

(₹ in million)

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
The income tax expense consists of the following:		
Current tax		
Current tax expense for current year	1,051.50	965.50
Tax expense pertaining to prior years	-	1.26
	1,051.50	**966.76**
Deferred tax		
Defered tax credit for current year	(4.99)	(70.02)
	(4.99)	**(70.02)**
	1,046.51	**896.74**

The reconciliation of estimated income tax expense at statutory income tax rate to income tax expense reported in statement of profit and loss is as follows:

(₹ in million)

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Profit before taxes	4,588.69	3,650.81
Statutory income tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Expected income tax expense	1,154.88	918.84
Tax effect of adjustments to reconcile expected income tax expense to reported income tax expense:		
Net effect of non-deductible allowances and exemptions	(108.37)	(23.36)
Tax pertaining to prior years	-	1.26
Total income tax expense	**1,046.51**	**896.74**

Significant components of net deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year ended March 31, 2024 are as follows:

(₹ in million)

	Opening balance	Recognised in profit and loss	Recognised in / reclassified from other comprehensive income	Adjustments/ utilization	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to					
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(87.77)	15.35	-	-	(72.42)
Provision for employee benefit obligations	17.95	(4.18)	-	-	13.77
Receivables, financial assets at amortised cost	256.36	(1.00)	-	-	255.36
Lease liabilities and right-of-use assets	50.48	11.24	-	-	61.72
Others	11.24	(15.57)	-	-	(4.33)
	248.26	**5.83**	**-**	**-**	**254.11**

Gross deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

(₹ in million)

As at March 31, 2024	Assets	Liabilities	Net
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to			
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		(72.42)	(72.42)
Provision for employee benefit obligations	13.77		13.77
Receivables, financial assets at amortised cost	255.36		255.36
Lease liabilities and right-of-use assets	61.72		61.72
Others	10.05	(14.37)	(4.33)
	340.89	(86.79)	254.11

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements
as at March 31, 2024

Significant components of net deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year ended March 31, 2023 are as follows:

(₹ in million)

	Opening balance	Recognised in profit and loss	Recognised in / reclassified from other comprehensive income	Adjustments/ utilisation	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to					
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(65.96)	(21.81)	-	-	(87.77)
Provision for employee benefit obligations	22.12	(4.18)	-	-	17.95
Receivables,financial assets at amortised cost	176.38	79.98	-	-	256.36
Lease liabilities and right-of-use assets	30.28	20.21	-	-	50.48
Others	14.65	(3.41)	-	-	11.24
	177.47	**70.79**	**-**	**-**	**248.26**

Gross deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

(₹ in million)

As at March 31, 2023	Assets	Liabilities	Net
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to			
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	-	(87.77)	(87.77)
Provision for employee benefit obligations	17.95	-	17.95
Receivables, financial assets at amortised cost	256.36	-	256.36
Lease liabilities and right-of-use assets	50.48	-	50.48
Others	11.24	-	11.24
	336.03	**(87.77)**	**248.26**

10 OTHER ASSETS

(₹ in million)

	Non-Current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Unsecured, considered good				
Advances recoverable in kind or for value to be received	-	-	195.00	213.54
Capital advances	42.67	9.61	-	-
Receivable from Government Authorities	47.66	47.66	52.16	80.52
Prepaid expenses	96.52	54.88	161.54	110.13
Unbilled revenue (Contract assets) (Refer note 41)	-	-	145.36	243.79
	186.85	**112.15**	**554.06**	**647.98**

11 INVENTORIES

(₹ in million)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Valued at lower of cost and net realisable value		
Trading goods (refer note below)	816.75	249.71
Stores and spares	451.85	491.99
	1,268.60	**741.70**

Note:

Trading stock includes stock at ATM sites which are not installed as at March 31, 2024 amounting to ₹ 243.71 million (March 31, 2023 - ₹ 27.62 million).

During the year, the Company recorded inventory write downs of ₹ 14.36 million (March 31, 2023 ₹ 29.63 million). These adjustments were included in consumption of stores and spares.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements
as at March 31, 2024

12 TRADE RECEIVABLES

(₹ in million)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Undisputed Trade receivable considered good - Unsecured (Refer note 37)	5,286.71	3,408.39
Disputed Trade receivable considered good - Unsecured (Refer note 37)	27.07	27.07
Unbilled revenue (Refer note 37)	2,312.51	2,061.39
Disputed Trade receivable - Credit impaired	27.07	27.07
Total trade receivable	**7,653.36**	**5,523.91**
Less: Loss allowance	(1,014.61)	(1,018.59)
Net trade receivables	**6,638.75**	**4,505.32**

During the year ended March 31, 2024 the Company has utilised loss allowance amounting to ₹ 797.95 million (March 31, 2023: ₹ 503.03 million) towards writeoff of doubtful debts.

13 CASH AND BANK BALANCES

(₹ in million)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
On current account	1,083.46	157.95
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	350.00	-
Cheques on hand	-	320.26
Cash on hand	26.47	3.77
	1,459.93	**481.98**
Bank Balances other than above		
Funds held relating to cash management activity [refer note (i) below]	392.38	93.42
Deposits with original maturity for less than 12 months but more than three months	300.00	360.00
Margin money deposits [refer note (ii) below]	236.27	112.15
	928.65	**565.57**

i) Funds held relating to cash management activity, represents the net funds used by the Company for operating one of the services (Network Currency Management) of its cash management business. These include Bank balances and Cash in Vaults as reduced by the amounts payable to customers.

ii) Margin money deposits with carrying amount of ₹ 120.27 million (March 31, 2023 : ₹ 34.25 million) are subject to first charge to secure the Bank guarantees / fixed deposits given by banks on behalf of the Company for pending court cases and deposits of ₹ 116.00 million (March 31, 2023 - ₹ 77.90 million) are subject to first charge to secure the facilities for Vaulting and ATM operations.

14(A) EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(₹ in million)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Authorised share capital		
173,000,000 (March 31, 2023 - 173,000,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each	1,730.00	1,730.00
1,500,000 (March 31, 2023 - 1,500,000) 0.01% Optionally convertible cumulative redeemable preference shares of ₹ 100 each	150.00	150.00
	1,880.00	**1,880.00**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up shares:		
162,762,291 (March 31, 2023- 154,400,078) equity shares of ₹ 10 each	1,627.62	1,544.00

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements
as at March 31, 2024

Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

Equity shares	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	No of Shares	Amount	No of Shares	Amount
At the beginning of the year	154,400,078	1,544.00	153,152,747	1,531.53
Add : Shares issued on exercise of Employee Stock Options (Refer Note 38)	8,362,213	83.62	1,247,331	12.47
Outstanding at the end of the year	162,762,291	1,627.62	154,400,078	1,544.00

(i) Terms and rights attached to equity shares

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

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

(ii) Details of shares held by the holding Company and other shareholders in the Company including details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	No of Shares	% Shareholding	No of Shares	% Shareholding
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up				
Sion Investment Holdings Pte. Limited	-	-	93,011,975	60.24%
WF Asian Reconnaissance Fund Limited	8,469,650	5.20%	8,843,973	5.73%
SBI Small Cap Fund	15,000,000	9.22%	8,286,487	5.37%
Rajiv Kaul	10,078,931	6.19%	3,395,000	1.29%
Total	**33,548,581**	**20.60%**	**110,142,435**	**71.33%**

(iii) Disclosure of Shareholding of Promoters

Disclosure of shareholding of promoters as at March 31, 2024 is as follows:

	Shares held by Promoters				% of change during the year
	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023		
Promoter name	No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares	
Sion Investment Holdings Pte. Limited	-	-	**93,011,975**	**60.24%**	**-60.24%**

Disclosure of shareholding of promoters as at March 31, 2023 is as follows:

	Shares held by Promoters				% of change during the year
	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022		
Promoter name	No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares	
Sion Investment Holdings Pte. Limited	93,011,975	60.24%	97,074,075	63.38%	-3.14%

Notes:

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

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements
as at March 31, 2024

(ii) Shares reserved for issue under options

Terms attached to stock option granted plan to employees under employee stock option schemes are described in note 38.

14(B) OTHER EQUITY

(₹ in million)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
A) SUMMARY OF OTHER EQUITY BALANCE		
(i) Securities premium		
Opening balance	945.99	765.28
Add: Securities premium on shares (stock options) issued during the year	1,070.48	144.99
Add: Transfer to Securities premium on exercise of options	259.55	35.72
Closing balance	**2,276.02**	**945.99**
(ii) Share based payment reserve (refer note 38)		
Opening balance	388.39	331.31
Add: Employee stock option compensation cost during the year	365.55	92.80
Less: Transfer to Securities premium on exercise of options	(259.55)	(35.72)
Closing balance	**494.39**	**388.39**
(iii) Capital redemption reserve		
Opening balance	150.00	150.00
Closing balance	**150.00**	**150.00**
(iv) Retained earnings		
Opening balance	11,938.73	9,340.98
Add: Net profit after tax transferred from Statement of Profit and Loss	3,542.18	2,754.07
Less: Dividend Paid	(1,135.15)	(154.06)
Add : Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	(2.49)	(2.26)
Closing balance	**14,343.27**	**11,938.73**
Total	**17,263.68**	**13,423.11**

B) Nature and purpose of reserves

(i) **Securities Premium :** The amount received in excess of face value of the equity shares is recognised in Securities Premium. In case of equity-settled share based payment transactions, the difference between fair value on grant date and nominal value of share is accounted as securities premium, on exercise of the option. During the current year the Company has recognised securities premium of ₹ 259.55 million (March 31, 2023 ₹35.72 million) on account of transfer to securities premium on exercise of options.

(ii) **Share based payment reserves :** The fair value of the equity-settled share based payment transactions is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss with corresponding credit to Share based payment reserves.

(iii) **Capital Redemption Reserve:** The Company has recognised Capital Redemption Reserve on buyback of equity shares from its retained earnings. The amount in Capital Redemption Reserve is equal to nominal amount of the equity shares bought back.

(iv) **Retained Earnings:** Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

15 TRADE PAYABLES

(₹ in million)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 32)	59.56	47.14
Dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 32)	2,753.40	1,042.95
Accrued expenses	1,487.66	1,338.22
	4,300.62	**2,428.31**

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements
as at March 31, 2024

16 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AND LEASE LIABILITIES

(₹ in million)

	Non-Current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Capital creditors	-	-	28.26	85.62
Payable to employees	-	-	226.63	213.82
Others	-	-	18.68	26.71
	-	**-**	**273.57**	**326.15**
Lease liabilites (refer note 29)	1,277.34	1,519.43	521.29	498.38
	1,277.34	**1,519.43**	**521.29**	**498.38**

17 PROVISIONS

(₹ in million)

	Non-Current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Provision for employee benefits (refer note 28)				
For gratuity	7.93	9.03	0.92	1.72
For compensated absences	29.53	22.84	9.29	8.25
	37.46	**31.87**	**10.21**	**9.97**

18 OTHER LIABILITIES

(₹ in million)

	Non-Current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Statutory liabilities (including provident fund, tax deducted at source and others)	-	-	146.69	144.19
Unearned revenue (Contract liability) (Refer note 41)	81.54	6.14	84.24	35.01
	81.54	**6.14**	**230.93**	**179.20**

19 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS (REFER NOTE 41)

(₹ in million)

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Sale of ATM and ATM Sites	1,401.70	572.10
Sale of products	1,351.97	902.67
Sale of services	17,714.71	15,563.27
Revenue from operations	**20,468.38**	**17,038.04**
Details of products sold		
ATM Spares and related products	1,024.54	849.02
Cards	325.81	52.30
Others	1.62	1.35
	1,351.97	**902.67**
Details of services rendered		
Cash Management services	11,740.95	10,570.47
Managed Services	5,406.06	4,575.85
Card Personalization	567.70	416.95
	17,714.71	**15,563.27**

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2024

20 OTHER INCOME

(₹ in million)

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Interest Income	99.14	54.14
Dividend received from subsidiaries	499.79	150.12
Profit on sale of current investments	82.63	20.71
Net change in fair value of current investments measured at FVTPL	57.11	10.99
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	5.81	5.39
Net gain on lease modification	9.89	3.47
Foreign exchange gain (net)	3.33	-
Financial guarantee income	5.60	3.20
Other Income	14.93	19.75
	778.23	**267.77**
Interest income comprises of :		
Bank deposits	40.42	34.44
Debenture	44.53	0.59
Loan to subsidiary	9.70	15.90
Security deposits measured at amortised cost	4.49	3.21
	99.14	**54.14**

21 PURCHASE OF TRADED GOODS

(₹ in million)

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Purchase of traded goods	2,515.68	1,132.07
Details of purchases		
ATM and ATM Sites	1,853.03	453.66
ATM Spares and related products	538.98	628.17
Cards	123.67	50.24
	2,515.68	1,132.07

22 CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS (INCLUDING STOCK-IN-TRADE)

(₹ in million)

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Inventories at the end of the year		
Traded goods	816.75	249.71
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
Traded goods	249.71	279.38
	(567.04)	**29.67**

23 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

(₹ in million)

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Salaries and bonus	859.74	723.51
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 28)	37.58	32.41
Gratuity expense (refer note 28)	7.73	6.30
Share based payments to employees (refer note 38)	365.55	92.80
Staff welfare expenses	36.47	54.57
	1,307.07	**909.59**

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2024

24 FINANCE COSTS

(₹ in million)

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Interest others	-	8.51
Interest on lease liability	160.77	182.44
	160.77	**190.95**

25 OTHER EXPENSES

(₹ in million)

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Service and security charges	5,794.10	4,864.08
Conveyance and traveling expenses	915.15	805.10
Vehicle maintenance, hire and fuel cost	1,367.53	1,285.23
Consumption of stores and spares	878.51	448.64
Annual maintenance charges	426.38	436.95
Legal, professional and consultancy fees	262.81	254.97
Courier Freight and forwarding charges	211.90	187.65
Power and electricity charges	212.07	191.91
Insurance	197.64	186.77
Communication costs	137.26	118.85
Impairment allowance for bad and doubtful receivables and Bad debts written off	793.96	818.73
Cash disposal charges	226.60	211.93
Insurance claims receivables written off	16.51	29.10
Less : Out of the provision of earlier years	-	(17.23)
Impairment allowance for doubtful insurance claims	-	3.70
Cash lost in transit	77.28	41.39
Repairs and maintenance- Building	-	0.63
Repairs and maintenance- Plant and Machinery	-	0.19
Repairs and maintenance- Others	74.25	65.93
Payment to auditors:	-	-
Audit fees	12.10	11.42
Reimbursement of expenses	1.00	0.96
In other matters	-	1.34
Foreign exchange loss (net)	-	12.69
Expenditure on corporate social responsibility (refer note 35)	59.79	46.23
Miscellaneous expenses	153.47	143.69
	11,818.31	**10,150.85**

26 EARNINGS PER SHARE

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

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders (₹ in million)	3,542.18	2,754.07
Weighted average number of equity shares for Basic EPS	156,263,816	153,893,100
Weighted average number of equity shares on account of Employee stock option scheme for dilutive impact	6,058,937	5,330,382
Weighted average number of equity shares for diluted EPS	162,322,753	159,223,482
Earnings Per Share		
Basic (in ₹)	22.67	17.90
Diluted (in ₹)	21.82	17.30

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

as at March 31, 2024

27 CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS

The following reflects the Capital work in progress movement during the years:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening CWIP as at	198.30	423.18
(+) Additions during the year	139.09	197.08
(-) Capitalised during the year	(193.36)	(421.97)
Closing CWIP as at	**144.03**	**198.30**

The following table represents CWIP ageing as at respective years:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Less than 1 year	139.27	197.07
1-2 Years	4.76	1.23
Total	**144.03**	**198.30**

There are no projects as at March 31, 2024 where the project timelines are overdue.

Intangible assets under development

The following reflects the intangible assets under development movement during the years:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening balance as at	0.24	1.02
(+) Additions during the year	33.91	0.24
(-) Capitalised during the year	(0.24)	(1.02)
Closing balance as at	**33.91**	**0.24**

The following table represents Intangible assets under development ageing as at respective years:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Less than 1 year	33.91	0.24
1-2 Years	-	-
2-3 Years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Total	**33.91**	**0.24**

28 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Defined contribution plan

During the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 the Company contributed the following amounts to defined contribution plans:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Provident fund and Employees Family Pension Scheme	37.44	32.22
Employees' State Insurance Corporation	0.15	0.19
Total	**37.58**	**32.41**

Defined benefit plan

As per "The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972", the Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets gratuity on departure at 15 days' salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The Company has purchased an insurance policy to provide for payment of gratuity to the employees. Every year, the Company carries out an acturial valuation based on the latest employee data from the certified actuary valuer.

The Company has purchased insurance policy, which is basically a year-on-year cash accumulation plan in which the interest rate is declared on yearly basis and is guaranteed for a period of one year. The insurance

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Company, as part of the policy rules, makes payment of all gratuity outgoes happening during the year (subject to sufficiency of funds under the policy). The policy, thus, mitigates the liquidity risk. However, being a cash accumulation plan, the duration of assets is shorter compared to the duration of liabilities. Thus, the Company is exposed to movement in interest rate in particular, the significant fall in interest rates, which could result in an increase in liability without corresponding increase in the asset.

The following tables summarises the components of employee benefit expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the gratuity plan of the Company.

Statement of Profit and Loss-Net employee benefits expense (recognised in employee cost)

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current service cost	6.93	5.86
Net interest cost	0.80	0.44
Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**7.73**	**6.30**

Net employee benefits expense (recognised in Other comprehensive income)

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Actuarial losses / (gains)		
Change in demographic assumptions	-	(0.14)
Change in financial assumptions	1.05	0.80
Experience variance (i.e. actual experience vs assumptions)	2.56	1.37
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	(0.27)	1.02
Components of defined benefit cost recognised in other comprehensive income	**3.33**	**3.05**

Balance Sheet

Details of net benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Present value of obligation	42.96	37.78
Less : Fair value of plan asset	34.11	27.03
Net liability	**8.85**	**10.75**

Changes in present value of obligation

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Present value of obligation at the beginning	37.78	32.60
Current service cost	6.93	5.16
Interest expense	2.82	2.23
Re-measurement (gain) / loss arising from		
- change in demographic assumptions	-	(0.14)
- change in financial assumptions	1.05	0.80
- experience variance (i.e actual experience vs assumptions)	2.56	1.37
Benefits paid	(8.17)	(4.25)
Present value of obligation at the end	**42.96**	**37.78**

Changes in the fair value of plan asset are as follows:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning	27.03	26.25
Investment income	2.02	1.80
Employer's contribution	7.50	-
Benefits Paid	(2.71)	-
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	0.27	(1.02)
Fair value of plan assets as at the end	**34.11**	**27.03**

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2024

The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Investment with insurer	100%	100%

Plan assets comprise the following :

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Equity	4.91	1.39
Debt	29.20	25.63
Total	**34.11**	**27.02**

The Company expects to contribute ₹5.00 million (March 31, 2023 - ₹5.00 million) to gratuity fund during the annual period beginning after balance sheet date.

The following is the maturity profile of the Company's defined benefit obligation

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Weighted average duration (based on discounted cashflows)	8 years	8 years

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Company's expected cash flows over the future period (on undiscounted basis)		
1 year	4.47	6.00
2 to 5 years	16.25	14.43
6 to 10 years	18.13	14.59
More than 10 years	49.05	40.58

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

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Discount rate	7.15%	7.45%
Salary Growth rate	6%	6%
Employee Attrition rate		
- Less than 5 years of service	Up to 5 Year of service-26%	Up to 5 Year of service-26%
- More than 5 years of service	Above 5 Year of service-5%	Above 5 Year of service-5%

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

The overall expected rate of return on assets is determined based on the market prices prevailing on that date, applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled.

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for the significant assumptions on defined benefit obligation as at March 31, 2024 is as shown below:

Particulars	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Decrease in assumption	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption	Increase in assumption
Discount Rate (-/+1%)	3.81	(3.33)	3.06	(2.68)
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	8.90%	-7.80%	8.10%	-7.10%
Salary Growth Rate (-/+1%) (Amount in ₹ million)	(3.06)	3.43	(2.39)	2.69
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	-7.10%	8.00%	-6.30%	7.10%
Attrition Rate (-/+ 50% of attrition rates) (Amount in ₹ million)	1.20	(1.05)	0.83	(0.72)
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	2.80%	-2.50%	2.20%	-1.90%
Mortality Rate (-/+10% of Mortality rates) (Amount in ₹ million)	(0.02)	0.02	(0.02)	0.02
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024

The sensitivity analysis above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of reporting period.

