

LODHA & CO

Chartered Accountants

GURU KIRPA NIWAS, GROUND FLOOR,
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

To The Members

M/s Wynwy Technologies Private Limited
(formerly M/s. Zappy Home Solutions Private Limited)
2/302/A, UDS Salai, off. Old Mahabalipuram Road
Thoraipakkam, Chennai- 600097

Report on the audit of IND AS Standalone Financial Statements

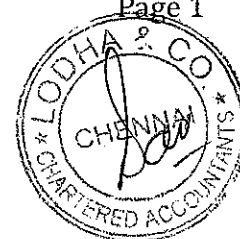
OPINION

We have audited the accompanying IND AS Standalone Financial Statements of M/s Wynwy Technologies Private Limited, Chennai, (hereinafter called the COMPANY), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss, Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies and other Explanatory Information.

- 1 In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid IND AS Standalone Financial Statements read together with the significant accounting policies, contingent liabilities and other notes, give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 as amended ("the Act"), in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the company as at March 31, 2023, its LOSS, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

BASIS FOR OPINION

- 2 We conducted our audit of IND AS Standalone Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SA's) as specified under section 143(10) of the Act., Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the IND AS 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 IND AS Standalone Financial Statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the IND AS Standalone Financial Statements.

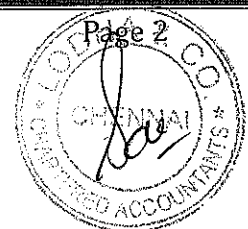


OTHER INFORMATION

- 3 The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board Report but does not include the IND AS Standalone Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon.
- 4 Our opinion on the IND AS Standalone Financial Statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
- 5 In connection with our audit of the IND AS Standalone Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the IND AS Standalone Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
- 6 If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. **We have nothing to report in this regard.**

RESPONSIBILITIES OF MANAGEMENT AND THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- 7 The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these IND AS Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, cash flows and Changes in Equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules issued thereunder. This responsibility also includes the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provision of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting the frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and the 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 IND AS Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
- 8 In preparing the IND AS Standalone Financial Statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the management either intends to liquidate the Company or Cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.
- 9 The Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's Financial reporting process.



MANAGEMENTS RESPONSIBILITY FOR INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

- 10 The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining the internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the company considering the essential components of internal controls stated in the Guidance note on the Audit of Internal Financial Controls over financial reporting issued by the ICAI. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records and the timely preparation of reliable financial information as required under the Companies Act 2013

MEANING OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

- 11 A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of the financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that
- pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
 - provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with the authorisations of management and directors of the company; and
 - 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 of the financial statements.

INHERENT LIMITATIONS OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

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

AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- 13 Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the IND AS 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 IND AS Standalone Financial Statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the IND AS 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 system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast a significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exist, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' Report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained upto the date of our auditors' 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 IND AS Standalone Financial Statements, including disclosures, and whether the IND AS Standalone Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

14 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

15 We also provide those charged with governance a statement that we have complied with the relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and to communicate



with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence and where applicable, related safeguards

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

- 16 As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that
- 16.1 We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit
- 16.2 In our opinion, proper books of accounts as required by law, have been kept by the company so far as it appears from the examination of those books
- 16.3 The Balance sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash flow statement and the statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of accounts
- 16.4 We have relied on the representations given by the management in respect of transactions including values thereof and their appropriateness between the company and its holding (including ultimate holding company) / fellow subsidiary companies relating to provision for services rendered and received
- 16.5 In our opinion, the aforesaid IND AS Standalone Financial Statements dealt with by this report comply with the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read with rule 7 of the Companies (Account) Rules, 2014
- 16.6 On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the company as on 31.03.2023 and taken on record by the Board of Directors of the company, we are of the opinion that none of the directors of the company are disqualified from being appointed as directors in terms of section 164(2) of the Companies Act, 2013.
- 16.7 In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material aspects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31.03.2023
- 16.8 With respect to the Other Matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules 2014 as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- (i) the company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position, if any in the financial statements.
 - (ii) the company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses
 - (iii) the company does not have any item to be transferred to Investor Education and Protection Fund and hence reporting on the delay in transferring does not arise



- (iv) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, 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 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 Company or
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (v) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company 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.
- (vi) Based on such audit procedures as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub clause (d) (i) and (d) (ii) contain any material misstatement.
- (vii) The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.
- (viii) Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for maintaining books of account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is applicable to the Company with effect from April 1, 2023, and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2023.
- 16.9** As required by the Section 197(16) of the act, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid/ provided to the directors are in line with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Management Personnel) Rules 2014 as amended.

COMPANIES AUDITORS REPORT ORDER 2020

- 17 As required by the Companies [Auditors' Report] Order 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Companies Act, 2013 and



on the basis of such checks as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanation given to us, we further report that:

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

- 17.1 The Company has generally maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property Plant and Equipment and intangible assets.
- 17.2 The company has physically verified the Property, Plant and Equipment and intangible assets, during the year in accordance with the programme of verification and no material discrepancies were noticed during such verification.
- 17.3 The Company does not have any Immovable property and hence question of commenting on the title deeds does not arise and hence not reported.
- 17.4 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
- 17.5 According to 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 Binami property under the Prohibition of Binami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

INVENTORIES

- 17.6 The company does not have any inventories and hence reporting on clauses 3(ii)(a) and is not applicable.
- 17.7 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 obtained any working capital limits from the Banks or Financial Institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) regarding agreement of the documents submitted if any with the books of the company is not applicable.

LOANS GIVEN

- 17.8 According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any investments in, provided guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, provisions of clauses 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- 17.9 According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, the Company has neither made any investments nor has it given loans or provided guarantee or security and therefore the relevant provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the



Act") are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable

DEPOSITS

17.10 The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public or amounts which are deemed to be deposits, within the provisions of Section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act 2013 and the rules made there under Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

COST RECORDS

17.11 According to the information and explanations given to us, the Government of India has not prescribed maintenance of cost records by the company under section 148(1) of the Companies Act 2013 for any of its products. Accordingly, clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable

STATUTORY DUES

17.12 The Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities, the undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax (GST), Provident Fund, Employees' State insurance, income tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of customs, duty of Excise, Value added tax, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities except in respect of Provident Fund, ESI and Profession Tax were slight delay has been noticed and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no undisputed dues of statutory dues which are outstanding as at 31st March, 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

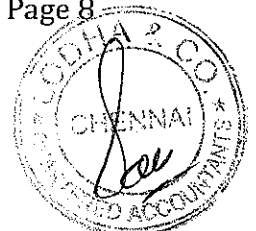
17.13 According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of Goods and Service Tax (GST), Provident Fund, Employees' State insurance, income tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of customs, duty of Excise, Value added tax, cess and other statutory dues which not been deposited on account of any dispute

LOANS TAKEN

17.14 In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has obtained additional loans (Rs 374.83 lakhs) during the year from its holding company and the same has been utilised for the purpose for which the same has been obtained.

17.15 The interest on the Term loan though provided in the books is payable only from 01.04.2024 as per the revised schedule of repayment stipulated by the lender and hence there is no default in repayment of principal or interest.

17.16 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



- 17.17 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.
- 17.18 The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiary, associate, or joint venture (as defined under Companies Act, 2013) during the year ended 31 March 2023. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) is not applicable.
- 17.19 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).

FURTHER ISSUE OF CAPITAL

- 17.20 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.
- 17.21 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.

