

RP Web Apps Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025
(All amounts are in ₹ 'thousands' except per share data and where otherwise stated)

	Note No.	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
I. ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment			
(i) Property, plant and equipment	4	1,219.82	1,598.11
(b) Deferred tax assets (net)	5	4,689.66	1,130.00
(c) Other Non-current assets	6	698.58	-
		6,608.06	2,728.11
Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	7	17,531.18	25,655.02
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	8	3.53	2,774.99
(iii) Loans and advances	9	1,400.51	9.24
(b) Other current assets	10	26,991.52	31,019.82
		45,926.74	59,459.07
TOTAL ASSETS		52,534.80	62,187.18
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share capital	11	608.80	608.80
(b) Other Equity	12	28,429.37	47,416.89
		29,038.17	48,025.69
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Provisions	13	4,273.02	3,906.48
		4,273.02	3,906.48
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	14	83.46	367.29
(ii) Trade payables	15		
a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		4,476.94	5,567.55
(iii) Other financial liabilities	16	5,207.09	2,992.49
(b) Other current liabilities	17	3,733.07	273.46
(c) Provisions	18	5,723.05	366.54
(d) Current tax liabilities (net)	19	-	687.68
		19,223.61	10,255.01
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		52,534.80	62,187.18
Material accounting policies	2		

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

As per our Report of even date attached
For B R A N D & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 012344S/S200101

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Kumaraswami Reddy A
Partner
Membership Number: 220366
UDIN: 25220366BMICUQ2407

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 28 May 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

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Prashanth kumar Mettu
Additional Director
DIN: 09348054

Pradeepkar Reddy Raougari
Managing Director
DIN: 02700803

RP Web Apps Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2025
(All amounts are in ₹ 'thousands' except per share data and where otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Revenue			
I. Revenue from operations	20	48,484.15	44,362.67
II. Other income	21	151.26	132.72
III. Total Income (I+II)		48,635.41	44,495.39
IV. Expenses			
Cost of Services	22	13,525.99	16,795.11
Employee benefits expense	23	44,687.99	22,765.37
Finance costs	24	1.64	18.06
Depreciation and amortisation expense	25	399.79	490.18
Other expenses	26	16,022.37	3,259.74
Total expenses (IV)		74,637.78	43,328.46
V. Profit before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)		(26,002.37)	1,166.93
VI. Exceptional items		-	-
VII. Profit before tax (V-VI)		(26,002.37)	1,166.93
VIII. Tax expenses			
- Current tax		-	1,529.24
- Income tax for earlier years		-	17.02
- Deferred tax		(4,520.89)	(1,143.44)
IX. Profit/(Loss) for the year from continuing operations (VII-VIII)		(21,481.48)	764.11
X. Profit/(Loss) for the year from discontinuing operations		-	-
XI. Tax expense of discontinuing operations		-	-
XII. Profit/(Loss) for the year from discontinuing operations after tax (X-XI)		-	-
XIII. Profit/(Loss) for the year (IX+XII)		(21,481.48)	764.11
XIV. Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss			
a) Remeasurement of defined benefit plans		(3,455.19)	-
b) Income tax relating to item (a) above		961.23	-
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)		(2,493.96)	-
XV. Total comprehensive income for the year (XIII+XIV) comprising profit and other comprehensive for the year		(18,987.52)	764.11
XVI. Earnings per equity share (Face value of each ₹ 10)	36		
- Basic		(352.85)	12.55
- Diluted		(352.85)	12.55
Material accounting policies	2		

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Place: Hyderabad
Date: 28 May 2025

R.P. Web Apps Private Limited
Standalone statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31, March 2025
(All amounts are in ₹ 'thousands' except per share data and where otherwise stated)

a. Equity share capital

1. Current reporting period ending 31st March 2025

Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance at the end of the current reporting period
608.80	-	-	-	608.80

2. Previous reporting period ending 31st March 2024

Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance at the end of the current reporting period
608.80	-	-	-	608.80

b. Other equity

1. Current reporting period ending 31st March 2025

	Reserves and surplus		Total
	Share Premium Account	Retained earnings	
Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	27,841.20	19,575.69	47,416.89
Changes in accounting policy/prior period errors	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period		-	
Total Comprehensive Income for the previous year	-	2,493.96	2,493.96
Dividends			
Transfer to retained earnings		(21,481.48)	(21,481.48)
Any other change (to be specified)			
Balance at the end of the current reporting period	27,841.20	588.17	28,429.37

2. Previous reporting period ending 31st March 2024

	Reserves and surplus		Total
	Share Premium Account	Retained earnings	
Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	27,841.20	18,811.58	46,652.78
Changes in accounting policy/prior period errors	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the previous year	-	-	-
Dividends	-	-	-
Transfer to retained earnings	-	764.11	764.11
Any other change (to be specified)	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the current reporting period	27,841.20	19,575.69	47,416.89

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

As per our report of even date

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Pradeepkar Reddy Raougari
Managing Director
DIN: 02700803

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 28 May 2025

RP Web Apps Private Limited
Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2025
(All amounts are in ₹ 'thousands' except per share data and where otherwise stated)

	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	(26,002.37)	1,166.93
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	399.79	490.18
(Gain)/Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	442.42
Provision for doubtful debts	10,045.57	-
Liabilities no longer required written back	(26.78)	-
Deposit written Off	2,367.20	-
Bad debts written off	23.28	-
Finance costs	0.76	18.06
Operating cash flow before working capital changes	(13,192.55)	2,117.60
(Increase) / Decrease in trade receivables	(1,945.00)	(5,353.21)
(Increase) / Decrease in other financial assets other than trade receivables	(4,457.05)	105.91
(Increase) / Decrease in other assets	4,028.30	7,343.36
Increase / (Decrease) in trade payables	(1,063.84)	(3,260.00)
Increase / (Decrease) in other financial liabilities	2,214.60	(3,863.55)
Increase / (Decrease) in provisions	9,178.24	4,273.02
Increase / (Decrease) in other liabilities	2,771.93	(3,256.80)
Cash generated from operations	(2,465.37)	(1,893.67)
Income taxes paid (net)	-	-
Net cash used in/ provided by operating activities	(2,465.37)	(1,893.67)
Cash flows from investing activities		
	(21.50)	(16.18)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (tangible and intangible assets), capital work-in-progress and capital advances		
Net cash used in investing activities	(21.50)	(16.18)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds of non-current borrowings	-	(79.26)
Proceeds of current borrowings	(283.83)	(143.07)
Interest paid	(0.76)	(18.06)
Net cash provided by/ used in financing activities	(284.59)	(240.39)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(2,771.46)	(2,150.24)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	2,774.99	4,925.23
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	3.53	2,774.99

Cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Ind AS - 7 specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
As per our report of even date

For B R A N D & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 012344S/S200101

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Additional Director

DIN: 09348054

Pradeepkar Reddy Raougari

Managing Director

DIN: 02700803

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 28 May 2025

R.P. Web Apps Private Limited**Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025**

(All amounts are in ₹ 'thousands' except per share data and where otherwise stated)

1 Company overview

R.P. Web Apps Private Limited, "the Company" is a private limited company incorporated in India having its registered office located at Capital Park, 4th Floor, 403B & 404, Image Gardens Road, Madhapur, Hyderabad – 500081, Telangana. The Company is an information technology services provider delivering high-quality web design, development, and technology solutions. The Company was incorporated on August 04, 2009 in Hyderabad, Telangana, India.