Other long-term employee benefits

In accordance with its leave policy, the Company has provided for leave encashment on the basis of an actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary at the end of the year.

Amount of ₹ 13.50 million (March 31, 2023: ₹ 8.87 million) for Compensated absences is recognised as an expense and included in "Employee benefits expense" in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Accumulated non-current liability amount to ₹ 29.53 million (March 31, 2023: ₹ 22.84 million) and accumulated current liability amount to ₹ 9.29 million (March 31, 2023: ₹ 8.25 million).

29 LEASES

A. In case of assets taken on lease

The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current lease liabilities	521.29	498.38
Non-current lease liabilities	1,277.34	1,519.43
Total	**1,798.63**	**2,017.81**

The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening Balance	2,017.81	1,904.50
Additions	231.54	525.70
Finance cost accrued during the year	160.77	182.44
Deletions	(78.32)	(81.98)
Payment of lease liability	(533.17)	(512.85)
Closing Balance	**1,798.63**	**2,017.81**

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at March 31, 2024. on an undiscounted basis and March 31, 2023

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Less than one year	542.06	518.31
One to five years	1,482.05	1,721.13
More than five years	145.47	257.04
Total	**2,169.58**	**2,496.48**

The following is the movement in Right-of-use assets (which only consists of properties) as at March 31, 2024 and March 31,2023

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening Balance	1,817.22	1,783.50
Additions during the year	231.54	525.70
Deletions during the year	(170.34)	(133.49)
Depreciation during the year	(325.02)	(358.49)
Closing Balance	**1,553.40**	**1,817.22**

The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities is 8.5%.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements
as at March 31, 2024

The outflow on account of lease liabilities for the year ended March 31, 2024 is ₹533.17 million.(March 31, 2023 is ₹512.85 million)

Company as lessor: lease receivables

The Company has entered into lease arrangement for its ATM management service business and these leases have terms ranging between five and seven years. Future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases are, as follows:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Within one year	1,207.40	1,127.03
After one year but not more than five years	3,195.34	3,732.51
More than five years	-	298.83
Total	**4,402.74**	**5,158.37**

During the year, the Company has recognised ₹ 1167.01 million (March 31, 2023 - ₹ 921.74 million) as income in relation to the above arrangements. These are reported under sale of services (refer note 19).

The following are the details of the fixed assets (consist of Plant and Machinery) given on lease:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Gross block value	1,737.01	1,569.85
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(469.50)	(246.54)
Net block value	1,267.51	1,323.31
Depreciation for the year (including Adjustments of accumulated depreciation on deletion)	233.08	173.52

30 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Related party disclosures as required by notified Ind-AS 24 - "Related Party Disclosures" are given below:

a) Names of related parties and description of relationship:

Particulars	Name of the related party
1) Related party where controls exist	
Ultimate Holding Company	Baring Private Equity Asia GP VI Limited (up to June 13, 2023)
Parent of Holding Company	Baring Private Equity Asia VI Holdings Pte. Limited (upto June 13, 2023)
Entites under common control	Vault Co-Investment Vehicle L.P. (upto June 13, 2023)
Holding Company	Sion Investment Holdings Pte. Limited (upto June 13, 2023)
Subsidiary Companies and Trusts	CMS Securitas Limited
	Securitrans India Private Limited
	Quality Logistics Services Private Limited
	CMS Securitas Employees Welfare Trust
	CMS Marshall Limited (subsidiary of CMS Securitas Limited)
	Hemabh Technology Private Limited
	CMS Info Foundation (w.e.f March 29, 2023)
2) Promoter Company	Sion Investment Holdings Pte. Limited
3) Key management personnel	**Executive Vice Chairman,Whole Time Director and CEO**
	Mr. Rajiv Kaul
	Chief Financial Officer
	Mr. Pankaj Khandelwal
	Non-executive Independent Director
	Mr. Tapan Ray
	Mrs Manju Agarwal (upto March 1, 2024)
	Mrs Sayali Karanjkar

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	Name of the related party
	Non-executive Directors
	Mr. Ashish Agrawal (upto March 1, 2024)
	Mr. Krzysztof Wieslaw Jamroz
	Ms. Shyamala Gopinath
	Mr. Jimmy Lachmandas Mahtani
	Company Secretary
	Mr. Praveen Soni (till September 30, 2023)
	Mr. Debashis Dey (w.e.f. October 25, 2023)

b) Summary of transactions with the above related parties are as follows:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest Income		
Securitrans India Private Limited	3.09	4.52
Quality Logistics Services Private Limited	2.40	-
Hemabh Technology Private Limited	4.21	11.38
Guarantee Income		
Securitrans India Private Limited	5.60	3.20
Dividend Received		
Securitrans India Private Limited	499.79	150.12
Remuneration to KMP (short-term employee benefits)		
Mr. Rajiv Kaul	130.08	113.59
Mr. Pankaj Khandelwal	20.38	18.75
Mr. Debashis Dey	3.24	-
Mr. Praveen Soni	2.53	2.73
Remuneration to Non-executive independent directors		
Mrs. Shyamala Gopinath	2.10	2.10
Mr. Krzysztof Wieslaw Jamroz	2.10	2.10
Mr. Tapan Ray	2.10	2.10
Mrs. Sayali Karanjkar	2.10	2.10
Mrs. Manju Agarwal	1.93	2.10
Employee stock option compensation cost		
Mr. Rajiv Kaul (refer note 38)	268.25	33.43
Mr. Pankaj Khandelwal	22.19	2.17
Sitting fees paid to Directors		
Mrs. Shyamala Gopinath	0.40	0.40
Mr. Tapan Ray	0.40	0.40
Mr. Krzysztof Wieslaw Jamroz	0.40	0.20
Mrs. Sayali Karanjkar	0.30	0.40
Mrs. Manju Agarwal	0.40	0.40
Service charges		
CMS Marshall Limited	1,089.05	866.26
CMS Securitas Limited	279.68	268.18
Securitrans India Private Limited	241.92	220.90
Hemabh Technology Private Limited	144.93	127.69
Sale of Services		
Hemabh Technology Private Limited	14.81	3.77
Reimbursement of Expenses		
Securitrans India Private Limited	78.28	-
Reimbursement of power and electricity and Maintenance		
CMS Securitas Limited	-	4.49

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2024

30 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (Continued)

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Reimbursement of Insurance Charges		
Securitrans India Private Limited	25.62	25.56
Reimbursement of Other Expenses		
Securitrans India Private Limited	420.40	505.14
Quality Logistics Services Private Limited	-	3.51
Hemabh Technology Private Limited	5.48	3.91
Expenditure on corporate social responsibility		
CMS Info Foundation	1.30	-
Advance given during the year		
Quality Logistics Services Private Limited	-	0.97
Loans given during the year		
Securitrans India Private Limited	334.31	661.54
Hemabh Technology Private Limited	-	29.94
Quality Logistics Services Private Limited	62.51	-
Loans received back during the year		
Securitrans India Private Limited	440.35	562.50
Hemabh Technology Private Limited	98.19	79.79

c) Summary of balance receivable from / (payable to) the above related parties are as follows:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Remuneration payable to KMP		
Mr. Rajiv Kaul	(72.00)	(63.00)
Mr. Pankaj Khandelwal	(4.71)	(3.88)
Mr. Debashis Dey	(0.54)	-
Mr. Praveen Soni	(0.79)	(0.52)
Remuneration to non - executive independent directors		
Mr. Tapan Ray	(2.10)	(2.10)
Mr. Krzysztof Wieslaw Jamroz	(1.40)	(1.40)
Mrs. Sayali Karanjkar	(0.53)	(0.53)
Mrs. Manju Agarwal	(0.35)	(0.53)
Mrs. Shyamala Gopinath	(0.53)	(0.53)
Sitting fees Payable to Directors		
Mrs. Shyamala Gopinath	(0.10)	(0.20)
Mrs. Sayali Karanjkar	(0.10)	(0.20)
Mrs. Manju Agarwal	(0.20)	(0.20)
Mr. Krzysztof Wieslaw Jamroz	(0.10)	(0.20)
Mr. Tapan Ray	(0.10)	(0.10)
Balance outstanding payable at the year end		
CMS Securitas Limited	(75.35)	(75.59)
CMS Marshall Limited	(181.45)	(156.59)
Securitrans India Private Limited	(78.28)	-
Balance outstanding receivable at the year end		
Quality Logistics Services Private Limited	-	
Securitrans India Private Limited	-	5.12

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

as at March 31, 2024

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
CMS Info Foundation	0.11	17.10
Loan outstanding receivable at the year end		
Hemabh Technology Private Limited	-	93.98
Securitrans India Private Limited	-	106.79
Quality Logistics Services Private Limited	64.90	-

Note:

(i) As the future liability for gratuity and compensated absences is provided on an actuarial basis for the Company as a whole, the amount pertaining to KMP's is not ascertainable separately and, therefore not included above.

31 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

a) Contingent liabilities:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt		
a) Disputed Customs matters*	47.88	92.65
b) Disputed VAT matters*	29.31	70.36
c) Disputed Excise matters*	69.03	69.03
d) Disputed CST matters *	0.26	2.14
e) Disputed GST matters *	4.64	0.84
f) Disputed Service tax matters *	-	2.74
g) Disputed Income tax matter	118.33	118.33
Guarantees given by the Company on behalf of the subsidiary**	800.00	800.00
	1,069.45	1,156.09

Notes:

*In relation to the matters of Custom duty, VAT, CST, Service Tax, GST, Income tax and excise matters listed above, the Company is contesting the demands from the respective Government Departments. The management believes that its position will likely be upheld in the appellate process. No expense has been accrued in the financial statements for these demand raised. The management believes that the ultimate outcome of these proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

** The Company has given Corporate guarantees in favour of lenders of Securitrans India Private Limited, a subsidiary of the Company amounting to ₹ 600 million (March 31,2023: ₹ 600 million) and ₹ 200 million (March 31, 2023: ₹ 200 million) in favour of one of the customers of subsidiary for overnight vaulting facilities.

b) The Company has no Capital commitment for the year ended March 31, 2024 (March 31, 2023 ` Nil).

c) There has been a Supreme Court (SC) judgment dated February 28, 2019, relating to components of salary structure that need to be taken into account while computing the contribution to provident fund under the EPF Act. The Company believes, based on legal opinion, that the liability if any, in practice would be from the date of order. Based on such opinion and pending clarification from PF authorities, the Company has recorded the cost prospectively from March 2019.

d) In addition to the above, there are certain civil claims against the Company. The Management is confident, that these will not have any material impact in the financial statements.

e) The Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT") passed an order in the proceedings on December 5, 2023, wherein it has directed the board of directors of the Company to take employees of ATM & Cash Management Division of the Transferor Company, being CMS Securitas Limited, as their employees, provided such employees were working for ATM & Cash Management Division of the Transferor Company as on Appointed Date, and such employees also continued to remain in employment on the effective date of the Scheme approved by the Hon'ble Bombay High Court on October 25, 2010 and by the Hon'ble Delhi High Court on January 17, 2011. Management has appealed the order with the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

as at March 31, 2024

32 TRADE PAYABLES

a) Details of dues to Micro and Small Enterprises as per Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

The Company has ₹ 59.58 million (March 31, 2023 ₹ 47.14 million) dues outstanding to the micro and small enterprises as defined in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006. The information regarding Micro and Small Enterprises has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (as per the intimation received from vendors)	59.56	47.14
a) Principal and interest amount remaining unpaid	59.56	47.14
b) Interest paid by the Company in terms of Section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-
c) Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Act, 2006	-	-
d) Interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
e) 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 enterprises.	-	-

Trade payables ageing Schedule

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Unbilled Dues	Trade payables which are not due	Outstanding for the following periods from the due dates of payments as at March 31, 2024				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME	-	0.21	37.81	3.34	3.00	3.16	47.52
Others	1,487.68	348.74	1,743.85	606.27	5.11	49.41	4,241.06
Disputed - MSME	-	-	0.09	0.46	11.50	-	12.04
Disputed - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,487.68	**348.95**	**1,781.74**	**610.07**	**19.61**	**52.58**	**4,300.62**

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Unbilled Dues	Trade payables which are not due	Outstanding for the following periods from the due dates of payments as at March 31, 2023				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 Years	
MSME	-	20.16	5.65	-	-	-	25.81
Others	1,338.22	484.48	465.71	15.19	20.89	56.67	2,381.18
Disputed - MSME	-	-	-	14.88	2.71	3.74	21.33
Disputed - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,338.22	**504.65**	**471.36**	**30.07**	**23.61**	**60.42**	**2,428.32**

33 IMPAIRMENT TEST OF GOODWILL

Impairment test of Goodwill

Goodwill acquired through business combinations have indefinite lives. Out of the total Goodwill of the Company, the material amount of goodwill is allocated to the following:

a) ₹ 1035.12 million (March 31, 2023: ₹ 1035.12 million), relates to the Cash Management division of the Company.

b) ₹ 185.94 million (March 31, 2023: ₹ 185.94 million), relates to the acquisition of door step banking business from Checkmate Services Private Limited; also a part of Cash management business.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2024

The Company performed its annual impairment test for years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31,2023 respectively . The Company considers the relationship between its value in use and its carrying value, among other factors, when reviewing the indicators of impairment.

The recoverable amount of the goodwill is determined based on a value in use ('VIU') calculated using cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by management covering a period of five years and the terminal value (after considering the relevant long-term growth rate) at the end of the said forecast periods. The Company has extrapolated cash flows beyond 5 years using a growth rate of 5% for the year ended March 31, 2024 (March 31, 2023: 5%). The pre-tax discount rate applied to the cash flow projections for impairment testing is 13.4% for March 31, 2024 (March 31, 2023: 13.4%).

The said cash flow projections are based on the senior management past experience as well as expected trends for the future periods. The calculation of weighted average cost of capital (WACC) is based on the Company's estimated capital structure as relevant and attributable to the CGU. The WACC is also adjusted for specific risks, market risks and premium, and other inherent risks associated with similar type of investments to arrive at an approximation of the WACC of a comparable market participant. The said WACC being pre-tax discount rates reflecting specific risks relating to the relevant CGUs, are then applied to the above-mentioned projections of the estimated future cash flows to arrive at the discounted cash flows.

The key assumptions used in the determination of VIU are the revenue annual growth rates and the EBITDA growth rate.

Based on the above assumptions and analysis, no impairment was identified as at March 31, 2024. Further, on the analysis of the said calculation's sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in any of the above-mentioned key assumptions / parameters on which the Management has based determination of the CGU's recoverable amount, there are no scenarios identified by the Management wherein the carrying value could exceed its recoverable amount.

34 DETAILS OF ONGOING CSR PROJECTS UNDER SECTION 135(6) OF THE ACT

i) Details of corporate social responsibility expenditure

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
1. Amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	59.79	47.77
2. Amount approved by the Board	59.79	47.77
3. Amount of expenditure incurred on:		
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	41.11	39.05
4. Shortfall at the end of the year	18.68	8.71
5. Total of previous years shortfall	-	-
6. Reason for shortfall	Due to Project spam being 2-3 years	Due to Project spam being 2-3 years
7. Nature of CSR activities	Livelihood support, Enviournment and Health care, Integrated village development, Relief Fund	Livelihood support, Enviournment and Health care, Integrated village development, Relief Fund
8. Details of related party transactions in relation to CSR expenditure as per relevant Indian Accounting Standard:	-	-
Contribution to CMS Info Foundation in relation to CSR expenditure	1.30	-

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2024

ii) Details of unspent obligations

Balance as at April 1, 2023		Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year		Balance as at March 31, 2024	
With the Company	In Separate CSR Unspent Account		From the Company's Bank Account	From Separate CSR Unspent Account	With the Company	In Separate CSR Unspent Account
-	8.71	59.79	41.11	8.71	-	18.68

Balance as at April 1, 2022		Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year		Balance as at March 31, 2023	
With the Company	In Separate CSR Unspent Account		From the Company's Bank Account	From Separate CSR Unspent Account	With the Company	In Separate CSR Unspent Account
1.64	-	47.77	39.05	-	-	8.71

35 FOREIGN CURRENCY EXPOSURE

The Company does not use forward exchange contracts to hedge its foreign exchange exposure relating to the underlying transactions in accordance with its forex policy. The Company does not use foreign exchange forward contracts for trading or speculation purposes.

Unhedge Foreign Currency exposure outstanding as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 is:

Currency Type	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Amount in foreign currency	Amount in ₹ million	Amount in foreign currency	Amount in ₹ milllion
USD	$ 203,914.00	17.01	$ 707,470.38	58.10

36 FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities.

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy as at March 31, 2024

Particulars	March 31, 2024				
	Cost	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets measured at fair value					
FVTPL financial investments					
Investment in quoted mutual funds units	3,282.06	3,339.17	-	3,339.17	-

Particulars	March 31, 2023				
	Cost	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets measured at fair value					
FVTPL financial investments					
Investment in unquoted mutual fund units	2,064.63	2,075.62	-	2,075.62	-

The fair value for the investments is arrived at with reference to the Net asset value (NAV) of the mutual fund units as disclosed by the Asset Management Company.

The management assessed that the fair values of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, and other current financial assets and financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. Further the difference between carrying amount and fair value of insurance receivables, deposit measured at amortised cost is not significantly different in each of the years presented.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements
as at March 31, 2024

Break up of financial assets carried at amortised cost

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Trade receivables	4,326.24	2,443.93
Unbilled revenue	2,312.51	2,061.39
Cash and cash equivalents	1,459.93	481.98
Other bank balances	928.65	565.57
Other financial assets	524.95	299.21
Loans	64.90	200.77
Investment at amortised cost	907.00	298.37
Total financial assets carried at amortised cost	**10,524.18**	**6,351.22**

Break up of financial liabilities carried at amortised cost

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Trade payables	4,300.62	2,428.30
Lease liabilities	1,798.63	2,017.81
Other financial liabilities	273.57	326.15
Total financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	**6,372.82**	**4,772.26**

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

37 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments :-

- credit risk;
- liquidity risk; and
- market risk

(i) Risk Management Framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The board of directors has established the risk management committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The committee reports regularly to the board of directors on its activities.

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

The Company audit committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The Company audit committee is assisted in its oversight role by internal audit. Internal audit undertakes both regular and adhoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to audit committee.

(ii) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer fails to meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract. The carrying amount of financial assets and contract assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables and claims receivables).

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements
as at March 31, 2024

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by the Company's established policy. To minimise the risk from the counter parties the Company enters into financial transaction with counter parties who are major names in the industry.

A significant risk in respect of receivables is related to the default risk and credit risk. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous companies and assessed for impairment collectively. The calculation is based on historical data. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of receivables disclosed in Note 12 . The Company does not hold collateral as security.

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counter-party fails to meet its contractual obligations. Trade receivables concentration of credit risk with respect to trade receivables is limited, due to The Company's customer base being large and diverse.

The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk from customers as at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Unbilled Revenue	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables -considered good	2,312.51	2,407.44	1,772.08	859.86	190.74	47.79	8.80	7,599.22
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables -which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables -credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	11.34	15.73	27.07
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	11.34	15.73	27.07
Total	2,312.51	2,407.44	1,772.08	859.86	190.74	70.46	40.26	7,653.36
Less : Loss allowance								(1,014.61)
Total Trade Receivables								**6,638.75**

The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk from customers as at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Unbilled Revenue	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables -considered good	2,061.39	1,497.54	1,123.93	525.08	111.92	61.19	88.73	5,469.77
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables -which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables -credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	10.25	15.65	1.17	27.07
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	10.25	15.65	1.17	27.07
Total	2,061.39	1,497.54	1,123.93	525.08	132.42	92.48	91.07	5,523.91
Less : Loss allowance								(1,018.59)
Total Trade Receivable								**4,505.32**

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024

37 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Continued)

Movement in allowance of impairment in respect of trade receivables and contract assets during the year was as below :

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening Balance	1,018.59	700.80
Amounts written off (Net)	(256.49)	(410.85)
Provision writen back	-	2.09
Net re-measurement of loss allowances	252.50	726.55
Closing Balance	**1,014.60**	**1,018.59**

Other receivables

Security deposits are interest free deposits given by the Company for properties taken on Lease. Provision is taken on a case to case basis depending on circumstances with respect to non-recoverability of the amount. The gross carrying amount of Security deposit is ₹ 106.00 million as at March 31 2024 , ₹ 114.67 million as at March 31, 2023.