REPORTING ON FRAUDS

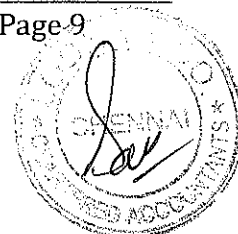
- 17.22 Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of the audit
- 17.23 According to the information and explanations given to us, 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 Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

- 17.24 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 Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

INTERNAL AUDIT

- 17.25 The Company is not required to have an Internal audit as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013
- 17.26 In the absence of any internal audit requirement, the review of the internal audit reports by us does not arise



CASH LOSSES

- 17.27 The Company has incurred cash losses both during the current financial year as well as in the immediately preceding financial year

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 17.28 The provisions of section 135 dealing with Corporate social Responsibility is not applicable to the company and hence reporting on clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) is not applicable

OTHERS

- 17.29 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.
- 17.30 As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year
- 17.31 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.
- 17.32 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 Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- 17.33 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) to (d) of the Order is not applicable.
- 17.34 There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.
- 17.35 The accumulated losses at the end of the financial year has far exceeded the paid up share capital and no revenues has been generated during the year. The Company has commenced commercial operations on its new area of SAAS from 1st quarter of 2023-24. The holding company has also support the additional requirement of the funds for the operations and has rescheduled the loans. Based on the above and as explained in note number 37, and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, we are of the opinion that the Company is 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.



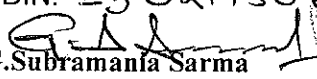
17.36 The report is being given on the Standalone financial statements of the Company and hence provisions of Clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable and hence not reported.

For Lodha & Company

Chartered Accountants,

FRN 301051E

UDIN: 23021756BGZUPM3041.


G. Subramania Sarma

Membership No. 21756

Partner



Chennai

Date: 21st June 2023

Wynwy Technologies Private Limited

Balance sheet as at March 31, 2023

(All amounts are in Millions Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	1.25	1.17
Other intangible assets	4	34.94	-
Right of Use of Asset	5	2.25	4.03
Capital Work in Progress	6	-	16.26
Other Financial Asset	8	1.19	1.08
Current Tax assets (Net)	9	-	0.27
Deferred tax asset (Net)	13	0.59	-
		40.22	22.81
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	11	-	-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	12	2.20	1.76
(iii) Loans	7	-	0.02
(iv) Other Financial asset	8	-	-
Other current assets	10	4.53	2.33
		6.73	4.11
Total Assets		46.95	26.92
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	14	1.00	1.00
Other equity	15	(122.12)	(94.41)
Total equity		(121.12)	(93.41)
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	32	0.73	2.54
(ii) Borrowings	17	158.42	113.58
Provisions	16	0.45	0.12
		159.60	116.24
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	32	1.61	1.42
(ii) Borrowings	17	-	-
Total outstanding dues other than micro, small and medium enterprises	18	1.91	0.54
(iii) Other current financial liabilities	19	-	1.62
Other current liabilities	20	4.95	0.51
Provisions	16	-	-
		8.47	4.09
Total Liabilities		168.07	120.33
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		46.95	26.92

Summary of significant accounting policies 1 - 2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Interim Financial Statements 3 - 46

As per our report of even date

For Lodha & Co

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301051E

G Subramania Sarma

G Subramania Sarma
Partner
Membership No. 021756



Place: Chennai
Date: 21-June-2023

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Wynwy Technologies Private Limited
(Formerly Known as Zappy Home Solutions
Private Limited)

Saravanan C R

Saravanan C R
Director
DIN : 09069798

Om Prakash B R

Om Prakash B R
Director
DIN : 02564601

Place: Chennai
Date: 21-June-2023

Wynwy Technologies Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in Millions Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Income			
Revenue from Operations	21	-	-
Other income	22	0.77	4.99
Total Income		0.77	4.99
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	24	10.48	8.78
Cost of Services	23	-	-
Finance costs	25	11.16	8.58
Depreciation and amortization expense	26	2.11	1.14
Other expenses	27	5.18	5.96
Total Expense		28.93	24.46
Profit/(Loss) before tax		-28.16	-19.47
Tax Expense :			
Current tax	28	-	-
Tax related to earlier years		-	-
Deferred Tax :			
Deferred tax (Net)		-0.63	-
Reversal of Deferred Tax earlier years		-	-
Income tax expense	28	-0.63	-
Profit/(Loss) for the year		-27.53	-19.47
Other Comprehensive Income:			
Items that will not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit obligations (net)		-0.15	-0.09
Income tax effect		0.04	-
		-0.19	-0.09
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax		-0.19	-0.09
Total comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year, net of tax		-27.72	-19.56
Earnings per equity share			
Basic and diluted (Amount in ₹)	29	-275.30	-194.70

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Interim Financial Statements
As per report of even date

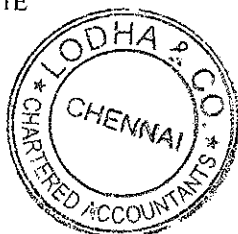
For Lodha & Co

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301051E

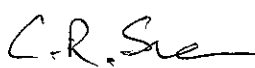


G Subramania Sarma
Partner
Membership No. 021756



For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Wynwy Technologies Private Limited
(Formerly Known as Zappy Home Solutions Private Limited)



Saravanan C R
Director
DIN : 09069798



Om Prakash B R
Director
DIN : 02564601

Place: Chennai
Date: 21-June-2023

Place: Chennai
Date: 21-June-2023

Wynwy Technologies Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31 2023
(All amounts are in Millions Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Profit before tax		-28.16	-19.47
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		-	-
Depreciation and amortization expense		2.11	1.07
Interest expenses		11.16	8.58
Provision for expected credit loss of trade receivables		-	-
Commission income		-	-
Provision for Impairment		-	-1.74
(Profit)/Loss on sales of property, plant and equipment		-	-
Bad debts written off		-	1.40
Fair value gain on Financial Assets at FVTPL		-	-
Impairment of Intangible provision reversed		-	-3.12
Liability no longer required written back		-0.10	-0.08
(Profit)/Loss on sale of asset or investments		-	-
Operating cash flow before working capital changes		-14.99	-13.36
Movements in working capital :			
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables		-	0.33
(Increase)/decrease in loans		0.02	-0.02
(Increase)/decrease in non - financial assets		-2.20	-2.14
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables		1.47	-1.22
(Increase)/decrease in Other financial Liabilities		-	-
Increase/ (decrease) in current liabilities and provisions		2.90	1.23
Cash generated from /(used in) operations		-12.80	-15.18
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)		0.27	0.12
Net cash flow from/ (used in) operating activities	A	-12.53	-15.06
Cash flow from investing activities			
Purchase of assets		-35.34	-3.15
Increase in Capital work in progress		16.26	-13.06
Interest on Deposits		-	-
Proceeds from sale of asset		-	0.20
Net cash flow from/ (used in) investing activities	B	-19.08	-16.01
Cash flow from financing activities			
Loan from Parent Company		44.84	37.25
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities		-1.63	3.96
Interest paid		-11.16	-8.56
Net cash flow from/ (used in) in financing activities	C	32.05	32.65
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	A+B+C	0.44	1.58
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		1.76	0.18
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		2.20	1.76

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements
As per our report of even date

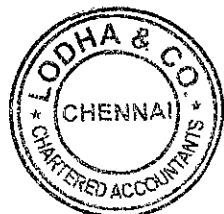
For Lodha & Co

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301051E



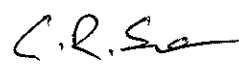
G Subramania Sarma
Partner
Membership No. 021756



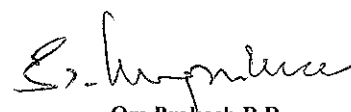
For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Wynwy Technologies Private Limited

(Formerly Known as Zappy Home Solutions
Private Limited)



Saravanan C R
Director
DIN : 09069798



Om Prakash B R
Director
DIN : 02564601

Place: Chennai
Date: 21-June-2023

Place: Chennai
Date: 21-June-2023

Wynwy Technologies Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31 2023
(All amounts are in Millions Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

(a) Equity share capital

	<u>No. of shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Equity shares of Rs 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
Opening balance as on April 01, 2021	1,00,000.00	1.00
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-
Balance as on March 31, 2022	1,00,000.00	1.00
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-
Balance as on March 31, 2023	<u>1,00,000.00</u>	<u>1.00</u>

