CKA Birla Group

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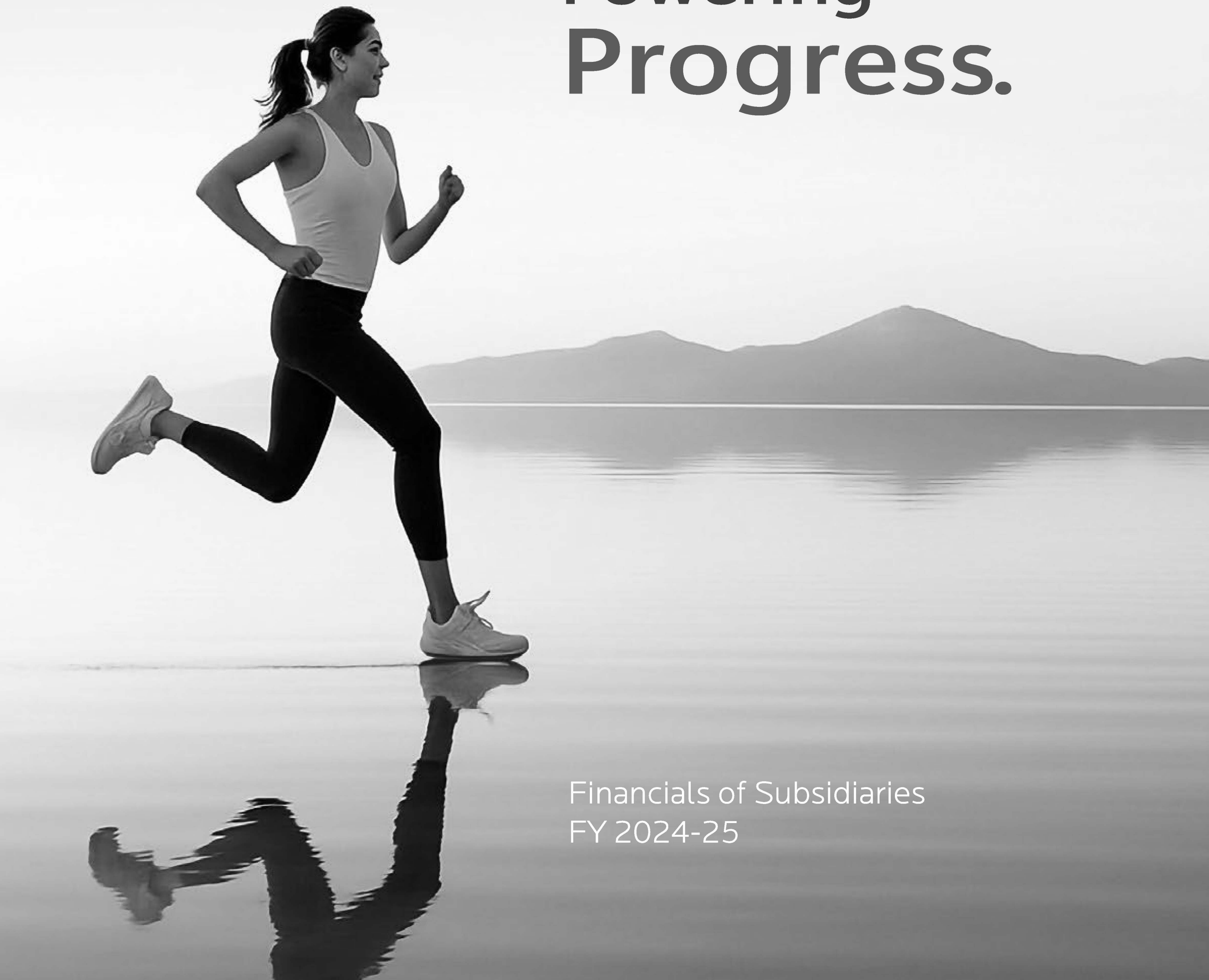

Financials of Subsidiaries
FY 2024-25

CKA Birla Group

birlasoft

Birlasoft Limited – Financials of Subsidiaries FY 2024-25

Company registration number: 03266933

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 MARCH 2025

BIRLASOFT (UK) LIMITED

MENZIES

BRIGHTER THINKING

BIRLASOFT (UK) LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	A Birla C K Birla S S Kejriwal A K Ladha
Company secretary	A Satija
Registered number	03266933
Registered office	4th Floor 53-54 Grosvenor Street London W1K 3HU
Independent auditor	Menzies LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor 4th Floor, 95 Gresham Street London EC2V 7AB

BIRLASOFT (UK) LIMITED

CONTENTS

STRATEGIC REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

Introduction

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2025.

Business review

The revenue for the year amounted to £16,506,724 (2024 - £16,050,566).

The directors of the Company are satisfied with the performance of the company.

There is a slight increase in the revenue due to completion of one of our big project which is compensated by addition of projects/ customers. The management are aware of the market conditions and have worked on strategies and plans for the upcoming year, undertaken branding initiatives, strengthening the pre-sales and sales team and are looking to forge strategic business partnerships as well. The Company is manage to retain its existing customer base and also putting a plan around margin improvement and operational efficiency. The company continued its focus on offshore model of delivery and provide solution based delivery to its clients.

Operating loss during the year is £2,627,040 as compared to last year for £633,711. The increase in loss in the current year is due to Investment in sales / presales / practice team hence there is an increase in the Wages & Salaries cost in the current year.

Net (liabilities)/assets at 31 March 2025 is (£1,037,958) as compared to last year for £1,566,585. Amounts payable to group companies, mainly to the Ultimate Holding Company - Birlasoft Limited, has increased in the current year. As the Company's operating expenses increased during the year, mainly Wages and Salaries, the Company hold the inter-company payments.

The Company provides specialised computer-related consulting and custom programming solutions to customers located throughout the world.

Birlasoft has morphed itself into a solutions oriented Company and is engaged in providing architecture led digital transformation services for businesses in the new economy. In addition to e-procurement and digital marketplaces, Birlasoft also focuses on other digital systems including enterprise portals, content management, wireless enablement, CRM, enterprise application integration and Managed application support services.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company provides specialised computer-related consulting and custom programming solutions to customers located throughout the world.

Birlasoft has morphed itself into a solutions oriented Company and is engaged in providing architecture led digital transformation services for businesses in the new economy. In addition to e-procurement and digital marketplaces, Birlasoft also focuses on other digital systems including enterprise portals, content management, wireless enablement, CRM, enterprise application integration and Managed application support services.

The Company has main risks with regards to retention of employee's, immigration policies, labour laws changes, competition in the market, credit risk etc. The board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below.

Employee retention risk
Better role/profile alignment, ensuring good utilisation of employees, better & competitive pay, employee friendly HR policies, etc.

Immigration & Labour laws risk
Company fulfils the customer requirement by providing resources through local hire and getting people from outside EU. Getting people from outside EU region gives competitive advantage and is also a cost effective model. With the recent changes in the immigration and labour Laws, getting people from outside EU region is no longer beneficial as compared to local hire. The Company has therefore adopted a policy of hiring from the local market as compared to getting people from outside EU region in order to meet customer requirement and managing competition.

Interest rate risk
The Company finances its operations through a mixture of retained profits, cash balances, Invoice financing facility and balances with group undertakings.

Foreign currency risk
The Company's transactions are mainly in Sterling, US Dollars and Euros which exposes the Company to foreign exchange fluctuation. The Company does not hedge any currency exposures.

Credit risk
The Company manages its credit risk by thorough credit checks and rigorous debt collection procedures.

Liquidity/cash flow risk
The Company is exposed to liquidity and cash flow risks from it operations. The Company manages this through the preparation of forecasts to to manage its cashflows and has the availability of financial support from its parent company if required to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

S S Kejriwal
Director

Date: 28th May 25

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic report, the Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 ‘The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of specialised computer-related consulting and custom programming solutions.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £2,587,142 *(2024 - loss £676,458)*.

No dividends were declared in the year (2024 - £NIL) and the directors do not recommend payment of a dividend.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

A Birla
C K Birla
S S Kejriwal
A K Ladha

Future developments

We are looking for growth of 15 - 20% in coming year. FY25 is the investment year for Birlasoft UK. We have invested in creating sales / presales / practice team at onsite including entering into various partnerships and alliances to create new business. We have created a very good pipeline as an outcome of this investment and will see a good growth in revenue and margins in the upcoming year.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

Auditor

The auditor, Menzies LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

S S Kejriwal
Director

Date:28th May 25

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BIRLASOFT (UK) LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Birlasoft (UK) Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 March 2025, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of financial position, the Statement of changes in equity and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2025 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our Auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BIRLASOFT (UK) LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic report and the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic report and the Directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic report or the Directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BIRLASOFT (UK) LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

The Company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation. We determined that the following laws and regulations were most significant:

- The Companies Act 2006;
- Financial Reporting Standard 102;
- UK employment legislation; and
- UK tax legislation.

We assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

We understood how the Company is complying with those legal and regulatory frameworks by making inquiries to management and those responsible for legal and compliance procedures.

The engagement partner assessed whether the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence and capabilities to identify or recognise non-compliance with laws and regulations. The assessment did not identify any issues in this area.

We assessed the susceptibility of the Company financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur.

Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Identifying and assessing the design effectiveness of controls management has in place to prevent and detect fraud;
- Understanding how those charged with governance considered and addressed the potential for override of controls or other inappropriate influence over the financial reporting process; and
- Identifying and testing journal entries, in particular any journal entries posted with unusual account combinations.

As a result of the above procedures, we considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisationfor fraud and identified the greatest potential for fraud would be the use of management override of controls to manipulateresults, or to cause the company to enter into transactions not in its best interests.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditor's report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BIRLASOFT (UK) LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Sarah Hallam FCCA (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of
Menzies LLP
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor
4th Floor, 95 Gresham Street
London
EC2V 7AB
Date: 28-May-25

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Note	2025 £	*2024* *£*
Turnover	4	**16,506,724**	*16,050,566*
Cost of sales		**(15,504,955)**	*(13,513,750)*
Gross profit		**1,001,769**	*2,536,816*
Administrative expenses		**(3,629,866)**	*(3,170,527)*
Other operating income	5	**1,057**	*-*
Operating loss	6	**(2,627,040)**	*(633,711)*
Interest receivable and similar income	10	**41,337**	*2,808*
Interest payable and similar expenses	11	**(1,042)**	*-*
Loss before tax		**(2,586,745)**	*(630,903)*
Tax on loss	12	**(397)**	*(45,555)*
Loss for the financial year		**(2,587,142)**	*(676,458)*
Other comprehensive income for the year			
Currency translation differences		**(17,401)**	*12,690*
Other comprehensive income for the year		**(17,401)**	*12,690*
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(2,604,543)**	*(663,768)*

The notes on pages 12 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

BIRLASOFT (UK) LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:03266933

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

	Note		2025 £		2024 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible fixed assets	13		**622,982**		*46,043*
Leasehold asset under construction			**-**		*204,581*
			622,982		*250,624*
Current assets					
Stocks	15	**98,978**		*-*	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	16	**9,343,081**		*4,463,465*	
Cash at bank and in hand	17	**2,055,394**		*3,070,891*	
		11,497,453		*7,534,356*	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	18	**(12,384,332)**		*(6,150,380)*	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			**(886,879)**		*1,383,976*
Total assets less current liabilities			**(263,897)**		*1,634,600*
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	19		**(585,515)**		*-*
Provisions for liabilities					
Other provisions	20	**(188,546)**		*(68,015)*	
			(188,546)		*(68,015)*
Net (liabilities)/assets			**(1,037,958)**		*1,566,585*
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	21		**150,000**		*150,000*
Profit and loss account	22		**(1,187,958)**		*1,416,585*
			(1,037,958)		*1,566,585*

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

S S Kejriwal
Director
Date: 28th May 25

The notes on pages 12 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 April 2023	**150,000**	**2,080,353**	**2,230,353**
Comprehensive income for the year			
Loss for the year	**-**	**(676,458)**	**(676,458)**
Currency translation differences	**-**	**12,690**	**12,690**
At 1 April 2024	**150,000**	**1,416,585**	**1,566,585**
Comprehensive income for the year			
Loss for the year	**-**	**(2,587,142)**	**(2,587,142)**
Currency translation differences	**-**	**(17,401)**	**(17,401)**
At 31 March 2025	**150,000**	**(1,187,958)**	**(1,037,958)**

The notes on pages 12 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

Birlasoft (UK) Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales.

The Company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial Reporting Standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirements of Section 26 Share-based Payment paragraphs 26.18(b), 26.19 to 26.21 and 26.23;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Birlasoft Limited India as at 31 March 2025 and these financial statements may be obtained from Birlasoft Limited India, 35 & 36, Rajiv Gandhi Infotech Park, Phase - I, MIDC, Hinjawadi, Pune - 411057, Maharashtra, India.

2.3 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis on the assumption that the Company will continue to trade in the foreseeable future. The Company directors having made appropriate enquiries consider that adequate resources exist for the Company to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and with the continued support of the Company's shareholder, the Company will be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due for payment. Therefore, the directors are of the opinion that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

2.5 Revenue

Turnover represents amounts receivable for services provided net of VAT. Revenue on perpetual software licences is recognised on approval by the customer providing there are no unfulfilled obligations.

Revenue for software services is recognised on the basis of services rendered. In case of time and material contracts, invoices are raised on the basis of customer approved timesheets. In case of fixed price projects, invoices are raised for prescribed milestones achieved on the basis of acceptance / sign-off received from customer.

In respect of other fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognised using percentage-of-completion method ('POC method') of accounting with contract costs incurred/ efforts expended determining the degree of completion of the performance obligation.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for vol discounts, service level credits, performance bonuses, price concessions and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Expenses reimbursed by customers during the project execution are recorded as reduction to associated costs. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers

2.6 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.7 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.9 Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the reporting date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

2.10 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Leasehold improvements	- 3 years and 10 months
Fixtures and fittings	- 8 years
Computer equipment	- 4 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.11 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Stocks relate to computer equipment to be consumed in the rendering of services.

2.12 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the reporting date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of Financial Position.

2.13 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are recognised when an event has taken place that gives rise to a legal or constructive obligation, a transfer of economic benefits is probable and a reliable estimate can be made.

Provisions are measured as the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation, taking into account the related risks and uncertainties.

Increases in provisions are generally charged as an expense to profit or loss.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Financial instruments

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 “Basic Financial Instruments” of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the Company's Statement of financial position when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price (adjusted for transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial assets that are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss) and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other debtors due with the operating cycle fall into this category of financial instruments.

Impairment of financial assets

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset’s original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets are impaired when events, subsequent to their initial recognition, indicate the estimated future cash flows derived from the financial asset(s) have been adversely impacted. The impairment loss will be the difference between the current carrying amount and the present value of the future cash flows at the asset(s) original effective interest rate.

If there is a favourable change in relation to the events surrounding the impairment loss then the impairment can be reviewed for possible reversal. The reversal will not cause the current carrying amount to exceed the original carrying amount had the impairment not been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the profit or loss.

Basic financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after the deduction of all its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade and other creditors, bank loans and other loans are initially measured at their transaction price (adjusting for transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss). When this constitutes a financing transaction, whereby the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest, discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Financial instruments (continued)

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within one year. If not, they represent non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are initially recognised at their transaction price and subsequently are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires the directors to make significant judgements and estimates. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The directors consider a key source of estimation uncertainty to be the estimated profit margins and the percentage of completion for contracts recognised using percentage-of-completion method ('POC method') of accounting.

4. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity, specialised computer-related consulting and custom programming solutions.

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

	2025 **£**	*2024* *£*
United Kingdom	**11,005,166**	*12,721,189*
Rest of the world	**5,501,558**	*3,329,377*
	16,506,724	*16,050,566*

5. Other operating income

	2025 **£**	*2024* *£*
Other operating income	**1,057**	*-*
	1,057	*-*

6. Operating loss

The operating loss is stated after charging:

	2025	*2024*
	£	*£*
Exchange differences	**63,218**	*156,795*
Other operating lease rentals	**153,539**	*76,280*

7. Auditor's remuneration

During the year, the Company obtained the following services from the Company's auditor:

	2025	*2024*
	£	*£*
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's financial statements	**18,000**	*12,150*

8. Employees

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	2025	*2024*
	£	*£*
Wages and salaries	**3,139,426**	*3,167,659*
Social security costs	**829,418**	*389,292*
Cost of defined contribution scheme	**122,405**	*77,403*
	4,091,249	*3,634,354*

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2025	*2024*
	No.	*No.*
Adminstrative Staff	**22**	*15*
Consultants	**26**	*15*
	48	*30*

9. Directors' remuneration

	2025 £	2024 £
Directors' emoluments	**75,000**	*84,094*
	75,000	*84,094*

10. Interest receivable

	2025 £	2024 £
Other interest receivable	**41,337**	*2,808*
	41,337	*2,808*

11. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2025 £	2024 £
Bank interest payable	**558**	-
Loans from group undertakings	**484**	-
	1,042	-

12. Taxation

	2025 £	*2024* *£*
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	**-**	*22,332*
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	**397**	*23,223*
Total current tax	**397**	*45,555*

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than *(2024 - higher than)* the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25% *(2024 - 25%)*. The differences are explained below:

	2025 £	*2024* *£*
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	**(2,586,745)**	*(630,903)*
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25% (2024 - 25%)	**(646,686)**	*(157,726)*
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**248,347**	*65,803*
Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation	**(55,696)**	*(5,237)*
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	**397**	*23,223*
Unrelieved tax losses carried forward	**454,035**	*97,160*
Foreign tax charge	**-**	*22,332*
Total tax charge for the year	**397**	*45,555*

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The Company has taxable losses carried forward of £2,220,272 (*2024 - £404,132*).

13. Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 April 2024	-	-	67,956	67,956
Additions	367,362	59,367	222,155	648,884
Disposals	-	-	(10,252)	(10,252)
At 31 March 2025	367,362	59,367	279,859	706,588
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2024	-	-	21,913	21,913
Charge for the year on owned assets	33,349	2,582	31,200	67,131
Disposals	-	-	(5,438)	(5,438)
At 31 March 2025	33,349	2,582	47,675	83,606
Net book value				
At 31 March 2025	334,013	56,785	232,184	622,982
At 31 March 2024	*-*	*-*	*46,043*	*46,043*

14. Leasehold assets under construction

	2025 £	*2024 £*
Office refurbishment works	-	*204,581*
	-	*204,581*

15. Stocks

	2025 £	*2024 £*
Raw materials	98,978	-
	98,978	-

16. Debtors

	2025 £	2024 £
Trade debtors	**3,298,825**	*1,496,513*
Amounts owed by group undertakings	**4,045,557**	*1,367,680*
Other debtors	**95,640**	*76,665*
Prepayments and accrued income	**1,731,347**	*1,377,365*
Tax recoverable	**171,712**	*145,242*
	9,343,081	*4,463,465*

17. Cash and cash equivalents

	2025 £	2024 £
Cash at bank and in hand	**2,055,394**	*3,070,891*
	2,055,394	*3,070,891*

18. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2025 £	2024 £
Trade creditors	**657,697**	*11,032*
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**9,073,065**	*4,458,928*
Other taxation and social security	**581,426**	*879,648*
Other creditors	**6,668**	*1,219*
Accruals and deferred income	**2,065,476**	*799,553*
	12,384,332	*6,150,380*

19. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2025 £	2024 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**585,515**	-
	585,515	-

20. Provisions

	Long term incentive provision £
At 1 April 2024	**68,015**
Charged to profit or loss	**120,531**
At 31 March 2025	**188,546**

21. Share capital

	2025 £	*2024 £*
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
150,000 *(2024 - 150,000)* Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	**150,000**	*150,000*

22. Reserves

Profit and loss account

This reserve relates to the cumulative retained earnings less amounts distributed to shareholders.

23. Share-based payments

The Board of Directors and the shareholders of the parent Company approved a Employee Stock Option Plan at their meeting in February 2019. Pursuant to this approval, the parent Company instituted ESOP 2019 Plan in February 2019. The compensation committee of the parent Company administers this Plan. Each option carries with it the right to purchase one equity share of the parent Company. The Options have been granted to employees of the Company at an exercise price that is not less than the face value of shares as on date of grant of such option. The options shall vest not earlier than minimum period of 1 year and not later than maximum period of 3 years from the date of grant. The vesting of the options is 30%, 30% and 40% of total options granted after end of first, second and third year respectively from the date of grant. The maximum exercise period is 4 years from the date of vesting.

The Board of Directors and the shareholders of the parent Company approved Birlasoft Share Incentive Plan 2022 (“SIP 2022”) at their meetings held on 23 May 2022 and 3 August 2022. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board of Directors of the parent Company (“the NRC”) implements and administers this SIP 2022 Plan. Each Performance Stock Unit (“PSU”) / Restricted Stock Unit (“RSU”) collectively referred to as “Awards” carries with it the right to be converted into one equity share of the parent Company. The PSUs/RSUs have been granted to employees of the Company at an exercise price that is not less than the face value of shares as on date of grant of Awards. The vesting criteria of the Awards is determined by the NRC and is provided to employee in the Letter of Grant. The maximum exercise period is 4 years from the date of vesting.

	Weighted average exercise price (pence) 2025	**Number 2025**	*Weighted average exercise price (pence) 2024*	*Number 2024*
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	**2**	**517,000**	*2*	*99,000*
Granted during the year	**2**	**107,500**	*2*	*418,000*
Forfeited during the year	**2**	**(48,987)**		*-*
Exercised during the year	**2**	**(50,261)**		*-*
Outstanding at the end of the year	**2**	**525,252**	*2*	*517,000*

The share option expense for the year is disclosed below.

	2025 £	*2024 £*
Equity-settled schemes	**1,000,760**	*251,413*
	1,000,760	*251,413*

24. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £122,405 (*2024 - £77,403*).

25. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 March 2025 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2025 **£**	*2024* *£*
Not later than 1 year	**42,000**	*7,000*
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	**105,000**	-
	147,000	*7,000*

26. Controlling party

The immediate parent company is Birlasoft Inc., a company incorporated in the United States of America. Copies of the report and financial statements for Birlasoft Inc. may be obtained from 379 Thornall St, 12th floor, Edison, New Jersey 08837, United States of America.

The Company's ultimate holding company and controlling party is Birlasoft Limited which is incorporated in India. The results of the Company are included in the Birlasoft Limited consolidated financial statements, and this is the largest and smallest group for which accounts are drawn up. Copies of that company's financial statements are available from 35 & 36 Rajiv Gandhi Infotech Park, Phase I MIDC, Hinjawadi, Pune 411057, Maharashtra, India.

DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	2025 £	2024 £
Turnover	**16,506,724**	*16,050,566*
Cost of sales	**(15,504,955)**	*(13,513,750)*
Gross profit	**1,001,769**	*2,536,816*
Gross profit %	**6.1 %**	*15.8 %*
Other operating income	**1,057**	*-*
Less: overheads		
Administration expenses	**(3,629,866)**	*(3,170,527)*
Operating loss	**(2,627,040)**	*(633,711)*
Interest receivable	**41,337**	*2,808*
Interest payable	**(1,042)**	*-*
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	**(397)**	*(45,555)*
Loss for the year	**(2,587,142)**	*(676,458)*

SCHEDULE TO THE DETAILED ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	2025 £	2024 £
Turnover		
Sales - UK	**11,005,166**	*12,721,189*
Sales - Rest of world	**5,501,558**	*3,329,377*
	16,506,724	*16,050,566*

	2025 £	2024 £
Cost of sales		
Purchases	**10,573,347**	*10,362,055*
Other direct costs	**594,658**	*1,018,951*
Wages and salaries	**3,057,005**	*1,707,178*
National insurance	**809,668**	*215,527*
Pension costs	**122,405**	*42,853*
Subcontract labour	**347,872**	*167,186*
	15,504,955	*13,513,750*

	2025 £	2024 £
Other operating income		
Other operating income	**1,057**	-
	1,057	-

SCHEDULE TO THE DETAILED ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	2025 £	*2024* *£*
Administration expenses		
Directors salaries	**75,000**	*84,094*
Staff salaries	**7,421**	*1,376,387*
Staff private health insurance	**198,616**	*17,604*
Staff national insurance	**19,750**	*173,765*
Staff pension costs	**-**	*34,550*
Staff welfare	**17,404**	*24,885*
Entertainment	**11,541**	*17,806*
Hotels, travel and subsistence	**612,506**	*388,955*
Printing and stationery	**3,301**	*3,613*
Telephone and fax	**38,028**	*33,186*
General office expenses	**(4,632)**	*149,377*
Advertising and promotion	**708,989**	*25,428*
Legal and professional	**510,767**	*96,599*
Auditors' remuneration	**25,250**	*16,300*
Bank charges	**11,709**	*(2,267)*
Bad debts	**57,611**	*3,286*
Difference on foreign exchange	**63,218**	*156,795*
Sundry expenses	**5,464**	*-*
Rent	**153,539**	*76,280*
Insurances	**14,937**	*23,570*
Repairs and maintenance	**3,492**	*209*
Depreciation	**67,131**	*11,882*
Profit/loss on sale of tangible assets	**4,814**	*-*
Recruitment fees	**23,250**	*206,810*
ESOP expenses	**1,000,760**	*251,413*
	3,629,866	*3,170,527*

	2025 £	*2024* *£*
Interest receivable		
Bank interest receivable	**41,337**	*2,808*
	41,337	*2,808*

SCHEDULE TO THE DETAILED ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	2025 £	*2024* *£*
Interest payable		
Other interest payable	**558**	-
Group interest payable	**484**	-
	1,042	-

Company registration number: 11317680

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 MARCH 2025

BIRLASOFT SOLUTIONS LIMITED

MENZIES
BRIGHTER THINKING

BIRLASOFT SOLUTIONS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	A A Guha S S Kejriwal K Shah
Company secretary	A Satija
Registered number	11317680
Registered office	4th Floor 53-54 Grosvenor Street London W1K 3HU
Independent auditor	Menzies LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor 4th Floor, 95 Gresham Street London EC2V 7AB

BIRLASOFT SOLUTIONS LIMITED

CONTENTS

STRATEGIC REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

Introduction

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2025.

Business review

There is a decrease in the revenue during the current financial year, due to closure of certain projects with existing customers. The management are aware of the market conditions and have worked on strategies and plans for the upcoming year, undertaken branding initiatives and are looking to forge strategic business partnerships as well. The Company has managed to retain its existing customer base and is also putting a plan around margin improvement and operational efficiency. The Company continued its focus on offshore model of delivery and provide solution based delivery to its clients. There is a increase in the Pre sales/ Sales cost allocation as we have invested in sales and Branding activities in during FY 25. Due to the decrease in the revenue compared to last financial year and increase in the cost due to investment in sales and Branding activities FY 25 has shown losses.

The Company's key financial and other performance indicators during the year were as follows:

	2025	2024
Turnover	£12,487,291	£14,549,832
Gross profit	£837,421	£959,702
As a % of sales	6.71%	6.60%
Operating (loss)/profit	(£487,207)	(£32,600)

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company's financial instruments comprise cash and liquid resources, various items such as trade debtors, trade creditors etc that arise directly from its operations. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the Company's operations. It is, and has been throughout the period under review, the Company's policy that no trading in financial instruments shall be undertaken. The main risks arising from the company's financial instruments are liquidity risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, market risk and foreign exchange risk.

Liquidity risk
The Company has to manage the financial risk by ensuring sufficient liquidity is available to meet foreseeable needs and to invest cash assets safely and profitably.

Interest 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 has investments in fixed interest rate instruments and not exposed to the risk of changes in market interest rates.

Credit risk
The Company financial asset is cash. It is exposed to credit risk in respect of its cash balances as it uses only one financial institution in the UK.

Market risk
Market risk is a risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

Foreign exchange risk
Foreign currency transaction exposures arising on internal and external trade flows are partially hedged. The Company's objective is to minimise the exposure of overseas trade to transaction risk by matching local currency income with local currency costs where possible, as well as maintaining multi-currency accounts to minimise conversions.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

S S Kejriwal
Director

Date:28th May 25

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 ‘The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Company during the period was IT enabled services, operating in conjunction with Birlasoft Limited, the parent company which is registered in India.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £506,966 *(2024 - loss £105,896)*.

No dividends were declared in the year (*2024 - £NIL*) and the directors do not recommend payment of a dividend.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

A A Guha
S S Kejriwal
K Shah

Future developments

We are looking for growth of 10 - 15% in coming year. We are expecting sales growth in next year as there is greater focus in UK region from the management. Hence lot of investments is being made in the sales team in FY 24-25. We are expecting to see the positive results by wining new projects and customers based on the pipeline created in FY 25.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

Auditor

The auditor, Menzies LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

S S Kejriwal
Director

Date:28th May 25

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BIRLASOFT SOLUTIONS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Birlasoft Solutions Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 March 2025, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 ‘The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2025 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our Auditor's Report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BIRLASOFT SOLUTIONS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BIRLASOFT SOLUTIONS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

The Company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation. We determined that the following laws and regulations were most significant:

- The Companies Act 2006;
- Financial Reporting Standard 102;
- UK employment legislation; and
- UK tax legislation.

We assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

We understood how the Company is complying with those legal and regulatory frameworks by making inquiries to management and those responsible for legal and compliance procedures.

The engagement partner assessed whether the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence and capabilities to identify or recognise non-compliance with laws and regulations. The assessment did not identify any issues in this area.

We assessed the susceptibility of the Company financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur.

Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Identifying and assessing the design effectiveness of controls management has in place to prevent and detect fraud;
- Understanding how those charged with governance considered and addressed the potential for override of controls or other inappropriate influence over the financial reporting process; and
- Identifying and testing journal entries, in particular any journal entries posted with unusual account combinations.

As a result of the above procedures, we considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and identified the greatest potential for fraud would be the use of management override of controls to manipulate results, or to cause the company to enter into transactions not in its best interests.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditor's Report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BIRLASOFT SOLUTIONS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditor's Report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Sarah Hallam FCCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of
Menzies LLP
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor
4th Floor, 95 Gresham Street
London
EC2V 7AB
Date: 28-May-25

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Note	2025 £	2024 £
Turnover	4	**12,487,291**	*14,549,832*
Cost of sales		**(11,649,870)**	*(13,588,703)*
Gross profit		**837,421**	*961,129*
Administrative expenses		**(1,324,628)**	*(996,367)*
Other operating income	5	**-**	*2,638*
Operating loss	6	**(487,207)**	*(32,600)*
Interest receivable and similar income	9	**10,373**	*-*
Interest payable and similar expenses	10	**(37,281)**	*(90,972)*
Loss before tax		**(514,115)**	*(123,572)*
Tax on loss	11	**7,149**	*17,676*
Loss for the financial year		**(506,966)**	*(105,896)*
Other comprehensive income for the year			
Currency translation differences		**1,870**	*2,062*
Other comprehensive income for the year		**1,870**	*2,062*
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(505,096)**	*(103,834)*

The notes on pages 12 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

BIRLASOFT SOLUTIONS LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:11317680

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

	Note		2025 £		2024 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible fixed assets	12		**90**		*1,519*
Investments	13		**8,027,329**		*8,027,329*
			8,027,419		*8,028,848*
Current assets					
Stocks	14	**25,754**		*-*	
Debtors	15	**4,715,529**		*5,267,238*	
Cash at bank and in hand	16	**2,780,796**		*3,068,034*	
		7,522,079		*8,335,272*	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	**(12,898,464)**		*(11,277,233)*	
Net current liabilities			**(5,376,385)**		*(2,941,961)*
Total assets less current liabilities			**2,651,034**		*5,086,887*
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	18		**(660,215)**		*(2,590,972)*
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	19	**(597)**		*(597)*	
			(597)		*(597)*
Net assets			**1,990,222**		*2,495,318*
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	20		**500,000**		*500,000*
Profit and loss account	21		**1,490,222**		*1,995,318*
			1,990,222		*2,495,318*

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

S S Kejriwal

Director

Date: 28th May 25

The notes on pages 12 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 April 2023	**500,000**	**2,099,152**	**2,599,152**
Comprehensive income for the year			
Loss for the year	**-**	**(105,896)**	**(105,896)**
Currency translation differences	**-**	**2,062**	**2,062**
At 1 April 2024	**500,000**	**1,995,318**	**2,495,318**
Comprehensive income for the year			
Loss for the year	**-**	**(506,966)**	**(506,966)**
Currency translation differences	**-**	**1,870**	**1,870**
At 31 March 2025	**500,000**	**1,490,222**	**1,990,222**

The notes on pages 12 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

Birlasoft Solutions Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales.

The Company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial Reporting Standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirements of Section 26 Share-based Payment paragraphs 26.18(b), 26.19 to 26.21 and 26.23;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Birlasoft Limited India as at 31 March 2025 and these financial statements may be obtained from Birlasoft Limited India, 35 & 36, Rajiv Gandhi Infotech Park, Phase - I, MIDC, Hinjawadi, Pune - 411057, Maharashtra, India.

2.3 Exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements

The Company is a parent company that is also a subsidiary included in the consolidated financial statements of a larger group by a parent undertaking established under the law of a state other than the United Kingdom and is therefore exempt from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements under section 401 of the Companies Act 2006.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis on the assumption that the Company will continue to trade in the foreseeable future. The Company directors having made appropriate enquiries consider that adequate resources exist for the Company to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and with the continued support of the Company's shareholder, the Company will be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due for payment.

The Parent and Associate company of Birlasoft Solutions Ltd has agreed to invest in the Company, by way of an additional capital contribution/ Loan. The amount will be provided as and when required by the Company. Therefore, the directors are of the opinion that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

2.5 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

2.6 Revenue

Turnover represents amounts receivable for services provided net of VAT. Revenue on perpetual software licences is recognised on approval by the customer providing there are no unfulfilled obligations.

Revenue for software services is recognised on the basis of services rendered. In case of time and material contracts, invoices are raised on the basis of customer approved timesheets. In case of fixed price projects, invoices are raised for prescribed milestones achieved on the basis of acceptance / sign-off received from customer.

In respect of other fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognised using percentage-of-completion method ('POC method') of accounting with contract costs incurred/ efforts expended determining the degree of completion of the performance obligation.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for vol discounts, service level credits, performance bonuses, price concessions and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Expenses reimbursed by customers during the project execution are recorded as reduction to associated costs. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.8 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.9 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the reporting date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

2.10 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Computer equipment	-	4 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.11 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.12 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Stocks relate to computer equipment to be consumed in the rendering of services.

2.13 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are recognised when an event has taken place that gives rise to a legal or constructive obligation, a transfer of economic benefits is probable and a reliable estimate can be made.

Provisions are measured as the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation, taking into account the related risks and uncertainties.

Increases in provisions are generally charged as an expense to profit or loss.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Financial instruments

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 “Basic Financial Instruments” of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the Company's Statement of Financial Position when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price (adjusted for transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial assets that are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss) and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other debtors due with the operating cycle fall into this category of financial instruments.

Impairment of financial assets

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset’s original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets are impaired when events, subsequent to their initial recognition, indicate the estimated future cash flows derived from the financial asset(s) have been adversely impacted. The impairment loss will be the difference between the current carrying amount and the present value of the future cash flows at the asset(s) original effective interest rate.

If there is a favourable change in relation to the events surrounding the impairment loss then the impairment can be reviewed for possible reversal. The reversal will not cause the current carrying amount to exceed the original carrying amount had the impairment not been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the profit or loss.

Basic financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after the deduction of all its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade and other creditors, bank loans and other loans are initially measured at their transaction price (adjusting for transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss). When this constitutes a financing transaction, whereby the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest, discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Financial instruments (continued)

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within one year. If not, they represent non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are initially recognised at their transaction price and subsequently are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires the directors to make significant judgements and estimates. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The directors consider a key source of estimation uncertainty to be the estimated profit margins and the percentage of completion for contracts recognised using percentage-of-completion method ('POC method') of accounting.

4. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity, IT enabled services.

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

	2025 **£**	*2024* *£*
United Kingdom	**9,082,421**	*11,828,635*
Rest of Europe	**1,190,187**	*1,234,674*
Rest of the world	**2,214,683**	*1,486,523*
	12,487,291	*14,549,832*

5. Other operating income

	2025 **£**	*2024* *£*
Other operating income	**-**	*2,638*
	-	*2,638*

6. Operating loss

The operating loss is stated after charging:

	2025	*2024*
	£	*£*
Exchange differences	**(17,720)**	*44,647*

7. Auditor's remuneration

During the year, the Company obtained the following services from the Company's auditor:

	2025	*2024*
	£	*£*
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's financial statements	**19,600**	*15,650*

8. Employees

Staff costs were as follows:

	2025	*2024*
	£	*£*
Wages and salaries	**2,026,398**	*1,514,042*
Social security costs	**49,904**	*72,876*
Cost of defined contribution scheme	**5,730**	*6,146*
	2,082,032	*1,593,064*

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2025	*2024*
	No.	*No.*
Consultants	**12**	*10*
Administration	**1**	*2*
	13	*12*

Directors remuneration for the year ended 31 March 2025 was £NIL (*2024 - £NIL*).

9. Interest receivable

	2025 £	*2024 £*
Other interest receivable	**10,373**	-
	10,373	-

10. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2025 £	*2024 £*
Interest payable on loans from group undertakings	**37,281**	*90,972*
	37,281	*90,972*

11. Taxation

	2025 £	*2024 £*
Corporation tax		
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	**(7,149)**	*(17,676)*
Total current tax	**(7,149)**	*(17,676)*

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than *(2024 - higher than)* the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25% *(2024 - 25%)*. The differences are explained below:

	2025 £	*2024 £*
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	**(514,115)**	*(123,572)*
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25% (2024 - 25%)	**(128,529)**	*(30,893)*
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**(131)**	*(277)*
Depreciation for year in excess of capital allowances	**357**	*210*
Tax losses available for carry forward	**121,154**	*30,960*
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	**-**	*(17,676)*
Total tax charge for the year	**(7,149)**	*(17,676)*

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The Company has taxable losses carried forward of £636,526 (*2024 - £123,314*).

12. Tangible fixed assets

	Computer equipment £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2024	**7,514**
Disposals	**(651)**
At 31 March 2025	**6,863**
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2024	**5,995**
Charge for the year on owned assets	**975**
Disposals	**(197)**
At 31 March 2025	**6,773**
Net book value	
At 31 March 2025	**90**
At 31 March 2024	*1,519*

13. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2024	**8,027,329**
At 31 March 2025	**8,027,329**

Subsidiary undertaking

The following was a subsidiary undertaking of the Company:

Name	Registered office	Class of shares	Holding
Birlasoft Solutions GmbH	Meisenstr, 96 D - 33607 Bielefeld	Ordinary	100%

Birlasoft Solutions Limited is acting as a 'Guarantor'. As per the agreement the guarantor shall pay all such amounts payable by Birlasoft Solutions Gmbh (formerly KPIT Solutions GmbH) as though the guarantor instead of Birlasoft Solutions GmbH (formerly KPIT Solutions GmbH was expressed to be the principal debtor.

14. Stocks

	2025 £	2024 £
Raw materials	**25,754**	-
	25,754	-

15. Debtors

	2025 £	As restated 2024 £
Trade debtors	**1,532,454**	*2,553,231*
Amounts owed by group undertakings	**2,700,281**	*1,586,578*
Other debtors	**12,352**	*33,797*
Prepayments and accrued income	**470,442**	*962,235*
Tax recoverable	**-**	*131,397*
	4,715,529	*5,267,238*

16. Cash and cash equivalents

	2025 £	2024 £
Cash at bank and in hand	**2,780,796**	*3,068,034*
	2,780,796	*3,068,034*

17. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2025 £	As restated 2024 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**12,182,414**	*10,403,039*
Other taxation and social security	**145,650**	*280,377*
Other creditors	**105,534**	*178,150*
Accruals and deferred income	**464,866**	*415,667*
	12,898,464	*11,277,233*

18. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2025 £	*2024* *£*
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**660,215**	*2,590,972*
	660,215	*2,590,972*

19. Deferred taxation

	2025 £
At beginning of year	**(597)**
At end of year	**(597)**

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2025 £	*2024* *£*
Accelerated capital allowances	**(597)**	*(597)*
	(597)	*(597)*

20. Share capital

	2025 £	*2024* *£*
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
500,000 *(2024 - 500,000)* Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	**500,000**	*500,000*

21. Reserves

Profit and loss account

This reserve relates to the cumulative retained earnings less amounts distributed to shareholders.

22. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £5,730 (*2024 - £6,146*).

23. Controlling party

The ultimate controlling party and ultimate and immediate parent company is Birlasoft Limited, a company registered in India.

The Company is exempt under Section 401 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirements to prepare consolidated financial statements as it and its subsidiary undertaking are included by full consolidation in the consolidated financial statements of its parent, Birlasoft Limited India, and this is the largest and smallest group for which accounts are drawn up. Copies of that company's financial statements are available from 35 & 36, Rajiv Gandhi Infotech Park, Phase I, MIDC, Hinjawadi, Pune - 411057, Maharashtra, India.

DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	2025 £	2024 £
Turnover	**12,487,291**	*14,549,832*
Cost of sales	**(11,649,870)**	*(13,588,703)*
Gross profit	**837,421**	*961,129*
Gross profit %	**6.7 %**	*6.6 %*
Other operating income	**-**	*2,638*
Less: overheads		
Administration expenses	**(1,324,628)**	*(996,367)*
Operating loss	**(487,207)**	*(32,600)*
Interest receivable	**10,373**	*-*
Interest payable	**(37,281)**	*(90,972)*
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	**7,149**	*17,676*
Loss for the year	**(506,966)**	*(105,896)*

SCHEDULE TO THE DETAILED ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	2025	*2024*
	£	*£*
Turnover		
Sales - UK	**9,082,421**	*11,828,635*
Sales - EU	**1,190,187**	*1,234,674*
Sales - Rest of world	**2,214,683**	*1,486,523*
	12,487,291	*14,549,832*

	2025	*2024*
	£	*£*
Cost of sales		
Direct costs	**7,781,877**	*9,352,939*
Wages and salaries	**837,311**	*724,709*
National insurance	**49,629**	*52,961*
Pension costs	**5,730**	*6,146*
Subcontract labour	**2,975,323**	*3,451,948*
	11,649,870	*13,588,703*

	2025	*2024*
	£	*£*
Other operating income		
Other operating income	**-**	*2,638*
	-	*2,638*

BIRLASOFT SOLUTIONS LIMITED

SCHEDULE TO THE DETAILED ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	2025 £	2024 £
Administration expenses		
Staff salaries	1,189,087	789,333
Staff national insurance	275	19,915
Staff welfare	188	86
Hotels, travel and subsistence	62,172	55,640
Postage	246	727
General office expenses	(54)	10,295
Advertising and promotion	(792)	(1,478)
Trade subscriptions	5,445	3
Legal and professional	33,089	44,239
Auditors' remuneration	26,850	17,800
Bank charges	8,310	3,353
Bad debts	7,440	371
Difference on foreign exchange	(17,720)	44,647
Sundry expenses	1,304	-
Insurances	6,763	4,692
Repairs and maintenance	596	5,256
Depreciation - computer equipment	976	1,488
Profit/loss on sale of tangible assets	453	-
	1,324,628	996,367

	2025 £	2024 £
Interest receivable		
Bank interest receivable	10,373	-
	10,373	-

	2025 £	2024 £
Interest payable		
Group interest payable	37,281	90,972
	37,281	90,972

Birlasoft Solutions France
Registered Office: 19 boulevard Malesherbes 75008 Paris, France.

Board's Report

Dear Members,

Your Board of Directors is pleased to present their Nineteenth report on the operations of the Company together with the audited accounts for the financial year ended March 31, 2025.

Financial Results

Particulars	2024-25 Euro (Million)	2023-24 Euro (Million)
Total Income	7.96	6.79
Net Profit/(Loss) for the year	1.18	3.24

Operations

During the year under review, total income has increased from € 6.79 million to € 7.96 million and correspondingly resulting into net profit of € 1.18 million.

Board of Directors

During the year under review, Ms. Kamini Shah is the Director on the Board of the Company and Mr. Angan Guha is the Director, President and Chairman of the Company.

Audit

The Company is required by local laws to have an independent audit firm to audit the books of accounts of the Company and to issue a report to the shareholders. Therefore, the Company appointed Fiduciaire De Gestion Et De Revision Comptable ("FIGEREC") as auditors to conduct the audit and the audit report issued by the auditors is attached with the accounts of the Company.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Birlasoft Solutions France

New York
April 18, 2025

Angan Guha
Director

FIDUCIAIRE DE GESTION ET DE REVISION COMPTABLE

F I G E R E C

S.A.R.L. AU CAPITAL DE 70.700 €

SOCIETE D'EXPERTISE COMPTABLE INSCRITE AU TABLEAU DE L'ORDRE A PARIS ILE DE FRANCE
SOCIETE DE COMMISSARIAT AUX COMPTES - MEMBRE DE LA COMPAGNIE REGIONALE DE VERSAILLES

SASU BIRLASOFT SOLUTIONS FRANCE

Share capital of 100.000 Euros
Registered office : 19 boulevard Malesherbes
75008 Paris
RCS : Paris 445 203 623

STATUORY AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE FINANCIALS STATEMENT

Fiscal year ended 31 March 2025

This is a translation into English of the statutory auditors' report on the financial statements of the Company issued in French and it is provided solely for the convenience of English speaking users. This statutory auditors' report includes information required by French law, such as information about the appointment of the statutory auditors or verification of the information concerning the Group presented in the management report and other documents provided to shareholders. This report should be read in conjunction with, and construed in accordance with, French law and professional auditing standards applicable in France. This is a translation into English of the statutory auditors' report on the financial statements of the Company issued in French and it is provided solely for the convenience of English speaking users. This statutory auditors' report includes information required by French law, such as information about the appointment of the statutory auditors or verification of the management report and other documents provided to shareholders. This report should be read in conjunction with, and construed in accordance with, French law and professional auditing standards applicable in France.

69, rue Carnot - (92300) LEVALLOIS-PERRET
TEL. 01 46 40 05 95 - TELECOPIE 01 46 40 01 01 - EMAIL bossard@bossard-figerec.fr
RC NANTERRE B 301 028387 - SIRET 301 02838700043 - A P E 741 C

Dear shareholder,

Opinion

In compliance with the engagement entrusted to us by your annual general meeting, we have audited the accompanying financial statements of Birlasoft Solutions France S.A.S. for the year ended March 31, 2025.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets and liabilities and of the financial position of the Company and of the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with French accounting principles.

Basis for Opinion

Audit Fraework

We conducted our audit in accordance with professional standards applicable in France. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Statutory Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report.