Other financial asset includes claims receivable, and other receivables (refer note 8). Provision is made where there is significant increase in credit risk of the asset.

Movement in allowance of impairment in respect of other receivables (including insurance claims) during the year was as below :

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening Balance	44.67	58.20
Amounts written back	(4.76)	(17.23)
Net re-measurement of loss allowances	-	3.70
Closing Balance	**39.91**	**44.67**

(iii) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position on the basis of expected cash flows. This monitoring includes financial ratios and takes into account the accessibility of cash and cash equivalents.

The Company has sufficient current assets comprising of Trade Receivables, Cash and Cash Equivalents, Investment in Mutual Funds, Other Bank Balances (other than restricted balances), Loans, Inventories and Other Current Financial Assets to manage the liquidity risk, if any in relation to current financial liabilities.

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of cash credit, working capital , demand loan and bank loans. The Company has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding. The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as at year end.

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024				
	On demand	Within 12 months	1 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Total
Trade and other payables	-	4,300.62	-	-	4,300.62
Lease liabilities (undiscounted)	-	542.06	1,482.05	145.47	2,169.58
Other financial liabilities	-	273.57	-	-	273.57
Total	**-**	**5,116.25**	**1,482.05**	**145.47**	**6,743.77**

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2023				
	On demand	Within 12 months	1 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Total
Trade and other payables	-	2,314.23	114.09	-	2,428.32
Lease liabilities	-	498.38	1,721.13	257.04	2,476.55
Other financial liabilities	-	326.15	-	-	326.15
Total	**-**	**3,138.76**	**1,835.23**	**257.04**	**5,231.02**

(iv) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that's changes in the market prices - eg. Foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices, will effect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the returns.

a) Currency Risk

Currency risk is not material, as the Company's primary business activities are within India and does not have significant exposure in foreign currency.

b) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments is as follows:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Financial Liabilities		
Variable rate instruments	-	-
Fixed rate instruments	-	-
Financial Assets		
Variable rate instruments	3,339.17	2,075.62
Fixed rate instruments	-	-

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Capital management

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

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents. In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. The Company does not have any loans outstanding as at March 31, 2024. It has taken adequate credit facilities from various banks to maintain its liquidity.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2024

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023

38 EMPLOYEE STOCK OPTIONS SCHEMES

The Company has granted stock options to its employees through its equity settled schemes referred to as Employee Stock Option Scheme 2023, Employee Stock Option Scheme 2016, CEO Stock Option Scheme 2016 and Management Scheme 2016. Following are details of the scheme:

Particulars	Employee Scheme 2023	Employee Scheme 2016	CEO Scheme	Management Scheme
Number of options reserved under the scheme	10,075,000	4,604,444	9,866,667	2,519,366
Number of option granted under the scheme	8,000,000	4,603,507	9,866,667	2,519,366

Following is the vesting period for ESOP granted during the year:

Vesting Period	Employee Scheme 2023		Employee Scheme 2016		CEO Scheme Time Based	Management Scheme Time Based
	Time Based	Performance Based	Time Based	Performance Based		
12 months from date of grant	12.50%	12.50%	25%	0.00%	100%	100%
21 months from date of grant	12.50%	12.50%	8.33%	16.67%	-	-
33 months from date of grant	12.50%	12.50%	8.33%	16.67%	-	-
45 months from date of grant	12.50%	12.50%	8.34%	16.66%	-	-

For options granted under Employee scheme 2016, 21st month onward vesting will be based on Company / business unit performance for the second financial year after the financial year in which the options have been granted and so on. The performance condition are assessed as non-market conditions.

For options granted under Employee scheme 2023, 12th month onward vesting will be based on Company / business unit performance for all financial year. The performance condition are assessed as non-market conditions.

The vested options can be exercised within 2 year of the date such options are vested. In any other liquidity event, the vested options can be exercised within such period as may be prescribed by the Board in this regard.

The following table summarises the movement in stock options granted during the year:

Particulars	March 31, 2024				March 31, 2023		
	Employee scheme 2023	Employee scheme 2016	CEO Scheme	Management scheme	Employee scheme	CEO Scheme	Management scheme
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	2,203,429	5,866,667	2,519,366	3,169,160	5,866,667	2,519,366
Granted during the year (no. of options)	8,000,000	-	-	-	355,000	-	-
Forfeited / cancelled during the year	(120,000)	(112,500)	-	-	(73,400)	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	(1,076,180)	(4,766,667)	(2,519,366)	(1,247,331)	-	-
Expired during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**7,880,000**	**1,014,749**	**1,100,000**	**-**	**2,203,429**	**5,866,667**	**2,519,366**
Weighted average exersice price of Option							
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	166	123	165	140	123	165
Granted during the year	304	-	-	-	250	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	304	190	123	-	166	123	165
Weighted average price of the shares exercised during the year	-	141	123	165	125	-	-
Weighted average remaining contractual life (in years)	1.50	0.68	-	-	0.80	-	0.45

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2024

The Company has used Black Scholes option pricing model. The following tables list the inputs to the models used for Employee plans, CEO plans and Management plans

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Dividend yield (%)	1.50%	0%
Expected volatility (%)	28% - 30%	25% - 32%
Risk-free interest rate (%)	6.7% - 7.3%	4%
Expected life of share options (years)	3.7 years	3.7 years
Weighted average fair value per share on grant date (in ₹)	304	250

The expected life of the share options is based on current expectations and is not necessarily indicative of exercise patterns that may occur. The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility over a period similar to the life of the options is indicative of future trends, which may not necessarily be the actual outcome. The historical volatility is based on price volatility of listed companies in same or similar industry. The Company has allotted employee stock options to some of its employees through its Employee Stock Option Scheme. During the year 232,500 (year ended March 31, 2023; 73,400) stock options has expired and lapsed on account of employees left the organization. During the current year, reversal on account of such expired options is recognised in the profit and loss account aggregating to ₹8.07 million. The Company has recognised ₹ 365.55 million, (March 31, 2023: ₹ 92.80 million) as employee benefit expense in relation to all the active options outstanding as at March 31, 2024.

The CEO ESOP 2016, Employee ESOP 2016 and Management ESOP 2016 scheme had been modified, in which exercise period was extended by 1 (One) year as approved by the shareholders on December 28, 2022. This had resulted in an additional ESOP cost of ₹ 35.25 million for the year ended March 31, 2023.

39 OPERATING SEGMENTS

Since the segment information as required by Ind AS 108-Operating Segments is provided in consolidated financial statements, the same is not provided in the Company's standalone financial statements.

40 LIST OF ENTITIES CONTROLLED BY THE COMPANY ARE:

Name of Company / trust	Country of incorporation	Percentage of ownership interest and voting rights as at	
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Securitrans India Private Limited ('SIPL')	India	100	100
CMS Securitas Limited ('CSL')	India	100	100
CMS Marshall Limited ('CML')	India	100	100
Quality Logistics Services Private Limited	India	100	100
CMS Securitas Employees Welfare Trust	India	100	100
Hemabh Technology Private Limited	India	100	100
CMS Info Foundation	India	100	100

The investments in the subsidiaries are accounted for at cost in the standalone financial statements.

41 IND AS 115 REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

Sale of Product

The Company applies practical expedient in paragraph 121 of Ind AS 115 for all contract entered for sale of product and does not disclose information about remaining performance obligation that have original expected duration of one year or less.

Revenue for services

The Company applies practical expedient in paragraph 121 of Ind AS 115 for all contract entered for revenue from services, whereby it has right to receive consideration from a customer in an amount that corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed to date. Hence the Company does not disclose information of remaining performance obligation of such contracts.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Disaggregation of revenue from contract with customers

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at point in time when control of the products being sold is transferred to our customer and Revenue from services is recognised over time as and when services are rendered. Revenue from contracts with customers is disaggregated by primary business units as given in the note 19.

Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contracted price

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Revenue as per Contracted Price	20,624.95	17,137.45
Reduction (Rebate/discount)	(156.57)	(99.41)
Revenue recognised as per the statement of profit and loss	**20,468.38**	**17,038.04**

Movement of Deferred Contract Liability (unearned revenue)

The deferred contract liability relates to the consideration received/receivable from customers, for which services have not been provided and revenue is deferred for the year.

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening Balance	41.15	56.19
i) Additions during the year (net)	165.78	41.15
ii) Reversal during the year	-	-
ii) Income recognised during the year	(41.15)	(56.19)
Closing Balance	**165.78**	**41.15**

Revenue expected to be recognised in the future from Deferred Contract Liability:

(₹ in million)

Time Band	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
within 1 years	84.24	35.01
1 - 2 Year	81.54	6.14
Total	**165.78**	**41.15**

There is no obligation for returns, refunds and other similar obligation as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023

Revenue for the peiod ended March 31, 2024 includes revenue from two customer of the Company amounting to ₹ 7130.97 million (March 31, 2023 ₹ 6,317.50 million).

42 REGISTRATION OF CHARGES OR SATISFACTION WITH REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES

The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

43 UNDISCLOSED INCOME

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

b) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

44 DISCLOSURE REQUIRED FOR QUARTERLY STATEMENT SUBMITTED WITH BANKS

For borrowings from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets, quarterly returns or quarterly statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks or financial institutions during the year ended March 31, 2024 and the year ended March 31, 2023 are in agreement with the books of account.

45 DIVIDEND

Dividends declared and paid during the year ended March 31, 2024 include an amount of ₹4.75 per equity share towards final dividend for the year ended March 31, 2023 and an amount of ₹2.50 (PY : March 31, 2023 ₹ 1.00) per equity share towards interim dividends (including special dividend) for the year ended March 31, 2024.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2024

Dividends declared by the Company are based on the profit available for distribution. On May 15, 2024, the Board of Directors of the Company have proposed a final dividend of ₹3.25 per share in respect of the year ended March 31, 2024 subject to the approval of shareholders at the Annual General Meeting, and if approved, would result in a cash outflow of approximately ₹ 528.97 million and hence is not recognised as a liability as at the Balance Sheet date.

46 DISCLOSURE REQUIRED UNDER RULE 11(e) OF THE COMPANIES RULES, 2014

A) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Group or provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

47 DISCLOSURE PURSUANT TO SECTION 186 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013

Sr. No.	Nature of Transaction (loans given/ investment made/ guarantee given/ security provided)	Purpose for which the loan/ guarantee/ security is proposed to be utilised by the recipient	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
			Maximum balance during the year	Balance outstanding	Maximum balance during the year	Balance outstanding
	Loans and Advances :					
1	Securitrans India Private Limited	utilised for working capital	188.03	-	123.89	123.89
2	Hemabh Technology Private Limited	utilised for working capital	93.98	-	149.83	93.98
3	Quality Logistics Service Private Limited	utilised for working capital	64.90	64.90	5.12	5.12

48 STRUCK OF COMPANIES

Relationship with Struck off Companies

Sr. No.	Nature of Struck off Company	Nature of transactions	Transactions during the year	Balance outstanding as at March 31,2024	Relationship with the Struck off Company
1	INTEGRA MICRO SYSTEMS PVT. LTD.	Payable	0.12	-	Vendor
2	NIPRO INFOTECH PVT. LTD.	Payable	0.01	-	Vendor

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024

49 RATIO ANALYSIS

Sr. No.	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	% Variance	Reason for variance (more than 25%)
(a)	Current ratio (in times) Current Ratio = Current Assets / Current Liabilities	14,878.63	5,336.62	2.79	2.74	1.62%	
(b)	Return on Equity Return on Equity = Profit after tax / Average Net Worth	3,542.18	16,929.20	21%	20%	2.89%	
(c)	Inventory turnover (in times) Inventory turnover = Income from operations / Average Inventory	20,468.38	1,005.15	20.36	24.86	-18.07%	
(d)	Trade Receivable turnover ratio (in times) Trade Receivable turnover = Income from operations / Average Trade Receivable	20,468.38	5,572.04	3.67	3.88	-5.40%	
(e)	Trade Payable turnover ratio (in times) Trade Payable turnover = Credit Purchase / Average Trade Payable	2,515.68	899.28	2.80	3.31	-15.36%	
(f)	Net Capital Turnover Ratio Net Capital turnover = Income from operations / Average Working Capital Employed (Current Assets - Current Liabilities)	20,468.38	6,001.68	3.41	2.84	20.13%	-
(g)	Net Profit margin (in %) Net Profit margin = Profit after tax / Income from operations	3,542.18	20,468.38	17%	16%	7.06%	-
(h)	Return on Capital Employed Return on Capital Employed = Earning before interest and taxes / Capital Employed (Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability)	4,650.32	16,034.21	29%	32%	-9.22%	-
(i)	Return on Investment Return on Investment = Income generated from invested fund / Funds invested in treasury investments	238.88	4,204.13	6%	5%	11.86%	

50 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There are no significant subsequent events that would require adjustments or disclosures in the financial statements as on the balance sheet date.

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2024

51 ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE REQUIRED BY SCHEDULE III (AMENDMENTS DATED MARCH 24, 2021) TO THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013

No transactions to report against the following disclosure requirements as notified by MCA pursuant to amended Schedule III:

a) Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency

b) Benami Property held under Prohibition of Benami Property Transaction Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder

c) Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies

d) Relating to borrowed funds:

   i. Wilful defaulter

   ii. Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium

   iii. Borrowings obtained on the basis of security of current assets

   iv. Discrepancy in utilisation of borrowings

   v. Current maturity of long-term borrowings

e) Merger / amalgamation / reconstruction, etc.

As per our report of even date

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022

Glenn D'souza
Partner
Membership No.: 112554

Place : Mumbai
Date : 15 May 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
CMS Info Systems Limited
CIN: L45200MH2008PLC180479

Tapan Ray
Director
DIN: 00728682
Place : Gandhinagar

Rajiv Kaul
Executive Vice-chairman,
Whole-time Director and CEO
DIN: 02581313
Place : Mumbai

Pankaj Khandelwal
Chief Financial Officer
Place : Mumbai

Debashis Dey
Company Secretary
Place : Mumbai

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of CMS Info Systems Limited

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of CMS Info Systems Limited (hereinafter referred to as the "Holding Company") and its subsidiaries (Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 March 2024, and the consolidated statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, and based on the consideration of report of the other auditors on separate financial statements of such subsidiaries as were audited by the other auditors, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("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 consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at 31 March 2024, of its consolidated profit and other comprehensive loss, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in terms of the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the relevant provisions of the Act, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us along with the consideration of report of the other auditors referred to in paragraph (a) of the "Other Matters" section below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment and based on the consideration of report of other auditors on seperate financial statements of components audited by them were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Revenue Recognition See Note 2 (i) and 41 to consolidated financial statements	
THE KEY AUDIT MATTER	**HOW THE MATTER WAS ADDRESSED IN OUR AUDIT**
Revenue from operations for the year is ₹ 22,646.77 millions (FY 23: ₹ 19,147.30 millions). Refer Note 2 (i) of accounting policy and Note 18 and Note 41 in Consolidated financial statements. The Group's revenue is derived primarily from sale of products (ATMs, ATM sites and related products) which comprise of ₹ 2,753.68 millions (FY 23: ₹ 1,474.76 millions) and rendering of services i.e., ATM and cash management services, managed services, annual maintenance service, etc., which comprise of ₹ 19,893.09 millions (FY 23: ₹ 17,672.53 millions). We identified revenue recognition as a key audit matter since: • there is an element of inherent risk around accuracy and completeness of revenue and there is a presumed fraud risk around existence of revenue recognised. • overstatement of revenue is considered as a significant audit risk as it is a key performance indicator and it could create an incentive for higher revenue to be recognised. • there is significant audit effort, due to volume of transactions, to ensure that unbilled revenue is recorded based on contractual terms and the services are rendered.	In view of the significance of the matter we applied the following audit procedures in this area, among others, to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence: • Assessed the appropriateness of the Group's accounting policies in respect of revenue recognition by comparing with applicable Indian Accounting Standards. • Evaluated the design and tested the implementation and operating effectiveness of internal financial controls by testing a randomly selected sample of transactions. • Evaluated the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of Group's general IT controls, and application controls over the Group's IT systems. We have also tested manual mitigating controls as appropriate. • Performed substantive testing by comparing statistically selected samples of revenue transactions recorded during the year and verified/matched the parameters used in the computation with the relevant source documents. • Examined journal entries posted to revenue to identify unusual or irregular items based on certain high-risk criteria. • Checked completeness and accuracy of the data used by the Group for revenue recognition by performing specific cut off procedures on revenue. On a sample basis, we evaluated the revenue being recognised in the correct accounting period. • For statistically selected sample of unbilled transactions, tested unbilled revenues with subsequent invoicing/other underlying documents to verify services rendered. • Evaluated adequacy of disclosures given in Note 41 to the consolidated financial statements

Other Information

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

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

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

When we read the annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take necessary actions, as applicable under the relevant laws and regulations.

Management's and Board of Director's/ Trustee's Responsibilities for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Holding Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements in term of the requirements of the Act that give a true and fair view of the consolidated state of affairs, consolidated profit/ loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act. The respective Management and Board of Directors of the companies and Trustees are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of each company/Trust and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; the selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Management and Board of Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Management and Board of Directors and Trustees of the companies/Trust included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of each company/Trust to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the respective Board of Directors/Trustees either intends to liquidate the Company/Trust or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors and Trustees of the companies/Trust included in the Group are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of each company/Trust.

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of consolidated financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the appropriateness of this assumption. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial statements of such entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion. Our responsibilities in this regard are further described in paragraph (a) of the section titled "Other Matters" in this audit report.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company and such other entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors 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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Matters

a) We did not audit the financial statements of seven subsidiaries, whose financial statements reflects total assets (before consolidation adjustments) of ₹ 2,520.98 millions as at 31 March 2024, total revenues (before consolidation adjustments) of ₹ 3,873.78 millions and net cash inflows (before consolidation adjustments) amounting to ₹ 48.87 millions for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. These financial statements have been audited by other auditors whose report have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries, and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries is based solely on the report of the other auditors.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of this matter with respect to our reliance on the work done and the report of the other auditors.

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 Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2 A. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of report of the other auditors on separate financial statements of such subsidiaries, as were audited by other auditors, as noted in the "Other Matters" paragraph, we report, to the extent applicable, that:

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

b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors, except for the matters stated in the paragraph 2 (B)(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 and that the daily back-up has not been maintained for one accounting software used for preparing billing information (which forms part of the 'books of account and other relevant books and papers in electronic mode') on servers physically located in India.

c) The consolidated balance sheet, the consolidated statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

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

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as on 1 April 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and the reports of the statutory auditors of its subsidiary companies incorporated in India, none of the directors of the Group companies incorporated in India is disqualified as on 31 March 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 the paragraph 2A(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph 2B (f) below on reporting under Rule 11 (g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

B. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the report of the other auditors on separate financial statements of the subsidiaries, as noted in the "Other Matters" paragraph:

a) The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2024 on the consolidated financial position of the Group. Refer Note 31 to the consolidated financial statements.

b) The Group did not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contracts including derivative contracts during the year ended 31 March 2024.

c) There are no amounts which are required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company or its subsidiary companies incorporated in India during the year ended 31 March 2024.

d) (i) The respective management of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditors of such subsidiary companies that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 43 to the consolidated 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 Holding Company or any of such subsidiary companies to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Holding Company or any of such subsidiary companies ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(ii) The respective management of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditors of such subsidiary companies that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 43 to the consolidated financial statements, no funds have been received by the Holding Company or any of such subsidiary companies from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Holding Company or any of such subsidiary companies shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(iii) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances performed by us and that performed by the auditors of the subsidiary companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, nothing has come to our or other auditors notice that has caused us or the other auditors to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (i) and (ii) above, contain any material misstatement.

e) The final dividend paid by the Holding Company during the year, in respect of the same declared for the previous year, is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to payment of dividend.

The interim dividend declared and paid by the Holding Company and it's subsidiary company incoporated in India during the year and until the date of this audit report is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act.

As stated in Note 47 to the consolidated financial statements, the Board of Directors of the Holding Company has proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The dividend declared is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to declaration of dividend.

f) Based on our examination which includes test checks, and as communicated by the respective auditor of six subsidiaries, except for instances mentioned below, the Holding Company and it's subsidiary companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, have used an accounting softwares for maintaining its books of accounts, which along with an access management tool, as applicable, has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility except that audit trail was not enabled for one accounting software which is used for preparing billing information in respect of the Holding Company and one subsidiary company and audit trail was not enabled for certain fields from 1 April 2023 till 27 April 2023 at application level for accounting software which is used for maintaining general ledger by all companies. Further, for the period where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated, we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.

