HELLOWORLD TECHNOLOGIES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2025

(Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3.a	323	295
Right of use assets	3.b	16,674	10,112
Intangible assets under development	3.c	275	143
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	4.a	1,220	653
Deferred tax asset (net)	5.a	1,252	968
Income tax assets (net)	5.b	35	41
Total non-current assets		**19,779**	**12,212**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	4.b	220	102
Cash and cash equivalents	4.c	43	83
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	4.d	6	6
Other financial assets	4.e	244	107
Other current assets	6	305	224
Total current assets		**818**	**522**
Total assets		**20,597**	**12,734**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	7	11	11
Other equity	8	(1,753)	(843)
Total equity		**(1,742)**	**(832)**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	3.b	12,402	7,258
Employee benefit obligations	10	124	95
Total non-current liabilities		**12,526**	**7,353**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	9.a	2,100	355
Trade payables	9.c		
a) Dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		2	2
b) Dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small e		492	442
Lease liabilities	3.b	5,669	4,090
Other financial liabilities	9.b	1,440	1,219
Employee benefit obligations	10	21	15
Other current liabilities	11	89	90
Total current liabilities		**9,813**	**6,213**
Total liabilities		**22,339**	**13,566**
Total equity and liabilities		**20,597**	**12,734**

The accompanying notes 1 to 32 are an integral part of the financial statement.

As per our report of even date
For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105047W

Udit Brijesh Parikh
Digitally signed by Udit Brijesh Parikh
Date: 2025.04.19 18:01:27 +05'30'

Udit Brijesh Parikh
Partner
Membership No.: 151016

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Director of
Helloworld Technologies India Private Limited
CIN: U72200KA2019PTC122146

JITENDRA JAGADEV
Digitally signed by JITENDRA JAGADEV
Date: 2025.04.19 15:21:34 +05'30'

Jitendra Jagadev
Director
DIN: 03469330

Kunal Karan
Digitally signed by Kunal Karan
Date: 2025.04.19 15:05:31 +05'30'

Kunal Karan
Director
DIN: 08964694

Place: Navi Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2025

HELLOWORLD TECHNOLOGIES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

(Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Income			
Revenue from operations	12	11,437	9,854
Other income	13	860	1,168
Total income		**12,297**	**11,022**
Expenses			
Employee benefit expense	14	1,244	1,582
Finance cost	15	2,072	1,696
Depreciation and amortization expense	16	5,853	4,923
Other expenses	17	4,419	4,282
Total expenses		**13,588**	**12,483**
Loss before tax		**(1,291)**	**(1,461)**
Tax expense/ (credit)			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax	5b.(3)	(282)	(421)
Total tax credit		**(282)**	**(421)**
Loss for the year		**(1,009)**	**(1,040)**
Other comprehensive income/ (loss)			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations		(7)	(48)
Income tax relating to above		2	11
Total other comprehensive loss for the year		**(5)**	**(37)**
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(1,014)**	**(1,077)**
Earnings per share	18		
Basic (INR)		(942.95)	(1,249.09)
Diluted (INR)		(942.95)	(1,249.09)

The accompanying notes 1 to 32 are an integral part of the financial statement.

As per our report of even date
For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105047W

Udit Brijesh Parikh Digitally signed by Udit Brijesh Parikh Date: 2025.04.19 18:02:02 +05'30'

Udit Brijesh Parikh
Partner
Membership No.: 151016

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Director of
Helloworld Technologies India Private Limited
CIN: U72200KA2019PTC122146

JITENDRA JAGADEV Digitally signed by JITENDRA JAGADEV Date: 2025.04.19 15:21:50 +05'30'

Kunal Karan Digitally signed by Kunal Karan Date: 2025.04.19 15:06:15 +05'30'

Jitendra Jagadev	**Kunal Karan**
Director	Director
DIN: 03469330	**DIN: 08964694**

Place: Navi Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2025

HELLOWORLD TECHNOLOGIES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

(Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Cash flow from operating activities		
Loss before tax	(1,291)	(1,461)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization expenses	5,853	4,922
Share based payments	104	473
Finance costs	2,072	1,696
Provision for doubtful debts	18	58
Interest income on fixed deposits	(5)	(0)
Interest income on unwinding of financial instruments	(119)	(104)
Interest on income tax refund	(2)	(3)
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	(0)
Gains on leases terminated and lease liability no longer required written back	(734)	(730)
Operating Profit before working capital changes	**5,896**	**4,850**
Changes in working capital:		
(Increase) in non current and current financial assets	(585)	(218)
(Increase) in non-current and current other assets	(80)	(180)
Increase in trade receivables	(136)	(82)
(Decrease)/ increase in non-current and current other financial liabilities	220	556
Increase in trade payables	50	191
Increase in non-current and current other current liabilities	28	72
Cash from operations	**5,393**	**5,190**
Income tax refund / (paid)	6	(17)
Interest on income tax refund	2	3
Net cash flow generated from operating activities (A)	**5,401**	**5,176**
Cash flow from investing activities		
Payment for property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets under development	(282)	(271)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	-	5
Investment in fixed deposits	-	(6)
Proceeds from sale of investments (mutual funds and deposits)	(0)	-
Interest received	5	0
Net cash flow used in investing activities (B)	**(277)**	**(272)**
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from borrowings	1,845	1,000
Repayment of borrowing from Related Parties	(100)	-
Repayment of lease liability, net of interest	(6,752)	(5,685)
Interest and other finance charges paid	(157)	(148)
Net cash flow used in financing activities (C)	**(5,164)**	**(4,833)**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(40)	71
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	83	12
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**43**	**83**
Cash and cash equivalents comprise (Refer note)		
Balances with banks		
Current accounts	43	83
Fixed deposit with maturity for less than 3 months	-	-
Total cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	**43**	**83**

The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in Ind AS-7 " Statement of Cash Flows".

The accompanying notes 1 to 32 are an integral part of the financial statement.

As per our report of even date
For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105047W

Udit Brijesh Parikh Digitally signed by Udit Brijesh Parikh Date: 2025.04.19 18:02:38 +05'30'

Udit Brijesh Parikh
Partner
Membership No.: 151016

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Director of
Helloworld Technologies India Private Limited
CIN: U72200KA2019PTC122146

JITENDRA JAGADEV Digitally signed by JITENDRA JAGADEV Date: 2025.04.19 15:22:12 +05'30'

Jitendra Jagadev
Director
DIN: 03469330

Kunal Karan Digitally signed by Kunal Karan Date: 2025.04.19 15:06:36 +05'30'

Kunal Karan
Director
DIN: 08964694

Place: Navi Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2025

HELLOWORLD TECHNOLOGIES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

(Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(A) Equity share capital

	As at March 31, 2025 No. of shares	As at March 31, 2025 Amount	As at March 31, 2024 No. of shares	As at March 31, 2024 Amount
Equity shares of INR 10/- each issued, subscribed and fully paid				
Opening Balance	107,000	11	81,021	8
Add: Shares issued on exercise of options	-	-	25,979	3
Closing Balance	**107,000**	**11**	**107,000**	**11**

(B) Other equity

	Capital Contribution from Holding company for Share Based Payment	Securities premium	Stock options outstanding account	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at April 1,2024	324	6,381	245	(7,793)	(843)
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(1,009)	(1,009)
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(5)	(5)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1,014)**	**(1,014)**
Share based payments					
On options granted by the Company	-	-	100	-	100
On options granted by the Holding Company	4	-	-	-	4
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**328**	**6,381**	**345**	**(8,807)**	**(1,753)**

	Capital Contribution from Holding company for Share Based Payment	Securities premium	Stock options outstanding account	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2023	96	4,650	-	(6,717)	(1,971)
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(1,040)	(1,040)
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(37)	(37)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1,077)**	**(1,077)**
On conversion of borrowings into equity		1,731	-	-	1,731
Share based payments					
On options granted by the Company	-	-	245	-	245
On options granted by the Holding Company	228	-	-	-	228
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**324**	**6,381**	**245**	**(7,794)**	**(843)**

*"0" denotes amount less than INR 0.5 lakhs.