Indépendance

We conducted our audit engagement in compliance with independence requirements of the French Commercial Code (Code de commerce) and the French Code of Ethics (Code de déontologie) for statutory auditors rules applicable to us, for the period from 1°' April 2024 to the date of our report.

Justification of assessements

In accordance with the requirements of Articles L.821-53 and R.821-180 of the French Commercial Code (Code de commerce) relating to the justification of our assessments, we inform you that the most important assessments made by us according to our professional judgment focused on the appropriateness of the accounting principles used, the reasonableness of the significant estimates and the presentation of financial statements taken as a whole.

These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on specific items of the financial statements.

Specific Verifications

We have also performed, in accordance with professional standards applicable in France, the specific verifications required by French laws and regulations.

We have no matters to report as to the fair presentation and the consistency with the financial statements of the information given in the documents with respect to the financial position and the financial statements provided to Shareholders.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of thefinancial statements in accordance with French accounting principles and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless it is expected to liquidate the Company or to cease operations.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors.

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

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

As specified in Article L.821-55 of the French Commercial Code (code de commerce), our statutory audit does not include assurance on the viability of the Company or the quality of management of the affairs of the Company. .

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with professional standards applicable in France, the statutory auditor exercises professional judgment throughout the audit and furthermore:

- Identifies and assesses the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designs and performs audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtains audit evidence considered to be sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for his opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtains an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.

- Evaluates the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management in the financial statements.

- Assesses the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. This assessment is based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of his audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern. If the statutory auditor concludes that a material uncertainty exists, there is a requirement to draw attention in the audit report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are not provided or inadequate, to modify the opinion expressed therein.

- Evaluates the overall presentation of the financial statements and assesses whether these statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Levallois-Perret, on the 18th of april 2025

French original signed by **Olivier BOSSARD**

Associé gérant - Commissaire aux Comptes FIDUCIAIRE DE GESTION ET DE REVISION COMPTABLE « FIGEREC »

Membre de la Compagnie de Versailles et du Centre

BALANCE SHEET - ASSETS

Période du 01/04/2024 au 31/03/2025 Présenté en Euros Edité le 18/04/2025

ASSETS	Current year 31/03/2025 (12 months)				Past year 31/03/2024 (12 months)	
	Brut	Depr.& prov.	Net	%	Net	%
Fixed assets						
Other tangible fixed assets	12 789,60	4 957,91	7 831,69	0,09	2 504,54	0,04
Loans	2 201 814,25		2 201 814,25	24,55		
Other fixed assets	9 230,80		9 230,80	0,10	9 230,80	0,13
TOTAL (I)	***2 223 834,65***	***4 957,91***	***2 218 876,74***	24,74	***11 735,34***	0,17
Current assets						
Trade and related accounts	2 942 346,98		2 942 346,98	32,81	1 754 422,68	25,37
Other receivables						
. Debtors suppliers					19 037,26	0,28
. Staff	3 690,94		3 690,94	0,04		
. State, profit tax	213 073,00		213 073,00	2,38		
. State, turnover tax	9 331,77		9 331,77	0,10	60 659,15	0,88
. Other	711 789,06		711 789,06	7,94		
Investment securities	1 500 364,93		1 500 364,93	16,73	1 006 200,27	14,55
Cash	1 358 380,88		1 358 380,88	15,15	4 061 181,92	58,73
Prepaid expenses	10 197,77		10 197,77	0,11	2 091,56	0,03
TOTAL (II)	***6 749 175,33***		***6 749 175,33***	75,26	***6 903 592,84***	99,83
Charges to be spread over several periods (III)						
Premium for redemption of bonds (IV)						
Unrealized exchange losses (V)						
TOTAL ASSETS (0 à V)	***8 973 009,98***	***4 957,91***	***8 968 052,07***	100,00	***6 915 328,18***	100,00

BALANCE SHEET - EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Période du 01/04/2024 au 31/03/2025 Présenté en Euros Edité le 18/04/2025

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Current year 31/03/2025 (12 months)	%	Past year 31/03/2024 (12 months)	%
Shareholders' equity				
Share capital (paid-up capital : 100 000,00)	100 000,00	1,12	100 000,00	1,45
Legal reserve	14 987,32	0,17	14 987,32	0,22
Retained (profits / losses) brought forward merger	5 634 735,34	62,83	2 396 765,11	34,66
Net income or loss of the tax year	***1 181 488,23***	13,17	***3 237 970,23***	46,82
TOTAL(I)	***6 931 210,89***	77,29	***5 749 722,66***	83,14
TOTAL(II)				
Provisions for liabilities and charges				
TOTAL (III)				
Loans and debts				
Other financial borrowing and debts				
. Partners	13 546,54	0,15		
Trade notes and related accounts payable	858 675,49	9,57	153 768,34	2,22
Tax payable and social liabilities				
. Staff	76 043,62	0,85	72 746,55	1,05
. Payroll taxes	96 823,19	1,08	70 375,71	1,02
. State, profit tax			319 513,80	4,62
. State, turnover tax	579 886,35	6,47	371 321,82	5,37
. Other taxes	6 805,00	0,08	3 590,00	0,05
Other debts	42 303,30	0,47	10 212,19	0,15
Prepaid income	362 757,69	4,04	164 077,11	2,37
TOTAL(IV)	***2 036 841,18***	22,71	***1 165 605,52***	16,86
TOTAL LIABILITIES (I à V)	***8 968 052,07***	100,00	***6 915 328,18***	100,00

INCOME STATEMENT			Current year 31/03/2025 (12 months)		Past year 31/03/2024 (12 months)		Variation on 12 months (12 / 12)	%
	France	Export	Total	%	Total	%	Variation	%
Sales of manufactured services	6 695 623,07	1 247 334,85	7 942 957,92	100,00	3 251 832,04	100,00	4 691 125	144,26
Net turnover	**6 695 623,07**	**1 247 334,85**	**7 942 957,92**	100,00	**3 251 832,04**	100,00	**4 691 125**	144,26

Recaptures on deprecations and reserves, expense transfer			3 520 694,36	108,27	-3 520 694	-100,00
Other operating income	23 988,12	0,30	17 067,23	0,52	6 921	40,55
Total operating income	***7 966 946,04***	100,30	***6 789 593,63***	208,79	***1 177 353***	17,34
Other purchases and external expenses	5 796 435,72	72,98	2 251 390,36	69,23	3 545 045	157,46
Taxes and assimilated payments	10 780,45	0,14	12 964,78	0,40	-2 184	-16,84
Salaries and wages expenses	676 945,41	8,52	478 649,24	14,72	198 296	41,43
Social security expenses	303 339,08	3,82	218 121,49	6,71	85 218	39,07
Operating allowances on fixed assets : depreciation allowances	1 552,95	0,02	34 472,57	1,06	-32 920	-95,49
Other expenses	47 569,43	0,60	3 691,79	0,11	43 878	N/S
Total operating expenses	***6 836 623,04***	86,07	***2 999 290,23***	92,23	***3 837 333***	127,94
OPERATING RESULT	**1 130 323,00**	14,23	**3 790 303,40**	116,56	**-2 659 980**	-70,17
Other holdings and capitalized receivables	1 814,25	0,02			1 814	N/S
Other interest and assimilated income	75 277,98	0,95	86 460,81	2,66	-11 183	-12,92
Recaptures on provisions and expense transfer			40 897,27	1,26	-40 897	-100,00
Profits on foreign exchange			9 100,78	0,28	-9 100	-100,00
Total financial income	***77 092,23***	0,97	***136 458,86***	4,20	***-59 366***	-43,49
Loss on foreign exchange			62 814,88	1,93	-62 814	-100,00
Total financial expenses			***62 814,88***	1,93	***-62 814***	-100,00
FINANCIAL RESULT	**77 092,23**	0,97	**73 643,98**	2,26	**3 449**	4,68
Ordinary result before tax	**1 207 415,23**	15,20	**3 863 947,38**	118,82	**-2 656 532**	-68,74
Total extraordinary income						
Extraordinary capital losses			306 267,15	9,42	-306 267	-100,00
Total extraordinary expenses			***306 267,15***	9,42	***-306 267***	-100,00
EXTRAORDINARY RESULT			**-306 267,15**	-9,41	**306 267**	-100,00
Income tax	25 927,00	0,33	319 710,00	9,83	-293 783	-91,88
Total Income	***8 044 038,27***	101,27	***6 926 052,49***	212,99	***1 117 986***	16,14
Total expenses	***6 862 550,04***	86,40	***3 688 082,26***	113,42	***3 174 468***	86,07
NET RESULT	**1 181 488,23** *Profit*	14,87	**3 237 970,23** *Profit*	99,57	**-2 056 482**	-63,50

Appendices 2025

In the balance sheet before distribution for the financial year ended 31/03/2025 of which the total is 8 968 052,07 Euros and to the profit and loss account for the year showing a profit of 1 181 488,23 Euros, presented in list form.

The financial year has a duration of 12 months, covering the period from 01/04/2024 to 31/03/2025.

The following notes and tables form an integral part of the annual accounts.

The previous financial year had a duration of 12 months covering the period from 01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024.

SUMMARY

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND RULES

The general accounting conventions have been applied in accordance with the principle of prudence, in line with the basic assumptions:
- going concern basis,
- consistency of accounting policies from one year to the next,
- independence of financial years,

and in accordance with the general rules for the preparation and presentation of annual financial statements

The basic method used for the valuation of items recorded in the accounts is the historical cost method.
The main methods used are as follows:

1.1 INTAGIBLE AND TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Tangible fixed assets are valued at their acquisition or production cost, taking into account the costs necessary to bring these assets into a usable condition, and after deducting trade discounts, rebates and payment discounts obtained.

The following decisions have been made regarding the presentation of the annual financial statements :

- Decomposable fixed assets : The company was unable to define decomposable fixed assets, or their decomposition does not have a significant impact
- Non-decomposable fixed assets : Benefitting from tolerance measures, the company has opted to maintain the useful lives for depreciation of non-decomposable assets.

Interest on borrowings specific to the production of fixed assets is not included in the cost of production of these fixed assets.
Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line or declining balance basis over the expected useful life of the asset:

Computer programs	**3 years**
Deposit and suretyship	**NA**

1.2 FINANCIAL FIXED ASSETS AND MARKETABLE SECURITIES

The gross value is the purchase cost excluding incidental expenses. When the inventory value is lower than the gross value, an impairment loss is recognized for the amount of the difference.

1.3 CREANCES ET DETTES

Receivables and payables are valued at their nominal value. Depreciation is applied when the inventory value is lower than the book value.

2. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RELATING TO THE BALANCE SHEET AND INCOME STATEMENT

2.1 STATEMENT OF FIXED ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION

	Gross value of fixed assets at the beginning of the year	Increases	
		Re-evaluation during the year	Acquisitions, creations, item-to-item transfers
Office equipment, computers, furniture	5 910		6 880
TOTAL	**5 910**		**6 880**
Loans and other financial assets	9 231		2 201 814
TOTAL	**9 231**		**2 201 814**
GRAND TOTAL	**15 140**		**2 208 694**

	Decreases		Gross value Fixed assets and of the year	Statutory revaluation Original Value end of the year
	By transfer from item to item	By cession or decommissioning		
Office equipment, computers, furniture			12 790	12 790
TOTAL			**12 790**	**12 790**
Loands and other financial assets			2 211 045	9 231
TOTAL			**2 211 045**	**9 231**
GRAND TOTAL			**2 223 835**	**22 020**

Depreciation statements

	Situations and movements during the year			
	Beginning of fiscal year	Endowments fiscal year	Outgoing items Revivals	End of fiscal year
Office equipment, computers, furniture	3 405	1 387		4 958
TOTAL	**3 405**	**1 387**		**4 958**
GRAND TOTAL	**3 405**	**1 387**		**4 958**

	Breakdown of depreciation charges of the year			Movements affecting the derogatory depreciation	
	Straight-line	Degressive	Exception.	Endowments	Revivals
Office equipment, computers, furniture	1 387				
TOTAL	**1 387**				
TOTAL GENERAL	**1 387**				

2.2 Maturity of receivables and payables

RECEIVABLES STATEMENT	Gross amount	Up to one year	Over a year
Loan	2 201 814	1 814	2 200 000
Other financial fixed assets	9 231		9 231
Other trade receivables	2 942 347	2 942 347	
Personnel and related accounts	3 691	3 691	
- Other taxes and duties	213 073	213 073	
- V.A.T	9 332	9 332	
Group and associates	711 789	711 789	
Prepaid expenses	10 198	10 198	
GRAND TOTAL	**6 101 475**	**3 892 244**	**2 209 231**
loans granted during the year	**2 200 000**		

STATE OF DEBTS	Gross amount	Up to one year	Between 1 and 5 year	More than 5 years
Suppliers and related accounts	858 675	858 675		
Personnel and related accounts	76 044	76 044		
Social security and other social agencies	96 823	96 823		
Taxes				
- V.A.T	579 886	579 886		
- Other taxes and duties	6 805	6 805		
Group and associates	13 547	13 547		
Other debts	42 303	42 303		
Deferred income	362 758	362 758		
GRAND TOTAL	**2 036 841**	**2 036 841**		

2.3 Income and credit notes receivable

Amount of income and assets receivable included in the following balance sheet items	Amount incl. VAT
RECEIVABLES	
Other long-term investments	1814
Trade receivables and related accounts	338 218
AVAILABILITIES	365
TOTAL	**340 397**

2.4 Accrued expenses and credit notes to be established

Amount of accrued expenses and credit notes to be established included in the following balance sheet items	Amount incl. VAT
Trade payables and related accounts	30 724
Tax and social security liabilities	146 588
Other debts	28 285
TOTAL	**205 597**

2.5 Prepaid expenses and income

	Charges	Products
Operating expenses / Income	10 198	362 758
TOTAL	**10 198**	**362 758**

2.6 Compostion of share capital

	Number	Nominal value
Share making up the share capital at the beginning of the financial year	100 000	1,00
Shares making up the share capital at the end of the financial year	100 000	1,00

2.7 Breakdown of net sales

Breakdown by sector of activity	Amount
Services	7 942 958
TOTAL	**7 942 958**

Breakdown by geaograpich market	Amount
France	6 695 623
Foreign	1 247 335
TOTAL	**7 942 958**

3. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AND OTHER INFORMATION

3.1 Intra-group benefits

The company BIRLASOFT Limited invoices a subcontracting service to the company BIRLASOFT SOLUTIONS France SAS for the IT development carried out in India. The rate of invoicing is 65% of the turnover before tax.

Subcontracting services provided by other Group subsidiaries are invoiced using the Cost+ 5% method.

3.2 Fees paid to the Statutory Auditors

The Statutory Auditors' fees amounted to 8,300€ excluding VAT in respect of their legal assignment.

3.3 Average number of employees

	Salaried employees	Personnel made available to the company
Executives	9	
TOTAL	**9**	

3.4 Commitments in respect of pensions, retirement and similar commitments

COMMITMENTS	Senior staff	Others	Provisions
Retirement indemnities and other benefits for active employees		21 170	
TOTAL		**21 170**	

They are calculated on the basis of the "Syntec" collective bargaining agreement, changes in remuneration and demographics at 31 March 2024 with a discount rate of 3.55%, including social security charges.

3.5 Revenue recognition

Revenues are recognized using the percentage-of-completion method with revenue recognized based on the billable stage of completion.

3.6 *Identity of the parent company consolidating the company's accounts*

Birlasoft Limited
35 & 36, Rajiv Gandhi Infotech Park,
Phase - I, MIDC, Hinjawadi,
Pune - 411057, Maharashtra, India.

3.7 Résultats des 5 derniers exercices

Nature des Indications / Périodes	**31/03/2025**	**31/03/2024**	**31/03/2023**	**31/03/2022**	**31/03/2021**
Durée de l'exercice	12 mois	12 mois	12 mois	12 mois	12 mois
I - Situation financière en fin d'exercice					
a) Capital social	100 000	100 000	100 000	100 000	100 000
b) Nombre d'actions émises	100 000	100 000	100 000	100 000	100 000
c) Nombre d'obligations convertibles en actions					
II - Résultat global des opérations effectives					
a) Chiffre d'affaires hors taxes	7 942 958	3 251 832	11 434 262	10 382 974	19 703 741
b) Bénéfice avant impôt, amortissements & provisions	1 211 968	30 561	111 006	-334 219	4 465 969
c) Impôt sur les bénéfices	25 907	319 710			1 209 275
d) Bénéfice après impôt, mais avant amortissements & provisions	1 186 061	-289 149	111 006	-334 219	3 256 694
e) Bénéfice après impôt, amortissements & provisions	1 181 488	3 237 970	-2 978 332	-818 914	3 058 647
f) Montants des bénéfices distribués					
g) Participation des salariés					
III - Résultat des opérations réduit à une seule action					
a) Bénéfice après impôt, mais avant amortissements	1 183 041	3 272 443	-2 850 488	-745 317	3 049 600
b) Bénéfice après impôt, amortissements provisions	1 181 488	3 237 970	-2 978 332	-818 914	3 058 647
c) Dividende versé à chaque action					
IV - Personnel :					
a) Nombre de salariés	9	6	14	12	12
b) Montant de la masse salariale	676 945	478 649	1 262 073	721 492	802 136
c) Montant des sommes versées au titre des avantages sociaux	303 339	218 121	472 203	305 919	353 640

Birlasoft Solutions GmbH

Registered Office: Meisenstr. 96 D - 33607 Bielefeld, Germany

Board's Report

Dear Members,

Your Managing Director is pleased to present herewith the report of the Director(s) on the operations of the Company together with the accounts for the financial year ended on March 31, 2025.

Financial Results

Particulars	**2024– 25 (EURO) Million**	**2023– 24 (EURO) Million**
Total Income	5.25	5.48
Net Profit for the period	(0.07)	0.13

Operations

During the year under review, the total income of the Company has decreased from € 5.48 million to € 5.25 million which resulting in net loss of € 0.07 million.

Directors

During the year, there was no change in the management. Mr. Ashish Satija is the Managing Director of the Company.

Audit

The Company is not required by the local laws to have an independent audit firm to issue a report to the shareholders on the financial statements. No audit opinion has been sought in respect of these financial statements. The accounts are prepared from the internally prepared management accounts of the Company. The same management accounts are audited in order for the Group Auditors to give an audit opinion in relation to the group accounts i.e. consolidated accounts of Birlasoft Limited, the parent company. Hence, no separate audit report is given in respect of the Company.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Birlasoft Solutions GmbH

London
May 22, 2025

Ashish Satija
Managing Director

TRANSLATION

Preparation Report

Annual Financial Statements as of 31 March 2025

of
Birlasoft Solutions GmbH
Bielefeld

The English language text below is a translation provided for information purposes only. The original German text shall prevail in the event of any discrepancies between the English translation and the German original. We do not accept any liability for the use of, or reliance on, the English translation or for any errors or misunderstandings that may derive from the translation.

ISARTAX GmbH
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft
Steuerberatungsgesellschaft

Munich

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1. Acceptance of the engagement

1.1 Client and definition of the engagement

The management of

Birlasoft Solutions GmbH,
Bielefeld

- hereinafter also abbreviated to "Birlasoft GmbH" or "company" -

engaged us to prepare the annual financial statements as at 31 March 2025 on the basis of the accounting records that we prepared, as well as the additional vouchers and inventory records provided to us, which we have not audited in accordance with the terms of our engagement, taking into account the information provided to us in accordance with the statutory requirements and in accordance with the instructions by the client within this framework to exercise existing accounting options. We performed this engagement to prepare the annual financial statements with no assessments in May 2025 in our office in Munich.

Our engagement to prepare the annual financial statements did not comprise any activities over and above the engagement type and thus no extended responsibilities as auditing company.

The duty to prepare the annual financial statements was the responsibility of the management of the company that engaged us to prepare the financial statements, which was required to decide on the exercise of all accounting options and legislative provisions related to preparation of the financial statements.

We informed our client about those matters that resulted in options and obtained from the client decisions relating to the exercise of material and formal accounting options (recognition, measurement and presentation options) and of management judgement.

The company is a small corporation according to the size classes set out in § 267 of the *Handelsgesetzbuch* (HGB – German Commercial Code).

The size-related exemptions set out in §§ 267, 276, 288 and 274a of the *Handelsgesetzbuch* (HGB – German Commercial Code) were applied in preparing the annual financial statements.

Our engagement to prepare the annual financial statements comprised all activities necessary in order to prepare the annual financial statements legally required by the commercial law, comprising the balance sheet, income statement and notes to the financial statements, on the basis of the accounting records and the inventory records as well as the information obtained by us on recognition, presentation and measurement issues and the accounting policies required to be applied, including preparation of the closing entries.

As the preparation of a report on the preparation of the annual financial statements was agreed, but the concrete nature and scope of our reporting were not expressly defined in the agreements governing our engagement, we have reported on the scope and results of our activities in accordance with customary professional standards within the meaning of the *IDW Standard: Grundsätze für die Erstellung von Jahresabschlüssen* (IDW S7 (03.2021) - Principles for the Preparation of Annual Financial Statements) adopted by the Auditing and Accounting Board (HFA) on 27 November 2009.

On acceptance of the engagement, we received an assurance from our client that the documents and explanations necessary for the performance of the engagement would be provided to us in full.

General Engagement Terms

The *Allgemeine Auftragsbedingungen für Wirtschaftsprüfer und Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaften* (General Engagement Terms for auditors and audit firms) attached to this report are decisive for the realisation of the engagement and our responsibility, including those to third parties.

1.2 Performance of the engagement

In the course of the preparation of the annual financial statements and in our reporting on these preparation activities, we have complied with the relevant standards of the Wirtschaftsprüferordnung (WPO - German Public Auditors Act) and our professional obligations, including the principles of independence, diligence, confidentiality, personal professional responsibility and objectivity (§ 43 (1) of the WPO).

Irrespective of the nature of our engagement, preparation of the annual financial statements comprises the activities necessary in order to prepare the balance sheet and income statements required by law, as well as the notes to the financial statements and additional components of the financial statements, on the basis of the accounting records and the inventory records as well as the information obtained by us on the accounting policies to be applied, including preparation of the closing entries.

In addition, we informed our client about statutory deadlines governing the preparation, adoption and publication of the annual financial statements.

We observed the principles of cost-effectiveness and materiality when preparing the annual financial statements.

Under the terms of the engagement issued to us, we complied with the statutory provisions for the preparation of annual financial statements and German Accepted Accounting Principles. Compliance with other statutory provisions and the detection and clarification of criminal offences, and of administrative offences outside the accounting system, were not the subject of our engagement.

Representation letter

The company provided us in writing, as requested, with the standard professional representation letter in respect of the accounting records, vouchers and inventory records as well as the information provided to us, which we have stored in our files.

2. Basis of preparation of the annual financial statements

2.1 Accounting records and inventory records, information provided

The company is required by § 238 of the *Handelsgesetzbuch* (HGB – German Commercial Code) to keep accounting records.

The accounting was prepared using our IT systems. In accordance with a certificate issued by Ernst & Young GmbH on 28 February 2023, the DATEV eG "Kanzlei-Rechnungswesen" accounting software used for this purpose satisfies the requirements for proper financial accounting and preparation of the annual financial statements.

The asset accounting was prepared using our IT systems. In connection with a certificate issued by Ernst & Young GmbH on 28 February 2023 on the audit of the propriety of the "Kanzlei-Rechnungswesen" software, the DATEV eG "Anlagenbuchführung" asset accounting software used for this purpose satisfies the requirements for proper asset accounting.