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors dated 28 May 2025

2 Material accounting policies

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

a) Statement of Compliance:

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2017, the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), as applicable. Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

b) Basis of preparation:

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with the exception of certain assets and liabilities that are required to be carried at fair values by Ind AS. 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.

c) Revenue recognition**i) Income from Software services**

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the group expects to receive in exchange for those products or services.

- Revenue from fixed price development contracts is recognised on output basis measured by units delivered, efforts expended, number of transactions processed, etc.
- Revenue related to fixed price maintenance and support services contracts where the group is standing ready to provide services is recognised based on time elapsed mode.

Contract assets are recognised when there is excess of revenue earned over billings on contracts. Contract assets are classified as unbilled receivables (only act of invoicing is pending) when there is unconditional right to receive cash, and only passage of time is required, as per contractual terms.

iii) Other income

Interest is recognized using the time-proportion method, based on rates implicit in the transaction.

d) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs include interest, amortization of ancillary costs incurred and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost. Costs in connection with the borrowing of funds to the extent not directly related to the acquisition of qualifying assets are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss over the tenure of the loan. Borrowing costs, allocated to and utilized for qualifying assets, pertaining to the period from commencement of activities relating to construction / development of the qualifying asset upto the date of capitalization of such asset are included in the cost of the assets. Capitalization of borrowing costs is suspended and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during extended periods when active development activity on the qualifying assets is interrupted.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing cost eligible for capitalization.

Other borrowings costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

e) Employee benefits**(i) Short-term obligations**

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognized 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.

(ii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The liabilities for earned leave is not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligations. Remeasurements as a result of the experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in profit or loss.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

(iii) Gratuity obligations

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

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

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

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

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

The gratuity liability is covered through a recognized Gratuity Fund managed by Life Insurance Corporation of India and the contributions made under the scheme are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss.

iv) Defined contribution plans

The company pays provident fund contributions to publicly administered funds as per local regulations. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid, the contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognized as employee benefit expense when they are due.

(v) Employee Share-based payments

Stock Options are granted to eligible employees in accordance with the CTE Employee Stock Option Schemes ("CTE ESOS"), as may be decided by the Nomination & Compensation Committee. Eligible employees for this purpose include employees of the Company including Directors.

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the employee stock options at the grant date. The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is amortised over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity. At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the equity-settled employee benefits reserve.

R.P. Web Apps Private Limited

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

(All amounts are in ₹ 'thousands' except per share data and where otherwise stated)

f) Income Taxes

Tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax.

Current Tax is the amount of tax payable on the taxable income for the year as determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and other applicable tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally 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 differences arise 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. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Tax relating to items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income is recognised in equity or other comprehensive income and not in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they are related to income taxes levied by the same tax authority, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

g) Property, plant and equipment:

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

Lease Hold improvements are stated at original cost including taxes, freight and other incidental expenses related to acquisition/installation and after adjustment of input taxes less accumulated depreciation in accordance with Lease hold period.

h) Expenditure during construction period:

Expenditure during construction period (including finance cost related to borrowed funds for construction or acquisition of qualifying PPE) is included under Capital Work-in-Progress and the same is allocated to the respective PPE on the completion of their construction. Advances given towards acquisition or construction of PPE outstanding at each reporting date are disclosed as Capital Advances under "Other non-current Assets".

i) Depreciation

Depreciation on tangible assets is provided on the written down value method and at the useful life and in the manner specified in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. For assets acquired or disposed off during the year, depreciation is provided on prorata basis.

Individual assets acquired for less than Rs.5,000/-are entirely depreciated in the year of acquisition.
Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the the remaining primary period of lease.

j) Intangible Assets and Amortization:

Intangible assets are recorded at consideration paid for acquisition and other direct costs that can be directly attributed, or allocated on a reasonable and consistent basis, to creating, producing and making the asset ready for its intended use.

The amortized period and amortization method are reviewed at each financial year end.

Software used in development for projects are amortized over the license period or estimated useful life of two years, whichever is lower.

k) Impairment of Assets:

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment: Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in the statement of profit and loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset. An impairment loss is reversed in the statement of profit and loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Employee benefits reserve is included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

The gratuity liab

l) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities & Contingent Assets:

The Company recognises provisions when there is present obligation as a result of past event and it is probable that there will be an outflow of resources and reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows to net present value using an appropriate pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Unwinding of the discount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

A present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made, is disclosed as a contingent liability. Contingent Liabilities are also disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company.

Contingent assets are not recognized in financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised.

m) Investments in Subsidiary Company:

Investments in subsidiary companies are measured at cost less impairment

n) Financial instruments:

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

R.P. Web Apps Private Limited

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

(All amounts are in ₹ 'thousands' except per share data and where otherwise stated)

Financial assets

(i) Financial assets carried at amortised cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Further, in case where the company has made an irrevocable selection based on its business model, for its investments which are classified as equity instruments, the subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income.

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

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through profit or loss.

(iv) The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. 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 is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

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

Equity Instruments

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

Financial Liabilities

Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method where the time value of money is significant

Interest bearing bank loans, overdrafts and unsecured loans are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowings in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition of financial instruments

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the Company's balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Company uses a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date. The methods used to determine fair value include discounted cash flow analysis, available quoted market prices and dealer quotes. All methods of assessing fair value result in general approximation of value, and such value may or may not be realized.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

o) Earnings Per Share :

The basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/(loss) for the year attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, profit/(loss) for the year attributable to the equity shareholders and the weighted average number of the equity shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

p) Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

q) Transactions in foreign currencies:

The financial statements of the Company are presented in Indian rupees (₹), which is the functional currency of the Company and the presentation currency for the financial statements.