(b) Other equity

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	Total
As at March 31, 2021			
Add: Profit for the year	-74.84	-0.01	-74.85
	-19.47	-0.09	-19.56
As at March 31, 2022	-94.31	-0.10	-94.41
Add: Profit for the year	-27.53	-0.19	-27.71
As at March 31, 2023	<u>-121.84</u>	<u>-0.29</u>	<u>-122.12</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Interim Financial Statements

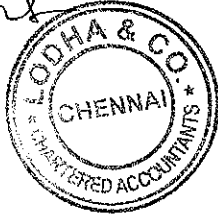
As per our report of even date

For Lodha & Co

Chartered Accountants
 ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301051E

G. Subramania Sarma

G Subramania Sarma
 Partner
 Membership No. 021756



For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Wynwy Technologies Private Limited
 (Formerly Known as Zappy Home Solutions
 Private Limited)

Saravanan C R

Saravanan C R
 Director
 DIN : 09069798

Om Prakash B R

Om Prakash B R
 Director
 DIN : 02564601

Place: Chennai
 Date: 21-June-2023

Place: Chennai
 Date: 21-June-2023

(All amounts are in Millions of Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

1. Corporate information

Wynwy Technologies Private Limited (Formerly Known as Zappy Home Solutions Private Limited) ("the Company") was incorporated on November 3, 2017. The Company is a private company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The registered office of the company is located at NO.2/302A, UDS Salai, Off OMR Salai, Thoraipakkam, Chennai 600097, having CIN Number U74999TN2017PTC119356 and Permanent Account Number AABCZ1410B. Wynwy Technologies Private Limited (Formerly Known as Zappy Home Solutions Private Limited) is engaged in providing one stop solutions for all the maintenance services at the customer's place. Hence the B2C business was tapered down, and the business has pivoted to a software product model where the company is building an Asset Management Platform for use by Corporates both in India and the Global Market.

The financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 21st June 2023.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of accounting and preparation of financial statements

i. Compliance with Ind-AS

The financial statements of the Company are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read together with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR) which is also the Company's functional currency. All values are rounded to nearest **Millions** except when otherwise stated.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

- a) Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value as explained in the accounting policies; and
- b) Defined benefit plan assets measured at fair value.

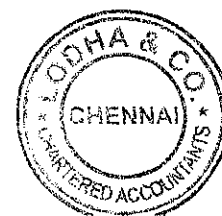
Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

2.2 Significant accounting policies

A. 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 consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or



(All amounts are in Millions of Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- 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 twelve months as its operating cycle.

B. Property, plant, and equipment

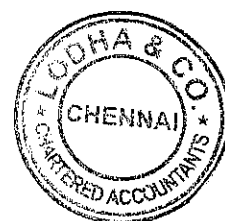
The Company has elected to continue the original values incurred for Gross Block as at date of transition to IND-AS namely April 1, 2017.

Property, plant, and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use and exclusive of any taxes if the same is otherwise recoverable from the taxing authorities. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

The cost of property, plant, and equipment not ready for intended use before such date is disclosed under capital work-in-progress.

For depreciation purposes, the Company identifies and determines cost of asset significant to the total cost of the asset having useful life that is materially different from that of the life of the principal asset and depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Expenses on existing property, plant and equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the period during which such expenses are 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. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.



(All amounts are in Millions of Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Depreciation

The Company, based on technical assessment made by experts and management estimates, depreciates certain items of property, plant and equipment over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

The Company has used the following useful lives to provide depreciation on its property, plant and equipment and on straight line basis.

Asset Classification	Estimated Useful Life (Years)
Office equipment including Air-conditioners*	5
Computer and accessories (including mobiles)	3
Computer Software	10

*The Company is using useful life different from the life prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies act based on technical estimate by expert.

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

C. 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, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating units (CGU) fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future 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 cost of disposal, recent market transactions



(All amounts are in Millions of Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

Impairment losses including impairment on inventories, are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. After impairment, depreciation / amortization is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

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

D. Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. 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 credit risks.

Goods and Service Tax (GST) is not received by the Company on its own account. Rather, it is the tax collected on value added on the services and commodity by the seller on behalf of the government. Accordingly, it is excluded from revenue.

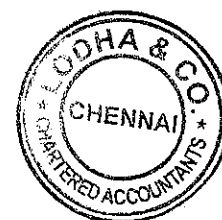
The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the unconditional right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

Interest income

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



(All amounts are in Millions of Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

Contract balances

(a) Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

Contract Assets (Unbilled revenue) represents revenue in excess of billing.

(b) Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

(c) Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made, or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

(d) 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.

e (i) Financial assets

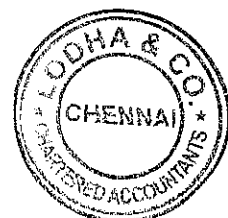
Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments on principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at FVTOCI:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Company has determined the classification of debt instruments in terms of whether they meet amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria based on the facts and circumstances that existed as of the transition date. Accordingly, the Company has classified all debt instruments as of the transition date at amortised cost.



(All amounts are in Millions of Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

e (ii) Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "Other Income" line item.

e (iii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria or FVTOCI criteria are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL, if any, are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the "Other Income" line item.

e (iv) Impairment of financial assets

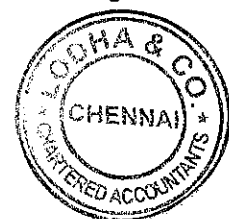
The Company applies expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. Provision for ECL is recognised for financial assets measured at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as expenses in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the P&L.

e (v) Re-recognition of financial assets

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



(All amounts are in Millions of Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the assets carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in the Statement of profit and loss.

e (vi) Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model.

e (vii) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

e (vii)(1) Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments, if any issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

e (vii)(2) Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

e (viii) Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method or at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL, if any, are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit, or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'Other income' line item.

e (ix) Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not held—for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the "Finance Costs" line item.



(All amounts are in Millions of Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

e (x) Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

e (xi) De-recognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

The Company has applied the de-recognition requirements of financial liabilities prospectively for transactions occurring on or after April 01, 2017 (the transition date).

E. Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

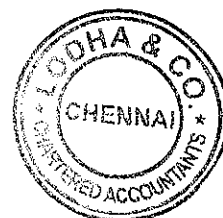
As a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

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 lease term.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.



(All amounts are in Millions of Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section (d) Impairment of non-financial assets.

ii Lease liabilities

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.

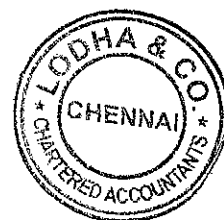
The Company's lease liabilities are included in Interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

iii Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of Buildings and Machinery and Equipment (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). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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 terms. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.



(All amounts are in Millions of Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

F. Retirement and other employee benefits

a. Compensated absences

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

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized 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 expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as non-current employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such non-current compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Remeasurement gains / losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred.

b. Post-employment obligations

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

i. Gratuity obligations

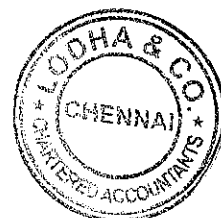
Gratuity liability under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 is a defined benefit obligation. The Plan provides payment to vested employees at retirement, death or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment with the Company. The cost of providing benefits under this plan is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation at each year-end using the projected unit credit method.

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

Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of the date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and the date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs and
- Net interest expense or income.



(All amounts are in Millions of Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

ii. Retirement benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

Retirement benefit in the form of Employee State Insurance is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the Employee State Insurance. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the Employee State Insurance scheme as an expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

G. Taxes on Income

Current income tax

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and deferred tax charge or credit during the year. Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income 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.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference



(All amounts are in Millions of Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax asset is recognised for the carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised.

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax. The Company recognizes MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the company recognizes MAT credit as an asset, it is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as part of deferred tax asset. The company reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and written off to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. 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 liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

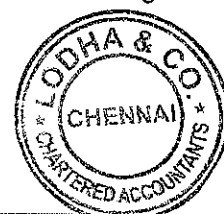
Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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

H. Government grants

Government Grants are recognised when there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and all conditions attached will be complied. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the period that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate or expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amount over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the company receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded on the face value amount and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset, i.e., by equal annual instalments. When loans or similar assistance are provided by the Government or related institution, with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as Government grant. The loan or assistance is initially recognised and measured at fair value and the government grant is



(All amounts are in Millions of Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of loan and the proceeds received. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities.

I. Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments 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 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 best economic 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 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.

Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the Company. At each reporting date, the Company analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the accounting policies. For this analysis, the Company verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes (Refer No. 42).



(All amounts are in Millions of Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

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 (Refer Note 44).

J. Segment reporting

The Management monitors the operating results of its business as a single primary segment "provision of maintenance services" for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. The business of the Company falls under a single primary segment i.e., 'provision of maintenance services' for the purpose of Ind AS 108.

K. Earnings per share

Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss before OCI for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

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

L. Provisions

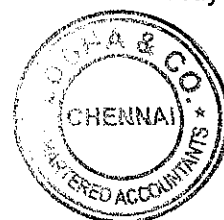
Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle present obligation at the end of reporting period, considering the risk and uncertainty surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of these cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material). When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received, and the amount of receivable can be measured reliably.

Onerous Contract

If the Company has a contract that is onerous, the present obligation under the contract is recognised and measured as a provision. However, before a separate provision for an onerous contract is established, the Company recognises any impairment loss that has occurred on assets dedicated to that contract.

An onerous contract is a contract under which the unavoidable costs (i.e., the costs that the Company cannot avoid because it has the contract) of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it. The unavoidable costs under a contract reflect the least net cost of exiting from the contract, which is the lower of the cost of fulfilling it and any compensation or penalties arising from failure to fulfil it. The cost of fulfilling a contract comprises the costs that relate directly to the contract (i.e., both incremental costs and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities).



(All amounts are in Millions of Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

If it is no longer probable that the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it, the provision shall be reversed.

M. Contingent liabilities & Contingent Assets

Contingent liability is disclosed for,

- (i) Possible obligation which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Company or
- (ii) Present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made. Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements.

Contingent assets are disclosed in the Financial Statements by way of notes to accounts when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

N. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet comprise of 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.

O. Borrowing costs

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

P. Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

Upon adoption of Ind AS 116, the Company applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. Refer to Note 2.3 (g) Leases for the accounting policy beginning April 01, 2019. The standard provides specific transition requirements and practical expedients, which have been applied by the Company.

- **Leases previously accounted for as operating leases.**

The Company recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for those leases previously classified as operating leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The right-of-use assets for most leases were recognised based on the carrying amount as if the standard had always been applied, apart from the use of incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application. In some leases, the right-of-use assets were recognised based on the amount equal to the lease liabilities, adjusted for any related prepaid and accrued lease payments previously recognised. Lease liabilities



(All amounts are in Millions of Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

were recognised based on the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.

The Company also applied the available practical expedients wherein it:

- a. Used a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics.
- b. Relied on its assessment of whether leases are onerous immediately before the date of initial application.
- c. Applied the short-term leases exemptions to leases with lease term that ends within 12 months of the date of initial application.
- d. Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application.
- e. Used hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contained options to extend or terminate the lease.

Appendix C to Ind AS 12 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment

The appendix addresses the accounting for income taxes when tax treatments involve uncertainty that affects the application of Ind AS 12 Income Taxes. It does not apply to taxes or levies outside the scope of Ind AS 12, nor does it specifically include requirements relating to interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax treatments. The Appendix specifically addresses the following:

- f. Whether an entity considers uncertain tax treatments separately
- g. The assumptions an entity makes about the examination of tax treatments by taxation authorities.
- h. How an entity determines taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates
- i. How an entity considers changes in facts and circumstances

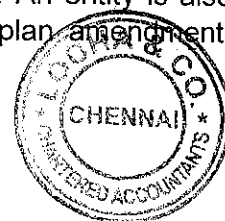
The Company determines whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments and uses the approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty.

The Company applies significant judgement in identifying uncertainties over income tax treatments. Since the Company operates in a complex multinational environment, it assessed whether the Appendix had an impact on its financial statements.

Upon adoption of the Appendix C to Ind AS 12, the Company considered whether it has any uncertain tax positions, particularly those relating to transfer pricing. The Company's tax filings include deductions related to transfer pricing and the taxation authorities may challenge those tax treatments. The Company determined, based on its tax compliance and transfer pricing study, that it is probable that its tax treatments will be accepted by the taxation authorities. The Appendix did not have an impact on the financial statements of the Company.

Amendments to Ind AS 19: Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement

The amendments to Ind AS 19 address the accounting when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs during a reporting period. The amendments specify that when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs during the annual reporting period, an entity is required to determine the current service cost for the remainder of the period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement, using the actuarial assumptions used to remeasure the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after that event. An entity is also required to determine the net interest for the remainder of the period after the plan amendment,



(All amounts are in Millions of Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

curtailment or settlement using the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after that event, and the discount rate used to remeasure that net defined benefit liability (asset).

The amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company as it did not have any plan amendments, curtailments, or settlements during the period.

Q Standards Issued but not effective

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Amendment Rules 2023 dated March 23, 2022, to amend the following Ind AS which are effective from April 01, 2022.

i. Onerous Contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract – Amendments to Ind AS 37.

The amendments to Ind AS 37 specify which costs an entity needs to include when assessing whether a contract is onerous or loss-making. The amendments apply a “directly related cost approach”. The costs that relate directly to a contract to provide goods or services include both incremental costs for example direct labour and materials and an allocation of other costs directly related to contract activities for example an allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling that contract. General and administrative costs do not relate directly to a contract and are excluded unless they are explicitly chargeable to the counterparty under the contract.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and the impact is not expected to be material.

ii. Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use – Amendments to Ind AS 16

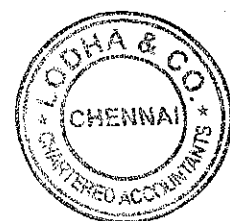
The amendments modified paragraph 17(e) of Ind AS 16 to clarify that excess of net sale proceeds of items produced over the cost of testing, if any, shall not be recognised in the profit or loss but deducted from the directly attributable costs considered as part of cost of an item of property, plant, and equipment.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company.

iii. Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments – Fees in the ‘10 per cent’ test for derecognition of financial liabilities

The amendment clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability. These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other’s behalf.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company.



Wynwy Technologies Private Limited

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

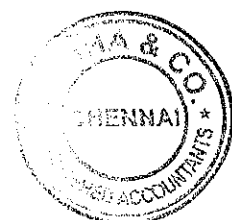
(All amounts are in Millions Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

3 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Office equipments	Computer and accessories	Total
Cost			
At April 01, 2021	-	0.04	0.04
Additions	0.07	1.26	1.33
Disposals	-	-	-
At March 31, 2022	0.07	1.30	1.37
Additions	-	0.60	0.60
Disposals	-	-	-
At March 31, 2023	0.07	1.90	1.97
Depreciation			
At April 01, 2021	-	0.03	0.03
Charge for the year	0.01	0.16	0.17
Disposals	-	-	-
At March 31, 2022	0.01	0.19	0.20
Charge for the year	-	0.52	0.52
Disposals	-	-	-
At March 31, 2023	0.01	0.71	0.72
Net Block			
At March 31, 2023	0.06	1.19	1.25
At March 31, 2022	0.06	1.11	1.17

4 Other intangible assets

Particulars	Computer software	Total
Cost		
At April 01, 2021	4.23	4.23
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-4.23	-4.23
At March 31, 2022	-	-
Additions	34.94	34.94
Disposals	-	-
At March 31, 2023	34.94	34.94
Depreciation		
At April 01, 2021	4.03	4.03
Charge for the year	-	-
Disposals	-4.03	-4.03
At March 31, 2022	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-
Disposals	-	-
At March 31, 2023	-	-
Net Block		
At March 31, 2023	34.94	34.94
At March 31, 2022	-	-