There were no significant organisational changes in the procedures used in the accounting system.

The management nominated the following persons as information providers:

- Mr. Ashish Satija
- Ms. Astrid Bethke
- Ms. Tania Hüsemann

All requested information, explanations and documentary evidence were readily provided by the management and the employees nominated as information providers.

2.2 Findings on the basis of preparation of the annual financial statements

The annual financial statements were prepared using our IT systems. In accordance with a certificate issued by Ernst & Young GmbH on 28 February 2023, the DATEV eG, Nuremberg, "Kanzlei-Rechnungswesen" accounting software used for this purpose satisfies the requirements for proper financial accounting and preparation of the annual financial statements.

We agreed any entries arising during the course of our annual financial statement preparation with the management of our client. The closing entries were prepared by the date of completion of our activities.

The classification of the annual financial statements complies with the provisions of the *Handelsgesetzbuch* (HGB – German Commercial Code), and in particular with the provisions of §§ 266 and 275 of the HGB. Changes in fixed assets are properly recorded in an inventory record.

The applicable measurement provisions of Commercial Law were observed in compliance with the going concern assumption. The measurement policies applied to the preceding annual financial statements were retained.

The individual items of the balance sheet and the income statement are presented in detail in the explanatory section.

Reference is made to more detailed explanations in the notes to the financial statements.

3. Legal and economic position

3.1 Legal position

Company name:	Birlasoft Solutions GmbH
Legal form:	GmbH
Date of formation:	05.08.2003
Registered office:	Bielefeld
Address:	Meisenstraße 96 33607 Bielefeld
Name in commercial register:	Birlasoft Solutions GmbH
Entered in commercial register:	Handelsregister
Register court:	Bielefeld
No. of register court:	39769
Partnership agreement:	Valid in the version dated 21 May 2019
Financial year:	01 April to 31 March
Purpose of the company:	Trade with hardware and software, production and implementation of software as well as similar business. The company can deal with all transactions, which are sufficient to comply with the company purpose. The company can found branches and subsidiaries.
Subscribed capital:	25,000.00 EUR
Shareholder:	Birlasoft Solutions Limited, London, Great Britain
Management, representation:	Mr. Ashish Satija, sole power of representation
Significant changes in the legal position after the closing date:	no significant changes

3.2 Tax position

Responsible tax office:	Bielefeld-Innenstadt
Tax no.:	305/5807/2280

By virtue of its activities, the entity is subject to corporate income tax, trade tax and VAT.

The tax returns up to and including 2022 were filed with the tax office. The assessment notices were issued subject to review by a subsequent tax audit in accordance with § 164 of the *Abgabenordnung* (AO – German Tax Code).

3.3 Economic position

3.3.1 Net assets

The presentation of the company's net assets derived from the balance sheet as at 31 March 2025 is shown in the following compared with the previous balance sheet date:

	Balance at 31/03/2025 TEUR	**%**	**Balance at 31/03/2024 TEUR**	**%**	**Changes in comp. to prior year TEUR**	**%**
ASSETS						
Tangible fixed assets	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	-0.6	-60.0
Inventories	54.7	1.8	131.8	3.6	-77.1	-58.5
Receivables	1,617.6	54.7	1,881.1	51.5	-263.5	-14.0
Other assets	202.0	6.8	103.6	2.8	98.4	95.0
Cash funds/securities	1,074.2	36.3	1,496.0	41.0	-421.8	-28.2
Prepaid expenses	8.3	0.3	39.6	1.1	-31.3	-79.0
Total Assets	**2,957.3**	**100.0**	**3,653.2**	**100.0**	**-695.9**	-19.0

	Balance at 31/03/2025 TEUR	**%**	**Balance at 31/03/2024 TEUR**	**%**	**Changes in comp. to prior year TEUR**	**%**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES						
Equity	21.9	0.7	89.8	2.5	-67.9	-75.6
Liabilities to financial institutions	179.8	6.1	218.2	6.0	-38.4	-17.6
Liabilities on bills accepted or drawn	252.3	8.5	346.9	9.5	-94.6	-27.3
Liabilities from funding	2,217.1	75.0	2,542.4	69.6	-325.3	-12.8
Other Liabilities	286.1	9.7	456.0	12.5	-169.9	-37.3
Total Liabilities	**2,957.3**	**100.0**	**3,653.2**	**100.0**	**-695.9**	-19.0

Supplementary information on asset and capital structure ratios:

Key figures on the net assets	EUR	Fiscal Year Value	Previous Year Value
Equity	21,947.03		89,774.91
Balance sheet total	2,957,256.45		3,653,215.79
Equity ratio (%)		**1**	2
Trade payables	475.95		47,472.35
Balance sheet total	2,957,256.45		3,653,215.79
Trade accounts payable (in %)		**0**	1
Equity	21,947.03		89,774.91
Noncurrent assets	375.00		1,017.00
Non-current asset coverage (%)		**5,853**	8,827

3.3.2 Results of operations

The results of operations changed as follows compared with the previous year:

		01/04/ 01/04/ to 31/03/2025 TEUR	% %	01/04/ 01/04/ to 31/03/2024 TEUR	% %	Changes in comp. to prior year TEUR	% %
	Sales	5,207.6	100.0	5,394.9	100.0	-187.3	-3.5
+	Other operating income	37.5	0.7	86.5	1.6	-49.0	-56.6
-	Cost of materials	4,333.1	83.2	4,337.2	80.4	-4.1	-0.1
-	Personnel expenses	742.4	14.3	714.0	13.2	28.4	4.0
-	Depreciation, amortisation and write-downs	0.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	-1.0	-62.5
-	Other operating expenses	208.2	4.0	221.4	4.1	-13.2	-6.0
+	Net financial income	7.1	0.1	8.7	0.2	-1.6	-18.4
-	Net financial costs	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	-
-	Income tax expenses	34.2	0.7	86.0	1.6	-51.8	-60.2
	Profit after tax	**-67.7**	**-1.3**	**130.0**	**2.4**	**-197.7**	**-152.1**
-	Other taxes	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Net income/loss	**-67.8**	**-1.3**	**129.8**	**2.4**	**-197.6**	**-152.2**

Supplementary information on profitability and productivity:

Key figures on the results of operations	EUR	Fiscal Year Value	Previous Year Value
Net loss	67,827.88		-129,831.14
Sales	5,207,576.58		5,394,871.20
Return on sales (%) (return on sales I (%))		**-1.30**	2.41
Net loss	67,827.88		-129,831.14
Equity	21,947.03		89,774.91
Return on equity (%)		**-309.05**	144.62
Personnel expenses	742,425.98		713,974.82
Gross revenue	5,207,576.58		5,394,871.20
Personnel expenses rate (%)		**14.26**	13.23

Cost of materials	4,333,121.96		4,337,203.81
Gross revenue	5,207,576.58		5,394,871.20
Material costs rate (%)		**83.21**	80.39

4. Nature and scope of the preparation work

Unless documented in this report on the preparation of the annual financial statements, we documented the nature, scope and results of the individual preparation activities performed during our engagement in our working papers.

The subject of the preparation with no assessments comprises the preparation of the balance sheet and income statement, as well as of the notes to the financial statements and additional components of the financial statements, on the basis of the accounting records, the inventory records and the accounting policies required to be applied.

Our engagement to prepare the annual financial statements in accordance with the legal requirements on the basis of the documents provided, taking into account the information received and the closing entries prepared, did not extend to the assessment of the appropriateness and function of internal controls and of whether the accounting records have been properly compiled. In particular, the assessment of the stocktaking records, of correct application of the accrual and matching principle, and of recognition and measurement did not fall within the scope of our engagement.

If closing entries were prepared, e.g. the calculation of depreciation, amortisation and write-downs, valuation allowances and provisions, these were based on the documents and information provided without any assessment of their accuracy.

Although we do not assess the vouchers, accounting records and inventory records in the course of the preparation with no assessments in accordance with the terms of our engagement, we draw our client's attention to evident inaccuracies in the documents provided that become apparent to us as professional practitioners in the course of performing the engagement, make suggestions as to how they can be corrected and monitor that they are implemented appropriately in the annual financial statements.

5. Comments regarding the vouchers, accounting records and inventory records provided

Comments on the accounting records maintained by ourselves as well as on the vouchers and inventory records provided are not necessary in the case of our engagement to prepare the annual financial statements with no assessments because no matters requiring comment were identified.

6. Results of work and attestation report

The attestation report on the annual financial statements prepared by ourselves does not contain any additions.

We did not raise any material objections to certain carrying amounts advocated by the client or to the accounting.

7. Notes on the items in the balance sheet and profit and loss account

A. Noncurrent assets

I. Intangible fixed assets

1. Purchased concessions, industrial property rights and similar rights and values as well as licenses to such rights and values **EUR 0.00**
(31/03/2024: EUR 39.00)

	31/03/2025 EUR	31/03/2024 EUR
Softwares	32,582.13	32,582.13
Acc. Depn. Softwares	-32,582.13	-32,543.13
	0.00	39.00

II. Tangible fixed assets

1. Technical equipment and machinery **EUR 374.00**
(31/03/2024: EUR 475.00)

	31/03/2025 EUR	31/03/2024 EUR
Plant & Machinery Manufacturing	54,542.45	54,542.45
Acc.Depn.Plant & Machinery - Manufacturing	-54,168.45	-54,067.45
	374.00	475.00

2. Other equipment, operating and office equipment **EUR 1.00**
(31/03/2024: EUR 503.00)

	31/03/2025 EUR	31/03/2024 EUR
Office Equipment	17,142.62	17,142.62
Acc. Depn. Office Equipment	-17,141.62	-16,849.62
Building	16,547.90	16,547.90
Acc. Depn. Building	-16,547.90	-16,337.90
	1.00	503.00

B. Current assets

I. Inventories

1. Work in progress

EUR 54,670.66
(31/03/2024: EUR 131,807.66)

	31/03/2025 EUR	31/03/2024 EUR
Domestic Unbilled Revenue Debtors A/c	15,804.00	47,349.70
Export Unbilled Revenue Debtors A/c	35,834.23	84,457.96
Domestic POC unbilled revenue Debtors	3,032.43	0.00
	54,670.66	131,807.66

II. Receivables and other assets

1. Trade receivables

EUR 1,371,302.14
(31/03/2024: EUR 1,525,451.09)

	31/03/2025 EUR	31/03/2024 EUR
Domestic Debtors	1,371,302.14	1,528,320.28
Reserve For Doubtful Debts	0.00	-17,970.69
Reserve For Doubtful Debts GE13/IN11	0.00	15,101.50
	1,371,302.14	1,525,451.09

2. Receivables from affiliated companies

EUR 246,304.75
(31/03/2024: EUR 355,681.22)

	31/03/2025 EUR	31/03/2024 EUR
Inter Co. Clearing Account IN11/GE13	10,312.00	10,312.00
Inter Co. Clearing Account GE13/SZ11	0.50	108,563.00
Trade rec. affiliated companies	235,992.25	236,806.22
	246,304.75	355,681.22

3. Other assets

EUR 202,038.50
(31/03/2024: EUR 103,621.32)

	31/03/2025 EUR	31/03/2024 EUR
Other Receivables	1,305.00	125.00
Forderungen Zinsabgrenzung	0.00	1,893.70
Trade Deposits	3,483.95	3,483.95
Accounts receivable from VAT adv. paym.	69,786.00	67,889.00
Trade Tax 2022/2023	1,679.00	3,359.00
Advance Tax AY 2023-24	3,164.00	3,164.00
Körperschaftsteuer 2024/2025	94,317.00	0.00
Sundry Creditors	1,602.69	0.30
Tds-From Salary	2,928.08	0.00
Provident Fund Payable	66.41	0.00
VAT, earlier years	33,985.44	33,985.44
EWB sonst. VG	-10,279.07	-10,279.07
	202,038.50	103,621.32

III. Cash on hand, central bank balances, bank balances, and checks **EUR 1,074,222.11**
(31/03/2024: EUR 1,495,989.89)

	31/03/2025 EUR	31/03/2024 EUR
Cash on Hand Nürnberg	91.16	91.16
Hypovereins Bank-Curr A/C	540,343.51	699,750.30
Festgeld Konto	400,000.00	801,000.00
HSBC	138,639.01	0.00
Exchange Rate Diff Adj - CD11	-10,140.51	-10,140.51
Exchange Rate Diff Adj - UK22	5,288.94	5,288.94
	1,074,222.11	1,495,989.89

Total current assets **EUR 2,948,538.16**
(31/03/2024: EUR 3,612,551.18)

C. Prepaid expenses **EUR 8,343.29**
(31/03/2024: EUR 39,647.61)

	31/03/2025 EUR	31/03/2024 EUR
Prepaid Expenses	8,343.29	39,647.61

Total Assets **EUR 2,957,256.45**
(31/03/2024: EUR 3,653,215.79)

A. Equity

I. Subscribed capital

EUR	**25,000.00**
(31/03/2024: EUR	25,000.00)

	31/03/2025 EUR	31/03/2024 EUR
Issued & Paid Up Capital	25,000.00	25,000.00

II. Retained profits brought forward

EUR	**64,774.91**
(31/03/2024: EUR	-65,056.23)

	31/03/2025 EUR	31/03/2024 EUR
Profit & Loss Account	-153,726.09	-283,557.23
Profit & Loss prior to acquisition	218,501.00	218,501.00
	64,774.91	-65,056.23

III. Net loss

EUR	**67,827.88**
(31/03/2024: EUR	-129,831.14)

	31/03/2025 EUR	31/03/2024 EUR
Net loss	67,827.88	-129,831.14

Total equity

EUR	**21,947.03**
(31/03/2024: EUR	89,774.91)

B. Provisions

1. Provisions for taxes

EUR 135,114.24
(31/03/2024: EUR 142,459.15)

	31/03/2025 EUR	31/03/2024 EUR
Provision for trade tax, EStG s. 4(5b)	73,334.00	73,334.00
Provisions for corporate income tax	61,780.24	69,125.15
	135,114.24	142,459.15

2. Other provisions

EUR 44,726.95
(31/03/2024: EUR 75,693.13)

	31/03/2025 EUR	31/03/2024 EUR
Provision For Expenses	23,751.95	47,188.13
Provision for Marketing Bonus & Commission	0.00	323.00
Rückstellungen für Personalkosten	7,875.00	7,875.00
Leave Encashment Payable	8,100.00	15,500.00
Provsns for record retntn obligations	5,000.00	4,807.00
	44,726.95	75,693.13

C. Liabilities

1. Advance payments received on orders

EUR 251,846.08
(31/03/2024: EUR 299,413.89)

	31/03/2025 EUR	31/03/2024 EUR
Advance Billing	125,416.84	35,509.25
Accrued Offshore Cost Payable	0.00	7,663.80
Advance from Customer	126,429.24	256,240.84
	251,846.08	299,413.89

2. Trade payables

EUR 475.95
(31/03/2024: EUR 47,472.35)

	31/03/2025 EUR	31/03/2024 EUR
Sundry Creditors	475.95	47,472.35

3. Liabilities to affiliated companies

EUR 2,217,062.38
(31/03/2024: EUR 2,542,384.85)

	31/03/2025 EUR	31/03/2024 EUR
Trade rec. affiliated companies	0.00	1,155.80
Birlasoft SolutionsFrance	1,500,000.00	0.00
Birlasoft Solutions France	1,236.99	0.00
Trade payables affiliated companies	715,825.39	2,541,229.05
	2,217,062.38	2,542,384.85

4. Other liabilities **EUR 286,083.82**
(31/03/2024: EUR 456,017.51)

- of which taxes EUR 234,052.05 (EUR 298,848.22)

- of which social security EUR 0.00 (EUR 953.07)

	31/03/2025 EUR	31/03/2024 EUR
Domestic Debtors	8,367.88	21,886.70
Advance To Employees-Travel	2,986.22	2,986.22
Deductible input tax 7%	-57.45	-27.46
Deductible input tax 19%	-35,298.13	-28,707.81
Dedctbl inpt tax sec 13b UStG 19%	-1,131,779.21	-1,096,718.12
Other liabilities	8,493.77	92,106.30
Loans	9,226.28	8,392.93
Tds-From Salary	0.00	7,856.45
Other Payroll Liabilities	2,304.03	2,304.03
Other Payroll Liabilities - Creditors	0.00	30.00
Provident Fund Payable	0.00	953.07
VAT 19%	970,884.46	988,161.73
VAT prepayments	-744,462.88	-750,569.69
VAT Deposit A/c	-67,889.00	-51,659.00
VAT under section 13b UStG 19%	1,131,779.21	1,096,718.12
VAT, previous year	110,875.05	141,650.45
Exchange Rate Diff Adj - Intercompany Creditors	7,650.64	7,650.64
Exchange Rate Diff Adj - UK21	-1,260.91	-1,260.91
Exchange Rate Diff Adj - US11	23,345.39	23,345.39
Exchange Rate Diff Adj - US12	-9,081.53	-9,081.53
	286,083.82	456,017.51

Total Equity and Liabilities **EUR 2,957,256.45**
(31/03/2024: EUR 3,653,215.79)

	2024/2025 EUR	2023/2024 EUR
1. Sales	**5,207,576.58**	5,394,871.20

	2024/2025 EUR	2023/2024 EUR
Export Sales	-7,042.17	46,612.00
Export Sales - Back to back Sales	1,249,474.98	1,195,758.77
Export Sales - US - Back to back	0.00	7,606.43
Export Sales-Pivolis	0.00	1.24
Export Sale - UK21 (No Cost Element)	0.00	112.75
Export Sale - BSL Switzerland	0.00	19,165.21
Export Sale - Birlasoft Inc BTB	76,173.38	73,400.57
Domestic Sales	445,858.89	599,930.38
Domestic Sales Back to back Sales	3,443,111.54	3,452,283.87
Cash discounts granted 19% VAT	-0.04	-0.02
	5,207,576.58	5,394,871.20

	2024/2025 EUR	2023/2024 EUR
2. Other operating income	**37,532.61**	86,548.99

- of which income from currency translation EUR 60.96 (EUR 0.00)

	2024/2025 EUR	2023/2024 EUR
Currency translation gains	60.96	0.00
Foreign exchange gain/loss-Realised Debtors/ Sales	9,135.49	-7,414.50
Foreign Exchange Loss (Others)	0.00	9,428.10
Income from reversal of provisions	22,774.01	81,155.23
Inc. reversal of other tax reservers	0.00	1,131.30
Allocated other non-cash benefits	0.00	126.96
Prior - period income	1,050.72	31.72
Refunds AAG	4,511.43	2,090.18
	37,532.61	86,548.99

3. Cost of materials

	2024/2025 EUR	2023/2024 EUR
a) Cost of raw materials, consumables and supplies, and of purchased merchandise	**4,086.22**	7,394.50

	2024/2025 EUR	2023/2024 EUR
Product Purchase Expenses-AMC	4,086.22	7,394.50

	2024/2025 EUR	2023/2024 EUR
b) Expenses for purchased services	**4,329,035.74**	4,329,809.31

	2024/2025 EUR	2023/2024 EUR
Software Service Charges - KPBN (No Cost Element)	4,126,037.55	4,090,277.79
Software Service Charges UK22	33.84	5,852.85
Software Service Charges - US14	299.56	0.00
Software Serv. Charges BTB SYCN-SYUS	0.00	17,651.45
Software Service Charges - KPUS (No Cost Element)	202,664.79	216,027.22
	4,329,035.74	4,329,809.31

4. Personnel expenses

	2024/2025 EUR	2023/2024 EUR
a) Wages and salaries	**740,796.33**	711,581.08

	2024/2025 EUR	2023/2024 EUR
Wages and salaries	16,962.96	29,503.87
Salaries	364,559.58	456,376.79
G & A support salary allocation A/c	12,644.00	25,762.00
Salaries- Support	3,337.95	3,595.80
Salaries- Marketing Staff	350,691.84	207,542.62
Exp. chge. prov. vac. pay	-7,400.00	-11,200.00
	740,796.33	711,581.08

	2024/2025 EUR	2023/2024 EUR
b) Social security costs and expenses for old age pensions and other benefits	**1,629.65**	2,393.74

	2024/2025 EUR	2023/2024 EUR
Contrb. to occup. health/safety agency	1,629.65	2,187.73
Vol. social benfts not subj to wage tx	0.00	206.01
	1,629.65	2,393.74

5. Depreciation and amortization

	2024/2025 EUR	2023/2024 EUR
a) Of noncurrent intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	**642.00**	1,595.00

	2024/2025 EUR	2023/2024 EUR
Depreciation	642.00	1,595.00

	2024/2025 EUR	2023/2024 EUR
6. Other operating expenses	**208,209.35**	221,410.15

- of which currency translation losses EUR 0.00 (EUR 10,257.38)

	2024/2025 EUR	2023/2024 EUR
Small Difference Account	65,373.77	0.00
Recruitment Expenses - Commission	0.00	16,161.40
Rent	8,438.60	8,000.22
Insurance-Others	8,275.68	6,206.76
Contributions	508.65	177.00
Other levies	1.00	0.00
Misc.Repairs-Computer Hardware	7,017.05	6,448.26
Insurance-Vehicle	0.00	8.12
Repairs, Maint & Petrol - Vehicles	0.00	649.63
Car Lease Charges	0.00	-133.68
Advertising expenses	417.00	4,527.23
Staff Welfare Expenses	1,271.13	1,065.00
Travel Support-Domestic	23,348.24	22,459.13
Travel-Reimbursable	-4,213.81	0.00
Employee trav. expn, addnl substnc costs	852.00	0.00
Postage & Courier	245.00	91.99
Telephone Expenses	2,438.29	3,179.24
Other Office Expenses	376.65	160.00
Legal Expenses	6,375.13	5,404.75
Professional Fees	48,355.11	44,934.27
Audit Fees	15,503.00	0.00
Computer Lease Charges	858.62	1,113.03
Bank Charges-Foreign	13,040.44	11,009.76
Currency translation losses	0.00	-117.25
Foreign Exchange Loss (Others)	0.00	10,374.63
Provision For Doubtful Debts	-2,869.19	53,098.67
	0.00	10,279.07
Bad Debts	204.11	15,179.16
Prior-period expenses	12,392.88	1,133.76
	208,209.35	221,410.15

	2024/2025 EUR	2023/2024 EUR
7. other interest and similar income	**7,109.63**	8,707.70

	2024/2025 EUR	2023/2024 EUR
Interest Other	0.00	474.00
	0.00	1,893.70
Incm oth securities and short-term loans	7,109.63	6,340.00
	7,109.63	8,707.70

	2024/2025 EUR	2023/2024 EUR
8. Interest and similar expenses	**1,380.99**	0.00

	2024/2025 EUR	2023/2024 EUR
Interest and similar expenses	54.00	0.00
Zinsen und ähnliche Aufwendungen	1,236.99	0.00
Int. expns, sec 233a AO, deductible	90.00	0.00
	1,380.99	0.00

	2024/2025 EUR	2023/2024 EUR
9. Taxes on income and earnings	**34,158.62**	85,965.43

	2024/2025 EUR	2023/2024 EUR
Corporate income tax	0.00	38,602.00
Corporate income tax for prior years	18,015.00	0.00
Corp. incm tax refunds prior years	-6,962.00	0.00
Solidarity surcharge refunds prior years	-382.91	0.00
Solidarity surcharge	0.00	2,123.15
Solidarity surcharge for prior years	990.82	0.00
Trade tax	0.00	43,234.00
Withholding tax investment income, 25%	2,250.83	1,901.70
Soliarity surcharge withholding tax 25%	123.77	104.58
Credit/deduction of foreign withh. tax	117.11	0.00
Backp/refunds trade tax pr yrs. s 4/5	20,006.00	0.00
	34,158.62	85,965.43

	2024/2025 EUR	2023/2024 EUR
10. Net income/net loss after tax	**-67,720.08**	129,978.68

	2024/2025 EUR	2023/2024 EUR
11. Other taxes	**107.80**	147.54

	2024/2025 EUR	2023/2024 EUR
Rates & Taxes-Others	107.80	328.54
Motor vehicle tax	0.00	-181.00
	107.80	147.54

	2024/2025 EUR	2023/2024 EUR
12. Net loss	**67,827.88**	-129,831.14

8. Enclosures

Attestation report on preparation by the auditing company.