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

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and based on the report of the statutory auditors of such subsidiary companies incorporated in India which were not audited by us, the remuneration paid during the current year by the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies to its directors is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director by the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act except in the case of Holding Company's Whole-time Director where requisite approvals are taken in the general meeting. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Glenn D'souza
Partner
Membership No.: 112554
ICAI UDIN :24112554BKGFNR9099

Place: Mumbai
Date: 15 May 2024

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements of CMS Info Systems Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, following companies incorporated in India and included in the consolidated financial statements, have unfavourable remarks, qualifications or adverse remarks given by the respective auditors in their reports under the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (CARO):

Sr No.	Name of the entity	CIN	Holding Company/ Subsidiary Company	Clause No of the CARO report which is unfavorable or qualified or adverse
1	CMS Info Systems Limited	L45200MH2008PLC180479	Holding Company	xi (a)
2	Securitrans India Private Limited	U74999DL1998PTC095012	Subsidiary company	xi (a)
3	Quality Logistics Services Private Limited	U60231MH2015PTC266933	Subsidiary company	xvii

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Glenn D'souza
Partner
Membership No.: 112554
ICAI UDIN :24112554BKGFNR9099

Place: Mumbai
Date: 15 May 2024

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the consolidated financial statements of CMS Info Systems Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid consolidated financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

(Referred to in paragraph 2(A)(g) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Opinion

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of CMS Info Systems Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company") as of and for the year ended 31 March 2024, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company and such companies incorporated in India under the Act which are its subsidiary companies, as of that date.

In our opinion and based on the consideration of report of the other auditors on internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of subsidiary companies, as were audited by the other auditors, the Holding Company and such companies incorporated in India which are its subsidiary companies, have, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2024, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by such companies considering the essential components of such internal controls stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Company's Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the respective company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. 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 respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors of the relevant subsidiary companies in terms of their report referred to in the Other Matter paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to 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 include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of 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 controls with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Other Matters

Our aforesaid report under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements insofar as it relates to six subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, is based on the corresponding report of the auditors of such companies incorporated in India.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Glenn D'souza
Partner
Membership No.: 112554
ICAI UDIN: 24112554BKGFNR9099

Place: Mumbai
Date: 15 May 2024

Consolidated Balance Sheet
as at March 31, 2024

(₹ in million)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	4	4,677.03	4,696.94
(b) Capital work-in-progress	27	147.30	203.13
(c) Right-of-use assets	5(a)	1,557.51	1,826.45
(d) Goodwill	5	2,060.77	2,060.77
(e) Other intangible assets	5	63.51	109.15
(f) Intangible assets under development	27	33.91	0.24
(g) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	6(a)	600.08	337.55
(ii) Other financial assets	7	480.80	318.80
(h) Deferred tax assets (net)	8	390.33	368.60
(i) Income tax assets (net)		205.89	196.28
(j) Other non-current assets	9	186.85	112.15
Total non-current assets		**10,403.98**	**10,230.06**
Current assets			
(a) Inventories	10	1,268.60	741.70
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	6(b)	4,251.32	2,454.89
(ii) Trade receivables	11	7,197.13	5,260.03
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	12	1,590.08	963.14
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	12	1,080.06	599.38
(v) Other financial assets	7	98.52	29.62
(c) Other current assets	9	695.55	733.44
Total current assets		**16,181.26**	**10,782.20**
Total Assets		**26,585.24**	**21,012.26**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	13(a)	1,627.62	1,544.00
(b) Other equity	13(b)	17,839.97	14,080.55
Total equity attributable to equity share holders of the Company		**19,467.59**	**15,624.55**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	15	1,281.14	1,528.03
(b) Provisions	16	239.27	211.12
(c) Other non-current liabilities	17	81.54	6.14
Total non-current liabilities		**1,601.95**	**1,745.29**
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	15	527.42	505.33
(ii) Trade payables			
Dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	14	65.30	51.74
Dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	14	3,964.74	2,200.40
(iii) Other financial liabilities	15	596.69	597.35
(b) Other current liabilities	17	326.46	255.50
(c) Provisions	16	35.09	32.10
Total current liabilities		**5,515.70**	**3,642.42**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**26,585.24**	**21,012.26**
Summary of material accounting policies	2		
Summary of Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions	3		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.	4-51		

As per our report of even date

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022

Glenn D'souza
Partner
Membership No.: 112554

Place : Mumbai
Date : 15 May 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
CMS Info Systems Limited
CIN: L45200MH2008PLC180479

Tapan Ray
Director
DIN: 00728682
Place : Gandhinagar

Rajiv Kaul
Executive Vice-chairman, Whole-time Director and CEO
DIN: 02581313
Place : Mumbai

Pankaj Khandelwal
Chief Financial Officer
Place : Mumbai

Debashis Dey
Company Secretary
Place : Mumbai

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ in million)

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Income			
Revenue from operations	18	22,646.77	19,147.30
Other income	19	340.15	147.17
Total Income		**22,986.92**	**19,294.48**
Expenses			
Purchase of traded goods	20	2,515.68	1,132.07
Changes in inventories of finished goods (including stock in trade)	21	(567.04)	29.67
Employee benefits expenses	22	3,321.01	2,648.89
Finance costs	23	162.10	196.15
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	4,5 & 5(a)	1,502.16	1,318.18
Other expenses	24	11,382.42	9,959.35
Total Expenses		**18,316.33**	**15,284.31**
Profit before tax		**4,670.59**	**4,010.17**
Tax expense	25		
Current tax		1,217.96	1,103.03
Deferred tax credit		(18.78)	(65.22)
Total tax expense		**1,199.18**	**1,037.81**
Profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders		**3,471.41**	**2,972.36**
Other comprehensive income ('OCI')			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement (losses)/gains on defined benefit plans		(15.81)	5.15
Income tax effect		2.95	(1.01)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**(12.86)**	**4.14**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**3,458.55**	**2,976.50**
Earnings per equity share (face value of share ₹ 10)	26		
Basic		22.22	19.31
Diluted		21.39	18.67
Summary of material accounting policies	2		
Summary of Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions	3		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.	4-51		

As per our report of even date

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022

Glenn D'souza
Partner
Membership No.: 112554

Place : Mumbai
Date : 15 May 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
CMS Info Systems Limited
CIN: L45200MH2008PLC180479

Tapan Ray
Director
DIN: 00728682
Place : Gandhinagar

Rajiv Kaul
Executive Vice-chairman, Whole-time Director and CEO
DIN: 02581313
Place : Mumbai

Pankaj Khandelwal
Chief Financial Officer
Place : Mumbai

Debashis Dey
Company Secretary
Place : Mumbai

Consolidated Statement of Cash flows

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ in million)

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	4,670.59	4,010.17
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation on Property,plant and equipment and Intangible asset	1,070.00	899.07
Depreciation on Right-of-use assets	432.16	419.11
Unrealised foreign exchange gain	(0.21)	(0.78)
Impairment allowance for bad and doubtful receivables and Bad debts written off	906.94	984.91
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment (net)	(11.85)	(11.31)
Sundry balances written back	(10.21)	(20.11)
Impairment for doubtful claims receivables	-	3.70
Provision written back	(11.76)	-
Insurance claims recievables written off	16.51	11.87
Net gain on lease modification	(9.89)	(3.47)
Finance income	(136.59)	(69.59)
Profit on sale of current investments	(92.34)	(29.52)
Net change in fair value of current investments measured at FVTPL	(63.89)	(12.42)
Employee stock option compensation cost	365.55	92.80
Finance costs	162.10	196.15
Cash generated from operations before working capital changes	**7,287.12**	**6,470.58**
Adjustments for:		
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables and other liabilities	1,991.40	(824.02)
Increase in provisions	15.37	11.59
Increase in inventories	(526.90)	(106.87)
Increase in trade receivables	(2,844.04)	(1,251.74)
(Increase)/Decrease in other assets and prepayments	(296.45)	853.07
Cash flow generated from operations	**5,626.50**	**5,152.61**
Taxes paid (net of refunds)	(1,227.57)	(1,084.98)
Net cash flow generated from operating activities (A)	**4,398.93**	**4,067.63**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	22.86	19.57
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, Intangible assets	(1,083.76)	(1,933.18)
Investments in mutual funds and non convertible debentures	(15,408.41)	(11,578.43)
Proceeds from redemption of mutual funds and Debentures	13,505.63	10,399.99
Investment in deposits with banks	(1,568.47)	(1,071.42)
Proceeds from maturity of deposits with banks	1,218.13	885.15
Interest received	63.20	52.09
Net cash flow used in investing activities (B)	**(3,250.82)**	**(3,226.23)**

Consolidated Statement of Cash flows

for the year ended March 31, 2024

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from issue of equity shares	1,154.10	157.46
Dividend paid	(1,135.15)	(154.06)
Finance costs on lease liability	(162.10)	(184.46)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(378.02)	(340.67)
Net cash flow used in financing activities (C)	**(521.17)**	**(521.73)**
Net Increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**626.94**	**319.67**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	963.14	643.47
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**1,590.08**	**963.14**
COMPONENTS OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS:		
Cash on hand	26.47	6.16
Cheque in hand	-	320.26
Balances with bank		
In deposits account with original maturity of less than three months	390.00	400.00
Balance with current accounts	1,173.61	236.72
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer note 12)	**1,590.08**	**963.14**

Note :
The Consolidated Statement of Cash flows has been prepared under the Indirect Method as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) as issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

As per our report of even date

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022

Glenn D'souza
Partner
Membership No.: 112554

Place : Mumbai
Date : 15 May 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
CMS Info Systems Limited
CIN: L45200MH2008PLC180479

Tapan Ray
Director
DIN: 00728682
Place : Gandhinagar

Rajiv Kaul
Executive Vice-chairman, Whole-time Director and CEO
DIN: 02581313
Place : Mumbai

Pankaj Khandelwal
Chief Financial Officer
Place : Mumbai

Debashis Dey
Company Secretary
Place : Mumbai

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Equity share capital	Reserve and surplus				Total equity
		Securities premium	Share-based payment reserve (refer note 39)	Capital redemption reserve	Retained earnings	
As at March 31, 2022	**1,531.53**	**765.28**	**331.32**	**150.50**	**9,782.67**	**12,561.29**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	2,972.36	2,972.36
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	4.14	4.14
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,976.50**	**2,976.50**
Transactions with the owners of the Company						
Contributions and Distributions						
Impact of change in depreciation of HTPL	-	-	-	-	(9.45)	(9.45)
Equity shares issued during the year on exercise of stock options	12.47	-	-	-	-	12.47
Transfer to securities premium on options exercised	-	35.72	(35.72)	-	-	-
Securities premium on shares issued during the year	-	144.99	92.80	-	-	237.79
Dividend Paid	-	-	-	-	(154.06)	(154.06)
Total Contributions and Distributions	**12.47**	**180.71**	**57.08**	**-**	**(163.52)**	**86.74**
As at March 31, 2023	**1,544.00**	**945.99**	**388.40**	**150.50**	**12,595.66**	**15,624.54**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	3,471.41	3,471.41
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(12.86)	(12.86)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,458.55**	**3,458.55**
Transactions with the owners of the Company						
Contributions and Distributions						
Equity shares issued during the year on exercise of stock options	83.62	-	-	-	-	83.62
Transfer to securities premium on options exercised	-	259.55	(259.55)	-	-	-
Securities premium on shares issued during the year	-	1,070.48		-	-	1,070.48
Employee stock option compensation cost	-	-	365.55	-	-	365.55
Dividend Paid	-	-	-	-	(1,135.15)	(1,135.15)
Total Contributions and Distributions	**83.62**	**1,330.03**	**106.00**	**-**	**(1,135.15)**	**384.50**
As at March 31, 2024	**1,627.62**	**2,276.02**	**494.40**	**150.50**	**14,919.06**	**19,467.59**

Summary of material accounting policies (Refer Note 2)

Summary of Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions (Refer Note 3)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements. (Refer note 4-51)

As per our report of even date

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022

Glenn D'souza
Partner
Membership No.: 112554

Place : Mumbai
Date : 15 May 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
CMS Info Systems Limited
CIN: L45200MH2008PLC180479

Tapan Ray
Director
DIN: 00728682
Place : Gandhinagar

Rajiv Kaul
Executive Vice-chairman, Whole-time Director and CEO
DIN: 02581313
Place : Mumbai

Pankaj Khandelwal
Chief Financial Officer
Place : Mumbai

Debashis Dey
Company Secretary
Place : Mumbai

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2024

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION:

CMS Info Systems Limited (the 'Company' or the 'Holding Company' or the 'Parent') and its subsidiaries (together known as the 'Group') is engaged in the business of providing ATM and Cash Management services, supply, installation and maintenance of ATM and cash deposit machines, and also engaged in card trading and personalization services.

The Company is a listed company incorporated and domiciled in India. The registered office of the Company is located at T-151, 5th Floor, Tower No.10, Sector 11, Railway station complex, CBD Belapur, Navi Mumbai – 400 614.

The Company's shares are listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange Limited (BSE) and the National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE).

The consolidated financial statements ('CFS') were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on May 15, 2024.

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

a) Basis of Preparation

These CFS have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") as prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules as amended from time to time. The CFS have been prepared on historical cost basis except for the following items, which are measured on an alternative basis on each reporting date.

Item basis	Measurement
Non-derivative financial instruments at FVTPL	Fair value
Liabilities for equity settled share-based payments arrangements	Fair value
Net defined benefit (asset) / liability	Fair value of plan assets less the present value of the defined benefit obligation, limited as explained in note 2 (l)

The CFS are presented in Indian Rupees ('INR' or '₹') in million, which is also the Group's functional and presentation currency. The CFS are prepared on accrual and going concern basis. The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the CFS.

b) Current Versus Non-Current Classification

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

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle or expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Cash or cash equivalents unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when it is:

- Expected to be settled in normal operating cycle and is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period.
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Group has identified period of twelve months as its operating cycle.

c) Basis Of Consolidation And Consolidation Procedures:

The CFS comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as at March 31, 2024.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2024

The list of entities, controlled by the group, which are included in the CFS are as under:

Sr. No	Name of entities*	Percentage of ownership interest as at	
		31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
1	Securitrans India Private Limited ('SIPL')	100	100
2	CMS Securitas Limited ('CSL')	100	100
3	CMS Marshall Limited ('CML')	100	100
4	Quality Logistics Services Private Limited	100	100
5	CMS Securitas Employees Welfare Trust ('CMS Trust')	100	100
6	Hemabh Technology Private Limited	100	100
7	CMS Info Foundation	100	100

* All entities are incorporated and have place of business in India.

Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the CFS from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

All the companies in the Group follow uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. The financial statements of all entities used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to the same reporting date as that of the parent company, i.e., year ended on March 31, 2024.

Consolidation procedures:

(i) Items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiaries. For this purpose, income and expenses of the subsidiaries are based on the amounts of the assets and liabilities recognised in the CFS at the acquisition date.

(ii) Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary. Business combinations policy explains how to account for any related goodwill / capital reserve.

(iii) Eliminate in full intra group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the Group (profits or losses resulting from intragroup transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and Property, plant and equipment, are eliminated in full). Intragroup losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the CFS. Ind AS 12 applies to temporary differences that arise from the elimination of profits and losses resulting from intra group transactions.

d) Property, Plant And Equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any cost attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. While deriving cost, refundable taxes and discounts are excluded. Borrowing cost relating to acquisition of tangible assets which take substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are also included to the extent they relate to the period till such assets are ready to be put to use. Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost less accumulated impairment.

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When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred.

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

The cost property, plant and equipment as at April 1, 2017, the Group's date of transition to Ind AS, was determined with reference to its carrying value recognised as per the previous GAAP (deemed cost), as on the date of transition to Ind AS.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The Group provides depreciation on property, plant and equipment using the straight line method at the rates computed based on the estimated useful lives of the assets as estimated by the management which are in most cases equal to the corresponding rates prescribed in Schedule II to the Act. Certain assets are depreciated at lower rates.

The Group has estimated the following lives to provide depreciation and amortisation:

Category	Useful lives (in years)
Plant and machinery	7*
Electric installations	5
Furniture, fixtures and fittings for BLA	7
Furniture, fixtures and fittings other than BLA	10
Vehicles (used for ATM and Cash Management business)	7*
Other vehicles	8
Office equipment	5
Computers servers and peripherals	3 to 6

*The Group, based on technical assessment made by the management, depreciates certain items of plant and equipment and vehicles (used for ATM and Cash Management business) over the estimated useful lives which are different from the useful lives prescribed in Schedule II to the Act. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

Leasehold improvements are depreciated on a straight line basis over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset or the lease term, which does not exceed 7 years.

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

e) Intangible Assets And Goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets recognised in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets and internally generated intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

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Intangible assets are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible assets may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible assets with finite useful lives are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Intangible assets are amortized on straight line basis over the estimated useful life as follows:

Particulars	Useful Life
Computer software	3-6 years
Customer contracts (fair value of business combination)	5-6 years
Customer contracts (purchased)	2-3 years
Non-compete Fees	6 years (Non-compete period)

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 recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually at the cash-generating unit level.

f) Impairment Of Non- Financial Assets

The Group 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 Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. 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 group of assets. When 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 cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGU to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations are generally covering a period of five years. For longer periods, wherever applicable, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to projected future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Group extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased.

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

g) Leases

The Group adopted Ind AS 116, leases (which replaces earlier standard Ind AS 17) using modified retrospective approach for transitioning by recognizing right-of-use asset and an equal amount of lease liability on April 1, 2019. Under this method, the standard is applied retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognised at the date of initial application. The Group elected to use the transition practical expedient to not reassess whether a contract is or contains a lease at April 1, 2019.

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases and hence the Group has not considered recognition exemptions for any of its leases. The Group recognizes lease liabilities to

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make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right-of-use the underlying assets.

The Group also applied the available practical expedients wherein it:

- Used a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics
- Relied on its assessment of whether leases are onerous immediately before the date of initial application
- Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application
- Used hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contained options to extend or terminate the lease.

i) Right-Of-Use Assets

The Group recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use asset includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

ii) Lease Liability

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

iii) Short-Term Leases and Leases Of Low-Value Assets

The Group does not apply the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option) and low-value assets recognition exemption.

Group As A Lessor

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term and is included in revenue in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss due to its operating nature.

h) Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost of trading goods, stores and

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spares is determined on a weighted average basis. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

i) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured at the transaction price, after deduction of any trade discounts, volume rebates and any taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government such as goods and services tax, etc. Accumulated experience is used to estimate the provision for such discounts and rebates. Revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable a significant reversal will not occur.

The Group recognizes revenue when it transfers control over good or service to a customer. The Group has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to inventory and credit risks. The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Ind AS 115 requires an entity to measure revenue at the transaction price excluding estimates of variable consideration that is allocated to that performance obligations.

Sale of Goods:

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at point in time when control of the products being sold is transferred to our customer and when there are no longer any unfulfilled obligations. The Performance Obligations in our contracts are fulfilled at the time of dispatch, delivery or upon formal customer acceptance depending on customer terms.

The Group provides and commits preventive maintenance services on its certain products at the time of sale for one or two years from the date of sale. These maintenance services are sold together with the sale of product. Contracts for such sales of product and preventive maintenance services comprise two performance obligations because the promises to transfer the product and to provide the preventive maintenance services are capable of being distinct. Accordingly, a portion of the transaction price is allocated to the preventive maintenance services and recognised as a contract liability. Revenue is recognised over the period in which the preventive maintenance services are provided based on the time elapsed.

Sale of Services:

Revenue from ATM and cash management services, card personalization services and allied operations is recognised over time when the required services are rendered in accordance with the contracts/agreements entered into with the customer and is disclosed net off deductions for shortages, etc. charged by the customers as per the terms of the agreement.

Revenue from annual maintenance contracts is recognised, over the period of the maintenance contract.

The contract liabilities primarily relate to the advance consideration received from customers for ATM and Cash management services and allied operations, for which revenue is recognised over time.

Revenue recognised, in excess of billing is classified as unbilled revenue; while billing in excess of revenue is classified as unearned revenue.

When the entity has a right to consideration for goods/services provided to date, however, the billing for such goods/services and its payment will be received after completion of specified activities, the Group recognizes contract assets for the same.