Nature and purpose of reserve

(A) Securities premium
Amounts received on issue of shares in excess of the par value has been classified as securities premium.

(b) Stock options outstanding account
The Employee stock options outstanding account is used to record the fair value of equity-settled share based payment transactions. The amounts recorded in this account are transferred to share premium upon exercise of stock options. In case of cancellation of options, corresponding balance is transferred to retained earnings.

(c) Retained earnings
Retained earning represents undistributed accumulated earnings of the Company as on the Balance Sheet date.

The accompanying notes 1 to 32 are an integral part of the financial statement.

As per our report of even date
For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105047W

Udit Brijesh Parikh
Digitally signed by Udit Brijesh Parikh
Date: 2025.04.19 18:03:17 +05'30'

Udit Brijesh Parikh
Partner
Membership No.: 151016

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Director of
Helloworld Technologies India Private Limited
CIN: U72200KA2019PTC122146

JITENDRA JAGADEV
Digitally signed by JITENDRA JAGADEV
Date: 2025.04.19 15:23:18 +05'30'

Jitendra Jagadev
Director
DIN: 03469330

Kunal Karan
Digitally signed by Kunal Karan
Date: 2025.04.19 15:06:58 +05'30'

Kunal Karan
Director
DIN: 08964694

Place: Navi Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2025

(Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

1 General Corporate Information

Helloworld Technologies India Private Limited ('the Company') is a private limited company incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 on March 06, 2019 and was a subsidiary of Nestaway Technologies Private Limited ('NTPL'). Pursuant to change in shareholding as on June 23, 2022, the Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Aurum PropTech Ltd ('APTL')/'the Holding Company') from such date.

The Company is engaged in the business of setting up internet-based platforms and mobile applications renting, licensing, operating, managing etc. of all type of immoveable properties along with furniture, fixture, equipment, facilities, amenities, etc akin to a hospitality service. The registered office of the Company is located at 556, Tattvam 14th Main Road,7th Sector, HSR Layout , Bangalore South, Karnataka, India - 560102.

The financial statements are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on April 19, 2025.

2 Material Accounting policies

This note provides a list of the material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These 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 accounting policy hitherto in use.

2 1 Basis of preparation and presentation

(a) Statement of Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis, in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind-AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended from time to time and other relevant provisions of the Act.

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention on accrual basis, except for the following material items that have been measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind AS:-
i) Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value(refer accounting policy 2(15) on financial instruments);
ii) Share based payment transactions; and
iii) Defined benefit and other long-term employee benefits- plan assets measured at fair value.

(c) Classification between Current and Non-current

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle, paragraph 66 and 69 of Ind-AS 1 and other criteria as set out in Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.
An asset is treated as current when it is:
i) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
ii) Held primarily for the purpose of trading
iii) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
iv) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is treated as current when:
i) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
iv) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.
The terms of the liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

(d) Presentation currency and rounding off

The financial statements are presented in INR and all values are rounded to nearest lakhs (INR 00,000), except when otherwise indicated unless otherwise stated.

(e) Going concern

The Company has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

(f) Use of estimates

The Company makes certain estimates and assumptions regarding the future. Estimates are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

i) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment :
The Company reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period.

ii) The fair value measurements and valuation processes:
Some of the Company's assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. In estimating the fair value of an asset or liability, the Company uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. Where level 1 input are not available, the Company engages third party valuers, where required, to perform the valuation. Information about the valuation techniques and inputs, used in determining the fair value of various assets, liabilities and share based payments are disclosed in notes to financial statements.

iii) Actuarial valuation:
The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate; future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds where remaining maturity of such bond correspond to expected term of defined benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates.

2 2 Property, plant and equipment
Items of property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost. The cost includes the purchase price, directly attributable costs. Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost of acquisition less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Direct costs are capitalized until the assets are ready for use and include inward freight, and expenses incidental to acquisition and installation. Subsequent expenditures related to an item of Property, plant and equipment are added to its book value only if they increase the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives
Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment is provided when the assets are ready for use on the straight line method, on a pro rata basis, over the estimated useful lives of assets, in order to reflect the period over which the depreciable asset is expected to be used by the Company. Based on technical evaluation the management estimates the useful lives of significant items of property, plant and equipment as follows:

Property, plant and equipment	Useful Economic Life
Computers	3 years
Plant and equipment	3 - 5 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years
Office equipment	3 - 5 years

The leasehold improvements are depreciated over the assets' useful life or over the shorter of the assets useful life and the lease term.

Based on technical evaluation, the management believes that the useful lives as given above best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets. Hence the useful lives for these assets is different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

Depreciation on addition to property plant and equipment is provided on pro-rata basis from the date of acquisition.

Depreciation on sale/deduction from property plant and equipment is provided up to the date preceding the date of sale, deduction as the case may be. Losses arising from the retirement of, and gains or losses arising from disposal of Property, plant and equipment measured as the difference between amount realized and net carrying value which are carried at cost are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. under 'Other Income/Other Expenses.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed periodically at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, as change in accounting estimates.

2 3 Intangible assets under development

Intangibles which are not ready for intended use as on the date of Balance Sheet are disclosed as Intangible assets under development.

Intangible assets under development include costs associated with the development of Software/Web Applications for internal use and external sale. These assets are recognized when all the following conditions are met:
- The technical feasibility of completing the Software/Web Applications so that it will be available for use or sale is demonstrated.
- Management intends to complete the Software /Web Applications and use or sell it.
- There is an ability to use or sell the software /Web Applications.
- It can be demonstrated how the Software /Web Applications will generate probable future economic benefits.
- Adequate technical, financial, and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the Software/Web Applications are available.
- The expenditure attributable to the Software/Web Applications during its development can be reliably measured.

The costs capitalized include all directly attributable costs necessary to create, produce, and prepare the asset to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. These costs typically include:
- Salaries and wages of employees directly involved in the development.
- Cost directly incurred for employees involved in the development.
- Costs of materials and services consumed in development.
- Depreciation of tools and equipment (if any) used in development.

Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets under development are carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. They are tested for impairment annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. Upon completion, these assets are reclassified as intangible assets and are amortized on a systematic basis over their estimated useful life from the date they are available for use.

2 4 Impairment of non-financial assets
The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

Impairment charges are included in profit or loss, except to the extent they reverse gains previously recognised in other comprehensive income. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed.

25 Leases

Identifying leases

The Company accounts for a contract, or a portion of a contract, as a lease when it conveys the right to use an asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Leases are those contracts that satisfy the following criteria:
(i) There is an identified asset;
(ii) The Company obtains substantially all the economic benefits from use of the asset; and
(iii) The Company has the right to direct use of the asset.

The Company considers whether the supplier has substantive substitution rights. If the supplier does have those rights, the contract is not identified as giving rise to a lease. In determining whether the Company obtains substantially all the economic benefits from use of the asset, the Company considers only the economic benefits that arise from use of the asset, not those incidental to legal ownership or other potential benefits.

In determining whether the Company has the right to direct use of the asset, the Company considers whether it directs how and for what purpose the asset is used throughout the period of use. If there are no significant decisions to be made because they are pre-determined due to the nature of the asset, the Company considers whether it was involved in the design of the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose the asset will be used throughout the period of use.