To Birlasoft Solutions GmbH

In accordance with the terms of our engagement, we have prepared the following annual financial statements – comprising the balance sheet, income statement and notes to the financial statements – of the Birlasoft Solutions GmbH for the financial year from 01 April 2024 to 31 March 2025 in accordance with the provisions of German Commercial Law.

The basis of preparation was the accounting records maintained by us and the additional vouchers and inventory records provided to us, which we have not audited in accordance with the terms of our engagement, as well as the information provided to us.

The accounting records and the preparation of the inventory records and the annual financial statements in accordance with the provisions of German Commercial Law are the responsibility of the company's management.

We have performed our engagement in accordance with the IDW (Institute of Public Auditors in Germany) Standards for the Preparation of Annual Financial Statements (IDW S7 (03.2021)). This engagement comprises the preparation of the balance sheet and income statement, as well as the notes to the financial statements, on the basis of the accounting records, the inventory records and the accounting policies required to be applied.

München, 22 May 2025

ISARTAX GmbH
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft [Public Audit Firm]
Steuerberatungsgesellschaft [Tax Advisory Firm]

Philipp Schlotmann
Wirtschaftsprüfer [German Public Auditor]
Steuerberater [Certified Tax Advisor]

Balance Sheet as of 31 March 2025

Birlasoft Solutions GmbH, Bielefeld

ASSETS

	EUR	Financial Year EUR	Prior Year EUR
A. Noncurrent assets			
I. Intangible fixed assets			
1. Purchased concessions, industrial property rights and similar rights and values as well as licenses to such rights and values		0.00	39.00
II. Tangible fixed assets			
1. Technical equipment and machinery	374.00		475.00
2. Other equipment, operating and office equipment	1.00		503.00
		375.00	978.00
Total noncurrent asset		375.00	1,017.00
B. Current assets			
I. Inventories			
1. Work in progress		54,670.66	131,807.66
II. Receivables and other assets			
1. Trade receivables	1,371,302.14		1,525,451.09
2. Receivables from affiliated companies	246,304.75		355,681.22
3. Other assets	202,038.50		103,621.32
		1,819,645.39	1,984,753.63
III. Cash on hand, central bank balances, bank balances, and checks		1,074,222.11	1,495,989.89
Total current assets		2,948,538.16	3,612,551.18
C. Prepaid expenses		8,343.29	39,647.61
		2,957,256.45	**3,653,215.79**

TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

	EUR	Financial Year EUR	Prior Year EUR
A. Equity			
I. Subscribed capital		25,000.00	25,000.00
II. Retained profits brought forward		64,774.91	65,056.23-
III. Net loss		67,827.88	129,831.14-
Total equity		21,947.03	89,774.91
B. Provisions			
1. Provisions for taxes	135,114.24		142,459.15
2. Other provisions	44,726.95		75,693.13
		179,841.19	218,152.28
C. Liabilities			
1. Advance payments received on orders	251,846.08		299,413.89
2. Trade payables	475.95		47,472.35
3. Liabilities to affiliated companies	2,217,062.38		2,542,384.85
4. Other liabilities	286,083.82		456,017.51
- of which taxes EUR 234,052.05 (EUR 298,848.22)			
- of which social security EUR 0.00 (EUR 953.07)			
		2,755,468.23	3,345,288.60
		2,957,256.45	**3,653,215.79**

		EUR	Financial Year EUR	Prior Year EUR
1.	Sales		5,207,576.58	5,394,871.20
2.	Other operating income - of which income from currency translation EUR 60.96 (EUR 0.00)		37,532.61	86,548.99
3.	Cost of materials			
a)	Cost of raw materials, consumables and supplies, and of purchased merchandise	4,086.22		7,394.50
b)	Expenses for purchased services	4,329,035.74		4,329,809.31
			4,333,121.96	4,337,203.81
4.	Personnel expenses			
a)	Wages and salaries	740,796.33		711,581.08
b)	Social security costs and expenses for old age pensions and other benefits	1,629.65		2,393.74
			742,425.98	713,974.82
5.	Depreciation and amortization			
a)	Of noncurrent intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		642.00	1,595.00
6.	Other operating expenses - of which currency translation losses EUR 0.00 (EUR 10,257.38)		208,209.35	221,410.15
7.	other interest and similar income		7,109.63	8,707.70
8.	Interest and similar expenses		1,380.99	0.00
9.	Taxes on income and earnings		34,158.62	85,965.43
10.	**Net income/net loss after tax**		**67,720.08-**	**129,978.68**
11.	Other taxes		107.80	147.54
12.	**Net loss**		**67,827.88**	**129,831.14-**

Fixed Asset Schedule as of 31 March 2025

Birlasoft Solutions GmbH, Bielefeld

	acquisition-, production-cost 01/04/2024 EUR	acquisition-, production-cost 31/03/2025 EUR	accumulated depreciations 01/04/2024 EUR	depreciations financial year EUR	accumulated depreciations 31/03/2025 EUR	book value 31/03/2025 EUR	book value 31/03/2024 EUR
A. Noncurrent assets							
I. Intangible fixed assets							
1. Purchased concessions, industrial property rights and similar rights and values as well as licenses to such rights and values	1,861.50	1,861.50	1,822.50	39.00	1,861.50	0.00	39.00
Total intangible fixed assets	**1,861.50**	**1,861.50**	**1,822.50**	**39.00**	**1,861.50**	**0.00**	**39.00**
II. Tangible fixed assets							
1. Technical equipment and machinery	5,169.16	5,169.16	4,694.16	101.00	4,795.16	374.00	475.00
2. Other equipment, operating and office equipment	22,795.16	22,795.16	22,292.16	502.00	22,794.16	1.00	503.00
Total tangible fixed assets	**27,964.32**	**27,964.32**	**26,986.32**	**603.00**	**27,589.32**	**375.00**	**978.00**
Total noncurrent asset	**29,825.82**	**29,825.82**	**28,808.82**	**642.00**	**29,450.82**	**375.00**	**1,017.00**

Notes

General information about the annual financial statements

The annual financial statements were prepared in accordance with the provisions of §§ 42 ff. HGB in compliance with the supplementary provisions for small corporations.

Information identifying the company according to the registry court

Company name according to registry court:	Birlasoft Solutions GmbH
Registered company address according to registry court:	Bielefeld
Registry entry:	Handelsregister [Commercial Register]
Registry court:	Bielefeld
Registry court number:	39769

Disclosures on accounting policies

Accounting policies

Purchased intangible assets were recognised at cost; finite-lived intangible assets are amortised.

Tangible assets were recognised at cost; finite-lived tangible assets are depreciated.

Depreciation and amortisation is charged using the straight line method on the basis of the expected useful life of the assets.

Inventories were recognised at cost. Any lower current values at the reporting date were recognised.

The measurement of receivables and securities reflects all identifiable risks.

Tax provisions contain the taxes attributable to the financial year that have not yet been assessed.

The other provisions were recognised for all further uncertain liabilities. They reflect all identifiable risks.

Liabilities are recognised at their settlement amount.

Accounting policies that have changed as against the prior year

The accounting policies previously applied were largely taken over in the annual financial statements.

There was no fundamental change in accounting policies compared with the prior year.

Balance sheet disclosures

Disclosure on remaining maturity comments

Liabilities with a remaining term of up to one year amount to 1,254,231.24 EUR (prior year: 3,345,288.60 EUR).

Liabilities with a remaining term of more than one year amount to 1,501,236.99 EUR (prior year: 0.00 EUR).

Unrecognised other financial obligations

In addition to the liabilities presented in the balance sheet, there are other financial obligations amounting to 4.541,64 EUR.

These obligations relate specifically to the following items:

- Rent

Other disclosures

Average number of employees during the financial year

The average number of employees during the financial year in the company was 5,5.

Signature of management

Bielefeld, 22. May 2025

Ashish Satija
Managing Director

General engagement terms for tax advisers and tax advisory firms

Birlasoft Solutions Inc.
Registered Office: 379 Thornall St, 12th floor, Edison, New Jersey 08837, USA.

Board's Report

Dear Members,

Your Board of Directors is pleased to present herewith the report of the Directors on the operations of the Company together with the accounts for the financial year ended March 31, 2025.

Financial Results

Particulars	2024-25 USD (Million)	2023-24 USD (Million)
Total Income	257.75	260.43
Net Profit / (Loss) for the year	11.67	16.96

Operations

During the year under review, total income of the Company decreased by 1.03%, which resulted in decrease in net profit to USD 11.67 million.

Board of Directors

During the year under review, there was no change in the Directors of the Company. Mr. Angan Guha, Mr. S. S. Kejriwal, Ms. Anindita Chowdhury and Ms. Nidhi Killawala are the current Directors of the Company.

Audit

The Company is not required by the local laws to have an independent audit firm to issue a report to the shareholders on the financial statements. No audit opinion has been sought in respect of these financial statements. The accounts are prepared from the internally prepared management accounts of the Company. The same management accounts are audited in order for the Group Auditors to give an audit opinion in relation to the group accounts i.e. consolidated accounts of Birlasoft Limited, the parent company. Hence, no separate audit report is given in respect of the Company.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Birlasoft Solutions Inc.

New Delhi
May 28, 2025

Angan Guha
Director

Birlasoft Solutions Inc.

Balance Sheet

as at 31 March 2025

(Amount in USD)

	Note	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2A	547,214	791,987
Right-of-use assets	2B	1,893,955	2,518,366
Capital work-in-progress		181,812	139,108
Other intangible assets	2C	-	-
Financial assets			
Investments	3	41,660,963	39,660,963
Finance Lease Receivable		3,117,000	-
Other financial assets	4	48,654	260
Income tax assets (net)		157,779	214,268
Deferred tax assets (net)	5	1,859,235	1,659,471
Other non-current assets	6	2,761,045	1,345,863
		52,227,657	46,330,286
Current assets			
Inventories	7	823,202	-
Financial assets			
Investments	8	15,140,103	8,504,855
Trade receivables	9	56,627,006	65,568,081
Cash and cash equivalents	10	977,844	4,084,833
Finance Lease Receivable		1,662,042	-
Other current assets	11	9,611,086	14,721,190
		84,841,283	92,878,959
TOTAL ASSETS		137,068,940	139,209,245
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	12	55,709,854	55,709,854
Other equity		51,381,699	39,708,587
Total equity		107,091,553	95,418,441
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	13	1,457,614	2,156,106
Other financial liabilities	14	82,317	110,807
Provisions	15	10,477	9,768
		1,550,408	2,276,681
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	16		
Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		11,912,501	30,720,779
Lease liabilities	17	739,558	612,148
Other financial liabilities	18	5,583,329	6,131,646
Other current liabilities	19	8,126,988	2,467,686
Provisions	20	1,779,603	1,581,864
Income tax liabilities (net)		285,000	-
		28,426,979	41,514,123
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		137,068,940	139,209,245
Material accounting policies	1		
Notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements	2-29		

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Birlasoft Solutions Inc.

Angan Guha
Director
Place : New Delhi
Date - 28 May 2025

-

For and on behalf of Parent Company
Birlasoft Limited

Kamini Shah
Chief Financial Officer
Place: New Delhi
Date - 28 May 2025

Sneha Padve
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi
Date - 28 May 2025

Birlasoft Solutions Inc.
Statement of Profit and Loss
for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Amount in USD)

	Note	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Revenue from operations	**21**	**256,553,482**	257,044,934
Other income (net)	**22**	**1,192,565**	3,392,162
Total income		**257,746,047**	260,437,096
Expenses			
Purchases of equipment and software licences	**23**	**5,518,375**	-
Change in inventories of trading goods	**23**	**(823,202)**	-
Employee benefits expense	**24**	**54,266,500**	55,470,937
Finance costs	**25**	**613,607**	485,841
Depreciation and amortization expense	**2D**	**904,584**	745,688
Other expenses	**26**	**181,651,751**	181,030,459
Total expenses		**242,131,615**	237,732,925
Profit before tax		**15,614,432**	22,704,171
Tax expense			
Current tax		**4,141,084**	4,871,555
Deferred tax (benefit)/charge		**(199,764)**	871,241
Total tax expense		**3,941,320**	5,742,796
Profit for the year		**11,673,112**	16,961,375
Material accounting policies	**1**		
Notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements	**2-29**		

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Birlasoft Solutions Inc.

Angan Guha
Director
Place : New Delhi
Date - 28 May 2025

For and on behalf of Parent Company
Birlasoft Limited

Kamini Shah
Chief Financial Officer
Place: New Delhi
Date - 28 May 2025

Sneha Padve
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi
Date - 28 May 2025

Birlasoft Solutions Inc.

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Amount in USD)

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
A	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**		
	(Loss)/Profit for the year	**15,614,432**	22,704,171
	Adjustments for		
	(Profit)/Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (net)	**62,244**	-
	Loss recognised on closure of entity	**-**	-
	Depreciation / Amortization	**904,584**	745,687
	Interest expense	**613,607**	485,841
	Interest income	**(184,596)**	(277,840)
	Dividend income	**-**	-
	Gain on sale / redemption of mutual funds	**-**	-
	Fair value loss on financial assets (investments) at fair value through profit or loss	**(735,247)**	(4,855)
	Provision for doubtful debts and advances (net)	**193,751**	(10,701,845)
	Bad debts written off	**97,285**	12,459,677
	Unrealised foreign exchange loss/(gain)	**(2,172)**	28,534
	Operating Profit before working capital changes	**16,563,888**	25,439,370
	Adjustments for changes in working capital:		
	Inventories	**(823,202)**	-
	Trade receivables and unbilled revenue	**8,651,553**	(19,001,814)
	Finance Lease Receivable	**(4,615,922)**	-
	Loans, other financials assets and other assets	**3,646,528**	(5,987,872)
	Trade Payables	**(18,807,621)**	1,107,890
	Other financial liabilities, other liabilities and provisions	**5,280,943**	3,713,936
	Cash generated from operations	**9,896,167**	5,271,510
	Income taxes paid	**(3,799,595)**	(2,381,443)
	Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	**6,096,572**	2,890,067
B	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**		
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including net movement in capital work-in-progress and capital advances)	**(97,646)**	(453,610)
	Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	**(42,702)**	(139,109)
	Sale of investments carried at fair value through profit and loss (net)	**128,000,000**	-
	Investment in Subsidiary	**(2,000,000)**	-
	Purchase of investments	**(133,900,000)**	(8,589,655)
	Loan (given to)/repaid by related parties	**-**	-
	Interest received	**21,476**	277,840
	Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(8,018,872)**	(8,904,534)
C	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**		
	Repayment of lease liabilities	**(721,714)**	(518,415)
	Loan taken from/(repaid to) related party	**-**	-
	Interest paid	**(462,975)**	(402,140)
	Net cash used in financing activities (C)	**(1,184,689)**	(920,555)
	Net Increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B+ C)	**(3,106,989)**	(6,935,022)
	Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year (Refer note 1 below)	**977,844**	4,084,833
	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year (Refer note 1 below)	**4,084,833**	11,019,855
	Net Increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(3,106,989)**	(6,935,022)

Note 1 :

Cash and cash equivalents include:

Cheques in hand	**81,025**	406,654
Balance with banks		
- In current accounts	**896,819**	3,678,179
- In deposit accounts (with original maturity of 3 months or less)	**-**	-
Total Cash and cash equivalents	**977,844**	4,084,833

Note 2:

Figures in brackets represent outflows of cash and cash equivalents.

Note 3:

The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind-AS) 7 on statement of cash flows.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Birlasoft Solutions Inc.

Angan Guha
Director
Place : New Delhi
Date - 28 May 2025

For and on behalf of Parent Company
Birlasoft Limited

Kamini Shah	**Sneha Padve**
Chief Financial Officer	Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi	Place: New Delhi
Date - 28 May 2025	Date - 28 May 2025

Birlasoft Solutions Inc.

Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Amount in USD)

A	**Equity share capital**	**Amount**
	Balance as at 01 April 2023	**55,709,854**
	Changes in equity share capital during 2023-24	-
	Balance as at 31 March 2024	**55,709,854**
	Changes in equity share capital during 2024-25	-
	Balance as at 31 March 2025	**55,709,854**

B Other equity

	Reserves & surplus			Total
	Capital Reserve	**General reserve**	**Retained earnings**	
Balance as at 01 April 2023	**31,780**	**(33,965,293)**	**56,680,725**	**22,747,212**
Profit for the year	-	-	16,961,375	**16,961,375**
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**31,780**	**(33,965,293)**	**73,642,100**	**39,708,587**
Profit for the year	-	-	11,673,112	**11,673,112**
Balance as on 31 March 2025	**31,780**	**(33,965,293)**	**85,315,212**	**51,381,699**

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Birlasoft Solutions Inc.

Angan Guha
Director
Place : New Delhi
Date - 28 May 2025

For and on behalf of Parent Company
Birlasoft Limited

Kamini Shah
Chief Financial Officer
Place: New Delhi
Date - 28 May 2025

Sneha Padve
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi
Date - 28 May 2025

Company Overview

Birlasoft Solutions Inc. is a company incorporated in the state of New Jersey, USA. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Birlasoft Limited, India.

The Company provides Software Development, Global IT Consulting to its clients, predominantly in Automotive & Transportation, Manufacturing and Energy & Utilities verticals.

Material accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind-AS") as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time
The financial statements are presented in US Dollars ("USD"), unless otherwise stated.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. 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.

1.2 Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires the management of the Company to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities and disclosures relating to the contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of income and expenditure during the year. Actual results could differ from estimates. Differences between actual results and estimates are recognized in the year in which the results are known / materialized.

Critical accounting estimates

a. Revenue Recognition

The Company uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for its fixed-price contracts. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the Company to estimate the efforts or costs expended to date as a proportion of the total efforts or costs to be expended. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and satisfaction of performance obligation. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on incompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected contract estimates at the reporting date.

b. Income tax & Deferred tax

Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions. A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilised. Accordingly, the Company exercises its judgement to reassess the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period.

c. Measurement of defined benefit obligation, key actuarial assumptions and share based payments

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties in respect of defined benefit obligation

d. Leases

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgment. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate.

e Impairment of investment in subsidiaries

The Company reviews its carrying value of investments carried at cost (net of impairment, if any) annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for in the statement of profit and loss.

1.2 Current–non-current classification

All assets and liabilities are classified into current and non-current.

Assets

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:
a. it is expected to be realized in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company’s normal operating cycle;
b. it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
c. it is expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting date; or
d. it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.
Current assets include the current portion of non-current financial assets. All other assets are classified as non-current.

Liabilities

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:
a. it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
b. it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
c. it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or
d. the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Current liabilities include current portion of non-current financial liabilities. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Operating cycle

Operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash or cash equivalents. The operating cycle of the Company is twelve months.

1.3 Revenue recognition

The Company earns revenue primarily from providing IT services, consulting and business solutions. The Company offers a consulting-led, integrated portfolio of IT.

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

• Revenue from time and material and job contracts is recognized on output basis measured by units delivered, efforts expended, number of transactions processed, etc.
• Revenue related to fixed price maintenance and support services contracts where the Company is standing ready to provide services is recognized based on time elapsed mode and revenue is straight lined over the period of performance.
• In respect of other fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognized using percentage-of-completion method ('POC method') of accounting with contract costs incurred determining the degree of completion of the performance obligation.
• Revenue from third party software is recognized upfront at the point in time when software is delivered to the customer, such revenue is recognized on net basis when the Company is acting as an agent. In cases where implementation and / or customisation services rendered significantly modifies or customises the software, these services and software are accounted for as a single performance obligation and revenue is recognised over time on a POC method.

• Revenue from the sale of distinct third party hardware is recognised at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, service level credits, performance bonuses, price concessions and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Expenses reimbursed by customers during the project execution are recorded as reduction to associated costs. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers.

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

The Company recognizes contract fulfillment cost as an asset if those costs specifically relate to a contract or to an anticipated contract, the costs generate or enhance resources that will be used in satisfying performance obligations in future; and the costs are expected to be recovered. The asset so recognized is amortized on a systematic basis consistent with the transfer of goods or services to customer to which the asset relates.

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

In accordance with Ind AS 37, the Company recognizes an onerous contract provision when the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under a contract exceed the economic benefits to be received.

Contracts are subject to modification to account for changes in contract specification and requirements. The Company reviews modification to contract in conjunction with the original contract, basis which the transaction price could be allocated to a new performance obligation, or transaction price of an existing obligation could undergo a change. In the event transaction price is revised for existing obligation, a cumulative adjustment is accounted for.
The Company disaggregates revenue from contracts with customers by business verticals and geography.

Use of significant judgments in revenue recognition

• The Company's contracts with customers could include promises to transfer multiple products and services to a customer. The Company assesses the products / services promised in a contract and identifies distinct performance obligations in the contract. Identification of distinct performance obligation involves judgment to determine the deliverables and the ability of the customer to benefit independently from such deliverables.

• Judgment is also required to determine the transaction price for the contract. The transaction price could be either a fixed amount of customer consideration or variable consideration with elements such as volume discounts, service level credits, performance bonuses, price concessions and incentives. The transaction price is also adjusted for the effects of the time value of money if the contract includes a significant financing component. Any consideration payable to the customer is adjusted to the transaction price, unless it is a payment for a distinct product or service from the customer. The estimated amount of variable consideration is adjusted in the transaction price only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur and is reassessed at the end of each reporting period. The Company allocates the elements of variable considerations to all the performance obligations of the contract unless there is observable evidence that they pertain to one or more distinct performance obligations.

• The Company uses judgment to determine an appropriate standalone selling price for a performance obligation. The Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct product or service promised in the contract. Where standalone selling price is not observable, the Company uses the expected cost plus margin approach to allocate the transaction price to each distinct performance obligation.

• The Company exercises judgment in determining whether the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time or over a period of time. The Company considers indicators such as how customer consumes benefits as services are rendered or who controls the asset as it is being created or existence of enforceable right to payment for performance to date and alternate use of such product or service, transfer of significant risks and rewards to the customer, acceptance of delivery by the customer, etc.

• Revenue for fixed-price contracts is recognized using percentage-of-completion method. The Company uses judgment to estimate the future cost-to-completion of the contracts which is used to determine the degree of the completion of the performance obligation.

•Contract Fulfillment costs are generally expensed as incurred except for costs which meet the criteria for capitalization as per Ind AS 115. Such costs are amortised over the contractual period. The assessment of this criteria requires the application of judgement, in particular when considering if costs generate or enhance resources to be used to satisfy future performance obligations and whether costs are expected to be recovered.

1.4 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment loss, if any. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and other non-refundable taxes or levies and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use; any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives , then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements upon sale or retirement of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss Assets under construction are disclosed as capital work-in-progress.