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities such as cash, receivables, payables, etc., are translated at year end exchange rates.

Exchange differences arising on settlement of transactions and translation of monetary items are recognised as income or expense in the year in which they arise.

r) Segment Reporting - Identification of Segments:

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the company's chief operating decision maker to make decisions for which discrete financial information is available. Based on the management approach as defined in Ind AS 108, the chief operating decision maker evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments and geographic segments.

s) Derivatives:

The Company enters into certain derivative contracts to hedge risks which are not designated as hedges. Such contracts are accounted at fair value through profit or loss and are included in profit and loss account.

R.P. Web Apps Private Limited**Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025**

(All amounts are in ₹ 'thousands' except per share data and where otherwise stated)

t) Leases:

The Company determines whether an arrangement contains a lease by assessing whether the fulfilment of a transaction is dependent on the use of a specific asset and whether the transaction conveys the right to use that asset to the Company in return for payment. Where this occurs, the arrangement is deemed to include a lease and is accounted for either as finance or operating lease.

As lessee

Leases of property, plant and equipment where the Company, as lessee, has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalized at the lease's inception at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in borrowings or other financial liabilities as appropriate. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to Statement of profit and loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

With effective from 1 April 2019:**As a lessee:**

The Company assess whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the company assesses whether:

- (1) The Contract involves the use of an identified asset;
- (2) The Company has substantially all the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and
- (3) The Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Certain lease arrangements includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives.

They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the balance lease term of the underlying asset. Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of the leases. Lease liabilities are re-measured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

Lease liability and ROU asset shall be separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments shall be classified as financing cash flows.

As Lessor:

Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sublease separately. The sublease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease

For operating leases, rental income is recognized on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease

u) Dividend Distribution:

Dividends paid (including income tax thereon) is recognised in the period in which the interim dividends are approved by the Board of Directors, or in respect of the final dividend when approved by shareholders.

v) Rounding off amounts:

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

w) Standards issued but not yet effective:

There is no such notification which would have been applicable from April 1, 2021.

x) Operating Cycle

Operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash or cash equivalents. Accordingly, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current – non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

3 Use of estimates and critical accounting judgements:

In preparation of the financial statements, the Company makes judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and the associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and the underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected.

Significant judgements and estimates relating to the carrying values of assets and liabilities include useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, impairment of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investments, provision for employee benefits and other provisions, recoverability of deferred tax assets, commitments and contingencies.

RP Web Apps Private Limited*(All amounts are in ₹ 'thousands' except per share data and where otherwise stated)***4.1(a). Property, plant and equipment**

Particulars	Gross carrying amount				Accumulated depreciation				Net block
	As at 1 April 2024	Additions	Deletions	As at 31 March 2025	As at 1 April 2024	for the period	On disposals	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2025
Electrical fittings	11.81	-	-	11.81	4.16	1.13	-	5.29	6.52
Furniture and fixtures	37.85	-	-	37.85	8.30	3.60	-	11.90	25.95
Computers	768.40	21.50	-	789.90	463.79	244.65	-	708.44	81.46
Office equipment	1,583.73	-	-	1,583.73	327.43	150.41	-	477.84	1,105.89
Total (a)	2,401.79	21.50	-	2,423.29	803.68	399.79	-	1,203.47	1,219.82

4.1(b). Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Gross carrying amount				Accumulated depreciation				Net block
	As at 1 April 2023	Additions	Deletions	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023	for the period	On disposals	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2024
Electrical fittings	246.23	-	234.42	11.81	131.22	23.45	150.51	4.16	7.65
Furniture and fixtures	626.61	-	588.76	37.85	534.24	14.49	540.43	8.30	29.55
Computers	3,895.25	-	3,126.85	768.40	3,165.93	265.07	2,967.21	463.79	304.61
Office equipment	2,054.07	16.18	486.52	1,583.73	476.24	187.17	335.98	327.43	1,256.30
Total (b)	6,822.16	16.18	4,436.55	2,401.79	4,307.63	490.18	3,994.13	803.68	1,598.11

RP Web Apps Private Limited
Notes to standalone financial statements
(All amounts are in ₹ 'thousands' except per share data and where otherwise stated)

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
5 Deferred tax assets (net)		
On account of -		
Depreciation and amortisation	75.31	(58.75)
Expenses allowable on payment basis	4,614.35	1,188.75
	4,689.66	1,130.00

Significant components of net deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year ended 31 March 2025 are as follows

Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to	Opening Balance	Recognised in Profit & Loss	Recognised in OCI	Closing Balance
i. Property, plant and equipment & Intangible assets	(58.75)	134.06	-	75.31
ii. Provision for employee benefit obligations	1,188.75	1,592.15	(961.23)	1,819.67
iii. Others	-	2,794.68	-	2,794.68
	1,130.00	4,520.89	(961.23)	4,689.66

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

Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to	Opening Balance	Recognised in Profit & Loss	Recognised in OCI	Closing Balance
i. Property, plant and equipment & Intangible assets	-	(58.75)	-	(58.75)
ii. Provision for employee benefit obligations	-	1,188.75	-	1,188.75
iii. Others	-	-	-	-
	-	1,130.00	-	1,130.00

Gross deferred tax assets & liabilities are as follows

As at 31 March 2025

Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to	Assets	Liabilities	Net
i. Property, plant and equipment & Intangible assets	75.31	-	75.31
ii. Provision for employee benefit obligations	4,614.35	-	4,614.35
iii. Others	-	-	-
	4,689.66	-	4,689.66

As at 31 March 2024

Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to	Assets	Liabilities	Net
i. Property, plant and equipment & Intangible assets	(58.75)	-	(58.75)
ii. Provision for employee benefit obligations	1,188.75	-	1,188.75
iii. Others	-	-	-
	-	-	1,130.00

6 Other non-current assets

Advance tax	2,227.82	-
Less: Provision for tax	(1529.24)	-
	698.58	-

7 Trade receivables

- Secured, considered good	-	-
- Unsecured, considered good	16,405.52	22,691.42
- Trade receivables which have significant trade risk	10,045.57	-
- Trade receivables credit impaired	-	-
	26,451.09	22,691.42
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful debts	10,045.57	-
Add: Unbilled dues	1,125.66	2,963.60
	17,531.18	25,655.02

Trade receivables ageing schedule as at 31 March 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date payment					TOTAL
	Less than six months	six months to one year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
i. Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	11,063.53	96.25	5,245.74	-	-	16,405.52
ii. Undisputed trade receivables - trade receivables	-	-	10,045.57	-	-	10,045.57
iii. Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv. Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
v. Disputed trade receivables - trade receivables which	-	-	-	-	-	-
vi. Disputed trade receivables - Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	11,063.53	96.25	15,291.31	-	-	26,451.09