Company as a lessee

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

(i) Right-of-use assets

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

(ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.

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

Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset is classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company’s net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

26 Employee benefits

(a) Short-term obligations

The undiscounted amount of short term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees is recognized in the year during which the employee rendered the services. These benefits comprise salaries, wages and performance incentives.

(b) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

(i) Defined contribution plan

Contributions to defined contribution schemes are charged to the profit and loss in the year to which they relate.

(ii) Defined benefit Plan

Defined benefit scheme surpluses and deficits are measured at:
(i) The fair value of plan assets at the reporting date; less
(ii) Plan liabilities calculated using the projected unit credit method discounted to its present value using yields available on government bonds that have maturity dates approximating to the terms of the liabilities and are denominated in the same currency as the postemployment benefit obligations; less
(iii) The effect of minimum funding requirements agreed with scheme trustees.

Remeasurements of the net defined obligation are recognised directly within equity. The remeasurements include:
(i) Actuarial gains and losses
(ii) Return on plan assets (interest exclusive)
(iii) Any asset ceiling effects (interest exclusive).

Service costs are recognised in profit or loss, and include current and past service costs as well as gains and losses on curtailments. Net interest expense (income) is recognised in profit or loss, and is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation (asset) at the beginning of the annual period to the balance of the net defined benefit obligation (asset), considering the effects of contributions and benefit payments during the period.
Gains or losses arising from changes to scheme benefits or scheme curtailment are recognised immediately in profit or loss. Borrowing costs are capitalised, when they are directly attributable to the acquisition, contribution or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale (qualifying asset). All other borrowings costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Settlements of defined benefit schemes are recognised in the period in which the settlement occurs.

(Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(c) Share based payments

Certain employee of the Company are granted ESOP's by the ultimate parent company in India. The fair value of the options are charged by the parent periodically which the Company records in employee benefits expense with corresponding credit in Capital contribution for shared based payment.

Certain employee of the Company are granted ESOP's. The fair value of the options are charged periodically which the Company records in employee benefits expense with corresponding credit in Employee stock option outstanding.

2 7 Foreign currency transactions

i) Functional and presentation currency: Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

ii) Foreign currency transactions and balances:

a) On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction. Gains/losses arising out of fluctuation in foreign exchange rates between the transaction date and settlement date are recognised in the profit and loss.

b) Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date and the exchange differences are recognised in the profit and loss.

c) Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

2 8 Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, investments at fair value at each Balance Sheet date.
Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

► In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
► In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability accessible to the Company.

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

► Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
► Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
► Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

The management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement and disclosure. For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

2 9 Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the or services are transferred (performance obligation), to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration, to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those or services.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to credit risks.

Rental income receivable under operating lease is recognized on straight-line basis over the term of lease, except where alternative basis is more representative of pattern of benefit to be derived from leased asset. leased incentive granted are recognized as integral part of total rental income to be received. Contingent rental are recognized as income in accounting period in which they are earned.

Income from Information technology services is recognised on rendering of services based on agreements / arrangements with the concerned parties over the period of time.

Revenues recognized in excess of invoicing are classified as contract assets (which is classified as unbilled revenue) while invoicing in excess of revenues are classified as contract liabilities (which is classified as unearned revenues).

2 10 Other Income

Interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument.

2 11 Taxes

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

(a) Current income tax

Current income tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the current income tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to off set the recognized amount and there is an intention to settle the asset and liability on a net basis.

(b) Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount, except when the deferred income tax arises from initial recognition of Goodwill or from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised, or theliability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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

The Company offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

2 12 Provisions and contingent liabilities

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

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

Contingent liabilities are 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 or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

2 13 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and – for the purpose of the statement of cash flows - bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet.

2 **14 Financial instruments**

All financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value. Transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset (other than financial assets recorded at fair value through profit or loss) are included in the fair value of the financial assets. Purchase or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trade) are recognised on trade date. While, loans and borrowings and payables are recognised net of directly attributable transaction costs.

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial instruments of the Company are classified in the following categories: non derivative financial assets comprising amortised cost, debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI), equity instruments at FVTOCI or fair value through profit and loss account (FVTPL) and non derivative financial liabilities at amortised cost or FVTPL.

The classification of financial instruments depends on the objective of the business model for which it is held. Management determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition.

a) Non-derivative financial assets

(i) Financial assets at amortised cost
A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:
(a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
(b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

They are presented as current assets, except for those maturing later than 12 months after the reporting date which are presented as non-current assets. Financial assets are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment loss.

Amortised cost are represented by trade receivables, security deposits, cash and cash equivalents, employee and other advances and eligible current and non-current assets.

(ii) Debt instruments at FVTOCI
A debt instrument is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:
(a) the objective of the business model is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and
(b) the asset’s contractual cash flow represent SPPI

Debt instruments included within FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting period at fair value plus transaction costs. Fair value movements are recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognises interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain/(loss) in statement of profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit and loss. Interest earned is recognised under the effective interest rate (EIR) model.

(iii) Equity instruments at FVTOCI
All equity instruments are measured at fair value. Equity instruments held for trading is classified as FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value in OCI. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividend are recognised in OCI which is not subsequently recycled to statement of profit and loss.

(iv) Financial assets at FVTPL
FVTPL is a residual category for financial assets. Any financial asset which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortised cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as FVTPL.
In addition the Company may elect to designate the financial asset, which otherwise meets amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria, as FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency. The Company has not designated any financial asset as FVTPL. Financial assets included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair values with all changes in the statement of profit and loss.

b) Non-derivative financial liabilities
(i) Financial liabilities at amortised cost
Financial liabilities at amortised cost represented by borrowings, trade and other payables are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.
(ii) Financial liabilities at FVTPL
Financial liabilities at FVTPL represented by contingent consideration are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

2 15 Contributed equity
Equity shares are classified as equity share capital.
Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in other equity under securities premium as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

2 16 Earnings per share
Basic earnings per share (EPS) are calculated by dividing the net profit / (loss) after tax for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by adjusting the number of shares used for basic EPS with the weighted average number of shares that could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the year, unless they have been issued at a later date. The diluted potential equity shares have been adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the shares been actually issued at fair value i.e. average market value of outstanding shares.

The number of shares and potentially dilutive shares are adjusted for share splits and bonus shares, as appropriate. In calculating diluted earnings per share, the effects of anti dilutive potential equity shares are ignored. Potential equity shares are anti-dilutive when their conversion to equity shares would increase earnings per share or decrease loss per share.

(Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 3.a Property, Plant and Equipment

	Gross block				Depreciation				Net block	
Particulars	**As at April 1, 2024**	**Additions**	**Deductions**	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at April 1, 2024**	**For the year**	**Deductions**	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at March 31, 2024**
A) Owned assets										
Computers	88	-	-	88	59	-	-	59	29	30
Plant and equipment	277	-	-	277	223	-	-	223	54	54
Furniture and fixtures	568	94	0	662	426	54	0	480	182	142
Office equipment	125	50	1	173	105	52	1	155	18	20
Total (A)	**1,058**	**144**	**2**	**1,200**	**813**	**106**	**1**	**918**	**283**	**246**
B) Leased Assets										
Leasehold improvements	58	6	-	65	9	16	-	26	39	49
Total (B)	**58**	**6**	**-**	**65**	**9**	**16**	**-**	**26**	**39**	**49**
Total (A + B)	**1,116**	**150**	**2**	**1,265**	**822**	**122**	**1**	**943**	**322**	**295**