Wynwy Technologies Private Limited

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts are in Millions Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

5 Right of use - Assets

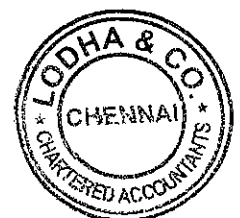
	ROU - Office Premises	Prepaid ROU Rent deposit	Total
Balance as on April 01, 2021	-	-	-
Additions	4.67	0.34	5.01
Deletions	-	-	-
Depreciation/ amortisation	0.91	0.07	0.98
Balance as on March 31, 2022	3.76	0.27	4.03
Additions	-	-	-
Deletions	-	-	-
Adjustment	-0.19	-	-0.19
Depreciation/ amortisation	1.48	0.11	1.59
Balance as on March 31, 2023	2.09	0.16	2.25

6 Capital work in Progress

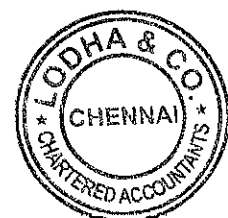
	Total
Balance as on April 01, 2021	3.20
Additions	13.06
Deletions	-
Depreciation/ amortisation	-
Balance as on March 31, 2022	16.26
Additions	18.65
Deletions	34.91
Depreciation/ amortisation	-
Balance as on March 31, 2023	-

Ageing Schedule for Capital work in Progress

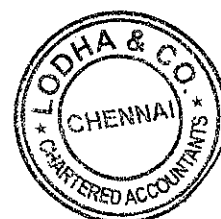
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Project Name : Inconn Project		
Less than one year	-	13.06
1 year to 2 years	-	3.20
2 years to 3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Total	-	16.26



	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
7 Loans				
Loans to employees - considered good	-	-	-	0.02
				0.02
8 Other Financial Assets				
Rental deposits - considered good	1.19	1.08	-	-
Advances recoverable in cash - considered good - credit impaired	-	-	0.10 -0.10	0.20 -0.20
	1.19	1.08		
9 Current Tax assets (net)				
Advance income taxes Less: Provision for income taxes Less: Provision for Doubtful receivable	0.12 - -0.12	0.39 - -0.12	- - -	- - -
		0.27		
10 Other assets				
(At Amortised Cost) (Considered good, Unsecured unless stated otherwise)				
Balance with government authorities - considered good	-	-	4.53	2.33
Advances for supply of goods - considered good	-	-	-	-
Advance to Employees	-	-	-	-
			4.53	2.33
11 Trade Receivables				
(At Amortised Cost)				
Trade receivables Trade receivable from related parties (Note 40)			-	-
Security details Considered good, Unsecured Trade Receivables - credit impaired			-	-
Impairment allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts) Trade Receivables - credit impaired			-	-
Total Trade receivables				



Trade Receivables (At Amortised Cost)	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good		
- Not due	-	-
- Less than 6 months	-	-
- 6 months - 1 year	-	-
- 1-2 years	-	-
- 2-3 years	-	-
- More than 3 years	-	-
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk		
- Not due	-	-
- Less than 6 months	-	-
- 6 months - 1 year	-	-
- 1-2 years	-	-
- 2-3 years	-	-
- More than 3 years	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired		
- Not due	-	-
- Less than 6 months	-	-
- 6 months - 1 year	-	-
- 1-2 years	-	-
- 2-3 years	-	-
- More than 3 years	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good		
- Not due	-	-
- Less than 6 months	-	-
- 6 months - 1 year	-	-
- 1-2 years	-	-
- 2-3 years	-	-
- More than 3 years	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk		
- Not due	-	-
- Less than 6 months	-	-
- 6 months - 1 year	-	-
- 1-2 years	-	-
- 2-3 years	-	-
- More than 3 years	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired		
- Not due	-	-
- Less than 6 months	-	-
- 6 months - 1 year	-	-
- 1-2 years	-	-
- 2-3 years	-	-
- More than 3 years	-	-
12 Cash and cash equivalents	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
(i) Balances with banks:		
- On current accounts	2.20	1.76
	<u>2.20</u>	<u>1.76</u>
13 Deferred tax asset (Net)	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Deferred tax assets		
On account of PPE	-	-
On account of temporary differences	0.92	-
Deferred tax liabilities		
on account of PPE	0.33	-
	<u>0.59</u>	<u>-</u>
Deferred tax asset in respect of timing difference have not been created keeping in line the concept of prudence		



14 Equity share capital

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Authorised 100000 (March 31, 2022: 100000) equity shares of Rs 10 each	1.00	1.00
Issued, subscribed and paid up 100000 (March 31, 2022: 100000) equity shares of Rs 10 each Fully paid up	1.00	1.00
	<u>1.00</u>	<u>1.00</u>

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

	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares				
At the beginning of the year	1,00,000.00	1.00	1,00,000.00	1.00
Add: Shares issued during the year				
Outstanding at the end of the year	<u>1,00,000.00</u>	<u>1.00</u>	<u>1,00,000.00</u>	<u>1.00</u>

b) Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares dividend in Indian Rupees. The final dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

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

c) Information Regarding Issue of share during last 5 years

The Company did not issue any shares without payment being received in cash

The Company has not issued any bonus share

The Company has not undertaken any buyback of shares

d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

Name of shareholder	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid Updater Services Limited (Formerly Known as Updater Services Private Limited)	99,999.00	0.99	99,999.00	0.99
	<u>99,999.00</u>	<u>0.99</u>	<u>99,999.00</u>	<u>0.99</u>

e) Shares held by holding and ultimate holding company

	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid Updater Services Limited (Formerly Known as Updater Services Private Limited)	99,999.00	0.99	99,999.00	0.99
	<u>99,999.00</u>	<u>0.99</u>	<u>99,999.00</u>	<u>0.99</u>

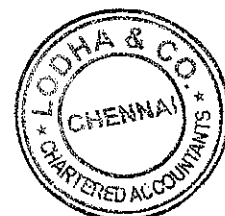
As per records of the company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

f) Shares held by Promoters of the company

Name of the Promoter No of Shares	Number of shares		Percentage	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Mr T. Raghunandana	99,999.00	99,999.00	99.99	99.99
	1.00	1.30	0.01	0.01
	<u>1,00,000.00</u>	<u>1,00,000.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>

15 Other equity

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Retain Earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	-94.41	-74.85
Movement During the year	-27.71	-19.56
Balance at the end of the year	<u>-122.12</u>	<u>-94.41</u>



16 Provisions

Provision for employee benefits
Provision for gratuity (Refer Note no 31)
Provision for tax litigations - Current

	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
	0.45	0.12	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	0.45	0.12	-	-

17 Borrowings - Unsecured

Loan from Related Party Refer note 40

The Loan is repayable in four equal instalments from 31-03-2024 with an interest rate of 9.5% Per Annum

	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
	158.42	113.58	-	-
	158.42	113.58	-	-

18 Trade Payables

(At Amortised Cost)

Dues to Related Party (Refer note no 40)
Dues to other than Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (Note No 41)

	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
	-	-	-	0.01
	-	-	1.91	0.53
	-	-	1.91	0.54

Trade Payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 60 day term

Trade payables (At Amortised Cost)

(i) MSME

a) Disputed

- Not due
- Less than 1 year
- 1-2 years
- 2-3 years
- More than 3 years

b) Undisputed

- Not due
- Less than 1 year
- 1-2 years
- 2-3 years
- More than 3 years

(ii) Others

a) Disputed

- Not due
- Less than 1 year
- 1-2 years
- 2-3 years
- More than 3 years

b) Undisputed

- Not due
- Less than 1 year
- 1-2 years
- 2-3 years
- More than 3 years

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
		-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	1.91	0.54
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	1.91	0.54

19 Other current financial liabilities

(At Amortised Cost)

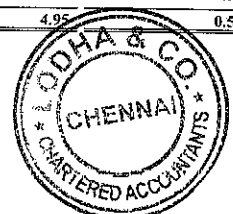
Employee benefits payable
Bonus payable

	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
	-	-	-	1.62
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	1.62