Trade receivables ageing schedule as at 31st March 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date payment					
	Less than six months	Six months to one year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	TOTAL
i. Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	8,377.27	1,332.90	12,981.25	-	-	22,691.42
ii. Undisputed trade receivables - trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii. Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv. Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
v. Disputed trade receivables - trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
vi. Disputed trade receivables - Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	8,377.27	1,332.90	12,981.25	-	-	22,691.42

8 Cash and cash equivalents

- Balances with banks		
- Current accounts	3.53	2,774.99
	3.53	2,774.99

9 Loans and advances (current)

(Unsecured, considered good)

Advance to related parties	1,276.91	9.24
Less: Impairment loss	-	-
	1,276.91	9.24
Add: Employee advances	123.60	-
	1,400.51	9.24

Loans Receivables shall be sub-classified as:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
(a) Loans Receivables considered good – Secured;	123.60	-
(b) Loans Receivables considered good – Unsecured;	1,276.91	9.24
(c) Loans Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk; and	-	-
(d) Loans Receivables – credit impaired	-	-
	1,400.51	9.24

Loans outstanding as at 31st March 2025

Type of Borrower	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	Percentage to the total Loans and Advances in the nature of loans
Cambridge Technology Enterprises Limited	1,148.46	89.94%
FA Software Services Private Limited	128.45	10.06%
	1,276.91	100.00%

Loans outstanding as at 31st March 2024

Type of Borrower	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	Percentage to the total Loans and Advances in the nature of loans
FA Software Services Private Limited	9.24	100.00%
	9.24	100.00%

i) Disclosure of Loans and advances given to subsidiaries as per Regulation 34 (3) and 53 (f) of the SEBI (Listing obligation and disclosure requirements) Regulations.

Name of the subsidiary	Amount outstanding		Maximum balance outstanding during the year ended	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Cambridge Technology Enterprises Limited	1,148.46		5,402.95	-
FA Software Services Private Limited	128.45	9.24	128.45	9.24

10 Other current assets

Prepaid expenses	494.07	88.28
Input Taxes receivable	2,019.27	2,147.67
Advances to vendors	24,478.18	28,783.87
	26,991.52	31,019.82

11 Equity share capital

Authorised

61000 (31 March, 2024: 61000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	610.00	610.00
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Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital

60880 (31 March 2024: 60880) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid-up	608.80	608.80
	608.80	608.80

Notes:

a) Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
At the beginning of the year	60,880	608.80	60,880	608.80
Movement during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	60,880	608.80	60,880	608.80

b) The details of shareholders holding more than 5% of the total number of equity shares:

Name of the shareholder	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
	% holding	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares
Cambridge Technology Enterprises Limited	100.00%	60,880	100%	60,880

c.(a) Promoter's Shareholding for the year ended 31 March , 2025

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year			% Change During the
Name of the Promotor	No. of Shares*	% of Total Shares**	
Cambridge Technology Enterprises Limited	60,880	100%	
Total	60,880	100%	

c.(b) Promoter's Shareholding for the year ended 31 March, 2024

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year			% Change during the year
Name of the Promotor	No. of Shares*	% of Total Shares**	
Cambridge Technology Enterprises Limited	60,880	100%	100%
Total	60,880	100%	

d) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to the equity shares:

The Company has single class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 10 per share. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the Company's residual assets. The equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the residual assets of the company, remaining after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to the number of equity shares held.

12 Other equity

Share premium account	27,841.20	27,841.20
Retained earnings	588.17	19,575.69
	28,429.37	47,416.89

i) Share Premium account

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
At the beginning of the year	27,841.20	27,841.20
Movement during the year	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	27,841.20	27,841.20

ii) Retained earnings

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
At the beginning of the year	19,575.69	18,811.58
Profit for the year	(21,481.48)	764.11
Remeasurement of defined employee benefit plans	2,493.96	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	588.17	19,575.69

Nature and purpose of reserves

(i) Retained earnings

This reserve represents the cumulative profits of the Company and effects of remeasurement of defined benefit obligations. This reserve will be utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

13 Provisions (non-current)

Provision for employee benefits

- Provision for gratuity	2,940.19	2,801.30
- Provision for compensated absences	1,332.83	1,105.18
	4,273.02	3,906.48

14 Borrowings (current)

a) Unsecured loans

Loans repayable on demand from banks

- Working capital loan from banks	-	104.30
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b) Credit Card Dues (Unsecured)

	83.46	262.99
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	83.46	367.29
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15 Trade payables

Micro and small enterprises	-	-
Others	4,476.94	5,567.55
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-
	4,476.94	5,567.55

Trade payables ageing schedule as at 31 March, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date payment				TOTAL
	Less than one year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
i. MSME	-	-	-	-	-
ii. Others	4,476.94	-	-	-	4,476.94
iii. Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
iv. Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	4,476.94	-	-	-	4,476.94

Trade payables ageing schedule as at 31 March, 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date payment				TOTAL
	Less than one year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
i. MSME	-	-	-	-	-
ii. Others	5,567.55	-	-	-	5,567.55
iii. Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
iv. Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	5,567.55	-	-	-	5,567.55

Disclosure under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 are provided as under, to the extent the Company has received

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
(i) Principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to each supplier at the end of each accounting year	-	-
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	-	-
Interest due on above	-	-
(ii) Interest paid by the Company in terms of Section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along-with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the period	-	-
(iii) Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Act, 2006	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
(v) Interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprises for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-
Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management.		

16 Other financial liabilities

Employee payables	4,819.73	1,693.46
Accrued expenses	387.36	1,298.49
Interest accrued but not due	-	0.54
	5,207.09	2,992.49

17 Other current liabilities

Statutory liabilities	3,733.07	273.46
	3,733.07	273.46

18 Provisions (current)

Provision for employee benefits

- Provision for gratuity	2,715.95	138.89
- Provision for compensated absences	3,007.10	227.65
	5,723.05	366.54

19 Current tax liabilities (net)

Provision for tax	-	1,529.24
Less: Advance tax	-	(841.56)
	-	687.68

	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
20 Revenue from operations		
Sale of Software services		
- Export	32,471.10	31,187.39
- Domestic	16,013.05	13,175.28
	48,484.15	44,362.67

Disaggregate revenue information

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers for the year ended March 31, 2025 by offerings and contract-type. The Company believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of the revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors.