Sale of ATM Sites:

Revenue from sale of ATM sites is recognised based on customer acceptance received on completion of the ATM sites as per the terms of agreement entered with the customers.

j) Recognition of Dividend Income, Interest Income or Expense:

For all debt instruments measured at amortized cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate ('EIR'). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortized cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates the expected cash flows

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by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in finance income in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Dividend income is recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss on the date on which the Group's right to receive payment is established.

k) Foreign Currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the respective entities of the Group at their respective functional currency spot rates, at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised as income or expenses in the period in which they arise.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

l) Employee Benefits

i. Short-term Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured on an undiscounted basis and expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus, if the group has present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Provident fund and employees state insurance is a defined contribution scheme. The Group has no obligation other than the contribution payable to the provident fund and ESIC.

ii. Defined Benefit Plans

Gratuity liability is a defined benefit obligation and is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation done as per projected unit credit method, carried out by an independent actuary at the end of the year. The Group makes contributions to a trust administered and managed by an insurance Group to fund the gratuity liability. Under this scheme, the obligation to pay gratuity remains with the Group, although insurance Group administers the scheme.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. The rate is applied on the net defined benefit liability/(asset) as determined at the start of the annual reporting period, taking into account any changes in the net defined liability/(asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit paid. The Group recognizes the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss - Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements and net interest expense or income.

Remeasurement comprising of actuarial gains and losses, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in subsequent periods.

iii. Other long-term employee benefits – compensated absences

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilised within the next 12 months, is treated as Short-term employee benefit. The Group 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 Group treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement

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purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year end. The Group presents the leave as a short-term provision in the balance sheet to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur.

m) Income Taxes

Current Income Tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961. 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 recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in OCI or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the assets and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is not recognised for

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects neither the accounting nor taxable profit or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences;
- temporary differences related to the investments in subsidiaries to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

A deferred tax liability is recognised based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted, or substantively enacted, by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

Deferred tax relating to items not recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss is recognised either in OCI or in equity (where the item on which deferred tax is arising is recognised). Deferred tax on differences arising in business combination is recognised in Goodwill.

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n) Earnings Per Share

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

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders (after adjusting the cost recognised in the current year in relation to employee stock options schemes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

o) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a 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. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss net of any reimbursement, if any.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

p) 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 Group or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised 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 recognised because it cannot be measured reliably.

Contingent Assets

Contingent asset is not recognised in consolidated financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and is recognised. Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each Balance sheet date.

q) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet and cash flow statement comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Group's cash management.

r) Share-Based Payment

Employees (including senior management) of the Group receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (equity-settled transactions).

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

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

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No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and / or service conditions have not been met. When an award is cancelled by the Group or by the counterparty, any remaining element of the fair value of the award is expensed immediately through the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

s) Fair value measurement

The Group measures financial instruments, such as, investment in mutual funds unit is recognised at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

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

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

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

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

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

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

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

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

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as impairment testing of goodwill, non-current assets and fair value of employee stock options schemes. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the management. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

t) Financial Instruments

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

Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Initial recognition and measurement

On initial recognition, a financial asset is recognised at fair value. In case of Financial assets which are recognised at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL),

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its transaction cost is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. In other cases, the transaction cost is attributed to the acquisition value of the financial asset. However, trade receivables without a significant financing component is initially measured at a transaction price.

Financial assets are subsequently classified and measured at:

- Amortised cost
- Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their recognition, except during the period the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets

Trade receivables – Initial measurement

As per Ind AS 109, all financial assets are required to be initially measured at fair value plus or minus the transaction costs and financial assets classified as FVTPL are required to be measured at fair value.

However, an exception to this principle is financial assets in the form of trade receivables, that would be initially measured at transaction price (as defined in Ind AS 115) unless that contain a material financing component determined in accordance with Ind AS 115 (or when an entity applies the practical expedient).

Consistency should be maintained between the accounting policy for initial measurement of trade receivables and the accounting policy for measurement of corresponding revenue.

Debt instruments at amortized cost

A debt instrument' is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorisation as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Group may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Equity Investments

Investment in subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries is carried at cost in the standalone financial statements.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement and either

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(a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or

(b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, as appropriate.

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

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts.

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognised in OCI. These gains/ losses are not subsequently transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss. However, the Group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. The Group has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Group are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is

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for the year ended March 31, 2024

measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Group applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss and equity instruments recognised in OCI. Loss allowance for trade receivables and insurance claims is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income or expense in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

As a practical expedient, the Group uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analyzed.

u) Business Combinations and Goodwill

Business combinations are accounted by using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their acquisition date fair values. For this purpose, the liabilities assumed include contingent liabilities representing present obligation and they are measured at their acquisition fair values irrespective of the fact that outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not probable.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024

assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in OCI and accumulated in equity as capital reserve. However, if there is no clear evidence of bargain purchase, the entity recognizes the gain directly in equity as capital reserve, without routing the same through OCI.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

A cash generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually as at March 31 and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

Goodwill represents the excess of purchase consideration paid over the value of net assets of CMS Computers Limited taken over by the Group in accordance with the Scheme of Arrangement with the CMS Computers Limited and towards the business acquisition from Checkmate Services Private Limited. The Scheme was effective from April 1, 2008 and business from Checkmate was acquired with effect from April 30, 2018 respectively.

v) Rounding of Amount

Amount disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest million as per the requirement of schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

w) Cash Dividend Distribution to Equity Holders of the Parent

The Group recognizes a liability to make cash distributions to equity holders of the parent when the distribution is authorized and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Group. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorized when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

x) Segment

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components, and for which discrete financial information is available. All operating segments operating results are reviewed regularly by CODM to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments and assess their performance.

The Group has the following three strategic divisions, which are its reportable segments. These divisions offer different products and services and are managed separately.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024

The following summary describes the operations in each of the Group's reportable segments:

Reportable segments	Operations
Cash Management services	ATM cash management services, Retail cash management solutions, Cash in transit services for banks and other related services.
Managed services	Banking automation product deployment and AMC, Brown Label ATMs and managed services for banks, Software solutions including multi-vendor software and automation solutions and Remote monitoring Technology solutions.
Card services	Revenue from trading in card and card personalization services.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES and ASSUMPTIONS:

The preparation of the Group's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Actual result may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

Significant judgement:

Information about judgments made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

Leases

The application of Ind AS 116 requires group to make judgments and estimates that affect the measurement of right-of-use assets and liabilities. The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the group is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the group is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the group to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease.

The group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The Group has adopted average borrowing rate as it's incremental borrowing rate (IBR).

Estimates

Information about assumptions and estimates uncertainties at the reporting date that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year is included in the following notes:

Defined benefit plans

The cost of the defined benefit plans and the present value of the defined obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation. Future salary increases are based on expected future inflation rates. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the country. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Refer note 28 for sensitivity analysis in relation to this estimate.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Group. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Group assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Impairment of Goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment at-least on an annual basis and when events that occur / changes in circumstances - indicate that the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying value.

Investment in subsidiaries is tested for impairment when events occurs that indicates that the recoverable amount is less than its carrying value.

The impairment indicators, the estimation of expected future cash flows and the determination of the fair value of CGU (including Goodwill) require the Management to make significant judgments, estimates and assumptions concerning the identification and validation of impairment indicators, fair value of assets, Revenue growth rates and operating margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, relevant risk-adjusted discount rate, future economic and market conditions, etc. For the details as to carrying amount of Goodwill and impairment testing (including related sensitivity analysis), refer note 33.

Share-based payments

The Group initially measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees using Black Scholes model to determine the fair value of the liability incurred. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in note 39.

Claims receivable

It represents the claims made the Group from Insurance companies and others on account of cash loss due to theft or loot etc. at the time of replenishment of cash in ATM's and cash deposits and pick-ups.

The Group has recognised the claims in books, when the amount thereof can be measured reliably and ultimate collection is reasonably certain. The claims receivable balances are reviewed annually by the management and necessary doubtful provision percentage is calculated on the basis of group's historical experiences and recoverability of amount from Insurance companies and others.

Expected Credit Loss

The Group has large number of individual customers. Management assesses the level of allowance for doubtful debts after taking into account ageing analysis and any other factor specific to individual counterparty and a collective estimate based on historical experience adjusted for certain current factors.

Other Provisions

The recognition and measurement of other provisions are based on the assessment of the probability of an outflow of resources, and on past experience and circumstances known at the balance sheet date. The actual outflow of resources at a future date may therefore, vary from the amount included in other provisions.

Recent pronouncement:

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Group.

Material accounting policy information

The Group adopted disclosure of Accounting Policies (amendments of Ind AS 1) from 1 April 2023. Although the amendments did not result in any changes in the accounting policies themselves, they impacted the accounting policy information disclosed in the consolidated financial statements.

The amendments require the disclosure of 'material' rather than 'significant' accounting policies. The application of materiality to disclosure of accounting policies, arising entities to provide useful, entity specific accounting policy information that users need to understand other information in the consolidated financial statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

as at March 31, 2024

4 PROPERTY, PLANT and EQUIPMENT

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Plant and machinery	Electrical installations	Furniture, fixtures and fittings	Vehicles	Office equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Computers, Servers and peripherals	Total
Gross block value as at March 31, 2022	**2,795.24**	**39.80**	**488.10**	**2,449.53**	**84.10**	**160.18**	**411.82**	**6,428.77**
Additions during the year	1,170.43	6.27	76.50	678.24	5.77	44.84	70.03	2,052.08
Deletions during the year	78.51	5.63	8.18	173.08	1.90	5.29	41.93	314.52
Gross block value as at March 31, 2023	**3,887.16**	**40.44**	**556.42**	**2,954.69**	**87.97**	**199.73**	**439.92**	**8,166.33**
Additions during the year	377.01	9.56	15.27	488.85	3.50	46.65	46.60	987.44
Deletions during the year	18.09	1.70	34.72	255.04	0.71	-	61.92	372.18
Gross block value as at March 31, 2024	**4,246.08**	**48.30**	**536.97**	**3,188.50**	**90.76**	**246.38**	**424.60**	**8,781.59**
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2022	**628.59**	**27.97**	**136.52**	**1,669.00**	**71.93**	**59.43**	**365.62**	**2,959.05**
Impact of revaluation	9.14	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.25	9.39
Depreciation for the year	493.79	5.10	71.72	176.47	5.10	21.25	33.77	807.20
Accumulated depreciation on disposals	75.38	5.32	6.40	173.06	1.71	2.47	41.92	306.26
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2023	**1,056.14**	**27.75**	**201.84**	**1,672.41**	**75.32**	**78.21**	**357.72**	**3,469.39**
Depreciation for the year	587.23	5.61	74.05	253.00	4.92	27.04	44.49	996.34
Accumulated depreciation on disposals	16.19	1.70	25.71	254.97	0.71	-	61.89	361.17
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2024	**1,627.18**	**31.66**	**250.18**	**1,670.44**	**79.53**	**105.25**	**340.32**	**4,104.56**
Net block as at March 31, 2024	**2,618.90**	**16.64**	**286.79**	**1,518.06**	**11.23**	**141.13**	**84.28**	**4,677.03**
Net block as at March 31, 2023	**2,831.02**	**12.69**	**354.58**	**1,282.28**	**12.65**	**121.52**	**82.20**	**4,696.94**

Note:

1. Capital work-in-progress at March 31, 2024 is ₹ 147.30 million (March 31 2023: is ₹ 203.13 million). Additions made to the capital work-in-progress during the year amount to ₹ 142.36 million (March 31 2023: ₹ 201.91 million). Assets amounting to ₹ 198.19 million (March 31, 2023 ₹ 434.62 million) has been capitalised during the year. (Refer note 27)

2. The Group had amended the useful life of commercial vehicles in line with industry practice and based on guidelines issued by MHA-RBI, from 6 years to 7 years with effect from April 01, 2022 resulting in lower depreciation charge of ₹ 54.47 million in the year ended March 31, 2023.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

as at March 31, 2024

5 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Computer software	Non-compete fees	Customer Contract	Total	Goodwill
Gross block value as at March 31, 2022	**158.17**	**168.10**	**342.49**	**668.76**	**2,060.77**
Additions during the year	27.93	-	-	27.93	-
Deletion during the year	0.32	-	-	0.32	-
Gross block value as at March 31, 2023	**185.78**	**168.10**	**342.49**	**696.37**	**2,060.77**
Additions during the year	27.99	-	-	27.99	
Deletion during the year	0.04	-	-	0.04	
Gross block value as at March 31, 2024	**213.73**	**168.10**	**342.49**	**724.32**	**2,060.77**
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2022	**129.23**	**162.20**	**204.24**	**495.67**	**-**
Amortisation during the year	17.97	3.00	70.90	91.87	-
Deletion during the year	0.32	-	-	0.32	-
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2023	**146.88**	**165.20**	**275.14**	**587.22**	**-**
Amortisation during the year	26.07	3.01	44.66	73.64	-
Deletion during the year	0.04	-	-	0.04	-
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2024	**172.91**	**168.10**	**319.80**	**660.82**	**-**
Net block as at March 31, 2024	**40.82**	**-**	**22.69**	**63.51**	**2,060.77**
Net block as at March 31, 2023	**38.90**	**2.90**	**67.35**	**109.15**	**2,060.77**

Intangible assets under development as at March 31, 2024 is ₹33.91 million (March 31, 2023 ₹ 0.24 million). Additions made to Intangible assets under development during the year amount to ₹ 33.91 million (March 31, 2023 ₹ 0.24 million). Asset amounting to ₹ 0.24 million (March 31, 2023 ₹ 1.02 million) has been capitalised during the year. (Refer note 27)

5(A) RIGHT-OF-USE ASSESTS

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Leasehold Property	Total
Gross block value as at March 31, 2022	2,357.81	2,357.81
Additions during the year	565.37	565.37
Deletion during the year	173.17	173.17
Gross block value as at March 31, 2023	**2,750.01**	**2,750.01**
Additions during the year	231.54	231.54
Deletion during the year	170.34	170.34
Gross block value as at March 31, 2024	**2,811.21**	**2,811.21**
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2022	557.83	557.83
Depreciation charge for the year	419.11	419.11
Deletion during the year	53.39	53.39
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2023	923.55	923.55
Depreciation charge for the year	432.06	432.06
Deletion during the year	101.91	101.91
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2024	**1,253.70**	**1,253.70**
Net block as at March 31, 2024	**1,557.51**	**1,557.51**
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2023	1,826.46	1,826.46

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

as at March 31, 2024

6 INVESTMENTS

(₹ in million)

		As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a)	**Non-current investments**		
	Investments in equity shares of other companies (unquoted, fully paid up, value at Cost)		
	7,500 (March 31,2023:7,500) Equity shares of ₹10 each, fully paid up, Belapur Railway Station Complex Limited	0.08	0.08
	Nil (March 31, 2023 : 20,160) equity shares of ₹25 each of Apna Bank	-	0.50
	Investment in Quoted Non-convertible debentures (NCD) (at amortized cost)		
	0% HDB Premium 2024_Series2021	-	54.21
	0% L&T Finance Limited	-	30.74
	5.86% Tata Capital Housing Finance Limited	-	49.08
	7.28% HDFC Ltd- Bond	-	49.79
	5.75% Bajaj Finance Limited Bond	-	49.01
	8% Mahindra & Mahindra Financial Services	50.00	-
	6.70% Tata Capital Limited	100.00	-
	8.1965% HDB Financial 2025	100.00	-
	7.9585% M&M Financial Services Limited 26.09.2025	100.00	-
	8% Mahindra & Mahindra Financial Bond	50.00	-
	0% HDB 2025 Series Debentures	100.00	104.14
	Kotak Mahindra Investments Limited	100.00	-
		600.08	**337.55**
	Note: (Redeemable debentures classified as at amortized cost have interest rates of 0% to 8.19% (March 31, 2023: 0% to 7.28%) and the remaining maturity period of these investments are more than one year.)		
(b)	**Current Investments in units of quoted mutual fund (at fair value through profit and loss)**		
	149,190 Units ICICI Prudential Short-term Plan- Growth (March 31, 2023: 149,190 Units)	8.79	8.11
	250,520 Units HDFC Corporate Debt Opportunities Fund Growth (March 31, 2023: 250,520 Units)	5.85	5.41
	140,072 Units Aditya Birla Sun Life Medium-term Plan-Growth (March 31, 2023: 148,373 Units)	5.18	5.08
	Nil Units SBI Magnum Ultra Short duration fund (March 31, 2023: 39,079 Units)	-	201.59
	4,036,435 Units Kotak Bond Short-term Fund (March 31, 2023: Nil Units)	207.97	-
	717,214 Units ICICI Prudential Money Market Fund (March 31, 2023: Nil Units)	250.47	-
	423,187 Units ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund (March 31, 2023: 782,751 Units)	151.25	260.80
	38,772 Units ICICI Prudential Overnight Fund (March 31, 2023: 82,762 Units)	50.04	100.02
	Nil Units ICICI Prudential Ultra Short-term Fund (March 31, 2023: 3,168,999 Units)	-	80.18
	72,021 Units Kotak liquid fund (March 31, 2023: 100,479 Units)	351.39	457.02
	Nil Units Aditya Birla Sunlife Money Manager Fund (March 31, 2023: 633,609 Units)	-	200.34
	111,937 Units Kotak Money Market Fund (March 31, 2023: 52,330 Units)	461.46	200.34
	Nil Units Bharat Bond FOF (March 31,2023: 13,106,048 Units)	-	160.16
	66,238 Units SBI Liquid fund (March 31, 2023: 117,837 Units)	250.33	415.18
	505,705 Units ICICI Prudential GILT Fund (March 31, 2023: Nil Units)	50.21	-
	2,235,065 Units ICICI Prudential Constant Maturity GILT Fund (March 31, 2023: Nil Units)	50.19	-
	8,600,835 Units ICICI Prudential Short-term Fund (March 31, 2023: Nil Units)	456.87	-
	3,347,976 SBI Short-term Fund (March 31, 2023: Nil Units)	102.71	-
	6,154,829 SBI Arbitrage opportunities Fund (March 31, 2023: Nil Units)	201.47	-
	117,676 Units Kotak Overnite Fund (March 31, 2023: Nil Units)	150.30	-
	106,991 Units Kotak Low duration Fund (March 31, 2023: Nil Units)	352.68	-
	76,363 Units SBI Magnum Low duration Fund (March 31, 2023: Nil Units)	251.80	-
	1,248,580 Units SBI Arbitrage Opportunities Fund (March 31, 2023: Nil Units)	335.36	-
	Investment in Quoted Non-convertible debentures (NCD) (at amortized cost)		
	0% Axis Finance Limited PP- MLD Series 02/ 2020-21	-	34.97
	0% L&T Finance Series A 2020-21	-	20.37

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
as at March 31, 2024

6 INVESTMENTS (Continued)

(₹ in million)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
0% Tata Cleantech Capital NCD "A" 2020-21	-	59.29
6.49% Tata Capital Ltd NCD A Series 21-22	-	98.79
6.49% Tata Capital Limited Debentures	-	49.36
8.62% HDFC Credila Financial Services	17.00	-
6.7942% Tata Capital Limited 2024	100.00	-
5.72% Axis Finance Limited	50.00	-
7.77% Kotak Mahindra Investments Ltd.	100.00	-
0% L&T Finance MLD	50.00	-
9.30% L&T Infra NCD	50.00	-
HDB/0% Premium 2024_Series 2021	50.00	-
0% L&T Finance Limited	30.00	-
7.50% HDFC Ltd NCD Series W006	50.00	-
8.55% IIFCL Bond	10.00	-
8.60% NIIF Infrastructure Finance Ltd	50.00	-
5.42% HDB 2024 Series Debentures	-	97.88
	4,251.32	**2,454.89**
Note:(Redeemable debentures classified at amortized cost have interest rates of 0% to 9.30% (March 31, 2023: 0% to 6.49%) and maturity in one year.)		
Aggregate book value of quoted investments (NCD and Mutual funds)	4,851.32	2,791.85
Aggregate market value of quoted investments (NCD and Mutual funds)	4,863.97	2,791.86
Aggregate value of unquoted investments	0.08	0.58
Aggregate amount of investments	**4,851.40**	**2,792.43**

7 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

(₹ in million)