	Gross block				Depreciation				Net block	
Particulars	**As at April 1, 2023**	**Additions**	**Deductions**	**As at March 31, 2024**	**As at April 1, 2023**	**For the year**	**Deductions**	**As at March 31, 2024**	**As at March 31, 2024**	**As at March 31, 2023**
A) Owned assets										
Computers	76	13	(0)	89	71	(12)	-	59	30	5
Plant and equipment	245	32	(0)	277	211	12	-	223	54	34
Furniture and fixtures	509	63	(4)	568	359	67	-	426	142	150
Office equipment	111	14	(0)	125	91	14	-	105	20	19
Total (A)	**941**	**122**	**(4)**	**1,059**	**732**	**81**	**-**	**813**	**246**	**207**
B) Leased Assets										
Leasehold improvements	52	6	-	58	-	9	-	9	49	52
Total (B)	**52**	**6**	**-**	**58**	**-**	**9**	**-**	**9**	**49**	**52**
Total (A + B)	**993**	**128**	**(4)**	**1,117**	**732**	**90**	**-**	**822**	**295**	**259**

(Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 3.b - Right of use assets (ROU) & Lease Liability

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening Balance	10,112	6,839
Additions / (deletions) during the year	12,293	8,106
Amortization during the year	(5,731)	(4,833)
Total	**16,674**	**10,112**

A. Company as lessee : The Company's lease assets primarily consists of leases of office premises. These leases generally have lease term of Ten years.

The Company has entered into cancellable and non-cancellable long-term lease which has a lease term for a period of 1 year -10 years. The leases are renewable at the consent of both the lessor and the lessee. Certain lease includes a clause to enable upward revision of the rental charge by 0-5% every year. There is no contingent rent in the lease agreement and the Company is permitted to sublease.

The Company also has certain leases for residential and office premises with lease terms of 12 months. The Company applies the ‘short-term lease’ recognition exemptions for these leases.

(i) The carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised

Particulars	Premises taken on lease for sublease	Total
Gross Block		
As at April 01, 2022	**7,039**	**7,039**
Additions during the period	9,104	9,104
Disposals / cancellations	(825)	(825)
As at March 31, 2023	**15,317**	**15,317**
Additions during the period	8,622	8,622
Disposals / cancellations	(623)	(623)
As at March 31, 2024	**23,316**	**23,316**
Additions during the period	13,522	13,522
Disposals / cancellations	(7,640)	(7,640)
As at March 31, 2025	**29,199**	**29,199**
Accumulated depreciation		
As at April 01, 2022	**4,039**	**4,039**
Charge for the period	4,440	4,440
Disposals / cancellations	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**8,478**	**8,478**
Charge for the period	4,774	4,774
Disposals / cancellations	(48)	(48)
As at March 31, 2024	**13,204**	**13,204**
Charge for the period	5,731	5,731
Disposals / cancellations	(6,409)	(6,409)
As at March 31, 2025	**12,525**	**12,525**
Net Block as at March 31, 2024	10,112	10,112
Net Block as at March 31, 2025	16,674	16,674

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

Particulars	Building
Balance as at 1 April 2023	**7,977**
Recognized during the year	8,595
Unwinding of discount on lease liabilities	1,511
Payments during the year	(5,146)
Written back during the year	(839)
Revaluation of lease liabilities	-
Effect of remeasurement / other adjustments	(749)
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**11,348**
Recognized during the year	12,894
Unwinding of discount on lease liabilities	1,872
Payments during the year	(6,595)
Written back during the year	(1,449)
Revaluation of lease liabilities	-
Effect of remeasurement / other adjustments	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	**18,071**

(a) Break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Current lease liabilities	5,669	4,090
Non-current Lease Liabilities	12,402	7,258
Total	**18,071**	**11,348**

(Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(b) Maturity analysis of lease liabilities

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Less than one year	5,669	4,090
One to five years	11,845	7,258
More than five years	557	-
Total	**18,071**	**11,348**

(c) Amounts recognised in statement of Profit and Loss account

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Depreciation expense on right of use assets	5,731	4,833
Interest on lease liabilities	1,915	1,548
Short-term leases expensed	1,634	1,426
Gains on leases terminated and lease liability no longer required written back	(734)	(1,061)
Total	**8,546**	**6,746**

(d) Amounts recognised in statement of cash flows

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Cash outflow for leases	6,387	7,111
Total	6,387	7,111

B. Company as lessor - The Company leases of its owned buildings and earns rental revenue from there. These leases generally are short term leases

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Rent income	10,166	8,868
Total	**10,166**	**8,868**

(Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

3.c Intangible assets under development

Particulars	As at April 1, 2024	Additions	Transfer to intangible assets	As at March 31, 2025
Software	143	132	-	**275**
Total	**143**	**132**	**-**	**275**

Particulars	As at April 1, 2023	Additions	Transfer to intangible assets	As at March 31, 2024
Software	-	143	**-**	**143**
Total	**-**	**143**	**-**	**143**

Notes:

(i) Ageing schedule

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025					As at March 31, 2024				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years years	More than 3 years	TOTAL	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years years	More than 3 years	TOTAL
Projects in progress	132	143	-	-	275	143	-	-	-	143
Total	**132**	**143**	**-**	**-**	**275**	**143**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**143**

(i) There are no projects as Intangible assets under development as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, whose completion is overdue or cost of which has exceeded in comparison to its original plan.
(ii) Intangible asset as at March 31, 2025 includes software's being developed internally.
(iii)The Company is in the process of developing new products whose feasibility has been established and enhancing and increasing functionality of existing technology / software with a clear objective of deriving future economic benefit from the same. In the process the Company during the year ended March 31, 2025, has capitalised INR 132 lakhs (INR 143 lakhs in FY 2023-24) in Intangible assets under development mainly on account of cost incurred on its own product team and management team directly involved.

HELLOWORLD TECHNOLOGIES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

(Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 4.a - Non-current financial assets - Others

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
At amortised cost		
Security deposits	1,220	653
Total	**1,220**	**653**

Note 4.b - Trade receivable

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Unsecured		
Considered good	220	102
Significant increase in credit risk	46	24
Less: Provision for trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	(46)	(24)
Total	**220**	**102**

Trade receivable ageing schedule
Unsecured, considered good

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Not Due		4
Less than 6 months	189	58
6 months - 1 year	58	26
1-2 year	9	13
2- 3 years	10	1
More than 3 years	0	0
Total	**266**	**102**

Unsecured, significant increase in credit risk

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Not Due	-	-
Less than 6 months	-	-
6 months - 1 year	70	-
1-2 year	(24)	(24)
2- 3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Total	**46**	**(24)**

Note 4.c - Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Cash and cash equivalents consists of the followings:		
Balances with banks		
Current accounts	43	83
Total	**43**	**83**

Note 4.d - Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
In Fixed deposit with maturity for more than 3 months but less than 12 months		
Others	6	6
Total	**6**	**6**

Note 4.e - Current financial assets - others

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Security deposits-Rent	244	107
Total	**244**	**107**

HELLOWORLD TECHNOLOGIES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

(Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 5.a Deferred tax

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Deferred tax assets		
On provision for employee benefits	37	28
On property, plant and equipment	123	122
On IND AS impact on leases	340	366
On business losses	740	442
On provision for doubtfull Debts	12	10
Total	**1,252**	**968**
Deferred tax liabilities		
On provision for employee benefits	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**
Deferred tax asset / (liability), net	**1,252**	**968.00**
(1) Reconciliation of deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) (net):		
Opening balance	968	536.00
Tax (liability)/asset recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss	282	421.00
On re-measurement gain/(losses) of post employment benefit obligation	2	11.00
MAT credit asset lapsed	-	-
Closing balance	**1,252**	**968.00**
(2) Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) to be recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss :		
Deferred tax asset	1,252	968
Deferred tax liability	-	-
Total	**1,252**	**968**
(3) Income tax expense:		
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax (credit) / charge	(283)	(433)
Total	**(283)**	**(433)**
(4) Reconciliation of tax charge:		
(Loss) / Profit before tax	**(1,291)**	(1,462)
Statutory Income Tax Rate	**25.17%**	25.17%
Income tax (credit) / expense on the same at tax rates applicable	(325)	(368)
Tax effects of :		
Items not deductible to tax	-	(65)
DTA created on previous year item	42	-
Income tax (credit)	**(283)**	**(433)**

Note:
During the year ended March 31, 2025, Company has recognised deferred tax asset of INR 1252 lakhs of which INR 740 lakhs mainly relating to unused tax losses that are considered to be able to offset against the Company's taxable profits expected to arise in the subsequent years. Management has based the assessment on the basis of business plan of improved business performance largely due to support from the holding company and hiring of skilled resources to take the business to the next level.