Particulars	for the year ended 31 March 2025	for the year ended 31 March 2024
1. Revenue by types of goods or services		
-Sale of software services	48,484.15	44,362.67
Total Sales	48,484.15	44,362.67
2. Revenue by Geographical locations		
-India	16,013.05	13,175.28
-USA	32,471.10	18,583.28
-Others		12,604.11
Total Sales	48,484.15	44,362.67
3. Revenue by Market/Type of Customers		
-Government entities	-	-
-Others	48,484.15	44,362.67
Total Sales	48,484.15	44,362.67
4. Revenue by Types of Contracts		
-Fixed price development contracts	48,484.15	44,362.67
-Fixed price maintenance contracts	-	-
-Cost plus contracts	-	-
Total Sales	48,484.15	44,362.67

Software services

RP Web Apps Private Limited (RP) is a global technology company specializing in web design and development, delivering high-quality, customized web solutions that provide clients with a competitive edge. As partners in the digital revolution, RP is dedicated to enhancing business efficiency and effectiveness.

Trade receivables and contract balances

The company classifies the right to consideration in exchange for deliverables as receivable.

A receivable is a right to consideration that is unconditional upon passage of time. Revenue for fixed price development contracts contracts are recognized as related service are performed. Revenue for fixed price maintenance contracts is recognized on the basis of time elapsed. In respect of other fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognised using percentage-of-completion method ("POC method") of accounting with contract costs incurred determining the degree of completion of the performance obligation.

Revenue recognition for fixed price development contracts is based on percentage of completion method. Invoicing to the clients is based on milestones as defined in the contract. This would result in the timing of revenue recognition being different from the timing of billing the customers. Revenue related to fixed price maintenance and support services contracts where the Company is standing ready to provide services is recognised based on time elapsed mode and revenue is straight-lined over the period of performance.

Trade receivable are presented net of impairment in the Balance Sheet.

Contract assets are recognised when there are excess of revenues earned over billings on contracts. Contract assets are classified as unbilled receivables (only act of invoicing is pending) when there is unconditional right to receive cash, and only passage of time is required, as per contractual terms.

Unearned and deferred revenue ("contract liability") is recognised when there are billings in excess of revenues. The billing schedules agreed with customers include periodic performance based payments and / or milestone based progress payments. Invoices are payable within contractually agreed credit period.

Performance obligations and remaining performance obligations

The remaining performance obligation disclosure provides the aggregate amount of the transaction price yet to be recognized as at the end of the reporting period and an explanation as to when the Company expects to recognize these amounts in revenue. Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115, the Company has not disclosed the remaining performance obligation related disclosures for contracts where the revenue recognized corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed to date, typically those contracts where invoicing is on fixed price maintenance contract basis and in cases where the performance obligation is part of a contract that has an original expected duration of one year or less. Remaining performance obligation estimates are subject to change and are affected by several factors, including terminations, changes in the scope of contracts, periodic revalidations, adjustment for revenue that has not materialized and adjustments for currency.

Information about revenue as at the end of 31 March 2025

Revenue from external customers - Sale of Services - Rs. 40885.02 thousands

Information about revenue as at the end of 31 March 2024

Revenue from external customers - Sale of Services - Rs. 44362.67 thousands

The Company has made external sales to the following customers meeting the criteria of 10% or more of the entity revenue.

Name of the customer	Location	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Tuebora Inc	USA	9,723.58	10,592.07
KUEHNE + NAGEL (ASIA PACIFIC) MANAGEMENT PTE LTD	SINGAPORE	6,085.80	8,859.22
INFOVISION LABS INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	INDIA	8,949.07	8,567.32
Curvature LLC	USA	8,107.36	7,915.60
		32,865.81	35,934.21

RP Web Apps Private Limited
Notes to standalone financial statements
(All amounts are in ₹ 'thousands' except per share data and where otherwise stated)

21 Other income		
Interest on loan to subsidiary	64.76	-
Creditors no longer payable written back	26.78	-
Foreign exchange gain, (net)	59.70	131.78
Miscellaneous Income	0.02	0.94
	151.26	132.72
22 Cost of Services		
Subcontract expenses	13,525.99	16,795.11
	13,525.99	16,795.11
23 Employee benefits expense		
Salaries, wages and bonus	36,740.60	18,158.58
Contribution to provident and other funds	613.03	323.32
Leave encashment	2,083.15	1,332.83
Gratuity	5,202.75	2,940.19
Staff welfare expenses	48.46	10.45
	44,687.99	22,765.37
24 Finance costs		
Interest on unsecured loans	0.76	18.06
Interest on Other borrowings	0.88	-
	1.64	18.06
25 Depreciation and amortisation expense		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	399.79	490.18
	399.79	490.18
26 Other expenses		
Subscriptions and membership fee	734.25	644.08
Power and fuel	47.06	27.97
Insurance	8.13	19.83
Rates and taxes	395.84	439.49
Rent	138.00	243.94
Communication expenses	84.07	61.94
Office maintenance	150.76	281.08
Travel and conveyance	1,737.91	259.45
Professional fees	115.00	716.68
Payments to auditors	75.00	25.00
Advances Written off	2,367.20	-
Bad debts written off	23.28	-
Net loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	442.42
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	10,045.57	-
Deposits no longer recoverable written off	-	35.16
Miscellaneous expenses	100.30	62.70
	16,022.37	3,259.74
27 Payment to auditors		
Particulars	for the year ended 31 March 2025	for the year ended 31 March 2024
-Statutory audit fee	75.00	25.00
-For other services (including fees for quarterly review)	-	-
Total	75.00	25.00
28 Reconciliation of tax expenses and the accounting profit multiplied by tax rate		
Particulars	for the year ended 31 March 2025	for the year ended 31 March 2024
Profit before income tax expense	(26,002.37)	1,166.94
Tax at the Indian tax rate of 27.82% (2024: 27.82%)	-	324.64
Effect of non-deductible expense	-	1,334.90
Effect of allowances for tax purpose	-	(130.30)
Effect of earlier taxes	-	17.02
Effect of deferred tax	(4,520.89)	(1,143.44)
Income tax expense	(4,520.89)	402.82

29. Employee benefits

Short term employee benefits

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

(i) Compensated absences

Compensated absences which are expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognised as undiscounted liability at the balance sheet date. Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognised as an actuarially determined liability at the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

(ii) Defined contribution plans

The Company has a defined contribution plan, namely the Provident Fund. Contributions are made to the Provident Fund at the rate of 12% of basic salary as per regulations. These contributions are made to a registered Provident Fund administered by the Government. The Company's obligation is limited to the amount contributed, and it has no further contractual or constructive obligations. The contributions made to the fund are recognised as an expense in profit and loss under employee benefit expenses.