	Non-Current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Unsecured, considered good				
Claims receivable	88.46	91.02	-	-
Less : Loss allowance	(37.58)	(42.34)	-	-
	50.87	**48.68**	**-**	**-**
Accrued interest	-	-	80.91	12.01
Balance in fixed deposit accounts with original maturity more than 12 months	219.85	-	-	-
Margin money deposits [refer note (i) below]	95.46	146.69	-	-
Advances to employees	-	-	17.61	17.61
Security deposits	114.62	123.43	-	-
	480.80	**318.80**	**98.52**	**29.62**
Unsecured, considered doubtful				
Security deposits	2.33	2.33	-	-
Claims receivable	10.11	17.11	-	-
	12.44	**19.44**	**-**	**-**
Less: Impairment allowance for doubtful assets	(12.44)	(19.44)	-	-
	480.80	**318.80**	**98.52**	**29.62**

Note:

(i) Margin money deposits given as security

Margin money deposits with carrying amount of ₹ 73.22 million (March 31, 2023: ₹ 91.06 million) are subject to first charge to secure the Bank guarantees / fixed deposits given by banks on behalf of the Group for pending court cases and deposits of ₹ 22.24 million (March 31, 2023 - ₹ 55.63 million) are subject to first charge to secure the facillities for Vaulting and ATM operations.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
as at March 31, 2024

8 DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (NET)

(₹ in million)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Deferred tax assets		
Impairment allowance for bad and doubtful receivables	335.45	338.62
Impairment allowance for doubtful advances,claims receivable and deposits	10.05	11.24
Provision for employee benefits and bonus payable	55.07	55.89
Leases	61.72	48.89
Unabsorbed Losses	16.53	1.81
	478.82	**456.45**
Deferred tax liabilities		
Depreciation	72.65	87.85
Right-of- use assets	1.46	-
Others	14.38	-
	88.49	**87.85**
Deferred tax assets (Net)	**390.33**	**368.60**

Significant components of net deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year ended March 31, 2024 are as follows:

(₹ in million)

	Opening balance	Recognised in profit and loss	Recognised in / reclassified from other comprehensive income	Adjustments/ utilisation	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to					
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(87.85)	15.20	-	-	(72.65)
Provision for employee benefit obligations	55.89	(0.82)	-	-	55.07
Receivables, financial assets at amortized cost	338.62	(3.17)	-	-	335.45
Lease liabilities and right-of-use assets	48.89	12.83	-	-	61.72
Others	13.05	(2.33)	-	-	10.73
	368.60	**21.71**	**-**	**-**	**390.33**

Gross deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

(₹ in million)

As at March 31, 2024	Assets	Liabilities	Net
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to			
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	-	(72.65)	(72.65)
Provision for employee benefit obligations	55.07	-	55.07
Receivables,financial assets at amortized cost	335.45	-	335.45
Lease liabilities and right-of-use assets	61.72	-	61.72
Others	26.57	(15.84)	10.73
	478.82	**(88.49)**	**390.33**

Significant components of net deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year ended March 31, 2023 are as follows:

(₹ in million)

	Opening balance	Recognised in profit and loss	Recognised in / reclassified from other comprehensive income	Adjustments/ utilisation	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to					
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(52.35)	(35.50)	-	-	(87.85)
Provision for employee benefit obligations	72.69	(16.80)	-	-	55.89
Receivables,financial assets at amortized cost	240.98	97.64	-	-	338.62
Lease liabilities and right-of-use assets	28.43	20.46	-	-	48.89
Others	14.65	(1.59)	-	-	13.05
	304.40	**64.21**	**-**	**-**	**368.60**

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as at March 31, 2024

Gross deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

(₹ in million)

As at March 31, 2023	Assets	Liabilities	Net
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to			
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	-	(87.85)	(87.85)
Provision for employee benefit obligations	55.89	-	55.89
Receivables,financial assets at amortized cost	338.62	-	338.62
Lease liabilities and right-of-use assets	48.89	-	48.89
Others	13.05	-	13.05
	456.46	(87.85)	368.60

9 OTHER ASSETS

(₹ in million)

	Non-Current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Unsecured, considered good				
Advances recoverable in kind or for value to be received	-	-	310.09	230.74
Capital advances	42.67	9.61	0.13	0.25
Receivable from Government Authorities	47.66	47.66	77.34	121.99
Prepaid expenses	96.52	54.88	162.63	136.68
Unbilled revenue (Contract assets)	-	-	145.36	243.79
	186.85	**112.15**	**695.55**	**733.45**

10 INVENTORIES

(₹ in million)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Valued at lower of cost and net realizable value		
Trading goods (refer note below)	816.75	249.71
Stores and spares	451.85	491.99
	1,268.60	**741.70**

Note:

Trading stock includes stock at ATM sites which are not installed as at March 31, 2024 amounting to ₹ 243.71 million (March 31, 2023 - ₹ 27.62 million).

During the year, the Group recorded inventory write downs of ₹ 14.36 million (March 31, 2023 ₹ 29.63 million). These adjustments were included in consumption of stores and spares

11 TRADE RECEIVABLES

(₹ in million)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Undisputed Trade receviable considered good - Unsecured (Refer note 37)	5,625.74	3,959.46
Disputed Trade receviable considered good - Unsecured (Refer note 37)	55.70	55.67
Unbilled Revenue (Refer note 37)	2,601.36	2,336.16
Disputed Trade receivable - Credit impaired	237.07	237.07
Total Trade Receivable	**8,519.87**	**6,588.36**
Less: Loss allowance	(1,322.74)	(1,328.33)
Net Trade Receivables	**7,197.13**	**5,260.03**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

as at March 31, 2024

12 CASH AND BANK BALANCES

(₹ in million)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
On current account	1,173.61	236.72
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	390.00	400.00
Cheques on hand	-	320.26
Cash on hand	26.47	6.16
	1,590.08	**963.14**
Bank Balances other than above		
Funds held relating to cash management activity [refer note (i) below]	392.38	93.42
Deposits with original maturity for less than 12 months but more than three months	410.00	360.00
Margin money deposits [refer note (ii) below]	277.68	145.96
	1,080.06	**599.38**

Notes;

(i) Funds held relating to cash management activity, represents the net funds used by the Group for operating one of the services of its cash management business. These include Bank balances and Cash in Vaults as reduced by the amounts payable to customers.

(ii) Margin money deposits with carrying amount of ₹ 143.25 million (March 31, 2023 ₹ 37.36 million) are subject to first charge to secure the Bank guarantees / fixed deposits given by banks on behalf of the Group for pending court cases and deposits of ₹ 134.42 million (March 31, 2023 - ₹ 108.60 million) are subject to first charge to secure the facillities for Vaulting and ATM operations.

13(A) EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(₹ in million)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Authorized share capital		
173,000,000 (March 31, 2023 - 173,000,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each	1,730.00	1,730.00
1,500,000 (March 31, 2023 - 1,500,000) 0.01% Optionally convertible cumulative redeemable preference shares of ₹ 100 each	150.00	150.00
	1,880.00	**1,880.00**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up shares:		
162,762,291 (March 31, 2023- 154,400,078) equity shares of ₹ 10 each	**1,627.62**	**1,544.00**

Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

(₹ in million)

Equity shares	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	No of Shares	Amount	No of Shares	Amount
At the beginning of the year	154,400,078	1,544.00	153,152,747	1,531.53
Add: Shares issued on excercise of Employee Stock Options Sundry deposits (Refer Note 39)	8,362,213	83.62	1,247,331	12.47
Outstanding at the end of the year	**162,762,291**	**1,627.62**	**154,400,078**	**1,544.00**

(i) Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The Group has only one class of equity shares having par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Group declares and pays dividend in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuring Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend which is approved by the Board of Directors.

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

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
as at March 31, 2024

(ii) Details of shares held by the holding Company and other shareholders in the Group including details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Group

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	No of Shares	% Shareholding	No of Shares	% Shareholding
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up				
Sion Investment Holdings Pte. Limited	-	-	93,011,975	60.24%
SBI Small Cap Fund	15,000,000	9.22%	8,286,487	5.37%
Rajiv Kaul	10,078,931	6.20%	3,395,000	1.29%
WF Asian Reconnaissance Fund Limited	8,469,650	5.20%	8,843,973	5.73%
Total	**33,548,581**	**20.62%**	**113,537,435**	**72.62%**

(iii) Disclosure of Shareholding of Promoters

Disclosure of shareholding of promoters as at March 31, 2024 is as follows:

	Shares held by Promoters				% of change during the year
	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023		
Promoter name	No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares	
Sion Investment Holdings Pte. Limited	-	-	93,011,975	60.24%	-60.24%

Disclosure of shareholding of promoters as at March 31, 2023 is as follows:

	Shares held by Promoters				% of change during the year
	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022		
Promoter name	No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares	
Sion Investment Holdings Pte. Limited	93,011,975	60.24%	97,074,075	63.38%	-3.14%

Notes:

i) As per records of the Group, including its register of share holders / members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above share holding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

(ii) Shares reserved for issue under options

Terms attached to stock option granted plan to employees under employee stock option schemes are described in note 39.

13(B) OTHER EQUITY

(₹ in million)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
A) SUMMARY OF OTHER EQUITY BALANCE		
(i) Securities premium		
Opening balance	945.99	765.28
Add: Securities premium on shares (stock options) issued during the year	1,070.48	144.99
Add: Transfer on exercise of options	259.55	35.72
Closing balance	**2,276.02**	**945.99**
(ii) Share-based payment reserve (refer note 39)		
Opening balance	388.40	331.32
Add: Employee stock option compensation cost during the year	365.55	92.80
Less: Transfer on exercise of options	(259.55)	(35.72)
Closing balance	**494.40**	**388.40**
(iii) Capital redemption reserve		
Opening balance	150.50	150.50
Closing balance	**150.50**	**150.50**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
as at March 31, 2024

13(B) OTHER EQUITY (CONTINUED..)

(₹ in million)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(iv) Retained earnings		
Opening balance	12,595.66	9,782.67
Add: Net profit after tax transferred from Statement of Profit and Loss	3,471.41	2,972.36
Less: Impact of change in depreciation of HTPL	-	(9.45)
Less: Dividend Paid	(1,135.15)	(154.06)
Add: Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	(12.86)	4.14
Closing balance	**14,919.06**	**12,595.66**
Total	**17,839.97**	**14,080.55**

B) Nature and purpose of reserves

(i) **Securities Premium:** The amount received in excess of face value of the equity shares is recognised in Securities Premium. In case of equity-settled share-based payment transactions, the difference between fair value on grant date and nominal value of share is accounted as securities premium, on exercise of the option. During the current year the group has recognised securities premium of ₹ 259.55 millions (March 31, 2023 ₹ 35.72 millions).

(ii) **Share-based payment reserves:** The fair value of the equity-settled share-based payment transactions is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss with corresponding credit to Share-based payment reserves.

(iii) **Capital Redemption Reserve:** The Group has recognised Capital Redemption Reserve on buyback of equity shares from its retained earnings. The amount in Capital Redemption Reserve is equal to nominal amount of the equity shares bought back.

(iv) **Retained Earnings:** Retained earnings are the profits that the Group has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

14 TRADE PAYABLES

(₹ in million)

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Dues of Micro enterprises and Small enterprises (refer note 32(a))	65.30	51.74
Dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 32(b))	2,542.41	869.10
Accrued Expenses	1,422.33	1,331.30
	4,030.03	2,252.14

15 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AND LEASE LIABILITIES

(₹ in million)

	Non-Current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Capital creditors	-	-	30.16	87.57
Payable to employees	-	-	547.85	483.07
Others	-	-	18.68	26.71
	-	-	**596.69**	**597.35**
Lease liabilites (refer note 29)	1,281.14	1,528.03	527.42	505.33
	1,281.14	**1,528.03**	**527.42**	**505.33**

16 PROVISIONS

(₹ in million)

	Non-Current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Provision for employee benefits (refer note 28)				
For gratuity	170.27	154.63	16.42	15.79
For compensated absences	69.00	56.49	18.67	16.30
	239.27	**211.12**	**35.09**	**32.09**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

as at March 31, 2024

17 OTHER LIABILITIES

(₹ in million)

	Non-Current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Statutory liabilities (including provident fund, tax deducted at source and others)	-	-	242.22	220.49
Unearned revenue (Contract liability) (Refer note 41)	81.54	6.14	84.24	35.01
	81.54	**6.14**	**326.46**	**255.50**

18 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS (REFER NOTE 41)

(₹ in million)

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Sale of ATM and ATM Sites	1,401.70	572.10
Sale of products	1,351.98	902.67
Sale of services	19,893.09	17,672.53
Revenue from operations	**22,646.77**	**19,147.30**
Details of products sold		
ATM Spares and related products	1,024.54	849.02
Cards	325.81	52.30
Others	1.62	1.35
	1,351.98	**902.67**
Details of services rendered		
Cash Management services	13,919.32	15,861.04
Managed Services	5,406.06	1,394.53
Card Personalization	567.71	416.96
	19,893.09	**17,672.53**

19 OTHER INCOME

(₹ in million)

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Other income consist of the following:		
Interest Income	136.59	58.12
Profit on sale of current investments	92.34	29.52
Net change in fair value of current investments measured at FVTPL	63.89	12.42
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	11.85	11.31
Net gain on lease modification	9.89	3.47
Foreign exchange gain (net)	3.33	-
Other Income	22.26	32.33
	340.15	**147.17**
Interest income comprises of:		
Bank deposits	56.35	54.33
Debenture	75.75	0.59
Security deposits measured at amortized cost	4.49	3.20
	136.59	**58.12**

20 PURCHASE OF TRADED GOODS

(₹ in million)

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Purchase of traded goods	2,515.68	1,132.07
Details of purchases		
ATM and ATM Sites	1,853.03	453.66
ATM Spares and related products	538.98	628.17
Cards	123.67	50.24
	2,515.68	**1,132.07**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024

21 CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS (INCLUDING STOCK IN TRADE)

(₹ in million)

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Inventories at the end of the year		
Traded goods	816.75	249.71
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
Traded goods	249.71	279.38
	(567.04)	**29.67**

22 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

(₹ in million)

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Salaries, wages and bonus	2,670.10	2,276.02
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 28)	199.85	180.59
Gratuity expense (refer note 28)	47.22	40.57
Share-based payments to employees (refer note 39)	365.55	92.80
Staff welfare expenses	38.29	58.91
	3,321.01	**2,648.89**

23 FINANCE COSTS

(₹ in million)

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Interest others	-	11.69
Interest on lease liability	162.10	184.46
	162.10	**196.15**

24 OTHER EXPENSES

(₹ in million)

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Service and security charges	4,493.14	3,815.65
Conveyance and traveling expenses	1,075.63	952.45
Vehicle maintenance, hire and fuel cost	1,641.35	1,584.29
Consumption of stores and spares	882.67	453.00
Annual maintenance charges	442.61	457.28
Lease rentals	19.19	14.22
Legal, professional and consultancy fees	430.85	353.61
Courier, freight and forwarding charges	220.60	188.55
Power and electricity charges	218.12	195.05
Insurance	234.33	226.23
Communication costs	164.26	154.45
Impairment allowance for bad and doubtful receivables and Bad debts written off	906.94	984.91
Cash disposal charges	226.60	211.93
Insurance claims recievables written off	16.51	29.10
Less: Out of the provision of earlier years	-	(17.23)
Impairment allowance for doubtful insurance claims	-	3.70
Cash lost in transit	87.44	41.85
Repairs and maintenance- Building	-	0.63
Repairs and maintenance- Plant and Machinery	-	0.19
Repairs and maintenance- Others	75.21	67.30
Payment to auditors		
Audit fees	12.72	12.03
Reimbursement of expenses	1.00	0.96
In other matters	-	1.34
Foreign exchange loss (net)	0.00	12.69
Expenditure on corporate social responsibility (Refer Note 34)	66.98	50.94
Miscellaneous expenses	166.27	164.24
	11,382.42	**9,959.35**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024

25 INCOME TAXES

(₹ in million)

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
The income tax expense consists of the following:		
Current tax		
Current tax expense for current year	1,215.13	1,111.74
Current tax benefit pertaining to prior years	2.83	(8.71)
Total	**1,217.96**	**1,103.03**
Deferred tax		
Deferred tax benefit for current year	(18.78)	(65.22)
	(18.78)	**(65.22)**
	1,199.18	**1,037.81**

The reconciliation of estimated income tax expense at statutory income tax rate to income tax expense reported in statement of profit and loss is as follows:

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Profit before taxes	4,670.59	4,010.17
Indian statutory income tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Expected income tax expense	1,175.49	1,009.28
Tax effect of adjustments to reconcile expected income tax expense to reported income tax expense:		
Net effect of non deductible allowances and exemptions	20.85	37.25
Others (net)	2.83	(8.71)
Total income tax expense	**1,199.18**	**1,037.81**

26 EARNINGS PER SHARE

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

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders (₹ in million)	3,471.41	2,972.36
Weighted average number of equity shares for Basic EPS	156,263,816	153,893,100
Weighted average number of equity shares on account of Employee stock option scheme for dilutive impact	6,058,937	5,330,382
Weighted average number of equity shares for diluted EPS	162,322,753	159,223,482
Earnings Per Share		
Basic (in ₹)	22.22	19.31
Diluted (in ₹)	21.39	18.67

27 CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS (INCLUDING INTANGIBLE ASSETS UNDER DEVELOPMENT) *

The following reflects the Capital work-in-progress for ongoing projects during the years:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening balance as at	203.13	435.83
(+) Additions during the year	142.36	201.91
(-) Capitalized during the year	(198.19)	(434.62)
Closing balance as at	**147.30**	**203.13**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024

The following table represents CWIP ageing as at respective years:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Less than 1 year	142.54	201.90
1-2 Years	4.76	1.23
Total	**147.30**	**203.13**

There are no projects as at 31 March 2024 where the project timelines are overdue.

Intangible assets under development

The following reflects the intangible assets under development movement during the years

(₹ in million):

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening balance as at	0.24	1.02
(+) Additions during the year	33.91	0.24
(-) Capitalized during the year	(0.24)	(1.02)
Closing balance as at	**33.91**	**0.24**

The following table represents Intangible assets under development ageing as at respective years:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Less than 1 year	33.91	0.24
1-2 Years	-	-
2-3 Years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Total	**33.91**	**0.24**

Project execution plans are modulated basis capacity requirement assessment on an annual basis and all the projects are executed as per rolling annual plan."

* Represents projects in progress. There are no projects which have been temporarily suspended.

28 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

Defined contribution plan

During the year ended March 31, 2024 and year ended March 31, 2023 the Group contributed the following amounts to defined contribution plans:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Provident fund and Employees Family Pension Scheme	167.08	152.54
Employees' State Insurance Corporation	32.77	28.05
Total	**199.85**	**180.59**

Defined benefit plan

As per "The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972", the Group has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets gratuity on departure at 15 days' salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The Group (other than Securitrans India Private Limited, where the scheme is managed on an unfunded basis) has purchased an insurance policy to provide for payment of gratuity to the employees. Every year, the insurance company carries out a funding valuation based on the latest employee data provided by the Group. Any deficit in the assets arising as a result of such valuations is funded by the Group.

The Group has purchased insurance policy, which is basically a year-on-year cash accumulation plan in which the interest rate is declared on yearly basis and is guaranteed for a period of one year. The insurance Company, as part of the policy rules, makes payment of all gratuity outgoes happening during the year (subject to sufficiency of funds under the policy). The policy, thus, mitigates the liquidity risk. However, being a cash accumulation plan, the duration of assets is shorter compared to the duration of liabilities. Thus, the Group is exposed to movement in interest rate in particular, the significant fall in interest rates, which should result in an increase in liability without corresponding increase in the asset.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024

The following tables summaries the components of benefit expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the gratuity plan of the Group.