Note 5.b Income tax asset (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
TDS Receivable	35	41
Total	**35**	**41**

Note 6 Other current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Balance with statutory authorities	134	100
Advances to supliers	95	58
Loan to employees	0	3
Prepaid expenses	47	38
Other receivables	29	25
Total	**305**	**224**

(Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 7 - Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Authorised share capital		
2,00,000 Equity Shares of INR 10/- each fully paid (March 31, 2024: 2,00,000) Equity Shares of INR 10/- each	20	20
Total	**20**	**20**
Issued, subscribed and paid up		
1,07,000 equity shares of INR 10/- each fully paid (March 31, 2024: 107,000) equity shares of INR 10/- each fully paid	11	11
Total	**11**	**11**

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

	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	107,000	11	81,021	8
Add : Shares issued on conversion of borrowings	-	-	25,979	3
Outstanding at the end of the year	**107,000**	**11**	**107,000**	**11**

(b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares:

Equity Shares: The Company has equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each equity share is entitled to one vote per share. Every member holding equity shares therein shall have voting rights in proportion to the member's shares of the paid up equity share capital. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the shareholders will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(c) Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company:

	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
Name of the shareholder	Number of shares	% of holding in the class	Number of shares	% of holding in the class
Aurum PropTech Limited	107,000	100.00%	107,000	100.00%
Total	**107,000**	**100.00%**	**107,000**	**100.00%**

(d) Change in shareholding of promoters are disclosed below:

Name of Promoters	Number of shares	% Total shares	% Changes during the year
As at March 31, 2025			
Aurum PropTech Limited	107,000	100.00%	**0.00%**
As at March 31, 2024			
Aurum PropTech Limited	107,000	100.00%	**0.62%**

(e) No class of shares have been issued as bonus shares or for consideration other than cash by the Company since its incorporation.

(f) In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company in proportion to the number of equity shares held by them.

(Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 8 - Other equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(A) Capital contribution from Parent for share based payment		
Opening balance	324	96
Add: Employee stock option expense for the year (Refer note 19)	4	228
Closing balance	**328**	**324**
(B) Securities premium		
Opening balance	6,381	4,650
Add : On conversion of borrowings into equity shares	-	1,731
Closing balance	**6,381**	**6,381**
(C) Retained earnings		
Opening balance	(7,793)	(6,717)
Net loss for the year	(1,009)	(1,040)
Other comprehensive income	(5)	(37)
Closing balance	**(8,807)**	**(7,793)**
(D) Employee stock options outstanding		
Opening balance	245	-
Add: Employee stock option expense for the year	100	245
Closing balance	**345**	**245**
Total	**(1,753)**	**(843)**

Note 9.a - Borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Unsecured				
Loan from related parties*	-	2,100	-	355
	-	**2,100**	**-**	**355**

*Loan from Aurum PropTech Limited, the Holding Company, is repayable on demand along with interest at 12% per annum.

Note 9.b - Other financial liabilities - current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Advances received from tenants	214	138
Employee related payables	1	-
Provision for expenses	122	149
Security deposits from tenants	1,101	925
Other payables	2	7
Total	**1,440**	**1,219**

Note 9.c - Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises*	2	2
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	492	442
Total	**494**	**444**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Other than MSME	492	442
MSME	2	2
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-
Disputed dues- Other than MSME	-	-
Total	**494**	**444**

(Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Disclosure relating to suppliers registered under MSMED Act based on the information available with the Company:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a) Amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year:		
Principal	2	2
Interest	-	-
Total	**2**	**2**
(b) Principal amounts paid to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
(c) Interest paid, other than under Section 16 of MSMED Act to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the day	-	-
(d) Interest paid, under Section 16 of MSMED Act to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the day	-	-
(e) Interest due and payable towards suppliers registered under MSMED Act, for payments already made.	-	-
(f) Further interest remaining due and payable for earlier years		

Trade payable ageing schedule for other than MSME

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Not Due	-	386
Less than 1 year	491	50
1-2 Years	1	5
2-3 Years	-	-
More than 3 Years	-	1
Total	**492**	**442**

Trade payable ageing schedule for MSME

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Not Due	-	-
Less than 1 year	2	2
1-2 Years	-	-
2-3 Years	-	-
More than 3 Years	-	-
Total	**2**	**2**

Note:- There are no disputed trade payables

Note 10 - Employee Benefit Obligations

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Provision for gratuity (refer note 14.a)	124	21	95	15
	124	**21**	**95**	**15**

Note 11 - Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Statutory dues payable	89	90
Total	**89**	**90**

(Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 12 - Revenue from operations

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Rental income (Refer note 19)	10,166	8,868
Others ancillary income	1,271	986
Total	**11,437**	**9,854**

Note 12.a - Disaggregate revenue information

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers for the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 by offerings and contract-type. The Company believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of our revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Revenue by offerings		
Rent income	10,166	8,868
Others ancillary income	1,271	986
Timing of Revenue Recognition		
Services transferred at a point in time	-	-
Services transferred over time	**11,437**	**9,854**

Note 13 - Other income

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost		
Fixed deposits	5	0
Unwinding of financial instruments	119	104
Interest on Income tax refund	2	3
Gains on leases terminated and lease liability no longer required written back	734	1,061
Profit on sale of fixed assets	-	0
Total	**860**	**1,168**

Note 14 - Employee benefit expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Salaries, wages, bonus and other allowances	1,028	1,003
Contribution to provident fund, ESI and other funds (Refer note 14.a)	27	28
Gratuity expenses (Refer note 14.a)	31	18
Employee Share based Compensation expenses (Refer note 14.b)	104	473
Staff welfare expenses	54	60
Total	**1,244**	**1,582**

Note 14.a - Employee benefits

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024

(A) Defined contribution plans

During the year, the company has recognized the following amounts in the statement of profit and loss

Contribution to provident fund	27	28
Contribution to employee state insurance	1	0
Total	**28**	**28**

(B) Defined benefit plans - Gratuity

Liability for employee defined benefits plan has been determined by an actuary, appointed for the purpose, in conformity with the principles set out in the Ind AS -19, "Employee Benefits", the details of which are as under. The scheme is managed on unfunded basis.

(Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

i) Actuarial assumptions

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Discount rate (per annum)	6.80%	7.00%
Rate of increase in salary	15.00%	15.00%
Expected average remaining working lives of employees (years)	35.47	35.82
Attrition rate (across various age groups)	0.62% to 65.85%	0.62% to 65.85%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	0.00%	0.00%

ii) Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligation

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Present value of obligation at the beginning of the year	110	44
Current service cost	21	13
Interest on defined benefit obligation	10	5
Actuarial loss on obligations	7	49
Benefits paid	(3)	(1)
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	**145**	**110**

iii) Expense recognized as employee benefits expense in the statement of profit and loss

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Current service cost	21	13
Interest on net defined benefit liability	10	5
Total	**31**	**18**

iv) Income recognized as OCI in the statement of profit and loss

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Remeasurements during the year due to:		
Changes in financial assumptions	2	36
Experience adjustments	5	12
Total	**7**	**48**

v) Assets and liabilities recognized in the balance sheet:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	145	110
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Net liability recognized in balance sheet	**145**	**110**

vii) Sensitivity analysis

Gratuity is a lump sum plan and the cost of providing these benefits is typically less sensitive to small changes in demographic assumptions. The key actuarial assumptions to which the benefit obligation results are particularly sensitive to are discount rate and expected salary increase. A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions is furnished below :

(Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Impact on defined benefit obligation	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
Discount rate	In (%)	In INR	In (%)	In INR
1% increase	(8.10)%	(12)	(8.50)%	(9)
1% decrease	9.90%	14	10.40%	11
Rate of increase in salary				
1% increase	3.80%	6	4.00%	4
1% decrease	(3.7)%	(5)	(4.0)%	(4)
Attrition Rate				
10% increase	(1.7)%	(2)	(2.6)%	(3)
10% decrease	1.9%	3	2.9%	3
viii) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligations				
Expected Future Cashflows				
1 Year		22		15
2 Year		16		13
3 Year		16		11
4 Year		15		11
5 Year		14		11
6 to 10 Years		49		37
More than 10 Years		228		193

(C) Defined benefit plans - Leave encashment

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
i) Assets and liabilities recognized in the Balance Sheet:		
Opening Balance	-	26
(Credit) / Charged during the year	-	(23)
Amount paid during the year	-	(3)
Net liability recognised in Balance Sheet	**-**	**-**

Note 14.b - Share based payment

(a) Nature and extent of employee stock option scheme that existed during the year :

i. Helloworld Employees Stock Option Plan – 2023

The Company has introduced employee stock option scheme. This employee equity-settled compensation scheme is known as Helloworld Employees Stock Option Plan – 2023. This plan came into force from 20th April 2023. The shareholders of the Company by way of special resolution approved the Plan authorizing the Committee to grant not exceeding 12,153 number of options to the eligible employees in one or more tranches from time to time which in aggregate shall be exercisable not more than 12,153 Shares of face value of Rs. 10 each fully paid up with each such option conferring a right upon the employees to apply for 1 share in the Company in accordance with the terms and conditions as may be decided under the Plan, out of which 8,102 shall be granted in the same year and balance 4051 will be granted, subject to the approval of ESOP Committee.

Against each Stock Option 1 Equity Share of Rs.10/- each having no exercise price, shall be issued if conditions specified in Grant letter are fulfilled .The Vesting Period shall commence from the date of Grant and shall not exceed beyond 4 (four) years from the date of Grant. The Vesting may occur in tranches as may be decided by the Board. Provided however that the Vesting Period shall not be less than 1 (one) year from the date of the Grant. The exact vesting period applicable to each grant shall be stated in the grant letter. The Exercise Period shall commence from the date of Vesting and can extend upto 5 (five) years from the date of grant of Options or such other period as may be decided by the Board and stated in the Grant Letter. The Vested options can be exercised by applying to the Company during the Exercise Period, by way of the Exercise Application. In case the Option is not exercised within the Exercise Period, the Options will lapse, without any obligations whatsoever on the Company/ the Board, and no rights or claims will subsist after that date with the employee. The shares arising out of exercise of vested options shall not be subject to any lock-in period as follows, Till the time Company does not get its Equity Shares listed on any recognized stock exchange or any Investor has expressed his willingness for buying out 100% equity, the ESOP Shareholders and the Nominees or legal heirs, as the case may be, shall not be entitled to and shall not dilute their shareholding in the Company by way of sale, conveyance, exchange or transfer in any manner whatsoever without a written approval from the Board for the same. The Fair Value accounting method used for share based payment plan.

Under the amended terms of the ESOP, eligible employees are granted the right to sell back up to 50% of their vested shares to the Company after June 30, 2026, at fair market value as determined by an independent valuer appointed by the Board at the time of transfer. The buyback process is expected to be completed within three months following that date.

(Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

The following table illustrates the number and weighted average exercise prices (WAEP) of, and movements in, share options during the year:

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2025**		**As at March 31, 2024**	
	Number	**WAEP (INR)**	**Number**	**WAEP (INR)**
Options outstanding at beginning of the year	**8,068**	**10**		
Add:	-	-	-	-
Options granted during the year			8,084	10
Less:	-	-		
Options exercised during the year			-	-
Options lapsed during the year	-	-	16	-
Options cancelled during the year	-	-	-	-
Options outstanding at the end of the year	-	-	-	-
Options exercisable at the end of the year	**8,068**	**10**	**8,068**	**10**

The fair value of each option is estimated on the date of grant using the Black Scholes model. The following tables list the inputs used on the date of grant for the years ended:

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at March 31, 2024**
Weighted average fair value of the options at the grant dates (INR)	6,012	6,012.0
Dividend yield (%)	Nil	Nil
Risk free interest rate (%)	6%-8%	6%-8%
Expected life of share options (years)	4 Years	4 Years
Expected volatility (%)	50.00%	50.00%

(b) Stock options exercised during the year :

Number of options exercised during the year	-	
Weighted average share price at the date of exercise (INR)	-	-

(c) For stock options outstanding at the end of the year, the range of exercise prices and weighted average remaining contractual life (vesting period and exercise period)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at March 31, 2024**
Options Outstanding	8,068	8,068
Range of exercise price (INR)	-	-
Weighted Average Exercise Price (INR)	10	-
Weighted Average remaining Contractual Life (years)	2	-

(d) Information on stock options granted during the year ended:

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at March 31, 2024**
Number of options granted during the year	-	8,084
Option pricing model used	-	Black Scholes
Weighted average share price (INR)	-	10
Exercise price (INR)	-	10
Expected volatility (%)	-	50%
Option life (vesting period and exercise period)	-	4 Years
Dividend yield (%)	-	Nil
Risk free interest rate (%)	-	6%-8%

(Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(e) Effect of share-based payment plan on the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss :

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at March 31, 2024**
Employee stock options outstanding account (Refer note 8)	345	245
Capital contribution from parent for share based payments (Refer note 8 and note 14 (b) ii)	328	324
Employee stock compensation expenses (Refer note 14)	104	473

ii Employee stock option scheme i.e. ESOP 2021 by Holding Company

The Holding Company has Employee Stock Option scheme i.e. ESOP 2021, under which option have been granted to the employees on the basis of performance and other eligibilities criteria's at the exercise price of INR 5 to INR 80 per share to be vested from time to time.

The fair value of the option granted have been charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of vesting.