1.5 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment, if any.

In case of internally generated intangibles, costs incurred during the research phase of a project are expensed when incurred. Development activities involve a plan or design for the production of new or substantially improved products or processes. Development expenditure is capitalized only if development costs can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable, and the Company intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset. The expenditure capitalized includes the cost of materials, direct labour, overhead costs that are directly attributable to preparing the asset for its intended use, and directly attributable borrowing costs (in the same manner as in the case of property, plant and equipment). Other development expenditure is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred.

Intangible fixed assets are derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use and subsequent disposal or when the economic benefits are not measurable.

1.6 Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on the straight-line method over the useful lives of the assets. The management's estimates of the useful lives of various assets for computing depreciation are as follows:

Type of asset	Useful life (No. of years)
Buildings	25
Plant and equipment	3-4
Office Equipment	5-10
Owned Vehicle	3-5
Furniture and fixtures	7-10

The useful lives as given above best represent the period over which the management expects to use these assets, based on technical assessment. The estimated useful lives for these assets are therefore different from the useful lives prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013.
The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Right-of-use assets taken on lease are amortized over shorter of useful lives and the period of lease.

Improvements to leased premises are amortized over the remaining non-cancellable period of the lease.

The estimated useful life of an identifiable intangible asset is based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition, and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry, and known technological advances), and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset.The management's estimates of the useful lives of intangible assets for computing amortization are as follows:

Type of asset	Useful life (No. of years)
Product development cost (internally generated)	3-4
Perpetual software licenses	4
Time-based software licenses	License period

Depreciation and amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted if appropriate.

1.7 Impairment

a. Financial assets

The Company assesses at each date of Balance Sheet whether a financial asset or a Company of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in Statement of Profit or Loss.

b. Non- financial assets

i. Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

The management periodically assesses using, external and internal sources, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. Impairment loss is recognized when the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of the asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are Companyed together into the smallest Company of assets (cash generating unit or CGU) that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

Intangible assets which are not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually. Other assets (tangible and intangible) are reviewed at each reporting date to determine if there is any indication of impairment. For assets in respect of which any such indication exists and for intangible assets mandatorily tested annually for impairment, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

If at the balance sheet date there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists or has decreased, the assets or CGU's recoverable amount is estimated. For assets other than goodwill, the impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized. Such a reversal is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

1.8 Leases

The Company has primarily leased rental offices premises , guest house, parking space, laptops etc. across multiple locations.

At the inception of contract the Company assesses whether the contract is, or contains a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract involves use of an identified asset and conveys the right to control the use of asset for period of time in exchange for consideration i.e. customer has right to:

- obtain substantially all the economic benefits from using the asset and
- direct the use of asset

Company as a lessee

a. Recognition and measurement

The Company recognises the right of use asset and lease liability at the commencement date of lease. The right of use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises of present value of future lease rent payout adjusted for any payment made at or before commencement date any initial direct cost incurred and an estimate of cost to dismantle or remove an underlying asset or to restore an asset less any lease incentive received.

The lease liability is initially measured at present value of lease payments that is not paid at commencement date discounted at implicit rate mentioned in lease or incremental borrowing rate. The Company generally uses incremental borrowing rate as discount rate. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the useful life of right-of-use asset. The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest method. It is remeasured to reflect any lease modifications or reassessments.

b. Extension and termination of lease

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease.

c. Short term leases and low value assets

The Company has elected not to recognise right of use of assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low value assets. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight- line basis over lease term.

d. Impairment testing for right of use of assets

Right of use of assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amount is not recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

The Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risk and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset is classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a staright-line basis over the lease terms. Initial direct cost incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessee's 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.

1.9 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.
Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:
Traded good: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

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

2.0 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Monetary items are translated into the functional currency at the year-end rates. The exchange differences so determined and also the realized exchange differences are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies and measured at fair value are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate prevalent at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies and measured at historical cost are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction.

2.1 Employee benefits

i) Compensated absences

The employees of certain locations can carry-forward a portion of the unutilized accrued compensated absences and utilize it in future service periods or receive cash compensation on termination of employment. Since the compensated absences do not fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service and are also not expected to be utilized wholly within twelve months after the end of such period, the benefit is classified as a long-term employee benefit. The Company records an obligation for such compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increase this entitlement. The obligation is measured on the basis of independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method.

ii) Other employee benefits

The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees is recognized during the period when the employee renders the service. These benefits include compensated absences (which cannot be carried forward) such as paid annual leave, overseas social security contributions, bonus and performance incentives.

2.2 Income and deferred taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred income tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in other comprehensive income. Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognized at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized. Deferred income taxes are not provided on the undistributed earnings of subsidiaries and branches where it is expected that the earnings of the subsidiary or branch will not be distributed in the foreseeable future. The company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits or tax rates for the purposes of current and deferred tax have been determined on the basis of Company's evaluation of acceptability of its tax positions by the taxation authorities.

2.3 Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent assets

The Company recognizes provisions only when it has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

No provision is recognized for –

a. Any possible obligation that arises from past events and 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

b. Present obligations that arise from past events but are not recognized because-
1) It is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or
2) A reliable estimate of the amount of obligation cannot be made.

Such obligations are disclosed as contingent liabilities. These are assessed continually and only that part of the obligation for which an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is probable, is provided for, except in the extremely rare circumstances where no reliable estimate can be made.

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

2.4 Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent assets (continued)
Onerous contracts

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the future obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established the Company recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

Decommissioning Liability

The Group uses various premises on lease to run its operation and records a provision for decommissioning costs to be incurred for the restoration of these premises at the end of the lease period. Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognised as part of the cost of the particular asset. The cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as an interest expense. The estimated future costs of decommissioning and interest rate are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset.

2.5 Share based payments

In respect of stock options granted by the parent company, pursuant to the Company's Employee Stock Option Scheme, the Company recognizes employee compensation expense, using the grant date fair value in accordance with Ind-AS 102 - Share Based Payment, on straight line basis over the period over which the employees would become unconditionally entitled to apply for the shares.

2.6 Financial instruments

a. Initial recognition

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability.

b. Subsequent measurement

i) Non-derivative financial instruments

Financial assets carried at amortized cost

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

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

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

However, in cases where the Company has made an irrevocable election for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss, the subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recognized in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

c. Derecognition of financial instruments

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

d. Fair value of financial instruments

The company uses discounted cash flow analysis method for the fair value of its financial instruments. The method of assessing fair value result in general approximation of value and such value may never actually be realized.

For all other financial instruments the carrying amount approximates fair value due to short maturity of those instruments.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured 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:

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

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

The Company's finance team determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operations. The team comprises of the head of the treasury operation and chief finance officer.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets and liabilities. Involvement of external valuers is decided on the basis of nature of transaction and complexity involved. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

At each reporting date, the finance team analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the team verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents. A change in fair value of assets and liabilities is also compared with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

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.

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

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

Birlasoft Solutions Inc.

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 March 2025

(Amount in USD)

2A Property, plant and equipment

	Plant and equipment	Office Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Leasehold improvements	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1 April 2023	**2,552,851**	**110,817**	**47,770**	**-**	**2,711,438**
Additions	178,232	-	-	275,379	**453,611**
Disposal	872,187	95,750	-	-	**967,937**
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2024	**1,858,896**	**15,067**	**47,770**	**275,379**	**2,197,112**
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2023	**1,972,788**	**104,391**	**21,750**	**-**	**2,098,929**
Depreciation for the year	254,546	1,511	5,972	12,104	**274,133**
Disposal	872,187	95,750	-	-	**967,937**
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2024	**1,355,147**	**10,152**	**27,722**	**12,104**	**1,405,125**
Gross carrying amount as at 1 April 2024	**1,858,896**	**15,067**	**47,770**	**275,379**	**2,197,112**
Additions	97,646	-	-	-	**97,646**
Disposal	223,388	1,905	-	-	**225,293**
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2025	**1,733,154**	**13,162**	**47,770**	**275,379**	**2,069,465**
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2024	**1,355,147**	**10,152**	**27,722**	**12,104**	**1,405,125**
Depreciation for the year	236,472	1,412	5,972	36,317	**280,173**
Disposal	161,499	1,548	-	-	**163,047**
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2025	**1,430,120**	**10,016**	**33,694**	**48,421**	**1,522,251**
Net Carrying amount as at 31 March 2024	**503,748**	**4,915**	**20,049**	**263,275**	**791,987**
Net Carrying amount as at 31 March 2025	**303,034**	**3,146**	**14,076**	**226,958**	**547,214**

2B Right-of-use assets

	Office Premises	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1 April 2023	**2,436,886**	**2,436,886**
Additions	1,738,459	**1,738,459**
Disposal	-	**-**
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2024	**4,175,345**	**4,175,345**
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2023	**1,185,424**	**1,185,424**
Depreciation for the year	471,555	**471,555**
Disposal	-	**-**
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2024	**1,656,979**	**1,656,979**
Gross carrying amount as at 1 April 2024	**4,175,345**	**4,175,345**
Additions	-	**-**
Disposal	-	**-**
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2025	**4,175,345**	**4,175,345**
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2024	**1,656,979**	**1,656,979**
Depreciation for the year	624,411	**624,411**
Disposal	-	**-**
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2025	**2,281,390**	**2,281,390**
Net Carrying amount as at 31 March 2024	**2,518,366**	**2,518,366**
Net Carrying amount as at 31 March 2025	**1,893,955**	**1,893,955**

(Amount in USD)

2C Other intangible assets

	Other than Internally Generated Software	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1 April 2023	**604**	**604**
Additions	-	**-**
Disposal	604	**604**
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2024	**-**	**-**
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2023	**604**	**604**
Depreciation for the year	-	**-**
Disposal	604	**604**
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2024	**-**	**-**
Gross carrying amount as at 1 April 2024	**-**	**-**
Additions	-	**-**
Disposal	-	**-**
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2025	**-**	**-**
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2024	**-**	**-**
Depreciation for the year	-	**-**
Disposal	-	**-**
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2025	**-**	**-**
Net Carrying amount as at 31 March 2024	**-**	**-**
Net Carrying amount as at 31 March 2025	**-**	**-**

2D Depreciation and amortization expense

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	280,173	274,133
Depreciation of right of use assets	624,411	471,555
	904,584	**745,688**

Birlasoft Solutions Inc.

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 March 2025

(Amount in USD)

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
3	**Non-Current investments**		
	Investments in equity instruments of subsidiaries (at cost)		
	Birlasoft Solutions Ltda (4,021,378(Previous year 4,021,378)Equity shares of Brazilian Reas 1 each fully paid up)	**1,470,000**	1,470,000
	Investment in shares of Birlasoft Consulting Inc. USA (1,000 (Previous Year 1,000) Shares of the common stock without par value fully paid up)	**38,098,832**	38,098,832
	Investment in shares of Birlasoft Solutions Mexico S.A.DEC.V.		
	(40075 (Previous Year 49) Shares of fixed capital stock with a value of 1000 MXP)	**2,002,476**	2,476
	(1500 (Previous Year - 1500) Shares of vairable capital stock with a value of 1000 MXP)	**89,655**	89,655
			-
		41,660,963	39,660,963
4	**Other financial assets**		
	Security deposits	**48,654**	260
		48,654	260
5	**Deferred tax assets (net)**		
	Deferred tax assets		
	-Provision for doubtful debts and advances	786,550	675,617
	-Subcontractor payable	86,511	150,645
	-Accrued expenses	71,035	167,629
	-Insurance payable	87,424	205,350
	-Other payroll provision	262,259	236,556
	-ESOP	297,058	262,471
	-Others	1,267,720	1,041,327
		2,858,557	2,739,595
	Deferred tax liabilities		
	-Prepaid Expenses	32,502	3,090
	-Provision for depreciation	50,069	215,350
	-Provision for doubtful debts	192,438	127,413
	-Right Of Use Assets	469,890	624,753
	-Contract Fulfillment cost	72,008	109,518
	-Investments in MF at fair value through P&L a/c	182,415	-
		999,322	1,080,124
	Net deferred tax asset	**1,859,235**	1,659,471
6	**Other non-current assets**		
	(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
	Prepaid expenses	**1,750,002**	500,000
	Contract Fulfillment Cost	**1,011,043**	845,863
		2,761,045	1,345,863

Birlasoft Solutions Inc.

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 March 2025

(Amount in USD)

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
7	**Inventories**		
	(at lower of cost and net realisable value)		
	Stock of equipments and software licences	**823,202**	**-**
		823,202	**-**

(Amount in USD)

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
8	**Current investments**		
	Investments in Mutual funds measured at fair value through Profit or Loss (quoted)		
	HSBC Mutual Fund	**15,140,103**	8,504,855
		15,140,103	8,504,855
9	**Trade receivables**		
	(Unsecured)		
A	**Billed**		
	Trade Receivables considered good	**49,931,002**	55,005,365
	Trade Receivables - credit impaired	**2,394,648**	2,200,897
		52,325,650	57,206,262
	Less: Allowances for bad and doubtful trade receivables	**2,394,648**	2,200,897
		49,931,002	55,005,365
B	**Unbilled**	**6,696,004**	10,562,716
		56,627,006	65,568,081

Note :
Trade receivables include due from related parties USD 10573002(Previous year USD 11369390) (Refer Note 27).

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
10	**Cash and Cash Equivalents**		
	Balances with banks		
	- In current accounts	**896,819**	3,678,179
	Cheques in hand	**81,025**	406,654
		977,844	4,084,833
11	**Other current assets**		
	(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
	Employee advances	**81,882**	79,370
	Advance to suppliers	**152,988**	890,412
	Contract assets -from fixed price contracts	**2,861,452**	7,477,913
	Prepaid expenses	**113,286**	149,320
	Contract Fulfillment Cost	**738,050**	740,281
	Other receivables from related party (Refer note 27).	**5,600,684**	5,296,192
	Others	**62,744**	87,702
		9,611,086	14,721,190

Birlasoft Solutions Inc.

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 March 2025

(Amount in USD)

	31 March 2025	**31 March 2024**
12 Equity share capital		
Authorised:		
100,000 shares common stock without par value		
Issued subscribed and fully paid up:		
12,467 (Previous year 12,467) shares of common stock without par value fully paid up	**55,709,854**	55,709,854
	55,709,854	55,709,854

Birlasoft Solutions Inc.
Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)
as at 31 March 2025

(Amount in USD)

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
13	**Lease liabilities - non-current**		
	Lease liabilities	**1,457,614**	2,156,106
		1,457,614	2,156,106
14	**Other Non Current financial liabilities**		
	Accrued employee costs	**82,317**	110,807
		82,317	110,807
15	**Non Current Provisions**		
	Other provisions		
	- Provision for lease restoration costs	**10,477**	9,768
		10,477	9,768

Birlasoft Solutions Inc.

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 March 2025

(Amount in USD)

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
16	**Trade payables**		
	Trade payables		
	Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	**11,912,501**	30,720,779
		11,912,501	30,720,779

Note:
Trade payables include due to related parties USD 3808688(Previous year USD 21639910) (Refer note 27).

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
17	**Lease liabilities - current**		
	Lease liabilities	**739,558**	612,148
		739,558	612,148
18	**Other current financial liabilities**		
	Accrued employee costs	**3,781,676**	3,856,476
	Payable to related party (Refer note 27).	**1,791,671**	2,265,188
	Security deposits	**9,982**	9,982
		5,583,329	6,131,646
19	**Other current liabilities**		
	Unearned revenue	**7,499,275**	1,598,877
	Advances from customers	**253,758**	143,871
	Statutory remittances	**373,955**	724,938
		8,126,988	2,467,686
20	**Provisions - current**		
	Provision for employee benefits		
	- Compensated Absences	**1,304,573**	1,536,601
	Other provisions		
	- Provision for Onerous contracts	**474,210**	44,499
	- Provision for Lease restoration	**820**	764
		1,779,603	1,581,864

Birlasoft Solutions Inc.

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Amount in USD)

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
21	**Revenue from operations**		
	Software services	**249,783,956**	257,044,934
	Sale of equipment and software licences	**6,769,526**	-
		256,553,482	257,044,934
22	**Other income**		
	Interest income	**184,596**	277,840
	Foreign exchange gain (net)	**(119,945)**	93,238
	Other non operating income (net of expenses directly attributable to such income) (including miscellaneous income)	**218,624**	2,665,832
	Fair value gain on financial assets (investments) at fair value through profit or loss	**735,247**	4,855
	Miscellaneous income	**174,043**	350,397
		1,192,565	3,392,162

Birlasoft Solutions Inc.

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Amount in USD)

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
23	**Cost of equipment and software licences**		
	Purchases of equipment and software licences	**5,518,375**	-
	Change in inventories of trading goods		
	Opening stock	**-**	-
	Less: Closing stock	**823,202**	-
		(823,202)	-
		4,695,173	-

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
24	**Employee benefits expense**		
	Salaries, wages and incentives	**53,839,200**	54,814,216
	Share based compensation to employees	**407,560**	513,620
	Staff welfare expenses	**19,740**	143,101
		54,266,500	55,470,937

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
25	**Finance costs**		
	Interest expense	**91,902**	66
	Interest on lease liabilities	**150,632**	83,701
	Bill discounting charges	**371,073**	402,074
		613,607	485,841

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
26	**Other expenses**		
	Travel and overseas expenses (net)	**3,302,922**	3,126,281
	Cost of service delivery (net)	**141,191,355**	137,905,681
	Cost of professional sub-contracting (net)	**34,517,468**	34,801,202
	Recruitment and training expenses	**128,470**	805,212
	Power and fuel	**14,575**	11,430
	Rent	**56,249**	52,580
	Repairs and maintenance -		
	- buildings	**6,628**	-
	- plant and equipment	**13,597**	100,654
	- software	**26,847**	
	- others	**416**	(1,535)
	Insurance	**277,747**	204,280
	Rates and taxes	**222,212**	331,879
	Communication expenses (net)	**268,295**	231,314
	Legal and professional fees	**584,782**	899,777
	Marketing expenses	**111,628**	510,173
	Printing & stationery	**-**	14,074
	Bad debts written off	**97,285**	12,459,677
	Provision for doubtful debts and advances (net)	**193,751**	(10,701,845)
	Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (net)	**62,244**	-
	Miscellaneous expenses (net)	**575,280**	279,625
		181,651,751	181,030,459

Note

Certain expenses are net of recoveries/reimbursements from customers.

Birlasoft Solutions Inc.

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2025

27 Related party disclosures

A. Name of the related party and nature of relationship where control exists:

Relationship	Name of related party
Holding Company	Birlasoft Limited, India
Subsidiary Companies (Direct holding)	Birlasoft Consulting Inc. USA
	Birlasoft Solutions Ltda
	Birlasoft Solutions Mexico S.A. DE C.V.
Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Birlasoft Technologies Canada Corporation
	Birlasoft Solutions France
	Birlasoft Computer Corporation
	Birlasoft Inc. USA
	Birlasoft Solutions ME FZE
	Birlasoft Solutions GmbH
	Birlasoft Solutions Limited ,UK
	Birlasoft (UK) Limited
	Birlasoft Sdn. Bhd, Malaysia
Director interested companies	USILaw, Inc.
	Khaitan & Co. LLP, India
	CK Birla Corporate Services Limited
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Indu Nangia
	Angan Guha

Birlasoft Solutions Inc.

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2024

(Amount in USD)

27 Related party disclosures (continued)

B Transactions during the year with related party

Transaction	Related party name	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Sales	Birlasoft Limited	(27,229)	25,929
	Birlasoft (UK) Limited	1,055,313	543,774
	Birlasoft Technologies Cananda Corporation	373,196	506,186
	Birlasoft Solutions Limited, UK	1,110,424	1,530,664
	Birlasoft Consulting Inc. USA	2,982,056	1,998,519
	Birlasoft Computer Corporation, USA	4,772,725	2,955,033
	Birlasoft Solutions France	125,826	15,105
	Birlasoft Solutions GmbH	217,062	234,041
	Birlasoft Solutions Mexico S.A.DE C.V.	-	11
	Birlasoft Inc. USA	27,029,010	25,063,849
		37,638,383	32,873,111
Software Services Charges	Birlasoft Limited	109,996,343	111,963,886
	Birlasoft (UK) Limited	565,995	311,138
	Birlasoft Technologies Cananda Corporation	1,794,656	1,689,999
	Birlasoft Solutions France	1,462	54,706
	Birlasoft Solutions GmbH	-	8,289
	Birlasoft Solutions Mexico S.A.DE C.V.	1,162,366	1,119,567
	Birlasoft Solutions Limited, UK	1,212,321	865,285
	Birlasoft Inc. USA	13,231,602	7,369,788
	Birlasoft Solutions Ltda	1,734,298	1,790,309
	Birlasoft Consulting Inc. USA	973,828	1,144,147
	Birlasoft Solutions ME FZE	131,117	96,147
	Birlasoft Sdn. Bhd, Malaysia	71,587	-
	Birlasoft Computer Corporation, USA	6,912,752	7,305,326
		137,788,327	133,718,587
Bad debts transfer	Birlasoft Limited	626,849	2,808,470
		626,849	2,808,470
Investment in Subsidiary	Birlasoft Solutions Mexico S.A.DE C.V.	2,000,000	89,655
		2,000,000	89,655
Reimbursement -(Expenses)/Income (net)	Birlasoft Computer Corporation, USA	(56,390)	(137,878)
	Birlasoft Consulting Inc. USA	-	23,978
	Birlasoft (UK) Limited	(360,342)	-
	Birlasoft Limited	(469,733)	(567,778)
	Birlasoft Inc. USA	(481,036)	(128,542)
	Birlasoft Solutions Mexico S.A.DE C.V.	2,809	-
	Birlasoft Technologies Cananda Corporation	4,567	(22,283)
	Indu Nangia	354	4,048
		(1,359,771)	(828,455)
Salary	Indu Nangia	307,390	283,919
	Angan Guha	1,405,349	1,888,430
		1,712,739	2,172,349
Visa Services	USILaw, Inc.	6,760	48,385
		6,760	48,385
Legal Services	Khaitan & Co. LLP	7,697	-
		7,697	-
IPR fees	CK Birla Corporate Services Limited	55,430	(9,314)
		55,430	(9,314)

Birlasoft Solutions Inc.