Statement of Profit and Loss- Net employee benefits expense (recognised in employee cost)

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current service cost	31.83	29.17
Net interest cost	15.39	11.41
Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**47.22**	**40.57**

Net employee benefits expense (recognised in Other comprehensive income)

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Actuarial (losses) / gains		
- change in demographic assumptions	-	4.32
- change in financial assumptions	6.81	(8.82)
- experience variance (i.e., actual experience vs assumptions)	9.42	7.90
- Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	(0.41)	0.53
Components of defined benefit cost recognised in other comprehensive income	**15.81**	**3.93**

Balance Sheet

Details of net benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Present value of obligation	231.54	226.46
Fair value of plan asset	(76.69)	(56.04)
Net liability	**154.86**	**170.42**

Changes in present value of obligation

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Present value of obligation at the beginning	226.46	215.58
Current service cost	-	27.02
Interest expense	16.85	14.76
Re-measurement (gain) / loss arising from		
- change in demographic assumptions	-	(4.32)
- change in financial assumptions	6.81	(8.82)
- experience variance (i.e actual experience vs assumptions)	9.42	7.90
Benefits paid	(27.99)	(25.64)
Present value of obligation at the end	**231.54**	**226.46**

Changes in the fair value of plan asset are as follows:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning	56.05	48.98
Investment income	4.18	3.35
Employer's contribution	27.50	5.50
Benefits Paid	(11.45)	(1.25)
Re-measurement gain / (loss) arising from		
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	0.41	(0.53)
Fair value of plan assets as at the end	**76.69**	**56.05**

The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Investment with insurer	100%	100%

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Plan assets comprise the following :

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Equity securities	13.33	3.17
Debt	51.25	33.05
Total	**64.58**	**36.21**

The Group expects to contribute ₹ 10 million (March 31, 2023 - ₹ 5.00 million) to gratuity fund during the annual period beginning after balance sheet date.

The following is the maturity profile of the Group's defined benefit obligation:

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Weighted average duration (based on discounted cashflows)	8 to 11 years	7 to 12 years

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Group's expected cash flows over the future period (on undiscounted basis)		
1 year	20.37	20.08
2 to 5 years	89.78	78.48
6 to 10 years	118.45	103.57
More than 10 years	338.33	302.95

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity benefit obligations for the Group's plan are shown below:

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Discount rate	7.15%	7.45%
Salary Growth rate	5 to 6%	5 to 6%
Employee Attrition rate		
- Less than 5 years of service	26%	26%
- More than 5 years of service	5%	5%

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

The overall expected rate of return on assets is determined based on the market prices prevailing on that date, applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled.

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for the significant assumptions on defined benefit obligation as at March 31, 2024 is as shown below:

Particulars	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
Discount Rate (-/+1%)	24.92	(21.62)	21.26	(18.47)
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	9.57%	-8.30%	9.42%	-8.18%
Salary Growth Rate (-/+1%) (Amount in ₹ million)	(21.82)	24.72	(18.66)	21.11
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	-8.38%	9.49%	-8.27%	9.35%
Attrition Rate (-/+ 50% of attrition rates) (Amount in ₹ million)	(4.97)	2.98	(5.98)	3.91
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	-1.91%	1.14%	-2.65%	1.73%
Mortality Rate (-/+10% of Mortality rates) (Amount in ₹ million)	(0.12)	0.12	(0.11)	0.11
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	-0.04%	0.04%	-0.05%	0.05%

The sensitivity analysis above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of reporting period.

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Other long-term employee benefits

In accordance with its leave policy, the Group has provided for leave encashment on the basis of an actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary at the end of the year.

Amount of ₹ 30.08 million (March 31, 2023 ₹ 11.58 million) for Compensated absences is recognised as an expense and included in "Employee benefits expense" in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Accumulated non-current liability amount to ₹ 63.18 million (March 31, 2023 ₹ 56.49 million) and accumulated current liability amount to ₹ 24.53 million (March 31, 2023 ₹ 16.30 million).

29 LEASES

A. In case of assets taken on lease

The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current lease liabilities	527.42	505.33
Non-current lease liabilities	1,281.14	1,528.03
Total	**1,808.56**	**2,033.35**

The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Balance as at 01 April	2,033.37	1,928.28
Additions	231.54	525.70
Finance cost accrued during the year	162.10	184.46
Deletions	(78.32)	(81.96)
Lease rent concession	-	-
Payment of lease liability	(540.11)	(523.10)
Balance as at 31 March	**1,808.58**	**2,033.37**

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 on an undiscounted basis:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Less than one year	547.92	525.26
One to five years	1,485.98	1,730.79
More than five years	145.47	257.17
Total	**2,179.37**	**2,513.22**

The following is the movement in Right-of-use assets (which only consists of properties) during the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Balance as of 01 April	1,826.50	1,799.99
Additions during the year	231.54	525.70
Deletions during the year	(170.34)	(133.49)
Depreciation during the year (including Adjustments of accumulated depreciation on deletions)	(330.15)	(365.71)
Balance as at 31 March	**1,557.55**	**1,826.50**

The Group does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities is 8.5%.

The outflow on account of lease liabilities for the year ended March 31, 2024 is ₹ 540.11 million and March 31, 2023 is ₹ 523.10 million.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Group as lessor: lease receivables

The Group has entered into lease arrangement for its ATM management service business. These leases have terms ranging between five and seven years. Future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases are, as follows:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Within one year	1,207.40	1,127.03
After one year but not more than five years	3,195.34	3,732.51
More than five years	-	298.83
Total	**4,402.74**	**5,158.37**

During the year, the Group has recognised ₹ 1167.01 million (March 31, 2023 - ₹ 921.74 million) as income in relation to the above arrangements. These are reported under sale of services (refer note 18).

The following are the details of the fixed assets (consist of Plant and Machinery) given on lease:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Gross block value as at	1,737.01	1,569.85
Less: Accumulated Depreciation as at	(469.50)	(246.54)
Net block value as at	1,267.51	1,323.31
Depreciation for year	233.08	173.52

30 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Related party disclosures as required by notified Ind-AS 24 - “Related Party Disclosures” are given below:

a) Names of related parties and description of relationship:

Particulars	Name of the related party
1) Related party where controls exist	
Ultimate Holding Company	Baring Private Equity Asia GP VI Limited (upto June 13, 2023)
Parent of Holding Company	Baring Private Equity Asia VI Holdings Pte. Limited (upto June 13, 2023)
Entites under common control	Vault Co-Investment Vehicle L.P. (upto June 13, 2023)
Holding Company	Sion Investment Holdings Pte. Limited (upto June 13, 2023)
Subsidiary Companies and Trusts	CMS Securitas Limited
	Securitrans India Private Limited
	Quality Logistics Services Private Limited
	CMS Securitas Employees Welfare Trust
	CMS Marshall Limited (subsidiary of CMS Securitas Limited)
	Hemabh Technology Private Limited
	CMS Info Foundation (w.e.f. March 29, 2023)
2) Promoter Company	Sion Investment Holdings Pte. Limited
3) Key management personnel	**Executive Vice Chairman, Whole-time Director and CEO**
	Mr. Rajiv Kaul
	Chief Financial Officer
	Mr. Pankaj Khandelwal
	Non-executive Independent Director
	Mr. Tapan Ray
	Mrs. Manju Agarwal (upto March 1, 2024)
	Mrs. Sayali Karanjkar
	Non-executive Directors
	Mr. Ashish Agrawal (upto March 1, 2024)
	Mr. Krzysztof Wieslaw Jamroz
	Ms. Shyamala Gopinath
	Mr. Jimmy Lachmandas Mahtani
	Company Secretary
	Mr. Praveen Soni (upto September 30, 2023)
	Mr. Debashis Dey (w.e.f. October 25, 2023)

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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b) Summary of transactions with the above related parties are as follows:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Remuneration to KMP (short-term employee benefits)		
Mr. Rajiv Kaul	130.08	113.59
Mr. Pankaj Khandelwal	20.38	18.75
Mr. Debashis Dey	3.24	-
Mr. Praveen Soni	2.53	2.73
Remuneration to Non-executive independent directors		
Mrs. Shyamala Gopinath	2.10	2.10
Mr. Krzysztof Wieslaw Jamroz	2.10	2.10
Mr. Tapan Ray	2.10	2.10
Mrs. Sayali Karanjkar	2.10	2.10
Mrs. Manju Agarwal	1.93	2.10
Employee stock option compensation cost		
Mr. Rajiv Kaul (refer note 39)	268.25	33.43
Mr. Pankaj Khandelwal	22.19	2.17
Sitting fees paid to Directors		
Mrs. Shyamala Gopinath	0.40	0.40
Mr. Tapan Ray	0.40	0.40
Mr. Krzysztof Wieslaw Jamroz	0.40	0.20
Mrs. Sayali Karanjkar	0.30	0.40
Mrs. Manju Agarwal	0.40	0.40

c) Summary of balance payable to the above related parties are as follows:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Remuneration payable to KMP		
Mr. Rajiv Kaul	(72.00)	(63.00)
Mr. Pankaj Khandelwal	(4.71)	(3.88)
Mr. Debashis Dey	(0.54)	-
Mr. Praveen Soni	(0.79)	(0.52)
Remuneration to Non-executive independent directors		
Mr. Tapan Ray	(2.10)	(2.10)
Mr. Krzysztof Wieslaw Jamroz	(1.40)	(1.40)
Mrs. Sayali Karanjkar	(0.53)	(0.53)
Mrs. Manju Agarwal	(0.35)	(0.53)
Mrs. Shyamala Gopinath	(0.53)	(0.53)
Sitting fees Payable to Directors		
Mrs. Shyamala Gopinath	(0.10)	(0.20)
Mrs. Sayali Karanjkar	(0.10)	(0.20)
Mrs. Manju Agarwal	(0.20)	(0.20)
Mr. Krzysztof Wieslaw Jamroz	(0.10)	(0.20)
Mr. Tapan Ray	(0.10)	(0.10)

Notes:

(i) As the future liability for gratuity and compensated absences is provided on an actuarial basis for the Group as a whole, the amount pertaining to KMP's is not ascertainable separately and, therefore not included above.

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31 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

a) Contingent liabilities:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Claims against the Group not acknowledged as debt		
a) Disputed Customs matters*	47.88	92.65
b) Disputed VAT matters*	29.31	70.36
c) Disputed Excise matters*	69.03	69.03
d) Disputed CST matters *	0.26	2.14
e) Disputed GST matters *	4.64	0.84
f) Disputed Service tax matters *	193.38	2.74
g) Employee litigation matters**	32.09	17.57
h) Customer litigation matters	21.00	21.00
i) Disputed Income tax matter	118.33	118.33
	515.92	**394.65**

Notes:

*In relation to the matters of GST, Service tax, Customs duty, VAT, CST, Income tax, Excise matters and Employee litigation matters as listed above, the Group is contesting the demands from the respective Government Departments. The management believes that its position will likely be upheld in the appellate process. No expense has been accrued in the financial statements for these demand raised. The management believes that the ultimate outcome of these proceeding will not have a material adverse effect on the Group's financial position and results of operations. .

** These claims are filed by former employees of the Securitrans India Private Limited ("SIPL"), subsidiary of the Company and their representatives challenging the Company's compliance with various labour laws and for claiming damages in case of accidents suffered by them while performing duties for the Company. These matters are pending with various Labour Authorities and in relation to some of these cases, the Company is insured against the liability it may have to incur in relation to some of these matters. Based on the opinion from the respective lawyers and also the past trend in respect of such cases, the Company believes that it will receive favorable orders from Labour Authorities and hence there shall be no obligation requiring the Company to settle these claims by outflow of resources. Hence, the Company has not made any provision against such liability and has disclosed this as a contingent liability.

b) The Group has no Capital commitment for the year ended March 31, 2024 (March 31, 2023 ₹ Nil).

c) There has been a Supreme Court (SC) judgement dated 28th February 2019, relating to components of salary structure that needs to be taken into account while computing the contribution to provident fund under the EPF Act. The Group believes, based on legal opinion, that the liability if any, in practice would be from the date of order. Based on such opinion and pending clarification from PF authorities, the Group has recorded the cost prospectively from March 2019.

d) In addition to the above, there are certain civil claims against the Group. The Management is confident, that these will not have any material impact in the financial statement.

e) The Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT") passed an order in the proceedings on December 5, 2023, wherein it has directed the board of directors of the Company to take employees of ATM & Cash Management Division of the Transferor Company, being CMS Securitas Limited, as their employees, provided such employees were working for ATM & Cash Management Division of the Transferor Company as on Appointed Date, and such employees also continued to remain in employment on the effective date of the Scheme approved by the Hon'ble Bombay High Court on October 25, 2010 and by the Hon'ble Delhi High Court on January 17, 2011. Management has appealed the order with the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal.

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32 TRADE PAYABLES

a) Details of dues to Micro and Small Enterprises as per Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

The Group has ₹ 65.30 million (March 31, 2023 ₹ 51.74 million) dues outstanding to the micro and small enterprises as defined in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006. The information regarding Micro and Small Enterprises has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Group. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (as per the intimation received from vendors)	65.30	51.74
a. Principal and interest amount remaining unpaid	65.30	51.74
b. Interest paid by the Group in terms of Section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-
c. Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Act, 2006	-	-
d. Interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
e. 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 enterprises	-	-

b) Trade payables ageing Schedule

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Unbilled Dues	Trade payables which are not due	Outstanding for the following periods from the due dates of payments as at March 31, 2024				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME	-	0.21	40.81	3.20	3.11	5.93	53.26
Others	1,410.41	95.20	1,750.67	623.11	15.76	69.57	3,964.73
Disputed - MSME	-	-	0.09	0.46	11.50	-	12.04
Disputed - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,410.41	**95.41**	**1,791.56**	**626.77**	**30.37**	**75.51**	**4,030.03**

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Unbilled Dues	Trade payables which are not due	Outstanding for the following periods from the due dates of payments as at March 31, 2023				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME	-	21.36	6.54	14.95	3.06	-	45.90
Others	1,331.30	508.07	228.57	28.40	22.35	81.71	2,200.39
Disputed - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	5.84	5.84
Disputed - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,331.30	529.43	235.11	43.34	25.41	87.55	2,252.14

33 IMPAIRMENT TEST OF GOODWILL

Impairment test of Goodwill

Goodwill acquired through business combinations have indefinite lives. Out of the total Goodwill of the Group, the material amount of goodwill is allocated to the following:

a) ₹ 694.25 million (March 31, 2023: ₹ 694.25 million), relates to the Cash Management division of the Holding Company.

b) ₹ 1,147.52 million (March 31, 2023: ₹ 1,147.52 million), relates to one of the subsidiary- "Securitrans India Private Limited".

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c) ₹ 185.94 million (March 31, 2023: ₹ 185.94 million), relates to the acquisition of door step banking business from Checkmate Services Private Limited; also a part of Cash management business.

d) ₹ 27.14 million (March 31, 2023: ₹ 27.14 million), relates to one of the subsidiary - "Hemabh Technology Private Limited".

The Group performed its annual impairment test for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 respectively . The Group considers the relationship between its value in use and its carrying value, among other factors, when reviewing for indicators of impairment.

The recoverable amount of the goodwill is determined based on value in use ('VIU') calculated using cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by management covering a period of five year period and the terminal value (after considering the relevant long-term growth rate) at the end of the said forecast periods. The Group has extrapolated cash flows beyond 5 years using a growth rate of 5% for the year ended March 31, 2024 (March 31, 2023: 5%). The pre-tax discount rate applied to the cash flow projections for impairment testing is 13.4% for March 31, 2024 (March 31, 2023: 13.4%).

The said cash flow projections are based on the senior management past experience as well as expected trends for the future periods. The calculation of weighted average cost of capital (WACC) is based on the group's estimated capital structure as relevant and attributable to the CGU. The WACC is also adjusted for specific risks, market risks and premium, and other inherent risks associated with similar type of investments to arrive at an approximation of the WACC of a comparable market participant. The said WACC being pre-tax discount rates reflecting specific risks relating to the relevant CGUs, are then applied to the above mentioned projections of the estimated future cash flows to arrive at the discounted cash flows.

The key assumptions used in the determination of VIU are the revenue annual growth rates and the EBITDA growth rate.

Based on the above assumptions and analysis, no impairment was identified as at March 31, 2024. Further, on the analysis of the said calculation's sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in any of the above mentioned key assumptions / parameters on which the Management has based determination of the CGU's recoverable amount, there are no scenarios identified by the Management wherein the carrying value could exceed its recoverable amount.

34 DETAILS OF ONGOING CSR PROJECTS UNDER SECTION 135(6) OF THE ACT

i) Details of corporate social responsibility expenditure

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
1. Amount required to be spent by the group during the year	67.05	52.48
2. Amount approved by the Board	67.05	52.48
3. Amount of expenditure incurred on:		
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	45.77	40.58
4. Shortfall at the end of the year	21.28	10.25
5. Total of previous years shortfall	-	-
6. Reason for shortfall	Due to Project span being 2-3 years	Due to Project span being 2-3 years
7. Nature of CSR activities	Livelihood Support, Environment and Health Care, Integrated village development, Relief fund	Livelihood support, Enviournment and Health care, Integrated village development, Relief Fund

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ii) Details of unspent obligations

As per Section 135 of the Act, a CSR committee has been formed by the Group. The funds are utilised throughout the year on activities which are specified in Schedule VII of the Act. Gross amount required to be spent by the group during the year is ₹ 67.05 million (March 31, 2023 ₹ 52.48 million).

Balance as at April 1, 2023		Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year		Balance as at March 31, 2024	
With the Group	In Separate CSR Unspent Account		From the Group's Bank Account	From Separate CSR Unspent Account	With the Group	In Separate CSR Unspent Account
-	10.25	67.05	45.77	10.25	-	21.28

Balance as at April 1, 2022		Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year		Balance as at March 31, 2023	
With the Group	In Separate CSR Unspent Account		From The Group's Bank Account	From Separate CSR Unspent Account	With the Group	In Separate CSR Unspent Account
(1.64)	-	52.48	40.58	10.25	-	10.25

35 FOREIGN CURRENCY EXPOSURE

The Group does not use forward exchange contracts to hedge its foreign exchange exposure relating to the underlying transactions in accordance with its forex policy. The Group does not use foreign exchange forward contracts for trading or speculation purposes.

Unhedge Foreign Currency exposure outstanding as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 is:

Currency Type	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Amount in foreign currency	Amount in ₹ million	Amount in foreign currency	Amount in ₹ milllion
USD	$ 203,914.00	17.01	$ 707,470.38	58.10

36 FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities.

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy as at March 31, 2024

Particulars	March 31, 2024				
	Cost	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets measured at fair value					
FVTPL financial investments	-	-	-	-	-
Investment in quoted mutual funds units	3,630.47	3,694.35	-	3,694.35	-

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy as at March 31, 2023

Particulars	March 31, 2023				
	Cost	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets measured at fair value					
FVTPL financial investments	-	-	-	-	-
Investment in quoted mutual fund units	2,077.26	2,094.22	-	2,094.22	-
Investment in unquoted equity shares	0.58	0.58	-	-	0.58

The fair value for the investments is arrived at with reference to the Net asset value (NAV) of the mutual fund unit as disclosed by the Asset Management Company.

The management assessed that the fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, and other current financial assets and financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. Further the difference between carrying amount and fair value of insurance receivables, deposit measured at amortized cost is not significantly different in each of the year presented.

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for the year ended March 31, 2024

Break up of financial assets carried at amortized cost

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Trade receivables	4,595.77	2,923.87
Unbilled Revenue	2,601.36	2,336.16
Investment at amortized cost	1,157.00	697.63
Cash and cash equivalents	1,590.08	963.14
Other bank balances	1,080.06	599.38
Other financial assets	579.32	348.43
Total financial assets carried at amortized cost	**11,603.59**	**7,868.60**

Break up of financial liabilities carried at amortized cost

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Trade payables	4,030.03	2,252.14
Lease liabilities	1,808.56	2,033.36
Other financial liabilities	596.69	597.35
Total financial liabilities carried at amortized cost	**6,435.28**	**4,882.86**

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

37 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Group has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments :-

- credit risk;

- liquidity risk; and

- market risk

(i) Risk Management Framework

The Group's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. The board of directors has established the risk management committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Group's risk management policies. The committee reports regularly to the board of directors on its activities.

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

The Group audit committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Group's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group. The Group audit committee is assisted in its oversight role by internal audit. Internal audit undertakes both regular and adhoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to audit committee.

(ii) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customers failes to meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The carrying amount of financial assets and contract assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables and claims receivables).

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Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by the Group's established policy. To minimize the risk from the counter parties the Group enters into financial transaction with counter parties who are major names in the industry.

A significant risk in respect of receivables is related to the default risk and credit risk. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are Grouped into homogenous Groups and assessed for impairment collectively. The calculation is based on historical data. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of receivables disclosed in Note 11. The Group does not hold collateral as security.

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counter-party fails to meet its contractual obligations. Trade receivables concentration of credit risk with respect to trade receivables are limited, due to the Group's customer base being large and diverse.