Note 15 - Finance costs

Particulars	**Year ended March 31, 2025**	**Year ended March 31, 2024**
Interest on lease liabilities (Refer note 3.b)	1,915	1,548
Bank charges	1	1
Interest on borrowings from related parties (Refer note19)	156	147
Total	**2,072**	**1,696**

Note 16 - Depreciation and amortization expenses

Particulars	**Year ended March 31, 2025**	**Year ended March 31, 2024**
Depreciation on tangible asset (Refer note 3.a)	122	90
Amortization on right to use assets (Refer note 3.b)	5,731	4,833
Total	**5,853**	**4,923**

Note 17 - Other expenses

Particulars	**Year ended March 31, 2025**	**Year ended March 31, 2024**
a. Operating expenses		
Hardware and software expenses	54	53
Repairs and maintenance		
Buildings (Refer note 19)	621	655
Others	6	3
Rent	1,634	1,426
Rates and taxes	195	300
Gateway transaction charges	1	10
Housekeeping and Security Expenses	152	137
Food Expenses	476	495
Electricity, Water & Diesel Charges	1,006	857
Communication charges	97	87
b. Selling and distribution expenses		
Brokerage and commission	50	28
Advertisement and publicity	49	92
c. Establishment expenses		
Professional Fees * (Refer note 19)	31	53
Bad debts	18	58
Travelling and conveyance	24	21
Miscellaneous expenses	5	7
Total	**4,419**	**4,282**

*Note : The following is the break-up of auditors remuneration (exclusive of GST)

Payment to auditors for:		
i. Statutory audit fees	9	7
ii. Other matters- other professional and certification fees	-	-
Total	**9**	**7**

(Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 18 - Earnings per Equity Share

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the (loss)/ profit for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the (loss)/ profit attributable to equity holders after adjusting by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on outstanding stock options.

The components of basic and diluted earnings per share for total operations are as follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
(a) Net (loss) for the year attributable to equity shareholders	(1,009)	(1,040)
(b) Weighted average number of outstanding equity shares considered for EPS	107,000	83,221
(c) Earnings per share (Face value per share INR 10/- each(Previous year INR 10/- each))		
Basic (INR)	(942.95)	(1,249.09)
Diluted (INR)	(942.95)	(1,249.09)

(Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 19 - Related Party Disclosures
(A) Names of related parties and description of relationship with whom the Company had transactions during the year

Name of the Related Party	Principal Activities	Country	Relationship
1 Aurum PropTech Limited.	Rental service	India	Holding Company
2 Nestaway Technologies Private Limited.	Rental service	India	Fellow subsidiary (w.e.f July 13, 2023)
3 Aurum Software and Solutions Private Limited.	IT Product services	India	Fellow subsidiary
4 Monk Tech Venture Pvt Ltd.	Rental of Co-working Space	India	Fellow subsidiary
5 Nestassist Services Private Limited.	Rental Services	India	Fellow subsidiary (Upto March 12 2024)
6 Eukleia Technologies India Private Limited.	Rental Services	India	Fellow subsidiary (Upto March 14 2024)

(B) Other related parties with whom the Company had transactions during the year
List of Key management personnel:

1 Jitendra Jagadev	India	Director
2 Ismail Khan	India	Key Managerial Person (Upto March 31, 2024)
3 Kunal Karan	India	Director (w.e.f. February 06, 2023)
4 Vasant Gujarathi	India	Director
5 Hirenkumar Ladva	India	Director

(C) Details of transactions with related party in the ordinary course of business:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
i. Rent collected		
Nestaway Technologies Private Limited	64	12
Eukleia Technologies India Private Limited(Upto March 14 2024)	-	0
Nestassist Services Private Limited(Upto March 12 2024)	-	0
Aurum PropTech Limited	-	2
Total	64	14
ii.Software Service expense		
Monk Tech Venture Pvt Ltd	-	6
	-	6
iii. Finance cost		
Aurum PropTech Limited	152	147
Aurum Software and Solutions Private Limited	4	-
	156	**147**
iv. Remuneration to key management personnel		
Jitendra Jagadev	80	72
Ismail Khan	3	72
	83	**144**
v. ESOP cost of employees transferred from holding company		
Aurum PropTech Limited	**4**	**228**
vi. Other expense		
Repairs and maintenance		
Nestaway Technologies Private Limited	3	-
Professional Fees		
Aurum PropTech Limited	12	21
	15	21
vii Loan taken		
Aurum PropTech Limited	1,745	1,000
Aurum Software and Solutions Private Limited	100	-
	1,845	1,000
viii Loan Repaid		
Aurum Software and Solutions Private Limited	100	-
	100	-
ix. Loan converted into equity		
Aurum PropTech Limited (APTL)	-	1,733
	-	1,733

x. Other benefits to key management personnel

For the year ended 31 March 2025	Provident Fund	National Pension Scheme	Gratuity	Leave encashment	Superannuation	Share based benefit	One time bonus
Jitendra Jagadev	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ismail Khan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

For the year ended 31 March 2024	Provident Fund	National Pension Scheme	Gratuity	Leave encashment	Superannuation	Share based benefit	Value of Other Perquisites
Jitendra Jagadev	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ismail Khan	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(D) Amount due to / from related party

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
i. Loan Payable		
Aurum PropTech Limited	2,100	355
ii. Interest on Loan Payable		
Aurum PropTech Limited	20	0
	20	0
iii. Security Deposit payable		
Nestaway Technologies Private Limited	16	16
Eukleia Technologies India Private Limited(Upto March 14 2024)	0	0
Nestassist Services Private Limited(Upto March 12 2024)	0	0
	16	16
iv. Trade Payables		
Nestaway Technologies Pvt Ltd	2.01	-
	2.01	-

(E) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free.

(Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 20 - Commitments and contingencies:
There were no commitments and contingencies present with the company in the relevant year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

Note 21 - Segment reporting
The Company's board of directors who is identified as the chief operating decision maker of the company, examines the performance of the business and allocates funds on the basis of a single reportable segment i.e. 'Rental services'. The company has no other reportable segment. The company does not have any reportable geographical segment as it caters to the needs of only the domestic market.

Note 22.a - Financial Instruments
The Company's financial instruments consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other financial assets, borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities. The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivable, trade payable, borrowings and other financial assets/liabilities as of the reporting date approximates their fair market value due to the relatively short period of time of original maturity tenure of these instruments. Classification of the financial assets and financial liabilities is given below:

	As at March 31, 2025			As at March 31, 2024		
Fair Value and Carrying Amount	**Fair value through Profit and loss**	**Fair value through Other comprehensive income**	**Amortised Cost**	**Fair value through Profit and loss**	**Fair value through Other comprehensive income**	**Amortised Cost**
FINANCIAL ASSETS- NON CURRENT						
Security deposits	-	-	1,220	-	-	653
FINANCIAL ASSETS- CURRENT						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	43	-	-	83
Trade Receivables	-	-	220	-	-	102
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	6	-	-	6
Other Financial assets	-	-	244	-	-	107
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES- NON CURRENT						
Lease Liabilities	-	-	12,402	-	-	7,258
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES- CURRENT						
Borrowings	-	-	2,100	-	-	355
Lease Liabilities	-	-	5,669	-	-	4,090
Trade payables	-	-	494	-	-	444
Other financial liabilities	-	-	1,440	-	-	1,219

Note 22.b - Fair value hierarchy
The fair value measurement of the company's financial and non-financial assets and liabilities utilises market observable inputs and data as far as possible. Inputs used in determining fair value measurements are categorised into different levels based on how observable the inputs used in the valuation technique utilised are (the 'fair value hierarchy'):

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

Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).
All financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost have been considered at carrying amount, as it approximate its fair value.

Note 22.c - Financial risk management objectives and policies
The Company is exposed to various financial risks. These risks are categorized into market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's risk management is coordinated by the Board of Directors and focuses on securing long term and short term cash flows. The Company does not engage in trading of financial assets for speculative purposes.

(A) Financial risk

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprises of borrowings, lease liabilities, trade payables and other financial liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations towards operations and capital expenditure. The Company's principal financial assets including loans in the form of security deposits, trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents derived from its operations.

The general risk management program of the Company focuses on the unpredictability of the financial markets and attempts to minimize their potential negative influence on the financial performance of the Company. The Company continuously reviews its risk exposures and takes measures to limit it to acceptable levels. The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

(B) Market risk
Market risk is the risk of any loss in future earnings, in realisable fair values or in future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, liquidity and other market changes. Future specific market movements cannot be normally predicted with reasonable accuracy.