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2024

(Amount in USD)

27 Related party disclosures (continued)

C Outstanding Balance at the year end of related parties

Nature of Balance	Related party name	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Trade receivables	Birlasoft Limited	1,088,596	539,527
	Birlasoft Solutions France	13,350	(20,698)
	Birlasoft Computer Corporation, USA	167,650	565,902
	Birlasoft Consulting Inc. USA	270,667	1,998,228
	Birlasoft Solutions Limited, UK	4,881,959	3,763,205
	Birlasoft Solutions GmbH	11,752	509,719
	Birlasoft Inc. USA	1,811,507	2,535,653
	Birlasoft (UK) Limited	2,312,449	1,257,184
	Birlasoft Technologies Cananda Corporation	15,072	35,952
	Birlasoft Solutions Mexico S.A.DE C	-	184,718
		10,573,002	11,369,390
Trade Payables	Birlasoft Limited	920,939	19,507,495
	Birlasoft (UK) Limited	360,774	48,757
	Birlasoft Technologies Cananda Corporation	378,051	156,926
	Birlasoft Solutions Ltda	111,787	171,120
	Birlasoft Solutions France	1,462	-
	Birlasoft Inc. USA	1,046,854	644,886
	Birlasoft Solutions Mexico S.A.DE C.V.	39,407	(334,395)
	Birlasoft Solutions Limited, UK	295,446	106,020
	Birlasoft Sdn. Bhd.	71,587	-
	Birlasoft Solutions ME FZE	42,913	8,523
	Birlasoft Consulting Inc. USA	132,755	292,044
	Birlasoft Computer Corporation, USA	406,713	1,038,534
		3,808,688	21,639,910
Other receivable	Birlasoft Limited	4,535,725	4,854,752
	Birlasoft Consulting Inc. USA	1,060,994	437,656
	Birlasoft Solutions Limited, UK	3,784	3,784
	Birlasoft Solutions Mexico S.A.DE C	181	-
		5,600,684	5,296,192
Other payable	Birlasoft Technologies Cananda Corporation	-	22,283
	Birlasoft Computer Corporation, USA	30,042	230,934
	Birlasoft Inc. USA	1,761,629	2,011,971
		1,791,671	2,265,188
Investment in Subsidiary	Birlasoft Solutions Mexico S.A.DE C.V.	2,092,131	89,655
	Birlasoft Solutions Ltda	1,470,000	1,470,000
	Birlasoft Consulting Inc. USA	38,098,832	38,098,832
		41,660,963	39,658,487

28 Contingent Liabilities

The company has no liabilities of contingent nature outstanding as on 31 March 2025 (previous year 31 March 2024 - Nil).

29 Previous year's figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to conform with the current year's classification / disclosure.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Birlasoft Solutions Inc.

Angan Guha
Director
Place : New Delhi
Date - 28 May 2025

For and on behalf of Parent
Birlasoft Limited

Kamini Shah	**Sneha Padve**
Chief Financial Officer	Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi	Place: New Delhi
Date - 28 May 2025	Date - 28 May 2025

Birlasoft Consulting, Inc.
Registered Office: 379 Thornall St, 12th floor, Edison, New Jersey 08837, USA.

Board's Report

Dear Members,

Your Board of Directors is pleased to present herewith the report of the Directors on the operations of the Company together with the accounts for the financial year ended March 31, 2025.

Financial Results

Particulars	2024-25 USD (Million)	2023-24 USD (Million)
Total Income	13.08	14.01
Net Profit / (Loss) for the year	1.44	2.75

Operations

During the year under review, the total income of the Company decreased by 6.64%, which resulted in net profit of USD 1.44 million.

Board of Directors

During the year under review, Mr. Roopinder Singh ceased to be a Director effective end of business hours on February 7, 2025, and Mr. Jang Bahadur was appointed as a Director of the Company effective February 8, 2025.

Mr. Angan Guha and Mr. Jang Bahadur are the current Directors of the Company.

Audit

The Company is not required by the local laws to have an independent audit firm to issue a report to the shareholders on the financial statements. No audit opinion has been sought in respect of these financial statements. The accounts are prepared from the internally prepared management accounts of the Company. The same management accounts are audited in order for the Group Auditors to give an audit opinion in relation to the group accounts i.e. consolidated accounts of Birlasoft Limited, the parent company. Hence, no separate audit report is given in respect of the Company.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Birlasoft Consulting, Inc.

New Delhi
May 28, 2025

Angan Guha
Director

Birlasoft Consulting Inc.
Balance Sheet
as at 31 March 2025

(Amount in USD)

	Note	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	**4,418**	7,165
Financial assets			
Investments	3	**51**	51
Other financial assets	4	**-**	-
Income tax assets (net)		**9,799**	10,612
Deferred tax assets (net)	5	**151,352**	300,219
		165,620	318,047
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Investments	6	**3,476,696**	3,572,196
Trade receivables	7	**2,640,601**	3,314,276
Cash and cash equivalents	8	**503,955**	465,573
Other financial assets	9	**712,653**	32,753
Other current assets	10	**71,442**	35,474
		7,405,347	7,420,272
TOTAL ASSETS		**7,570,967**	7,738,319
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	11	**5,105,200**	5,105,200
Other equity		**(16,593)**	(1,459,615)
Total equity		**5,088,607**	3,645,585
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	12	**658,670**	2,668,085
Other financial liabilities	13	**1,549,127**	1,125,055
Other current liabilities	14	**163,429**	218,152
Provisions	15	**111,134**	81,442
Income tax liabilities (net)		**-**	-
		2,482,360	4,092,734
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**7,570,967**	7,738,319
Material accounting policies	1		
Notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements	2-22		

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Birlasoft Consulting Inc.

Place - New Delhi
Date - 28 May 2025

Angan Guha
Director

Birlasoft Consulting Inc.

Statement of Profit and Loss

for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Amount in USD)

	Note	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Revenue from operations	**16**	**12,972,268**	**13,912,861**
Other income (net)	**17**	**103,407**	**101,617**
Total income		**13,075,675**	**14,014,478**
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	**18**	**2,600,518**	**2,872,522**
Depreciation and amortization expense	**2**	**2,718**	**3,384**
Other expenses	**19**	**8,915,309**	**9,127,395**
Total expenses		**11,518,545**	**12,003,301**
Profit before tax		**1,557,130**	**2,011,177**
Tax expense			
Current tax		**(34,759)**	**(836,017)**
Deferred tax (benefit)/charge		**148,867**	**95,291**
Total tax expense		**114,108**	**(740,726)**
Profit for the year		**1,443,022**	**2,751,903**
Material accounting policies	**1**		
Notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements	**2-22**		

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Birlasoft Consulting Inc.

Place - New Delhi
Date - 28 May 2025

Angan Guha
Director

Birlasoft Consulting Inc.

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Amount in USD)

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
A	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**		
	Profit/(Loss) for the year	**1,557,130**	2,011,177
	Adjustments for		
	(Profit)/Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (net)	**29**	-
	Depreciation / Amortization	**2,718**	3,384
	Fair value loss on financial assets (investments) at fair value through profit or loss	**(104,499)**	(72,196)
	Provision for doubtful debts and advances (net)	**-**	10,310
	Unrealised foreign exchange loss/(gain)	**257**	153
	Operating Profit before working capital changes	**1,455,635**	1,952,828
	Adjustments for changes in working capital:		
	Trade receivables and unbilled revenue	**672,988**	(272,590)
	Loans, other financials assets and other assets	**(715,868)**	147,915
	Trade Payables	**(2,008,986)**	(286,682)
	Other financial liabilities, other liabilities and provisions	**399,041**	228,241
	Cash generated from operations	**(197,190)**	1,769,712
	Income taxes paid	**35,572**	(201)
	Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	**(161,618)**	1,769,511
B	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**		
	Sale of investments carried at fair value through profit and loss (net)	**7,800,000**	2,188,508
	Purchase of investments	**(7,600,000)**	(5,688,508)
	Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**200,000**	(3,500,000)
C	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**		
	Net cash used in financing activities (C)	**-**	-
	Net Increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B+ C)	**38,382**	(1,730,489)
	Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year (Refer note 1 below)	**503,955**	465,573
	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year (Refer note 1 below)	**465,573**	2,196,062
	Net Increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**38,382**	(1,730,489)

Note 1 :

Cash and cash equivalents include:

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Balance with banks		
- In current accounts	**503,955**	**465,573**
Total Cash and cash equivalents	**503,955**	465,573
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**503,955**	465,573

Note 2:

Figures in brackets represent outflows of cash and cash equivalents.

Note 3:

The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind-AS) 7 on statement of cash flows.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Birlasoft Consulting Inc.

Place - New Delhi
Date - 28 May 2025

Angan Guha
Director

Birlasoft Consulting Inc.
Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Amount in USD)

A	**Equity share capital**	**Amount**
	Balance as at 01 April 2023	**5,105,200**
	Changes in equity share capital during 2023-24	-
	Balance as at 31 March 2024	**5,105,200**
	Changes in equity share capital during 2024-25	**-**
	Balance as at 31 March 2025	**5,105,200**

B Other equity

	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 01 April 2023	**(4,211,518)**	**(4,211,518)**
Profit for the year	2,751,903	**2,751,903**
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**(1,459,615)**	**(1,459,615)**
Profit for the year	1,443,022	**1,443,022**
Balance as at 31 March 2025	**(16,593)**	**(16,593)**

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Birlasoft Consulting Inc.

Place - New Delhi
Date - 28 May 2025

Angan Guha
Director

Company Overview:

Birlasoft Consulting Inc. is a Company incorporated in the state of California, USA. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Birlasoft Solutions Inc., USA and ultimate holding company is Birlasoft Limited, India.

The Company is engaged in the business of providing software consultancy services in the areas of Enterprise Resource Planning, Customer Relationship Management, Supply Chain Management, Business Intelligence, Business Integration, Human Resource Management, Infrastructure Management Services and Strategic Sourcing.

1. Material Accounting Policies:

1.1 Basis for preparation of financial statements:

The standalone financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time.
The financial statements are presented in US Dollar ("USD"),unless otherwise stated.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, accounting for share based payments, defined benefit obligations and certain financial instruments, which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

1.2 Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires the management of the Company to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities and disclosures relating to the contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of income and expenditure during the year. Actual results could differ from estimates. Differences between actual results and estimates are recognized in the year in which the results are known / materialized.

Critical accounting estimates

a. Revenue Recognition

The Company uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for its fixed-price contracts. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the Company to estimate the efforts or costs expended to date as a proportion of the total efforts or costs to be expended. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and satisfaction of performance obligation. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on incompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected contract estimates at the reporting date.

b. Income tax & Deferred tax

Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions. A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilised. Accordingly, the Company exercises its judgement to reassess the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period.

c. Measurement of defined benefit obligation, key actuarial assumptions and share based payments

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties in respect of defined benefit obligation

d. Leases

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgment. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate.

e Impairment of investment in subsidiaries

The Company reviews its carrying value of investments carried at cost (net of impairment, if any) annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for in the statement of profit and loss.

1.3 Current-non current classification

All assets and liabilities are classified into current and non-current.

Assets

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:
a. It is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle;
b. It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
c. It is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date; or
d. It is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for atleast 12 months after the reporting date.

Current assets include the current portion of non-current financial assets. All other assets are classified as non-current.

Liability

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

a. It is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
b. It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
c. It is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or
d. The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Current liabilities include current portion of non-current financial liabilities. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Operating cycle

Operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash or cash equivalents. The operating cycle of the Company is less than twelve months.

1.4 Revenue recognition:

The Company earns revenue primarily from providing IT services, consulting and business solutions. The Company offers a consulting-led, integrated portfolio of IT.

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

- Revenue from time and material and job contracts is recognised on output basis measured by units delivered, efforts expended, number of transactions processed, etc.
- Revenue related to fixed price maintenance and support services contracts where the Company is standing ready to provide services is recognised based on time elapsed mode and revenue is straight lined over the period of performance.
- In respect of other fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognised using percentage-of-completion method (‘POC method’) of accounting with contract costs incurred/ efforts expended determining the degree of completion of the performance obligation.
- Revenue from third party software is recognised upfront at the point in time when software is delivered to the customer, such revenue is recognised on net basis when the Company is acting as an agent. In cases where implementation and / or customisation services rendered significantly modifies or customises the software, these services and software are accounted for as a single performance obligation and revenue is recognised over time on a POC method.
- Revenue from the sale of distinct third party hardware is recognised at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, service level credits, performance bonuses, price concessions and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Expenses reimbursed by customers during the project execution are recorded as reduction to associated costs. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers.

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

The Company recognizes contract fulfilment cost as an asset if those costs specifically relate to a contract or to an anticipated contract, the costs generate or enhance resources that will be used in satisfying performance obligations in future; and the costs are expected to be recovered. The asset so recognized is amortized on a systematic basis consistent with the transfer of goods or services to customer to which the asset relates.

Unearned revenue (“contract liability”) is recognised when there is billings in excess of revenues.

The billing schedules agreed with customers include periodic performance based payments and / or milestone based progress payments. Invoices are payable within contractually agreed credit period.

In accordance with Ind AS 37, the Company recognises an onerous contract provision when the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under a contract exceed the economic benefits to be received.

Contracts are subject to modification to account for changes in contract specification and requirements. The Company reviews modification to contract in conjunction with the original contract, basis which the transaction price could be allocated to a new performance obligation, or transaction price of an existing obligation could undergo a change. In the event transaction price is revised for existing obligation, a cumulative adjustment is accounted for.

The Company disaggregates revenue from contracts with customers by business verticals and geography.

Use of significant judgements in revenue recognition

i. The Company's contracts with customers could include promises to transfer multiple products and services to a customer. The Company assesses the products / services promised in a contract and identifies distinct performance obligations in the contract. Identification of distinct performance obligation involves judgement to determine the deliverables and the ability of the customer to benefit independently from such deliverables.

ii. Judgement is also required to determine the transaction price for the contract. The transaction price could be either a fixed amount of customer consideration or variable consideration with elements such as volume discounts, service level credits, performance bonuses, price concessions and incentives. The transaction price is also adjusted for the effects of the time value of money if the contract includes a significant financing component. Any consideration payable to the customer is adjusted to the transaction price, unless it is a payment for a distinct product or service from the customer. The estimated amount of variable consideration is adjusted in the transaction price only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur and is reassessed at the end of each reporting period. The Company allocates the elements of variable considerations to all the performance obligations of the contract unless there is observable evidence that they pertain to one or more distinct performance obligations.

iii. The Company uses judgement to determine an appropriate standalone selling price for a performance obligation. The Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct product or service promised in the contract. Where standalone selling price is not observable, the Company uses the expected cost plus margin approach to allocate the transaction price to each distinct performance obligation.

iv. The Company exercises judgment in determining whether the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time or over a period of time. The Company considers indicators such as how customer consumes benefits as services are rendered or who controls the asset as it is being created or existence of enforceable right to payment for performance to date and alternate use of such product or service, transfer of significant risks and rewards to the customer, acceptance of delivery by the customer, etc.

v. Revenue for fixed-price contracts is recognised using percentage-of-completion method. The Company uses judgement to estimate the future cost-to-completion of the contracts which is used to determine the degree of the completion of the performance obligation.

vi. Contract Fulfillment costs are generally expensed as incurred except for costs which meet the criteria for capitalization as per Ind AS 115. Such costs are amortised over the contractual period. The assessment of this criteria requires the application of judgement, in particular when considering if costs generate or enhance resources to be used to satisfy future performance obligations and whether costs are expected to be recovered.

1.5 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment loss, if any. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and other non-refundable taxes or levies and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use; any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives , than they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the standalone financial statements upon sale or retirement of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Assets under construction are disclosed as capital work-in-progress.

1.6 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment, if any.

In case of internally generated intangibles, costs incurred during the research phase of a project are expensed when incurred. Development activities involve a plan or design for the production of new or substantially improved products or processes. Development expenditure is capitalized only if development costs can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable, and the Company intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset. The expenditure capitalized includes the cost of materials, direct labour, overhead costs that are directly attributable to preparing the asset for its intended use, and directly attributable borrowing costs (in the same manner as in the case of property, plant and equipment). Other development expenditure is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred.

Intangible fixed assets are derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use and subsequent disposal or when the economic benefits are not measurable.

1.7 Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on the straight-line method over the useful lives of the assets. The management's estimates of the useful lives of various assets for computing depreciation are as follows:

Type of asset	Useful life
Buildings	25
Plant and equipment	3-4
Office Equipment	5-10
Owned Vehicle	3-5
Furniture and fixtures	7-10

The useful lives as given above best represent the period over which the management expects to use these assets, based on technical assessment. The estimated useful lives for these assets are therefore different from the useful lives prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Depreciation and amortization (Continued)

Right-of-use assets taken on lease are amortized over shorter of useful lives and the period of lease.

Improvements to leased premises are amortized over the remaining non-cancellable period of the lease.

The estimated useful life of an identifiable intangible asset is based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition, and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry, and known technological advances), and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset. The management's estimates of the useful lives of intangible assets for computing amortization are as follows:

Type of asset	Useful life (No. of years)
Product development cost (internally generated)	3-4
Perpetual software licenses	4
Time-based software licenses	License period

Depreciation and amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted if appropriate.

1.8 Impairment

a. Financial assets

The Company assesses at each date of Balance Sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in Statement of Profit or Loss.

b. Non- financial assets

i. Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

The management periodically assesses using, external and internal sources, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. Impairment loss is recognized when the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of the asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are Companyed together into the smallest Company of assets (cash generating unit or CGU) that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

Intangible assets which are not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually. Other assets (tangible and intangible) are reviewed at each reporting date to determine if there is any indication of impairment. For assets in respect of which any such indication exists and for intangible assets mandatorily tested annually for impairment, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

b. Non- financial assets (continued)

i. Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (continued)

If at the balance sheet date there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists or has decreased, the assets or CGU's recoverable amount is estimated. For assets other than goodwill, the impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized. Such a reversal is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

1.9 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency of the Company at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the year-end rates. The exchange differences so determined and also the realized exchange differences are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies and measured at fair value are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate prevalent at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies and measured at historical cost are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction.

2.0 Employee benefits

i) Compensated absences

The employees of certain locations can carry-forward a portion of the unutilized accrued compensated absences and utilize it in future service periods or receive cash compensation on termination of employment. Since the compensated absences do not fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service and are also not expected to be utilized wholly within twelve months after the end of such period, the benefit is classified as a long-term employee benefit. The Company records an obligation for such compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increase this entitlement. The obligation is measured on the basis of independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method.

ii) Other employee benefits

The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees is recognized during the period when the employee renders the service. These benefits include compensated absences (which cannot be carried forward) such as paid annual leave, overseas social security contributions, bonus and performance incentives.

1.10 Income and deferred taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred income tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in other comprehensive income. Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognized at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized. Deferred income taxes are not provided on the undistributed earnings of subsidiaries and branches where it is expected that the earnings of the subsidiary or branch will not be distributed in the foreseeable future. The company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits or tax rates for the purposes of current and deferred tax have been determined on the basis of Company's evaluation of acceptability of its tax positions by the taxation authorities.

1.11 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

The Company recognizes provisions only when it has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

No provision is recognized for –

a. Any possible obligation that arises from past events and 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

b. Present obligations that arise from past events but are not recognized because-

1) It is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or
2) A reliable estimate of the amount of obligation cannot be made.

Such obligations are disclosed as contingent liabilities. These are assessed continually and only that part of the obligation for which an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is probable, is provided for, except in the extremely rare circumstances where no reliable estimate can be made.

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

Onerous

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the future obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established the Company recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

1.12 Share based payment

In respect of stock options granted by the parent company, pursuant to the Company's Employee Stock Option Scheme, the Company recognizes employee compensation expense, using the grant date fair value in accordance with Ind-AS 102 - Share Based Payment, on straight line basis over the period over which the employees would become unconditionally entitled to apply for the shares.

1.13 Financial Instrument

a. Initial recognition

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability.

b. Subsequent measurement

i) Non-derivative financial instruments

Financial assets carried at amortized cost

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

1.13 Financial Instruments (Continued)

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

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

However, in cases where the Company has made an irrevocable election for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss, the subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recognized in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

c. Derecognition of financial instruments

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

d. Fair value of financial instruments

The company uses discounted cash flow analysis method for the fair value of its financial instruments. The method of assessing fair value result in general approximation of value and such value may never actually be realized.

For all other financial instruments the carrying amount approximates fair value due to short maturity of those instruments.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured 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:

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

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

The Company’s finance team determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operations. The team comprises of the head of the treasury operation and chief finance officer.

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

The Company’s finance team determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operations. The team comprises of the head of the treasury operation and chief finance officer.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets and liabilities. Involvement of external valuers is decided on the basis of nature of transaction and complexity involved. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

At each reporting date, the finance team analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company’s accounting policies. For this analysis, the team verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents. A change in fair value of assets and liabilities is also compared with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

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.

1.14 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts (if any) as they are considered an integral part of the Company’s cash management.

Birlasoft Consulting Inc.
Notes forming part of the financial statements (*continued*)
as at 31 March 2025

(Amount in USD)

2 Property, plant and equipment

	Plant and Equipment	Office Equipments	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 01 April 2023	**378,905**	**750,997**	**1,129,902**
Additions	-	-	-
Disposal	343,039	701,250	1,044,289
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2024	**35,866**	**49,747**	**85,613**
Accumulated depreciation as at 01 April 2023	**378,728**	**740,626**	**1,119,354**
Depreciation	93	3,291	3,384
Disposal	343,039	701,250	1,044,289
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2024	**35,782**	**42,667**	**78,448**
Gross carrying amount as at 01 April 2024	**35,866**	**49,747**	**85,613**
Additions	-	-	-
Disposal	680	1,938	2,618
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2025	**35,186**	**47,809**	**82,995**
Accumulated depreciation as at 01 April 2024	**35,782**	**42,667**	**78,448**
Depreciation	84	2,634	2,718
Disposal	680	1,909	2,589
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2025	**35,186**	**43,392**	**78,577**
Net Carrying amount as at 31 March 2024	**85**	**7,080**	**7,165**
Net Carrying amount as at 31 March 2025	**-**	**4,417**	**4,418**

Birlasoft Consulting Inc.

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 March 2025

(Amount in USD)

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
3	**Non-Current investments**		
	Investments in equity instruments of subsidiaries (at cost)		
	Investments in Mexico		
	1 (Previous Year 1) Share of the common stock with value of 1000 MXP	**51**	**51**
		51	**51**
4	**Other non-current financial assets**		
	(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
	Security deposits	**-**	**10,310**
	Less : Provision for doubtful deposit	**-**	**(10,310)**
		-	**-**
5	**Deferred tax assets (net)**		
	Deferred tax assets		
	-Provision for doubtful debts and advances	**-**	**2,168**
	-Accrued Payroll	**17,697**	**16,644**
	-Excess of depreciation/amortisation on property, plant and equipment provided in books over depreciation/amortisation as under income-tax law.	**131,150**	**173,569**
	-Accrued expenses	**1,385**	**840**
	-Others (mainly includes employee related provision)	**15,751**	**17,131**
	-Others	**7,578**	**90,026**
		173,561	**300,378**
	Deferred tax liabilities		
	-Prepaid Expenses	**162**	**159**
	-Investments in MF at fair value through P&L a/c	**22,047**	**-**
		22,209	**159**
	Net deferred tax asset	**151,352**	**300,219**

(Amount in USD)

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
6	**Current investments**		
	Investments in Mutual funds measured at fair value through profit or loss (quoted)	**3,476,696**	3,572,196
		3,476,696	3,572,196
7	**Trade receivables**		
	(Unsecured)		
A	**Billed**		
	Trade Receivables considered good	**2,537,524**	2,782,613
	Trade Receivables - credit impaired	**-**	-
		2,537,524	2,782,613
	Less: Allowances for bad and doubtful trade receivables	**-**	-
		2,537,524	2,782,613
B	**Unbilled**	**103,077**	531,663
		2,640,601	3,314,276

Note :
Trade receivables include due from related parties USD 224686(Previous year USD 438467) (Refer Note 20).