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Company's Contribution to Provident Fund	613.03	323.32

(ii) Post-employment obligations

a) Gratuity

The Company provides for gratuity for employees as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each balance sheet date. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur.

The following table sets out the amounts recognised in the financial statements in respect of gratuity unfunded:

Particulars	Unfunded	
	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Change in defined benefit obligations:		
Obligation at the beginning of the year	2,940.19	-
Current service cost	849.71	296.54
Past service cost	4,147.95	2,643.65
Interest cost	205.09	-
Remeasurement (gains)/losses	(2,279.69)	-
Benefits paid	(207.11)	-
Obligation at the end of the year	5,656.13	2,940.19
Change in plan assets:		
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	-	-
Interest income	-	-
Remeasurement gains/(losses)	3,455.19	-
Effects of change in business combination	1,175.50	-
Employer's contributions	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	4,630.69	-
Expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss consists of:		
Employee benefits expense:		
Current service cost	849.71	296.54
Past service cost	4,147.95	2,643.65
Net interest expenses	205.09	-
	5,202.75	2,940.19
Other comprehensive income:		
(Gain)/Loss on Plan assets	(3,455.19)	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in experience adjustments	-	-
	(3,455.19)	-
Expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss	5,202.75	2,940.19

Amounts recognised in the balance sheet consists of

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	5,656.13	2,940.19
Recognised as		
Retirement benefit liability - Non-current	5,356.63	2,801.30
Retirement benefit liability - Current	299.50	138.89

iv) Significant estimates and sensitivity Analysis

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

Particulars	Key assumptions	Defined benefit obligation					
			Increase in assumption by	Decrease in assumption by		Increase in assumption by	Decrease in assumption by
		31 March, 2025	Rate	31 March, 2025	Rate	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2024
Discount rate	7.23%	1%	596.06	(710.02)	1%	326.79	(390.50)
Salary growth rate	7.00%	1%	(438.65)	445.85	1%	(316.21)	315.77
Attrition rate	5.00%	1%	(51.69)	60.12	1%	(2.07)	3.32

RP Web Apps Private Limited

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

(All amounts are in ₹ 'thousands' except per share data and where otherwise stated)

29. Employee benefits

The above sensitivity analysis is based on a change in each assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions, the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet.

b) Leave Encashment

The Company provides for leave encashment for employees as per the company leave policy. The cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each balance sheet date. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur.

The following table sets out the amounts recognised in the financial statements in respect of Leave Encashment plan

Particulars	Unfunded	
	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Change in defined benefit obligations:		
Obligation at the beginning of the year	1,332.84	-
Current service costs	200.53	74.96
Past service cost	-	1,257.88
Interest costs	92.00	-
Remeasurement (gains)/losses	2,835.28	-
Benefits paid	(120.71)	-
Obligation at the end of the year	4,339.94	1,332.84
Change in plan assets:		
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	-	-
Interest income	-	-
Remeasurement gains/(losses)	-	-
Effects of change in business combination	-	-
Employer's contributions	120.71	-
Benefits paid	(120.71)	-
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-	-
Expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss consists of:		
Employee benefits expense:		
Current service costs	200.53	74.96
Past service Costs	-	1,257.88
Net interest expenses	92.00	-
	292.53	1,332.84
Other		
(Gain)/Loss on Plan assets	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in experience adjustments	1,790.62	-
	1,790.62	-
Expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss	2,083.15	1,332.84

Amounts recognised in the balance sheet consists of

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	4,339.94	1,332.84
Recognised as		
Retirement benefit liability - Non-current	751.54	227.65
Retirement benefit liability - Current	3,588.40	1,105.19

v) Risk exposure

Through its defined benefit plans, the Company is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed below:

Interest rate risk:

The defined benefit obligation calculated uses a discount rate based on government bonds. If bond yields fall, the defined benefit obligation will tend to increase.

Salary inflation risk:

Higher than expected increases in salary will increase the defined benefit obligation.

Demographic risk:

This is the risk of variability of results due to unsystematic nature of decrements that include mortality, withdrawal, disability and retirement. The effect of these decrements on the defined benefit obligation is not straight forward and depends upon the combination of salary increase, discount rate and vesting criteria. It is important not to overstate withdrawals because in the financial analysis the retirement benefit of a short career employee typically costs less per year as compared to a long service employee.

Note on "Code on Security, 2020"

The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which would impact the contributions by the company towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has released draft rules for the Code on Social Security, 2020 on November 13, 2020, and has invited suggestions from stakeholders which are under active consideration by the Ministry. The Company will assess the impact and its evaluation once the subject rules are notified and will give appropriate impact in its financial statements in the period in which, the Code becomes effective and the related rules to determine the financial impact are published.

RP Web Apps Private Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025**

(All amounts are in ₹ 'thousands' except per share data and where otherwise stated)

30. Financial instruments and risk management**Fair values**

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

b) The fair value of trade receivables, trade payables and other current financial assets and liabilities is considered to be equal to the carrying amounts of these items due to their short term nature. Where such items are non-current in nature, the same has been classified as Level 3 and fair value determined using discounted cash flow basis. Similarly, unquoted equity instruments where most recent information to measure fair value is insufficient, or if there is a wide range of possible fair value measurements, cost has been considered as the best estimate of fair value.

c) The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is calculated as the present value determined using forward exchange rates, currency basis spreads between the respective currencies and interest rate curves.

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximation of fair values:

(i) Categories of financial instruments

Particulars	Level	31 March 2025		31 March 2024	
		Carrying amount	Fair value*	Carrying amount	Fair value*
Financial assets					
Measured at amortised cost					
Non-current					
Other financial assets	2	698.58	698.58	-	-
Current					
Trade receivables	2	17,531.18	17,531.18	25,655.02	25,655.02
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2	3.53	3.53	2,774.99	2,774.99
Loans	2	1,400.51	1,400.51	9.24	9.24
Total		19,633.80	19,633.80	28,439.25	28,439.25
Financial liabilities					
Measured at amortised cost					
Non-current					
Borrowings	2	-	-	-	-
Current					
Borrowings	2	83.46	83.46	104.30	104.30
Trade Payables	2	4,476.94	4,476.94	5,830.54	5,830.54
Other Financial Liabilities	2	5,207.09	5,207.09	2,992.49	2,992.49
Total		9,767.49	9,767.49	8,927.33	8,927.33

*Fair value of instruments is classified in various fair value hierarchies based on the following three levels:

Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

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

Level 3: Inputs are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data. The cost of unquoted investments included in Level 3 of fair value hierarchy approximate their fair value because there is a wide range of possible fair value measurements and the cost represents estimate of fair value within that range.