(C) Foreign currency risk
The Company does not have any foreign currency exposure and also do not hold or issue derivative financial instruments. Hence, there is no foreign currency risk to the Company.

(D) Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates is limited considering that the Company is primarily funded through Equity share capital and borrowing from Holding Company.

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

Particulars	**As at**	**Closing balance**	**Effect on profit before tax**	
			1% Increase	**1% Decrease**
Borrowings (Impact on profit and loss)	March 31, 2025	2,100	21	(21)
Borrowings (Impact on profit and loss)	March 31, 2024	355	4	(4)

(Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 23 - Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value and to ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company monitors gearing ratio i.e. total debt in proportion to its overall financing structure, i.e. equity and debt. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.

Particulars		As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Total equity	(i)	(1,742)	(832)
Borrowings		2,100	355
Lease liabilities		18,070	11,348
Less: Cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances		(49)	(89)
Net debt	(ii)	**20,121**	**11,614**
Overall financing	(iii) = (i) + (ii)	18,379	10,782
Gearing ratio	(ii)/ (iii)	1.09	1.08

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

Note 24 - Corporate Social Responsibility Expenditure

As the company has suffered loss during the last three financial years, the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act 2013 is not applicable to the company for the financial year 2024-25.

Note 25 - Going Concern

The Company has incurred net loss of Rs. 1,291 during the year ended March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024: Rs. 1,461 lakhs) and has accumulated loss of Rs. 8,807 lakhs as on March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024: Rs. 7,793 lakhs) which has fully eroded the net worth of the Company as on at that date. Further, the Company's current liabilities have exceeded its current assets by Rs. 8,995 lakhs as on March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024: Rs. 5,691). The said conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. However, Aurum PropTech Limited, the Holding Company has agreed to provide a letter of financial support confirming their willingness to provide financial and operational support to the Company for a period of at least the next twelve months to enable the Company to pay its obligations as and when they fall due. Further, the Board of Directors of the Company has reviewed the projected cash flows of the Company for the next 12 months and based on the same, it believes that the Company has sufficient positive cashflows available to continue its operations as a going concern for the foreseeable future.

In view of the above, the management of the Company considers that the going concern assumption in the preparation of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2025, is appropriate. Accordingly, the financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2025, have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Note 26 - Audit Trail

The Company has used an accounting software(s) for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has been operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit, we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with at application level. Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention for application level.

However, with respect to the database level of the said software which has been managed and maintained by a third-party service provider. In the absence of sufficient and appropriate audit evidence [including adequate coverage in SOC report] we are unable to comment whether the database of the software to log any direct changes has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and whether the same has been enabled and operated throughout the year for all relevant transaction recorded or whether there is any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Also, we are unable to comment whether the audit trail feature of prior year(s) has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention at database level.

(Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 27 - Ratios Analysis and its elements

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	% change from March 31, 2024 to March 31, 2025
Current Ratio	0.08	0.08	(0.64)
Debt-Equity Ratio	(1.21)	(0.43)	182.55
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	1.00	0.96	4.68
Return on Equity Ratio	0.78	0.74	5.29
Trade Receivables turnover ratio	71.08	109.68	(35.20)
Trade payables turnover ratio	-	-	-
Net capital turnover ratio	(1.27)	(1.73)	(26.56)
Net profit ratio	(0.09)	(0.11)	(16.44)
Return on Capital employed	(0.87)	(0.16)	439.28
Return on investment	0.21	0.14	49.56

Reasons for significant variance in above ratio

Particulars	% change from March 31, 2024 to March 31, 2025
Debt Equity Ratio	In FY 2024-25, the Company has taken short term loan from the holding company due to which the debt equity ratio has changed.
Trade Receivables turnover ratio	During the year, average trade receivables increased without corresponding increase in turnover and hence, increase in Trade Receivables turnover ratio
Net capital turnover ratio	Net sales during this year is higher as compared to the previous year, due to expansion of business operations. The working capital has also increased mainly due to a working capital loan from holding company. This has led to high % change in net capital turnover ratio.
Return on Capital employed	During the year, the company has recognised deferred tax asset on business loss to be carried forward and EBIT also increased. This has led to movement in Return on Capital employed .
Return on investment	During the other income (interest on fixed deposits) increased.

Elements of Ratio

Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
			Numerator	Denominator	Numerator	Denominator
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liability	818	9,813	522	6,213
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Total Equity	2,100	(1,742)	355	(832)
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Net Profit after taxes + Depreciation and other amortizations + Interest	Interest and Lease Payments + Principle Payments	6,916	6,909	5,578	5,833
Return on Equity Ratio	Net Profit after taxes	Average Total Equity	(1,009)	(1,287)	(1,040)	(1,398)
Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Net Credit Sales	Average trade receivable	11,437	161	9,854	90
Trade payables turnover ratio	Net Credit Purchases	Average trade payable	NA	NA	NA	NA
Net capital turnover ratio	Net Sales	Working Capital	11,437	(8,995)	9,854	(5,692)
Net profit ratio	Net Profit after taxes	Net Sales	(1,009)	11,437	(1,040)	9,854
Return on Capital employed	Earning before interest and taxes	Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability/(Assets)	781	(894)	234	(1,446)
Return on investment	Other income (Excluding Dividend)	Average cash and cash equivalent and other marketable securitie	7	34	4	25

(Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 28 - Additional regulatory information

(i) - Details of Benami Property held
No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibitions) Act, 1988 and the rules made thereunder.

(ii) - Wilful Defaulter
The entities in the Company have not been declared as a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

(iii) - Relationship with struck off companies
The Company does not have any relationship with companies struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(iv) - Registration of charges or satisfaction with registrar of companies
The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

(v) - Compliance with number of layers of companies
The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under section 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Restriction on Number of Layers) Rules,

(vi) - Compliance with approved Scheme(s) of Arrangements
The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year

(vii) - Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium:
The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the funding party (ultimate beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

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

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

(x) Title deed of immovable properties
Title deeds of all immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the Company.

(xi) Valuation of property, plant and equipment and intangible asset
The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.

(xii) Borrowing Secured against current assets
The Company does not have any borrowings on the basis of security of current assets.

(xiii) Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies
There are no charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

Note 29 - The code on social security, 2020
The Code on social security, 2020 ('code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post employment benefits received presidential assent in September 2020. The code has been published in the gazette of India. However, the date on which the code will come into effect has not been notified and the final rules/interpretation have not yet been issued. The company will assess the impact of the code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the code becomes effective.

Note 30 - Events after the reporting period
No Significant Subsequent events have been observed which may require an adjustments to the financial statements.

Note 31 -Previous year figures have been regrouped/ reclassified to confirm presentation as per Ind AS as required by Schedule III of the act.

Note 32 -'0' denotes amount less than INR 0.5 lakhs.

The accompanying notes 1 to 32 are an integral part of the financial statement.

As per our report of even date
For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 105047W

Udit Brijesh Parikh Digitally signed by Udit Brijesh Parikh Date: 2025.04.19 18:05:53 +05'30'

Udit Brijesh Parikh
Partner
Membership No.: 151016

For and on behalf of the Board of Director of
Helloworld Technologies India Private Limited
CIN: U72200KA2019PTC122146

JITENDRA JAGADEV Digitally signed by JITENDRA JAGADEV Date: 2025.04.19 15:22:56 +05'30'

Jitendra Jagadev
Director
DIN: 03469330

Kunal Karan Digitally signed by Kunal Karan Date: 2025.04.19 15:07:53 +05'30'

Kunal Karan
Director
DIN: 08964694

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2025

Place: Navi Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2025