The following table provides information about the ageing of gross carrying amount of trade receivables as at March 31, 2024

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Unbilled Revenue	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables -considered good	2,601.36	2,486.54	2,006.70	883.75	191.90	47.81	9.04	8,227.10
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables -which have significant increase in credit risk		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables -credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	11.34	44.36	55.70
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	11.34	225.73	237.07
Total	2,601.36	2,486.54	2,006.70	883.75	191.90	70.49	279.13	8,519.87
Less : Loss allowance								(1,322.74)
Total Trade Receivables								**7,197.13**

The following table provides information about the ageing of gross carrying amount of trade receivables as at March 31, 2023

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Unbilled Revenue	Not due	Less than 6 Months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables -considered good	2,336.16	1,497.54	1,519.55	678.98	112.39	61.46	89.54	6,295.62
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables -which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables -credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	10.25	15.65	29.77	55.67
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	10.25	15.65	211.17	237.07
Total	2,336.16	1,497.54	1,519.55	678.98	132.89	92.76	330.48	6,588.36
Less : Loss allowance								(1,328.33)
Total Trade Receivable								**5,260.03**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024

37 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Movement in allowance of impairment in respect of trade receivables and contract assets during the year was as below :

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Balance as at April 01	1,328.33	934.62
Amounts written back	(316.49)	(453.95)
Net re-measurement of loss allowances	310.90	847.66
Balance as at March 31	**1,322.74**	**1,328.33**

Other receivables

Security deposits are interest free deposits given by the group for properties taken on Lease. Provision is taken on a case to case basis depending on circumstances with respect to non-recoverability of the amount. The gross carrying amount of Security deposit is ₹ 116.95 million as at March 31, 2024 and ₹ 125.76 million as at March 31, 2023.

Other financial asset includes claims receivable and other receivables (refer note 7). Provision is made where there is significant increase in credit risk of the asset.

Movement in allowance of impairment in respect of other receivables (including insurance claims) during the year was as below :

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Balance as at April 01	61.78	81.05
Amounts written off (Net of reversals)	(4.75)	(17.23)
Provision written back	(7.00)	(5.74)
Net re-measurement of loss allowances	-	3.70
Balance as at March 31	**50.03**	**61.78**

(iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Group's liquidity position on the basis of expected cash flows. This monitoring includes review of financial ratios and takes into account the accessibility of cash and cash equivalents.

The Group has sufficient current assets comprising of Trade Receivables, Cash and Cash Equivalents, Investment in Mutual Funds, Other Bank Balances (other than restricted balances), Loans, Inventories and Other Current Financial Assets to manage the liquidity risk, if any in relation to current financial liabilities.

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of cash credit, working capital , demand loan and bank loans. The Group has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding. The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as at year end.

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024				
	On demand	Within 12 months	1 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Total
Trade and other payables	-	3,297.38	732.65	-	4,030.03
Lease Liabilities (undiscounted)	-	547.92	1,485.98	145.47	2,179.37
Other financial liabilities	-	596.69	-	-	596.69
Total	**-**	**4,442.00**	**2,218.63**	**145.47**	**6,806.09**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	March 31, 2023				
	On demand	Within 12 months	1 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Total
Trade and other payables	-	2,095.84	156.30	-	2,252.14
Lease liabilities (undiscounted)		505.33	1,730.79	257.17	2,493.29
Other financial liabilities	-	597.35	-	-	597.35
Total	**-**	**3,198.52**	**1,887.09**	**257.17**	**5,342.78**

(iv) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that's changes in the market prices - eg. Foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices, will effect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the returns.

a) Currency Risk

Currency risk is not material, as the Group's primary business activities are within India and does not have significant exposure in foreign currency.

b) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The interest rate profile of the Group's interest-bearing financial instruments is as follows:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Financial Liabilities		
Variable rate instruments	-	-
Fixed rate instruments	-	-
Financial Assets		
Variable rate instruments	3,694.35	2,094.22
Fixed rate instruments	-	-

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The Group does not account for any fixed rate financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Capital management

For the purpose of the Group's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, securities premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Group includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents. In order to achieve this overall objective, the Group's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. The Group does not have any loans outstanding as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023. It has taken adequate credit facilities from various banks to maintain its liquidity.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024

38 SEGMENT INFORMATION

The operating segment is the level at which discrete financial information is available. Business segments are identified considering:

a) the nature of products and services

b) the differing risks and returns

c) the internal organisations and management structure and

d) the internal financial reporting systems.

Revenue and expenses directly attributable to segments are reported under each reportable segments. Exceptional items and other expenses which are not attributable or allocable to segments are disclosed seperately.

Business segments

Assets and liablities that are directly attribultable or allocable to segments are disclosed under each reportable segment. All other assets and liabilities are disclosed as unallocable assets and liabilities.

a) Cash management services provides ATM cash management services, Retail cash management services, Cash in transit services for banks and other related services.

b) Managed services division includes banking automation product deployment and AMC, Brown Label ATMs and managed services for banks, Software solutions including multi-vendor software and automation solutions and Remote monitoring Technology solutions.

c) Card division includes revenue from trading in card and card personalization services.

The CODM, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Management committee

(₹ in million)

Sr. No	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
I	**Segment Revenue**		
	Cash Management services	14,744.23	13,262.80
	Managed Services	7,962.97	6,111.27
	Cards	893.51	469.24
	Less: Inter-segment Sales	953.94	696.03
	Total Segment Revenue	**22,646.77**	**19,147.29**
II	**Segment Results**		
	Cash Management services	3,850.97	3,363.14
	Managed Services	1,445.19	1,211.12
	Cards	128.87	32.36
	Total Segment Results	**5,425.03**	**4,606.61**
	Less: Unallocated corporate expenses	932.49	547.55
	Profit from continuing operations before other Income, Finance costs/ Income and tax	**4,492.54**	**4,059.06**
	Add: Other income	340.15	147.17
	Less: Finance costs	162.10	196.15
	Profit before tax	4,670.59	4,010.09
	Less: tax expenses	1,199.18	1,037.81
	Profit after tax attributable to equity shareholders	3,471.41	2,972.28

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ in million)

Sr. No	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
III	**Segment Assets**		
	Cash Management services	9,126.26	8,294.32
	Managed Services	8,469.53	7,118.33
	Cards	293.12	261.28
	Unallocated corporate assets	8,696.33	5,338.28
	Total Segment Assets	**26,585.24**	**21,012.22**
IV	**Segment Liabilities**		
	Cash Management services	2,595.08	2,433.14
	Managed Services	3,925.64	2,494.69
	Cards	108.08	53.87
	Unallocated corporate Liabilities	488.76	405.99
	Total Segment Liabilities	**7,117.56**	**5,387.69**

Information about major customers

a) Revenue for the peiod ended March 31, 2024 includes revenue from two customer of the Group relating to Cash management services and Managed service segments amounting to ₹ 4,922.30 million representing 22% and another customer amounting to ₹ 2,490.24 million representing 11% of the Group's total revenue.

b) Revenue for the year ended March 31, 2023 includes revenue from two customer of the Group relating to Cash management services and Managed service segments amounting to ₹ 4,293.69 million representing 22% and another customer amounting to ₹ 2,477.32 million representing 13% of the Group's total revenue.

39 EMPLOYEE STOCK OPTIONS SCHEMES

The Holding company has granted stock options to its employees through its equity settled schemes referred to as Employee Stock Option Scheme 2023, Employee Stock Option Scheme 2016, CEO Stock Option Scheme 2016 and Management Scheme 2016. Following are details of the scheme:

Particulars	Employee Scheme 2023	Employee Scheme 2016	CEO Scheme	Management Scheme
Number of options reserved under the scheme	10,075,000	4,604,444	9,866,667	2,519,366
Number of option granted under the scheme	8,000,000	4,603,507	9,866,667	2,519,366

Following is the vesting period for grants during the year:

Vesting Period	Employee Scheme 2023		Employee Scheme 2016		CEO Scheme Time Based	Management Scheme Time Based
	Time Based	Performance Based	Time Based	Performance Based		
12 months from date of grant	12.50%	12.50%	25%	0.00%	100%	100%
21 months from date of grant	12.50%	12.50%	8.33%	16.67%	-	-
33 months from date of grant	12.50%	12.50%	8.33%	16.67%	-	-
45 months from date of grant	12.50%	12.50%	8.34%	16.66%	-	-

For options granted under Employee scheme 2016, 21st month vesting will be based on Group / business unit performance for the second financial year after the financial year in which the options have been granted and so on. The performance condition are assessed as non-market conditions.

For options granted under Employee scheme 2023, 12th month onward vesting will be based on Group / business unit performance for all financial year. The performance condition are assessed as non-market conditions.

The vested options can be exercised within 2 year of the date such options are vested. In any other liquidity event, the vested options can be exercised within such period as may be prescribed by the Board in this regard.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024

The following table summarises the movement in stock options granted during the year:

Particulars	March 31, 2024				March 31, 2023		
	Employee scheme 2023	Employee scheme 2016	CEO Scheme	Management scheme	Employee scheme	CEO Scheme	Management scheme
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	2,203,429	5,866,667	2,519,366	3,169,160	5,866,667	2,519,366
Granted during the year (no. of options)	8,000,000	-	-	-	355,000	-	-
Forfeited / cancelled during the year	(120,000)	(112,500)	-	-	(73,400)	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	(1,076,180)	(4,766,667)	(2,519,366)	(1,247,331)	-	-
Expired during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**7,880,000**	**1,014,749**	**1,100,000**	**-**	**2,203,429**	**5,866,667**	**2,519,366**
Weighted average exersice price of Option							
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	166	123	165	140	123	165
Granted during the year	304	-	-	-	250	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	304	190	123	-	166	123	165
Weighted average price of the shares exercised during the year	-	141	123	165	125	-	-
Weighted average remaining contractual life (in years)	1.50	0.68	-	-	0.80	-	0.45

The Group has used Black Scholes option pricing model. The following tables list the inputs to the models used for Employee plan , CEO plan and management plan.

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Dividend yield (%)	1.50%	0%
Expected volatility (%)	28% - 30%	25% - 32%
Risk-free interest rate (%)	6.7% - 7.3%	4%
Expected life of share options (years)	3.7 years	3.7 years
Weighted average fair value per share on grant date (in ₹)	304	250

The expected life of the share options is based on current expectations and is not necessarily indicative of exercise patterns that may occur. The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility over a period similar to the life of the options is indicative of future trends, which may not necessarily be the actual outcome. The historical volatility is based on price volatility of listed companies in same or similar industry. The holding company has allotted employee stock options to some of its employees through its Employee Stock Option Scheme. During the year 232,500 (March 31, 2023: 73,400) stock options has expired and lapsed on account of employees left the organization. During the current year, reversal on account of such expired options is recognised in the profit and loss account aggregating to ₹ 8.07 million. The Company has recognised ₹ 365.55 million, (March 31, 2023 – ₹92.80 million) as employee benefit expense in relation to all the active options outstanding as at March 31,2024.

The CEO ESOP 2016, Employee ESOP 2016 and Management ESOP 2016 scheme has been modified, in which exercise period is extended by 1 (One) year as approved by the shareholders on December 28, 2022. This had resulted in an additional ESOP cost of ₹ 35.25 million for the year ended March 31, 2023.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024

40 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO BE DISCLOSED AS REQUIRED UNDER SCHEDULE III TO THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013, OF ALL ENTERPRISES CONSOLIDATED:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024							
	Net assets i.e. total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
Parent	As a %	Amount	As a %	Amount	As a %	Amount	As a %	Amount
CMS Info Systems Limited	92%	18,891.30	89%	3,542.17	19%	(2.50)	89%	3,539.68
Subsidiaries/Trust								
Securitrans India Private Limited	7%	1,453.10	10%	386.10	29%	(3.70)	10%	382.40
CMS Securitas Limited	0%	38.22	0%	0.80	20%	(2.53)	0%	(1.74)
CMS Marshall Limited	0%	17.56	0%	4.71	32%	(4.16)	0%	0.55
Quality Logistics Services Private Limited	0%	(49.04)	-1%	(43.75)	0%	-	-1%	(43.75)
Hemabh Technology Private Limited	1%	136.15	2%	80.00	0%	-	2%	80.00
CMS Securitas Employees Welfare Trust	0%	20.07	0%	1.26	-	-	0%	1.26
CMS Info Foundation	**0%**	**0.01**	**0%**	**(0.09)**	**-**	**-**	**0%**	**(0.09)**

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2023							
	Net assets i.e. total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
Parent	As a %	Amount	As a %	Amount	As a %	Amount	As a %	Amount
CMS Info Systems Limited	90%	14,967.11	88%	2,754.09	-55%	(2.28)	88%	2,751.80
Subsidiaries/Trust								
Securitrans India Private Limited	9%	1,570.50	9%	295.11	81%	3.34	10%	298.45
CMS Securitas Limited	0%	39.96	0%	3.58	47%	1.94	0%	5.52
CMS Marshall Limited	0%	17.01	0%	9.21	28%	1.15	0%	10.36
Quality Logistics Services Private Limited	0%	(5.29)	0%	(5.39)	0%	-	0%	(5.39)
Hemabh Technology Private Limited	0%	56.15	2%	64.69	0%	-	2%	64.69
CMS Securitas Employees Welfare Trust	0%	18.81	0%	1.16	-	-	0%	1.16

41 IND AS 115 REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

Sale of Product

The Group applies practical expedient in paragraph 121 of Ind AS 115 for all contract entered for sale of product and does not disclose information about remaining performance obligation that have original expected duration of one year or less.

Revenue for services

The Group applies practical expedient in paragraph 121 of Ind AS 115 for all contract entered for revenue from services, whereby it has right to receive consideration from a customer in an amount that corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed to date. Hence the Group does not disclose information of remaining performance obligation of such contracts.

Disaggregation of revenue from contract with customers

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at point in time when control of the products being sold is transferred to our customer and Revenue from services is recognised over time as and when services are rendered. Revenue from contracts with customers is disaggregated by primary business units as given in the note 18.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contracted price

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Revenue as per Contracted Price	22,820.77	19,271.73
Reduction (Rebate/discount)	(174.00)	(124.43)
Revenue recognised as per the statement of profit and loss	22,646.77	19,147.30

Movement of Deferred Contract Liability (unearned revenue)

The deferred contract liability relates to the consideration received/receivable from customers, for which services have not been provided and revenue is deferred for the year.

(₹ in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening Balance	41.15	56.19
i) Additions during the year (net)	165.78	41.15
ii) Income recongised during the year	(41.15)	(56.19)
Closing Balance	**165.78**	**41.15**

Revenue expected to be recognised in the future from Deferred Contract Liability:

(₹ in million)

Time Band	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
within 1 year	84.24	35.01
1 - 2 years	81.54	6.14
Total	**165.78**	**41.15**

There is no obligation for returns, refunds and other similar obligation as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023

42 DISCLOSURE REQUIRED FOR QUARTERLY STATEMENT SUBMITTED WITH BANKS

For borrowings from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets, quarterly returns or quarterly statements of current assets filed by the Group with banks or financial institutions for the year ended March 31, 2024 and the year ended March 31, 2023 are in agreement with books of accounts.

43 DISCLOSURE REQUIRED UNDER RULE 11(e) OF THE COMPANIES RULES, 2014

a) The Group has not advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Group or provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

44 RELATIONSHIP WITH STRUCK OFF COMPANIES TRUCK OF COMPANIES

The Group have below mentioned transactions with struck off companies:

Sr. No.	Nature of Struck off Company	Nature of transactions	Transactions during the year	Balance outstanding as at March 31,2024	Relationship with the Struck off Company
1	INTEGRA MICRO SYSTEMS PVT. LTD.	Payable	0.12	-	Vendor
2	NIPRO INFOTECH PVT. LTD.	Payable	0.01	-	Vendor

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2024

45 REGISTRATION OF CHARGES OR SATISFACTION WITH REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES

The Group does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

46 UNDISCLOSED INCOME

a) The Group does not 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)

b) The Group has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

47 DIVIDEND

Dividends paid during the year ended March 31, 2024 include an amount of ₹4.75 per equity share towards final dividend for the year ended March 31, 2023 and an amount of ₹2.50 (March 31, 2023 ₹1.00) per equity share towards interim dividends (including special dividend) for the year ended March 31, 2024.

Dividends declared by the Company are based on the profit available for distribution. On May 15, 2024, the Board of Directors of the Company have proposed a final dividend of ₹3.25 per share in respect of the year ended March 31, 2024 subject to the approval of shareholders at the Annual General Meeting, and if approved, would result in a cash outflow of approximately ₹ 528.97 million and hence is not recognised as a liability as at the Balance Sheet date.

48 The above audited consolidated financial results of CMS Info Systems Limited ("the Holding Company") and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group") have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the relevant rules thereunder and in terms of Regulation 33 of The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 as amended.

49 The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which would impact the contributions by the company towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has released draft rules for the Code on Social Security, 2020 on November 13, 2020, and has invited suggestions from stakeholders which are under active consideration by the Ministry. The Company will assess the impact and its evaluation once the subject rules are notified and will give appropriate impact in its financial statements in the period in which, the Code becomes effective and the related rules to determine the financial impact are published.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2024

50 ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE REQUIRED BY SCHEDULE III (AMENDMENTS DATED MARCH 24, 2021) TO THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013

No transactions to report against the following disclosure requirements as notified by MCA pursuant to amended Schedule III:

a) Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency

b) Benami Property held under Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder

c) Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies

d) Relating to borrowed funds:

   i. Wilful defaulter

   ii. Utilisation of borrowed funds & share premium

   iii. Borrowings obtained on the basis of security of current assets

   iv. Discrepancy in utilisation of borrowings

   v. Current maturity of long-term borrowings

e) Merger / amalgamation / reconstruction, etc.

f) Accounting ratios

51 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There are no significant subsequent events that would require adjustments or disclosures in the financial statements as on the balance sheet date.

As per our report of even date

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022

Glenn D'souza
Partner
Membership No.: 112554

Place : Mumbai
Date : 15 May 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
CMS Info Systems Limited
CIN: L45200MH2008PLC180479

Tapan Ray
Director
DIN: 00728682

Place : Gandhinagar

Rajiv Kaul
Executive Vice-chairman,
Whole-time Director and CEO
DIN: 02581313

Place : Mumbai

Pankaj Khandelwal
Chief Financial Officer
Place : Mumbai

Debashis Dey
Company Secretary
Place : Mumbai

FORM AOC-1

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of Subsidaries/ Associate Companies/ Joint Ventures

(Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of Section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Part "A": Subsidiaries

(₹ in Million)

Sr. No.	Particulars	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Name of the subsidiary	Securitrans India Private Limited	CMS Securitas Limited	CMS Marshall Limited	Hemabh Technology Private Limited	Quality Logistics Services Private Limited	CMS Info Foundation
2	The date since when subsidiary was acquired	May 23, 2011	April 1, 2009	April 1, 2009	March 30, 2022	July 29, 2015	March 29, 2023
3	Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding Company's reporting period	April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024	April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024	April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024	April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024	April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024	April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024
4	Reporting currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the relevant financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5	Share capital	13.25	9.50	0.50	43.86	0.10	0.10
6	Reserves & surplus	1439.85	28.72	17.06	92.28	(49.14)	(0.09)
7	Total assets	1818.14	155.11	313.30	172.16	42.02	0.16
8	Total liabilities	365.04	116.89	295.74	36.01	91.05	0.16
9	Investments (current)	335.36	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10	Turnover	2182.78	279.68	1089.05	288.78	30.18	3.31
11	Profit before taxation	518.11	(0.78)	10.66	111.00	(58.47)	(0.09)
12	Provision for taxation	132.01	(1.58)	5.95	31.00	(14.71)	Nil
13	Profit after taxation	386.09	0.79	4.71	80.00	(43.75)	(0.09)
14	Proposed Dividend	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15	% of shareholding	100.00	100.00	100.00 (Step down subsidiary)	100.00	100.00	100.00

Notes:

1. Names of subsidiaries which are yet to commence operations – Nil
2. Names of subsidiaries which have been liquidated or sold during the year: Nil

Part "B": Associates and Joint Ventures

Statement pursuant to Section 129 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 related to Associate Companies and Joint Ventures: NIL

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
CMS Info Systems Limited
CIN: L45200MH2008PLC180479

Tapan Ray	**Rajiv Kaul**	**Pankaj Khandelwal**	**Debashis Dey**
Director DIN: 00728682	Executive Vice-chairman, Whole-time Director and CEO DIN: 02581313	Chief Financial Officer	Company Secretary
Place : Gandhinagar	Place : Mumbai	Place : Mumbai	Place : Mumbai

Date : 15 May 2024