There has been no change in the valuation methodology for Level 3 inputs during the year. The Company has not classified any material financial instruments under Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year.

Management uses its best judgement in estimating the fair value of its financial instruments. However, there are inherent limitations in any estimation technique. Therefore, for substantially all financial instruments, the fair value estimates presented above are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that the Company could have realized or paid in sale transactions as of respective dates. As such, the fair value of financial instruments subsequent to the reporting dates may be different from the amounts reported at each reporting date.

31. Financial risk management

The Company is exposed to market risk (fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates, price and interest rate), liquidity risk and credit risk, which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instruments. The Company assesses the unpredictability of the financial environment and seeks to mitigate potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company.

(A) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Such changes in the values of financial instruments may result from changes in the foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, credit, liquidity and other market changes. The Company's exposure to market risk is primarily on account of foreign currency exchange rate risk.

The analysis exclude the impact of movements in market variables on the carrying values of financial assets and liabilities .

The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at 31 March, 2025 and 31 March, 2024.

(i) Foreign currency exchange rate risk

The fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates may have potential impact on the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income and equity, where any transaction references more than one currency or where assets / liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Company. Considering the countries and economic environment in which the Company operates, its operations are subject to risks arising from fluctuations in exchange rates in those countries.

The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the trade/other payables, trade/other receivables. The risks primarily relate to fluctuations in US Dollars against the functional currencies of the Company. The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material. The Company evaluates the impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations by assessing its exposure to exchange rate risks.

RP Web Apps Private Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025**

(All amounts are in ₹ 'thousands' except per share data and where otherwise stated)

The foreign exchange rate sensitivity is calculated by aggregation of the net foreign exchange rate exposure and a simultaneous parallel foreign exchange rates shift of the currencies by 1% against the functional currency of the Company .

The following analysis has been worked out based on the net exposures of the Company as of the date of balance sheet which could affect the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income and equity .

The following table sets forth information relating to unhedged foreign currency exposure as at 31 March 2025 & 31 March 2024.

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
	USD	USD
Foreign currency assets		
Trade receivables	39.77	192.09
Other receivables	-	-
Exposure to foreign currency risk - assets	39.77	192.09
Foreign currency liabilities		
Foreign currency term loan	-	-
Advance foreign currency receipts	-	-
Exposure to foreign currency risk - liabilities	-	-
Derivative liabilities	-	-
Net exposure to foreign currency risk	39.77	192.09

(ii) Sensitivity

The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instruments and from foreign forward exchange contracts:

Particulars	Increase/(decrease) in profit before tax		Increase/(decrease) in other components of equity	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Change in USD				
1% increase	0.40	1.92	0.29	1.39
1% decrease	(0.40)	(1.92)	(0.29)	(1.39)

The movement in the pre-tax effect is a result of a change in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in US Dollars where the functional currency of the entity is a currency other than US Dollars.

(iii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of change in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's debt obligations with floating interest rates. As the Company has certain debt obligations with floating interest rates, exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates are dependent of changes in market interest rates. Management monitors the movement in interest rate and, wherever possible, reacts to material movements in such rates by restructuring its financing arrangement.

As the Company has no significant interest bearing assets, the income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

Interest rate sensitivity

The exposure of the Company's borrowing to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Variable rate borrowings	-	-
Fixed rate borrowings	-	104.30
Total	-	104.30

(B) Credit Risk

Financial assets of the Company include trade receivables, loans to wholly owned subsidiaries, employee advances, security deposits held with government authorities and others and bank deposits which represents Company's maximum exposure to the credit risk.

With respect to credit exposure from customers, the Company has a procedure in place aiming to minimise collection losses. Credit Control team assesses the credit quality of the customers, their financial position, past experience in payments and other relevant factors.

The carrying amount of trade receivables, loans, advances, deposits, cash and bank balances, bank deposits and interest receivable on deposits represents company's maximum exposure to the credit risk. No other financial asset carry a significant exposure with respect to the credit risk. Bank deposits and cash balances are placed with reputable banks and deposits are with reputable government, public bodies and others. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including default risk associate with the industry and country in which customers operate. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on an extensive credit rating scorecard and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. With respect to other financial assets viz., loans & advances, deposits with government and banks, the credit risk is insignificant since the loans & advances are given to its wholly owned subsidiary and employees only and deposits are held with government bodies and reputable banks. The credit quality of the financial assets is satisfactory, taking into account the allowance for credit losses.

Credit risk on trade receivables and other financial assets is evaluated as follows:

(i) Expected credit loss for trade receivable under simplified approach:

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Gross carrying amount	26,451.09	22,691.42
Expected credit losses (Loss allowance provision)	10,045.57	-
Carrying amount of trade receivables	16,405.53	22,691.42

Expected credit loss for financial assets where general model is applied

The financial assets which are exposed to credit are loans to wholly owned subsidiaries and employee advances.

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Asset group	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Estimated gross carrying amount at default
Gross carrying amount		
Loans	1,276.91	9.24
Employee advances	123.60	-
	1,400.51	9.24
Expected credit losses	-	-
Net carrying amount		
Loans	1,276.91	9.24
Employee advances	123.60	-
Total	1,400.51	9.24

(iii) Significant estimates and judgements

Impairment of financial assets:

The impairment provisions for financial assets disclosed above are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

(C) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements. The Company consistently generated sufficient cash flows from operations to meet its financial obligations including lease liabilities as and when they fall due. The tables below provide details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as at:

Management monitors cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows.

(i) Financing arrangements:

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Expiring within one year	-	-

(ii) Maturities of Financial liabilities

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at :

Particulars	31 March 2025		31 March 2024	
	Less than 12 months	More than 12 months	Less than 12 months	More than 12 months
Borrowings	83.46	-	104.30	-
Trade Payables	4,476.94	-	5,830.53	-
Other Financial Liabilities	5,207.09	-	2,992.49	-
Total	9,767.49	-	8,927.32	-

(iii) Management expects finance cost to be incurred for the year ending 31 March 2025 is Rs. Nil thousands.