20 Other current liabilities

Advance from customers
Statutory dues and related liabilities

	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	4.95	0.51
	-	-	4.95	0.51



Wynwy Technologies Private Limited

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(All amounts are in Millions Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
21 Revenue from Operations		
Sale of services	-	-
22 Other income		
Sundry Balance Written Back	0.10	0.08
Provision for Doubtful debts written back	-	1.73
Interest income- Recoupement of Deposit- Ind AS 109	0.11	0.06
Impairment of Intangible provision reversed	-	3.12
IndAs Adjustment - Ind As 116	0.54	-
Interest income - Others	0.02	-
	<u>0.77</u>	<u>4.99</u>
23 Cost of Services		
Cost of Services	-	-
Operating Expenses	-	-
24 Employee benefits expense		
Directors Remunerations	2.79	2.98
Salaries and wages	6.40	5.51
Contribution to provident and other fund (Refer Note 31)	0.50	0.28
Gratuity expense (Refer Note 31)	0.18	0.01
Staff welfare expenses	0.61	-
	<u>10.48</u>	<u>8.78</u>
25 Finance costs		
Interest on borrowings	10.86	8.27
Interest on lease liabilities	0.30	0.31
	<u>11.16</u>	<u>8.58</u>
26 Depreciation and amortization expense		
Depreciation of property, plant & equipment Refer Note 3	0.52	0.16
Depreciation of Right-of-use assets (Refer note 32)	1.59	0.98
	<u>2.11</u>	<u>1.14</u>
27 Other expenses		
Travelling and conveyance	-	-
Rent	-	-
Legal and professional fees	1.33	0.17
Advertisement	0.80	-
Repairs and maintenance - others	0.68	0.21
Communication expenses	0.04	-
Miscellaneous expenses *	0.37	0.06
Bad debts written off	-	1.40
Software Maintenance Charges	0.10	-
Administrative and other expenses	-	-
Provision for doubtful advances and TDS	-	0.32
Asset write off	-	3.32
Printing and stationery	0.06	-
Power and fuel	-	-
Payment to auditor **	0.37	0.28
Rates and taxes	1.43	0.20
	<u>5.18</u>	<u>5.96</u>
* Miscellaneous Expenses Include adjustment on account of IND AS 116 - Rs.0.24		
** Payment to auditors		
As auditors		
Statutory audit	0.37	0.28
	<u>0.37</u>	<u>0.28</u>

28 Income tax expense

	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
The major components of income tax expense are		
Profit and Loss Section		
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	-	-
Tax related to earlier years	-	-
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
Write back of Deferred Tax earlier years	-	-
	-	-
Other Comprehensive income (OCI) Section		
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during in the year:		
Re-measurement gains and (losses) on defined benefit obligations (net)	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate		
Accounting Profit before income tax	-28.15	-19.47
Enacted tax rate in India	27.82	27.82
Profit before income tax multiplied by enacted tax rate	-	-
Effects of:		
Non-recognition of MAT credit entitlement	-	-
Effect of change in substantively enacted tax rates on deferred tax	-	-
Adjustment in respect of tax related to earlier years	-	-
Additional deduction under Income Tax based on employment	-	-
Tax exempt income	-	-
Others	-	-
Net effective income tax	-	-

Deferred Tax Assets have not been recognised in the books following the principle of prudence

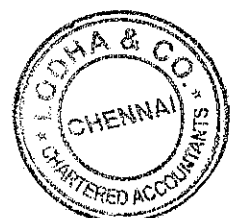
29 Earnings per equity share

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

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

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

	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Profit after tax	-27.53	-19.47
Weighted average number of equity shares		
- Basic	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00
- Diluted	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00
Earning per share of Rs. 10 each		
- Basic	-275.30	-194.70
- Diluted	-275.30	-194.70
Other comprehensive income		
Re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit obligations (net)	-0.15	-0.09
	-0.15	-0.09



Wynwy Technologies Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in Millions Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

30 Ratios

Ratio	As on 31st March, 2023	As on 31st March, 2022	% variance March 2023	Reason for Variance
a) Current ratio	0.98	1.54	-36.27%	Refer Note A
b) Debt-Equity ratio	-	-	0.00%	
c) Debt service coverage ratio	-	-	0.00%	
d) Return on equity ratio	0.26	0.23	10.90%	Refer Note B
e) Inventory turnover ratio	-	-	0.00%	
f) Trade receivables turnover ratio	-	-	0.00%	
g) Trade payables turnover ratio	-	-	0.00%	
h) Net capital turnover ratio	-	-	0.00%	
i) Net profit ratio	-	-	0.00%	
j) Return on capital employed	-	-	0.00%	
k) Return on investment	-	-	0.00%	

Note

A) The business has pivoted to a software product model for that additional cost spend towards software development as capital working in progress

B) The business has pivoted to a software product model and the same is under development hence there is no revenue during the period

Annexure	As on 31st March, 2023	As on 31st March, 2022
a) Current ratio (A)/(B)		
Current Assets (A)	6.73	4.11
Current Liabilities (B)	6.86	2.67
b) Debt-Equity ratio (C)/(D)		
There are no long-term debts. Hence Debt-equity ratio and Debt Service coverage ratios are not furnished		
c) Debt service coverage ratio		
Earnings available for debt services (Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses + Interest + Other adjustments [Loss on sale of PPE])	-14.26	-9.62
Debt Services (Fixed Interest charge: Interest expense + Lease payments + Principal Repayments)	11.16	8.58
d) Return on equity ratio		
Net Profit after taxes	-27.53	-19.47
Average Shareholders equity	-107.27	-84.13
Closing Shareholders equity	-121.12	-93.41
Opening Shareholders equity	-93.41	-74.85
e) Inventory turnover ratio		
There is no Inventory in the Company. Hence Inventory turnover ratio is not furnished		
f) Trade receivables turnover ratio		
Net Sales (Revenue from Operations)	-	-
Average Trade Receivable	-	-
Closing Trade receivable	-	-
Opening Trade receivable	-	-
g) Trade payables turnover ratio		
Purchases	-	-
Average Trade payables	1.23	1.20
Closing Trade payables	1.91	0.54
Opening Trade payables	0.54	1.85
h) Net capital turnover ratio		
Net Sales (Revenue from Operations)	-	-
Working Capital (Current Assets - Current liabilities)	-0.13	1.44
i) Net profit ratio		
Net Profit after Interest and Taxes	-27.53	-19.47
Net Sales (Revenue from Operations)	-	-
j) Return on capital employed		
Net profit before Interest and taxes	-	-
Capital employed (Tangible Net worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability)	-16.99	-10.89
	37.29	20.17
k) Return on investment		
Net Profit after Interest and Taxes	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Investments (Total Equity invested)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable



31 Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 19 "Employee benefits":

(i) Defined contribution plan:

The Company contributes a fixed percentage of remuneration paid to employees to a provident fund, which is primarily a defined contribution plan. The Company does not have any other liability other than the fixed percentage contribution.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Contribution to provident and other fund*	0.50	0.27

* Inclusive of Administrative and Other Charges

The company contributes a fixed sum of the employees remuneration as contribution to the Employees State Insurance Scheme which is a Defined Contribution Plan. Amount of Rs Nil, (Previous Year, Rs. Nil) paid has been included under Employee Benefit Expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(ii) Defined benefit plans:

A. Gratuity (Regular)

The Company has defined benefit gratuity plan for its employees. The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the Act, every employee who has completed 4 years and 240 days of service are eligible for gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn) for each completed year of service. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement.