32. Capital management

Capital management and Gearing Ratio

The Company's objective for capital management is to maximise shareholder value, safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the Company. The Company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plans and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through equity, borrowings and operating cash flows generated

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is debt divided by total capital. The Company includes within debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Borrowings		
Current	83.46	104.30
Non current	-	-
Current maturities of long term debt	-	-
Debt	83.46	104.30
Equity		
Equity share capital	608.80	608.80
Other equity	28,429.37	47,416.89
Money received against share warrants	-	-
Total capital	29,038.17	48,025.69
Gearing ratio in % (Debt/ capital)	0.29%	0.22%

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March, 2025 and 31 March, 2024.

RP Web Apps Private Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025**

(All amounts are in ₹ 'thousands' except per share data and where otherwise stated)

33. Contingent liabilities

Contingent assets and liabilities are reviewed at each balance sheet date. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are not recognised by the company for ..

34. Commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for - Nil (P.Y.-Nil)

35. Related Party Disclosures**List of Related Parties and Nature of Relationship**

Names of the related parties	Nature of relationship
A) Parent Company	
M/s Cambridge Technology Enterprises Limited	Holding Company
B. Fellow Subsidiaries:	
Cambridge Technology Inc, USA	Fellow Subsidiary
APP Shark Software Inc, USA	Fellow Subsidiary
Cambridge Technology Investment Pte Ltd, Singapore	Fellow Subsidiary
M/s FA Software Services Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
M/s CTE Web Apps Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
M/s N2T1 Solutions Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
C. Fellow step-down subsidiaries:	
CT Financial Services Investment Inc, USA	Fellow Step-down subsidiary to Cambridge Technology Inc, USA.
CT Asia SDN BHD., Malaysia,	Fellow Step-down subsidiary to Cambridge Technology Investment Pte Ltd, Singapore.
Cambridge Bizserve Inc, Philippines	Fellow Step-down subsidiary to Cambridge Technology Investment Pte Ltd, Singapore.
CI Capital LLC, USA	Fellow Step-down subsidiary to Cambridge Technology Investment Pte Ltd, Singapore.
i) Key Managerial Personnel (KMP):	
Mr. Prashant Kumar Mettu	Director
Mr. Pradeepkar Reddy Raugari	Director

Details of transactions during the year where related party relationship existed:

Particulars	Nature of Transaction	31 March, 2025	31 March, 2024
Remuneration			
Mr. Prashant Kumar Mettu	-	-	-
Mr. Pradeepkar Reddy Raugari	Remuneration	2,623.34	525.00
M/s CTE Web Apps Private Limited	Sub contracting expenses	10,520.47	1,874.35
M/s Cambridge Technology Enterprises Limited	Sale of Software services	5,522.06	-
M/s Cambridge Technology Enterprises Limited	Loan/Advance Given	1,087.48	-
M/s FA Software Services Private Limited	Loan/Advance Given	116.32	-
M/s Cambridge Technology Enterprises Limited	Interest expenses	0.88	-
M/s Cambridge Technology Enterprises Limited	Interest Income	61.87	-
M/s FA Software Services Private Limited	Interest Income	2.89	-

Details of outstanding balances as at the year end where related party relationship existed:

Names of the related parties	Nature of Balance	31 March, 2025	31 March, 2024
M/s FA Software Services Private Limited	Advance to Sister concern (receivable)	128.45	9.24
M/s CTE Web Apps Private Limited	Accounts payable	4,279.58	5,522.28
M/s Cambridge Technology Enterprises Limited	Loan to parent company (receivable)	1,148.46	-
M/s Cambridge Technology Enterprises Limited	Accounts receivable	5,963.83	

36. Earnings per share (EPS)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2025	Year ended 31 March, 2024
Profit after tax (₹ in thousands) (A)	(21,481.48)	764.11
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculation of basic earnings per share (Nos in thousands) (B)	60,880.00	60,880.00
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculation of diluted earnings per share (Nos in thousands) (C)	60,880.00	60,880.00
Earning per share:		
Equity shares of par value ₹	10.00	10.00
(1) Basic (₹) (A/B)	(352.85)	12.55
(2) Diluted (₹) (A/C)	(352.85)	12.55

37. Ratios**(a) Current Ratio**

(b) Current Ratio		
Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Current Assets	45,926.74	59,459.07
Current Liabilities	19,223.61	10,255.01
Current Ratio	2.39	5.80
Variance (Reason below, if variance exceeds 25%)	-58.80%	
The current ratio has declined by 58.80% compared to the previous year, primarily due to an increase in current liabilities or a decrease in current assets during the current period.		

RP Web Apps Private Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025***(All amounts are in ₹ 'thousands' except per share data and where otherwise stated)***(b) Debt-Equity Ratio**

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Debt	83.46	367.29
Equity	29,038.17	48,025.69
Debt-Equity Ratio	0.003	0.008
Variance (Reason below, if variance exceeds 25%)	-62.42%	

The debt-equity ratio has reduced by 62.42%, indicating a significant decrease in the proportion of debt to equity. This reflects improved financial leverage and a stronger equity base relative to debt.

(c) Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Net Credit Sales	48,484.15	44,362.67
Average accounts receivables for the period	17,531.18	25,655.02
Trade receivables turnover ratio	2.77	1.73
Variance (Reason below, if variance exceeds 25%)	59.93%	

The trade receivables turnover ratio has improved by 59.93%, indicating enhanced collection efficiency and faster realization of receivables during the current year.

(d) Net Profit Ratio

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Net Profit	(21,481.48)	764.11
Sales	48,484.15	44,362.67
Current Ratio	(0.44)	0.02
Variance (Reason below, if variance exceeds 25%)	-2672.32%	

The net profit ratio has reduced significantly, turning negative during the current year. This decline of 2672.32% reflects a substantial increase in losses, which may be attributed to higher operating costs and exceptional one-time expenses.

(e) Return on Capital Employed

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
EBIT	(25,602.58)	1,657.10
Capital employed	(5,10,925.33)	4,91,347.59
Return on capital employed	0.05	0.00
Variance (Reason below, if variance exceeds 25%)	1385.82%	

The return on capital employed has significantly improved to 5%, marking a 1385.82% increase over the previous year. This indicates better utilization of capital to generate operating profits, driven by improved operational efficiency.

38. Figures of the previous period have been regrouped/reclassified / rearranged wherever necessary.

As per our report of even date

For B R A N D & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 012344S/S200101

For and on behalf of the Board

-sd-

-sd-

-sd-

Kumaraswami Reddy A

Partner

Membership Number: 220366

UDIN: 25220366BMICUQ2407

Prashanth kumar Mettu

Additional Director

DIN: 09348054

Pradeepkar Reddy Raougari

Managing Director

DIN: 02700803

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 28 May 2025