The following table summarises the components of net 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:

(a) The amounts recognised in Balance Sheet are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Present value of Defined Benefit Obligation	0.45	0.12
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Net Liability or asset	0.45	0.12
Current	-	-
Non - Current	0.45	0.12

(b) The amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Service cost :		
Current service cost	0.17	0.01
Past service cost and loss/ (gain) on curtailments and settlement	-	-
Net interest cost :		
Interest Expense on Defined Benefit Obligation	0.01	-
Interest Income on Plan Assets	-	-
Total included in 'Employee Benefit Expense'	0.18	0.01

(c) Remeasurement recognized in other comprehensive income

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Components of actuarial gain/losses on obligations		
Due to change in financial assumptions	0.15	0.09
Due to change in demographic assumption	-	-
Due to experience adjustments	-	-
Return on plan assets	-	-
	0.15	0.09

(d) The changes in the present value of defined benefit obligation representing reconciliation of opening and closing balances thereof are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Opening defined benefit obligation		
Current service cost	0.12	0.01
Interest cost	0.17	0.01
Actuarial losses/(gains)	0.01	-
Due to change in financial assumptions	-	-
Due to change in demographic assumption	0.15	0.09
Due to experience adjustments	-	-
Past Service Cost	-	-
Benefit Paid	-	-
Closing balance of the present value of defined benefit obligation	0.45	0.11



(e) Reconciliation of Net Liability / (Asset)

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Net Liability / (Asset) at the beginning of the period	0.12	0.01
Defined Benefit cost included in the Profit / Loss	0.18	0.01
Defined Benefit cost included in Other Comprehensive Income	0.15	0.09
Benefit Paid	-	-
Net Liability / (Asset) at the end of the period	0.45	0.11

(f) Principal actuarial assumptions at the Balance Sheet date:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
1) Discount rate	7.15%	6.03%
2) Salary growth rate	5.00%	5.00%
3) Attrition rate	13.04%	20.83%
4) Retirement age	58.00%	58.00%
5) Maturity tables	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ultimate Table	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ultimate Table

(g) A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions are as follows

	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Change	Obligation	Change	Obligation
(i) Discount rate	+0.5%	0.44	+0.5%	0.12
	-0.5%	0.47	-0.5%	0.13
(ii) Salary growth rate	+0.5%	0.47	+0.5%	0.13
	-0.5%	0.44	-0.5%	0.12

(h) Expected cashflows based on past service liability

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Year 1	-	-
Year 2	-	-
Year 3	-	-
Year 4	0.07	-
Year 5	0.20	0.03
Next 5 years	0.33	0.13

32 Lease details

(i) Operating lease commitments — Company as lessee

The Company has lease contracts for Premises utilised for the office purpose at various locations. The Contracts entered into by the Company is for a period of 36 months with a commitment to take the premises for the first 24 months. In the event of vacating the premises with the period of 24 months, the Company shall forfeit the entire security deposit of Rs 1.36 Millions. In case the premises is vacated between 24 and 36 months, the company shall forego 50% of the Security Deposit paid

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

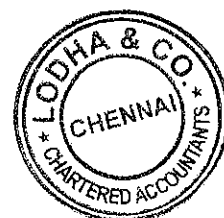
Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
on undiscounting basis		
Within one year	1.76	1.74
After one year but not more than five years	0.75	2.73
More than five years	-	-
	2.51	4.47
on discounting basis		
Amounts due not later than one year	1.44	1.56
Amounts due later than one year and not later than five years	0.57	2.19

Lease Asset Movements

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balance at the Beginning of the year	3.76	-
Additions	-	4.67
Adjustment	-0.19	-
Amortisation during the year	-1.48	-0.91
Balance at the close of the year	2.09	3.76

Lease Liability Movements

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balance at the Beginning of the year	-	-
Additions	3.96	4.67
Adjustment	-0.54	-
Interest liability for the year	0.29	0.24
Payments	-1.38	-0.95
Balance at the closing of the year	2.33	3.96



CLASSIFICATION OF LEASE LIABILITY

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Current	1.61	1.42
Non-current	0.73	2.54

The Effective interest rate for lease liability is taken as 9.5%

The following are the amounts recognised in the Profit and Loss

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets - Premises	1.48	0.91
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets - deposits	0.11	0.07
Interest expense on lease liabilities	0.29	0.24
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in other expenses)	-	-
Total Amount recognised in profit and loss account	1.88	1.22

The table below provides the details regarding the contractual maturities of lease rentals/licence fees on an undiscounted basis

upto 12 months	1.76	1.74
12 months to 2 years	0.75	2.73
over 2 years	-	-
Total Amount recognised in profit and loss account	2.51	2.73

33 Movement In Provisions

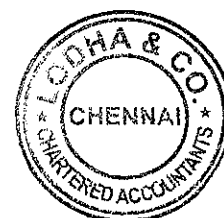
Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Provision for doubtful Receivables		
Opening Balance	-	1.74
Addition: Provision created during the year	-	-
Total	-	1.74
Provision reversed during the year	-	-1.74
Closing Balance	-	-
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity		
Opening Balance	0.12	0.01
Addition: Provision created during the year	0.33	0.11
Total	0.45	0.12
Provision reversed during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	0.45	0.12

34 Impairment of Asset

Amounts recognised in the profit and loss account	As at	As at
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Impairment of Asset	-	-3.12

35 Details of dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

The Company has not received any information from the vendors regarding the registration under Micro, small and medium Enterprise development act. Accordingly the disclosure in respect of amounts payable to such enterprises as at 31-03-2023 has been made in the financial statement based on information received and available with the Company and this has been relayed by the auditors.



Wynwy Technologies Private Limited

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

*(All amounts are in Millions Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)***36 Capital management**

For the purpose of the Group's capital management, capital includes issued Equity capital, share premium and all other Equity reserves attributable to the Equity holders. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise 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, they 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.

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Non-current borrowings	158.42	113.58
Current borrowings	-	-
Current maturity of long-term borrowings	-	-
Less: cash and cash equivalents	-2.20	-1.76
Net debt	156.22	111.82
Total capital (taken as NIL since entire capital is wiped out by losses)	-	-
Capital and net debt	156.22	111.82
Gearing ratio	NA	NA

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended 31 March 2023 and year ended 31 March 2022.

37 Going Concern

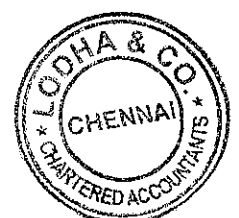
Wynwy Technologies Private Limited has pivoted to a software product model where the Company is building an Asset Management Platform for use by Corporates both in India and the Global Market. The knowledge from 35 years of Asset Management Operations by UDS (Parent company) is being used to build the platform which will work on a SAAS model. Existing clients of UDS themselves are a large base where this product can be sold. The Company has capitalised the amounts incurred in developing the product and the same has been tested on some of the client sites. Based on the customer feedback the MVP is being improvised to match customer requirements. Currently the software development team is engaged in developing additional modules to complete the 1st Phase of the product and it is in advanced stage of testing the product in customer sites. It is expected that domestic sales would happen in the second quarter of 2023-24. Even though there is no revenue generated during the current year the Company expects and is confident that revenue will be generated during Financial Year 2023-24. Accordingly the accounts prepared under going concern Concept.

38 Commitments and Contingencies

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
a. Contingent Liabilities		
Claims made against the Company not acknowledged as debts	-	-
The Income tax Assessments have been completed upto 31.03.2022. In respect of the Financial year 2018-19, the taxation authorities have restricted the carry forward of loss of Rs 45.17 Millions to 1.66 Millions and the company has made petition to taxation authorities in this regard which is pending disposal	-	-
b. Commitments		
-Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for net of capital advances	-	-

39 Segment information

The provision of one stop solution of all maintenance services at the customer places & Manpower service are the only operating segment for the Company. The Company operates only in one geographical segment, since its entire income is derived from goods/ Services sold/ rendered in India.



40 Related party disclosures

(A) Names of related parties and nature of relationship are as follows:

Description of Relationship	Name of the related parties
Holding company	Updater Services Limited (Formerly known as Updater Services Private Limited)
Entities under Common Control	Stanworth Management Private Limited Global Flight Handling Services Private Limited Tangy Supplies and Solutions Private Limited Integrated Technical Staffing and Solutions Private Limited Fusion Foods & Catering Services Private Limited Avon Solutions & Logistics Private Limited Matrix Business Services India Private Limited Washroom Hygiene Concept Private Limited Denave India Private Limited Denave Private Limited, Singapore (common control) Denave Poland (subsidiary of Denave India Private Limited) Denave eurpoe Limited (subsidiary of Denave India Private Limited) Denave (M,VHB, Malaysia - (subsidiary of Denave India Private Limited) Athena BPO Private Limited Updater Services (UDS) Foundation
Entities under Common Control	Best Security Services Private Limited Tangy Facility Solutions Private Limited Tangirala Infrastructure Development Private Limited Updater services Private Limited - Employees group gratuity scheme
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Mr. T Raghunandana, Director Mr. Onprakash B R, Director in Whole time Employment

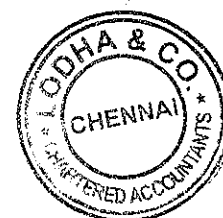
40 Related party disclosures (continued)

(B) Transactions entered during the year

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Materials purchased	-	-
Services provided	-	-
Updater services Private Limited	-	-
Tangy Supplies & Solutions Private Limited	-	-
Tangirala Infrastructure Development Private Limited	-	-
Best Security Services Private Limited	-	-
StanWorth Management Private Limited	-	-
Updater services Private Limited - Sale of Assets	-	-
Integrated Technical Staffing and Solutions Private Limited	-	-
Services Received		
Updater services Limited	0.06	0.04
Loan Taken		
Updater services Limited	37.55	28.87

(C) Balance outstanding at the end of the year

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Trade Payable		
Mr. T. Raghunandana	-	-
Mrs. T. Shanthi	-	-
Updater services Limited	-	0.01
Trade Receivable		
Stan Worth Management Private Limited	-	-
Interest expenses		
Updater services Limited	10.86	8.27
Reimbursement Received		
Updater services Limited	0.45	-
Loan and Interest Repayable		
Updater services Limited	158.45	113.58
Interest Repaid		
Updater services Limited	3.02	-
Reimbursement Receivable		
Updater services Limited	-	-
Reimbursement Payable		
Integrated Technical Staffing Solutions P Ltd	0.03	-



41 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group's 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 assumptions

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

a) Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and other post-employment leave encashment benefit 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. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. Further details about defined benefit obligations are given in Note 31.

b) Estimate related to expected price concession

Expected price concessions from customers are based on assumptions relating to risk of credit notes issued. The Group uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the calculation, based on Group's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

c) Impairment of goodwill

Impairment exists when the carrying value of goodwill or the cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is its value in use. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budgets and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-flows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

d) Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic

The outbreak of Coronavirus (COVID -19) pandemic globally and in India is causing significant disturbance and slowdown of economic activity. The Company has considered the possible effects that may result from the pandemic relating to COVID-19 on the carrying amounts of receivables, unbilled revenues and investments. In developing the assumptions relating to the possible future uncertainties in the global economic conditions because of this pandemic, the Company, as at the date of approval of these financial statements has used internal and external sources of information including credit reports and related information and economic forecasts. Basis such evaluation, the management does not expect any adverse impact on its future cash flows and shall be able to continue as a going concern and meet its obligations as and when they fall due. The impact of COVID-19 on the Company's financial statements may differ from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements. The Company will continue to monitor future economic conditions for any significant change.

42 Fair values

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities in the financial statements are a reasonable approximation of their fair values since the Group does not anticipate that the carrying amounts would be significantly different from the values that eventually be received or settled.

43 Fair value hierarchy

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of Group's asset and liabilities

Particulars	Carrying value		Fair Value	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Financial assets				
Trade receivables (Level 3)	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents (Level 1)	2.20	1.76	2.20	1.76
	<u>2.20</u>	<u>1.76</u>	<u>2.20</u>	<u>1.76</u>
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings - Non Current (Level 2)	158.42	113.58	158.42	113.58
Trade Payables (Level 2)	1.91	0.54	1.91	0.54
Other current financial liabilities (Level 2)	-	1.62	-	1.62
	<u>160.33</u>	<u>115.74</u>	<u>160.33</u>	<u>115.74</u>

There have been no transfers between the levels during the year.

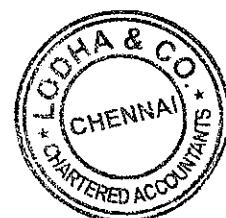
The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, loans, other current financial assets, short term borrowings, trade payables and other current financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

Notes

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.



44 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities is borrowings, trade payables and employee benefit payable. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to raise finance for the Company's operations. The Company has various financial assets such as loan, trade and other receivables, cash and short-term deposits, which arise directly from its operations.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration of risks. Credit risk is controlled by analysing credit limits and creditworthiness of customers on a continuous basis to whom the credit has been granted after obtaining necessary approvals for credit. The Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and loans receivables.

Trade and other receivables

In cases of customers where credit is allowed, the average credit period on such sale of goods ranges from 1 day to 90 days. The customer credit risk is managed by the Group's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on the individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment and outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.

Ind AS requires an entity to recognise in profit or loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised in accordance with Ind AS 109. The Group assesses at each date of statements of financial position whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

The Group has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a age wise provision matrix which is prepared considering the historical data for collection of receivables.

Exposure to credit risk:

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk is ₹ 158.42 Millions and ₹ 113.58 Millions as of March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 respectively, being the total of the carrying amount of balances with trade receivables.

Foreign currency risk

The Company's revenue and net investment in subsidiaries are in Indian rupees, as a result there is no exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates. Consequently, the Company does not use derivative financial instruments, such as foreign exchange forward contracts, to mitigate the risk of changes in foreign currency exchange rates in respect of its forecasted cash flows and trade receivables.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Group's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rate.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected, with all other variables held constant, the Group's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

Effect on profit before tax	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Increase in rate by 2%	2.29	1.74
Decrease in rate by 2%	-2.29	-1.74

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation. The Group monitors its risk of a shortage of funds on a regular basis. The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

As at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings	-	158.42	-	158.42
Trade Payables	-	6.86	-	6.86
	-	<u>165.28</u>	-	<u>165.28</u>

As at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings	-	113.58	-	113.58
Trade Payables	-	2.67	-	2.67
	-	<u>116.25</u>	-	<u>116.25</u>

45 Other Statutory Information

- A) The Company does not have any immovable property during the year and hence the reporting on the title deeds of the same is not applicable
- B) The Company has not revalued any of the Properties, Plant and Equipments and /or intangible property during the year
- C) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans to promoters, directors, KMPS and their related Parties
- D) The Company does not have any benami property, where any proceedings has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami properties
- E) The Company has no borrowings of any amount from banks or Financial Institution on the basis of security of current assets
- F) The Company is not declared wilful defaulter by anybank or financials institution or lender during the year
- G) The Company does not have any transaction with companies which are struck off during the year
- H) The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the financial year
- I) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (ultimate beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries
- J) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (funding party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (ultimate beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries
- K) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- L) The Company does not have any subsidiary and hence the compliance of number of layers as specified
- M) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory Period
- N) The Company has utilised the funds borrowed and outstanding during the year for the purposes for which the same has been borrowed

46 Previous year Figures

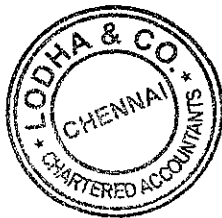
Previous year figures have been regrouped/reclassified whenever necessary to correspond with the current year classification / disclosure.

For Lodha & Co

Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301051E



G Subramania Sarma
Partner
Membership No. 021756



Place: Chennai
Date: 21-June-2023

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Wynwy Technologies Private Limited
(Formerly Known as Zappy Home Solutions
Private Limited)



Saravanan C R
Director
DIN : 09069798

Place: Chennai
Date: 21-June-2023



Om Prakash B R
Director
DIN : 02564601