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
8	**Cash and bank balances**		
	Cash and cash equivalents		
	Balances with banks		
	- In current accounts	**503,955**	465,573
		503,955	465,573
9	**Other current financial assets**		
	(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
	Other receivables from related party (Refer note 20)	**712,653**	32,753
		712,653	32,753
10	**Other current assets**		
	(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
	Employee advances	**2,000**	2,654
	Advance to suppliers	**5,705**	4,570
	Contract assets -from fixed price contracts	**27,462**	-
	Prepaid expenses	**766**	755
	Others	**35,509**	27,495
		71,442	35,474

(Amount in USD)

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
11	**Equity share capital**		
	Authorised:		
	1000 Shares common stock without par value		
	Issued subscribed and fully paid up:		
	1000 (Previous year 1000) Shares of the common stock without par value fully paid	**5,105,200**	**5,105,200**
		5,105,200	**5,105,200**

(Amount in USD)

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
12	**Trade payables**		
	Total outstanding dues of trade payables	**658,670**	2,668,085
		658,670	2,668,085

Note:
Trade payables include due to related parties USD 644162(Previous year USD 2629527) (Refer note 20).

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
13	**Other current financial liabilities**		
	Accrued employee costs	**338,032**	581,976
	Payable to related party (Refer note 20).	**1,211,095**	543,079
		1,549,127	1,125,055
14	**Other current liabilities**		
	Advances from customers	**61,614**	58,966
	Statutory remittances	**101,815**	159,186
		163,429	218,152
15	**Provisions - current**		
	Provision for employee benefits		
	- Compensated Absences	**111,134**	81,442
		111,134	81,442

Birlasoft Consulting Inc.

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Amount in USD)

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
16 Revenue from operations		
Software services	**12,972,268**	**13,912,861**
	12,972,268	**13,912,861**
17 Other income		
Foreign exchange gain (net)	**(1,092)**	**(11,672)**
Other non operating income (net of expenses directly attributable to such income) (including miscellaneous income)	**-**	**41,093**
Fair value gain on financial assets (investments) at fair value through profit or loss	**104,499**	**72,196**
	103,407	**101,617**

(Amount in USD)

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
18	**Employee benefits expense**		
	Salaries, wages and incentives	**2,599,106**	**2,868,488**
	Staff welfare expenses	**1,412**	**4,034**
		2,600,518	**2,872,522**
19	**Other expenses**		
	Travel and overseas expenses (net)	**30,181**	**93,493**
	Cost of service delivery (net)	**8,555,444**	**8,464,710**
	Cost of professional sub-contracting (net)	**283,430**	**410,185**
	Rent	**4,192**	**2,366**
	Repairs and maintenance -		
	- plant and equipment	**73**	**286**
	Rates and taxes	**10,621**	**86,626**
	Legal and professional fees	**28,450**	**54,119**
	Marketing expenses	**-**	**2,684**
	Provision for doubtful debts and deposits	**-**	**10,310**
	Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (net)	**29**	**-**
	Miscellaneous expenses (net)	**2,889**	**2,616**
		8,915,309	**9,127,395**

Note

Certain expenses are net of recoveries/reimbursements from customers.

20 Related party transactions:

A. Relationship with parent, subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries

Relationship	**Name of related party**
Ultimate Holding Company	Birlasoft Limited, India
Holding Company	Birlasoft Solutions Inc.
Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Birlasoft Computer Corporation, USA
	Birlasoft Inc.
	Birlasoft Solutions Limited, UK
	Birlasoft Solutions GmbH
	Birlasoft Solutions France
	Birlasoft (UK) Limited
	Birlasoft Solutions Mexico S.A. DE C.V.
	Birlasoft Sdn. Bhd.
Director Interested companies	USILaw, Inc.
	CK Birla Corporate Services Limited

Birlasoft Consulting Inc.

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Amount in USD)

20 Related party disclosures (continued)

B Transactions during the year with related party

Transaction	Related party name	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
Sales	Birlasoft Limited	6,395	-
	Birlasoft Solutions Limited ,UK	-	23,170
	Birlasoft Solutions Inc.	973,828	1,144,147
	Birlasoft Computer Corporation, USA	181,648	64,491
	Birlasoft Inc.	913,493	661,092
		2,075,364	**1,892,900**
Software Services Charges	Birlasoft Limited	5,423,957	6,134,675
	Birlasoft Solutions Inc	2,982,056	1,998,519
	Birlasoft Inc.	149,371	337,115
	Birlasoft Computer Corporation, USA	-	147
		8,555,384	**8,470,456**
Reimbursement - (Expenses)/Income (net)	Birlasoft Inc.	(103,204)	(36,821)
	Birlasoft Solutions Inc.	-	(23,978)
	Birlasoft (UK) Limited	(2,889)	-
		(106,093)	**(60,799)**
Visa Services	USILaw, Inc.	2,470	38,025
		2,470	**38,025**
IPR fees	CK Birla Corporate Services Limited	(52)	2,684
		(52)	**2,684**

Birlasoft Consulting Inc.

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Amount in USD)

20 Related party disclosures (continued)

C Outstanding Balance at the year end of related parties

Nature of Balance	Related party name	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
Trade receivables	Birlasoft Solutions Inc	132,755	-
	Birlasoft Limited	-	(18,162)
	Birlasoft Solutions Inc.	-	292,044
	Birlasoft Computer Corporation, USA	15,841	(168)
	Birlasoft Inc.	76,090	160,645
	Birlasoft Solutions Mexico S.A.DE C	-	4,108
		224,686	**438,467**
Trade Payables	Birlasoft Limited	288,341	22,696
	Birlasoft (UK) Limited	2,889	-
	Birlasoft Technologies Cananda Corporation	43,236	-
	Birlasoft Inc.	39,029	608,457
	Birlasoft Solutions Inc.	270,667	1,998,227
	Birlasoft Computer Corporation, USA	-	147
		644,162	**2,629,527**
Other receivable	Birlasoft Limited	712,653	32,753
		712,653	**32,753**
Other payable	Birlasoft Solutions Inc.	1,060,994	437,656
	Birlasoft Inc.	150,101	105,423
		1,211,095	**543,079**
Investment in Subsidiary	Birlasoft Solutions Mexico S.A.DE C.V.	51	51
		51	**51**

21 Contingent Liabilities

The company has no liabilities of contingent nature outstanding as on 31 March 2025 (previous year 31 March 2024 - nil)

22 Previous year's figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to conform with the current year's classification / disclosure.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Birlasoft Consulting Inc.

Place - New Delhi
Date - 28 May 2025

Angan Guha
Director

Birlasoft Solutions Mexico S.A. DE C.V
Registered Office: Real Acueducto, 335, 1701 Piso 17, Real Acueducto,
Zapopan, 45116, Jalisco, Mexico.

Board's Report

Dear Members,

Your Board of Directors is pleased to present herewith the report of the Directors on the operations of the Company together with the accounts for the financial year ended March 31, 2025.

Financial Results

Particulars	2024-25 MXN (Million)	2023-24 MXN (Million)
Total Income	46.57	45.43
Net Profit / (Loss) for the year	(7.54)	1.89

Operations

During the year under review, total income of the Company has increased by 2.51 % and the expenses have increased by 24.26% resulting in net loss of MXN 7.54 million.

Board of Directors

During the year under review, Mr. Vikram Chandna was appointed as the Director effective February 8, 2025. Mr. Roopinder Singh ceased to be a Director effective end of business hours on February 7, 2025.

Further, Vikram Chandna ceased to be a Director of the Company effective end of business hours on April 25, 2025 and Ms. Indu Nangia was appointed as a Director the Company effective April 26, 2025.

Mr. Angan Guha and Ms. Indu Nangia are the Directors of the Company as on the date of this report.

Audit

The Company is not required by the local laws to have an independent audit firm to issue a report to the shareholders on the financial statements. No audit opinion has been sought in respect of these financial statements. The accounts are prepared from the internally prepared management accounts of the Company. The same management accounts are audited in order for the Group Auditors to give an audit opinion in relation to the group accounts i.e. consolidated accounts of Birlasoft Limited, the parent company. Hence, no separate audit report is given in respect of the Company.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Birlasoft Solutions Mexico S.A. DE C.V

New Delhi
May 28, 2025

Angan Guha
Director

Birlasoft Solutions Mexico S.A. DE C.V.

Balance Sheet

as at 31 March 2025

(Currency MXN)

	Note	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	**2A**	**411,163**	258,759
Right-of-use assets	**2B**	**2,734,649**	1,408,084
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	**3**	**204,970**	-
Income tax assets (net)		**4,313,376**	1,290,170
		7,664,158	2,957,013
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	**4**	**10,912,421**	9,653,740
Cash and cash equivalents	**5**	**34,663,241**	3,662,189
Other financial assets	**6**	**-**	221,167
Other current assets	**7**	**1,724,796**	52,850
		47,300,458	13,589,946
TOTAL ASSETS		**54,964,616**	16,546,959
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	**8**	**41,576,000**	1,550,000
Other equity		**(14,964,257)**	(7,422,571)
Total equity		**26,611,743**	(5,872,571)
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	**9**	**1,445,934**	-
		1,445,934	-
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	**10**	**21,935,664**	17,104,219
Lease liabilities	**11**	**1,332,064**	1,446,428
Other financial liabilities	**12**	**370,321**	63,207
Other current liabilities	**13**	**2,527,240**	3,064,026
Income tax liabilities (net)		**741,650**	741,650
		26,906,939	22,419,530
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**54,964,616**	16,546,959

Material accounting policies	**1**
Notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements	**2-22**

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Birlasoft Solutions Mexico S.A. DE C.V.

Angan Guha	**Indu Nangia**
Director	Director
Place - New Delhi	Place - New Jersey
Date - 28 May 2025	Date - 28 May 2025

Birlasoft Solutions Mexico S.A. DE C.V.
Statement of Profit and Loss
for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Currency MXN)

	Note	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Revenue from operations	**14**	**46,545,341**	44,930,969
Other income (net)	**15**	**20,234**	500,057
Total income		**46,565,575**	45,431,026
Expenses			
Purchases of equipment and software licences	**16**	**477,163**	-
Employee benefits expense	**17**	**33,691,632**	30,518,905
Finance costs	**18**	**74,964**	178,448
Depreciation and amortization expense	**2C**	**1,578,378**	1,488,165
Other expenses	**19**	**18,285,124**	11,359,380
Total expenses		**54,107,261**	43,544,898
Profit before tax		**(7,541,686)**	1,886,128
Tax expense			
Current tax		**-**	-
Total tax expense		**-**	-
Profit for the year		**(7,541,686)**	1,886,128
Material accounting policies	**1**		
Notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements	**2-22**		

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Birlasoft Solutions Mexico S.A. DE C.V.

Angan Guha	**Indu Nangia**
Director	Director
Place - New Delhi	Place - New Jersey
Date - 28 May 2025	Date - 28 May 2025

Birlasoft Solutions Mexico S.A. DE C.V.

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Currency MXN)

		45,747	**45,382**
A	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**		
	Profit/(Loss) for the year	**(7,541,686)**	1,886,128
	Adjustments for		
	(Profit)/Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (net)	**9,747**	-
	Depreciation / Amortization	**1,578,378**	1,488,165
	Interest expense	**74,964**	178,448
	Interest income	**(20,234)**	(17,355)
	Provision for doubtful debts and advances (net)	**-**	574,190
	Bad debts written off	**-**	(909,996)
	Unrealised foreign exchange loss/(gain)	**1,042,174**	973,737
	Operating Profit before working capital changes	**(4,856,657)**	4,173,317
	Adjustments for changes in working capital:		
	Trade receivables and unbilled revenue	**(1,364,417)**	(4,860,827)
	Loans, other financials assets and other assets	**(1,692,180)**	2,322
	Trade Payables	**3,895,007**	3,076,147
	Other financial liabilities, other liabilities and provisions	**(229,672)**	401,096
	Cash generated from operations	**(4,247,919)**	2,792,055
	Income taxes paid	**(3,023,206)**	(476,442)
	Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	**(7,271,125)**	2,315,613
B	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**		
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including net movement in capital work-in-progress and capital advances)	**(263,310)**	(338,840)
	Interest received	**20,234**	-
	Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(243,076)**	(338,840)
C	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**		
	Proceeds from issue of Share Capital and Application money	**40,026,000**	1,500,000
	Repayment of lease liabilities	**(1,510,747)**	(1,512,000)
	Net cash used in financing activities (C)	**38,515,253**	(12,000)
	Net Increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B+ C)	**31,001,052**	1,964,773
	Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year (Refer note 1 below)	**34,663,241**	3,662,189
	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year (Refer note 1 below)	**3,662,189**	1,697,416
	Net Increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**31,001,052**	1,964,773

Note 1 :

Cash and cash equivalents include:

Balance with banks		
- In current accounts	**34,663,241**	3,662,189
Total Cash and cash equivalents	**34,663,241**	3,662,189

Note 2:

Figures in brackets represent outflows of cash and cash equivalents.

Note 3:

The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind-AS) 7 on statement of cash flows.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Birlasoft Solutions Mexico S.A. DE C.V.

-

Angan Guha	**Indu Nangia**
Director	Director
Place - New Delhi	Place - New Jersey
Date - 28 May 2025	Date - 28 May 2025

Birlasoft Solutions Mexico S.A. DE C.V.

Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Currency MXN)

A Equity share capital

	Amount
Balance as at 01 April 2023	**50,000**
Changes in equity share capital during 2023-24	1,500,000
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**1,550,000**
Changes in equity share capital during 2024-25	**40,026,000**
Balance as at 31 March 2025	**41,576,000**

B Other equity

	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 01 April 2023	**(9,308,699)**	**(9,308,699)**
Profit /(Loss) for the year	1,886,128	**1,886,128**
Balance as at 01 April 2024	**(7,422,571)**	**(7,422,571)**
Profit for the year	(7,541,686)	**(7,541,686)**
Balance as at 31 March 2025	**(14,964,257)**	**(14,964,257)**

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Birlasoft Solutions Mexico S.A. DE C.V.

Angan Guha
Director

Place - New Delhi
Date - 28 May 2025

Indu Nangia
Director

Place - New Jersey
Date - 28 May 2025

Birlasoft Solutions Mexico, S.A. DE C.V.

Notes forming part of the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2025

1. Company Overview:

Birlasoft Solutions Mexico , S.A. DE C.V. ("the Company") is a Company incorporated in Mexico City on Ocober 25, 2018. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Birlasoft Solutions Inc. The ultimate holding company is Birlasoft Limited, India.

The Company is engaged in the business of providing software consultancy services in the areas of Enterprise Resource Planning, Customer Relationship Management, Supply Chain Management, Business Intelligence, Business Integration, Human Resource Management, Infrastructure Management Services and Strategic Sourcing.

1. Material Accounting Policies:

1.1 Basis for preparation of financial statements:

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind-AS") as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time.
The financial statements are presented in Mexican peso (“MXN”) and are rounded off to nearest MXN.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. 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.

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, accounting for share based payments, defined benefit obligations and certain financial instruments, which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

1.2 Use of estimates

The preparation of standalone financial statements requires the management of the Company to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities and disclosures relating to the contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of income and expenditure during the year. Actual results could differ from estimates. Differences between actual results and estimates are recognized in the year in which the results are known / materialized.

Critical accounting estimates

a. Revenue Recognition

The Company uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for its fixed-price contracts. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the Company to estimate the efforts or costs expended to date as a proportion of the total efforts or costs to be expended. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and satisfaction of performance obligation. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on incompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected contract estimates at the reporting date.

b. Income tax & Deferred tax

Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions. A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilised. Accordingly, the Company exercises its judgement to reassess the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period.

c. Measurement of defined benefit obligation and key actuarial assumptions

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties in respect of defined benefit obligation

e. Leases

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgment. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate.

f. Impairment of investment in subsidiaries

The Company reviews its carrying value of investments carried at cost (net of impairment, if any) annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for in the statement of profit and loss.

1.3 Current–non-current classification

All assets and liabilities are classified into current and non-current.

Assets

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:
a. it is expected to be realized in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company’s normal operating cycle;
b. it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
c. it is expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting date; or
d. it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Current assets include the current portion of non-current financial assets. All other assets are classified as non-current.

Liabilities

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:
a. it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
b. it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
c. it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or
d. the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Current liabilities include current portion of non-current financial liabilities. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Operating cycle

Operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash or cash equivalents. The operating cycle of the Company is twelve months.

1.4 Revenue recognition

The Company earns revenue primarily from providing IT services, consulting and business solutions. The Company offers a consulting-led, integrated portfolio of IT.

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

1.4 Revenue recognition (continued)

• Revenue from time and material and job contracts is recognized on output basis measured by units delivered, efforts expended, number of transactions processed, etc.
• Revenue related to fixed price maintenance and support services contracts where the Company is standing ready to provide services is recognized based on time elapsed mode and revenue is straight lined over the period of performance.
• In respect of other fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognized using percentage-of-completion method ('POC method') of accounting with contract costs incurred determining the degree of completion of the performance obligation.
• Revenue from third party software is recognized upfront at the point in time when software is delivered to the customer, such revenue is recognized on net basis when the Company is acting as an agent. In cases where implementation and / or customisation services rendered significantly modifies or customises the software, these services and software are accounted for as a single performance obligation and revenue is recognised over time on a POC method.
•Revenue from the sale of distinct third party hardware is recognised at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, service level credits, performance bonuses, price concessions and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Expenses reimbursed by customers during the project execution are recorded as reduction to associated costs. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers.

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

The Company recognizes contract fulfillment cost as an asset if those costs specifically relate to a contract or to an anticipated contract, the costs generate or enhance resources that will be used in satisfying performance obligations in future; and the costs are expected to be recovered. The asset so recognized is amortized on a systematic basis consistent with the transfer of goods or services to customer to which the asset relates.

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

In accordance with Ind AS 37, the Company recognizes an onerous contract provision when the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under a contract exceed the economic benefits to be received.

Contracts are subject to modification to account for changes in contract specification and requirements. The Company reviews modification to contract in conjunction with the original contract, basis which the transaction price could be allocated to a new performance obligation, or transaction price of an existing obligation could undergo a change. In the event transaction price is revised for existing obligation, a cumulative adjustment is accounted for.
The Group disaggregates revenue from contracts with customers by business verticals and geography.

Use of significant judgments in revenue recognition

• The Company's contracts with customers could include promises to transfer multiple products and services to a customer. The Company assesses the products / services promised in a contract and identifies distinct performance obligations in the contract. Identification of distinct performance obligation involves judgment to determine the deliverables and the ability of the customer to benefit independently from such deliverables.

• Judgment is also required to determine the transaction price for the contract. The transaction price could be either a fixed amount of customer consideration or variable consideration with elements such as volume discounts, service level credits, performance bonuses, price concessions and incentives. The transaction price is also adjusted for the effects of the time value of money if the contract includes a significant financing component. Any consideration payable to the customer is adjusted to the transaction price, unless it is a payment for a distinct product or service from the customer. The estimated amount of variable consideration is adjusted in the transaction price only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur and is reassessed at the end of each reporting period. The Company allocates the elements of variable considerations to all the performance obligations of the contract unless there is observable evidence that they pertain to one or more distinct performance obligations.

• The Company uses judgment to determine an appropriate standalone selling price for a performance obligation. The Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct product or service promised in the contract. Where standalone selling price is not observable, the Company uses the expected cost plus margin approach to allocate the transaction price to each distinct performance obligation.

• The Company exercises judgment in determining whether the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time or over a period of time. The Company considers indicators such as how customer consumes benefits as services are rendered or who controls the asset as it is being created or existence of enforceable right to payment for performance to date and alternate use of such product or service, transfer of significant risks and rewards to the customer, acceptance of delivery by the customer, etc.

• Revenue for fixed-price contracts is recognized using percentage-of-completion method. The Company uses judgment to estimate the future cost-to-completion of the contracts which is used to determine the degree of the completion of the performance obligation.

•Contract Fulfillment costs are generally expensed as incurred except for costs which meet the criteria for capitalization as per Ind AS 115. Such costs are amortised over the contractual period. The assessment of this criteria requires the application of judgement, in particular when considering if costs generate or enhance resources to be used to satisfy future performance obligations and whether costs are expected to be recovered.

Birlasoft Solutions Mexico, S.A. DE C.V.

Notes forming part of the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2025

1.5 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment loss, if any. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and other non-refundable taxes or levies and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use; any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives , then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements upon sale or retirement of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss Assets under construction are disclosed as capital work-in-progress.

1.6 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment, if any.

In case of internally generated intangibles, costs incurred during the research phase of a project are expensed when incurred. Development activities involve a plan or design for the production of new or substantially improved products or processes. Development expenditure is capitalized only if development costs can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable, and the Company intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset. The expenditure capitalized includes the cost of materials, direct labour, overhead costs that are directly attributable to preparing the asset for its intended use, and directly attributable borrowing costs (in the same manner as in the case of property, plant and equipment). Other development expenditure is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred.

Intangible fixed assets are derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use and subsequent disposal or when the economic benefits are not measurable.

1.7 Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on the straight-line method over the useful lives of the assets. The management’s estimates of the useful lives of various assets for computing depreciation are as follows:

Type of asset	Useful life (No. of years)
Buildings	25
Plant and equipment	3-4
Office Equipment	5-10
Owned Vehicle	3-5
Furniture and fixtures	7-10

The useful lives as given above best represent the period over which the management expects to use these assets, based on technical assessment. The estimated useful lives for these assets are therefore different from the useful lives prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Right-of-use assets taken on lease are amortized over shorter of useful lives and the period of lease.

Improvements to leased premises are amortized over the remaining non-cancellable period of the lease.

The estimated useful life of an identifiable intangible asset is based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition, and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry, and known technological advances), and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset.The management’s estimates of the useful lives of intangible assets for computing amortization are as follows:

Type of asset	Useful life (No. of years)
Product development cost (internally generated)	3-4
Perpetual software licenses	4
Time-based software licenses	License period

Depreciation and amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted if appropriate.

1.8 Impairment

a. Financial assets

The Company assesses at each date of Balance Sheet whether a financial asset or a Company of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in Statement of Profit or Loss.

1.8 Impairment (continued)

b. Non- financial assets

i. Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

The management periodically assesses using, external and internal sources, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. Impairment loss is recognized when the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of the asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are Companyed together into the smallest Company of assets (cash generating unit or CGU) that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

Intangible assets which are not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually. Other assets (tangible and intangible) are reviewed at each reporting date to determine if there is any indication of impairment. For assets in respect of which any such indication exists and for intangible assets mandatorily tested annually for impairment, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

If at the balance sheet date there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists or has decreased, the assets or CGU's recoverable amount is estimated. For assets other than goodwill, the impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized. Such a reversal is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

1.9 Leases

The Company has primarily leased rental offices premises , guest house, parking space, laptops etc. across multiple locations.

At the inception of contract the Company assesses whether the contract is, or contains a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract involves use of an identified asset and conveys the right to control the use of asset for period of time in exchange for consideration i.e. customer has right to:

- obtain substantially all the economic benefits from using the asset and
- direct the use of asset

Company as a lessee

a. Recognition and measurement

The Company recognises the right of use asset and lease liability at the commencement date of lease. The right of use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises of present value of future lease rent payout adjusted for any payment made at or before commencement date any initial direct cost incurred and an estimate of cost to dismantle or remove an underlying asset or to restore an asset less any lease incentive received.

The lease liability is initially measured at present value of lease payments that is not paid at commencement date discounted at implicit rate mentioned in lease or incremental borrowing rate. The Company generally uses incremental borrowing rate as discount rate. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the useful life of right-of-use asset. The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest method. It is remeasured to reflect any lease modifications or reassessments.

b. Extension and termination of lease

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease.

c. Short term leases and low value assets

The Company has elected not to recognise right of use of assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low value assets. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight- line basis over lease term.

d. Impairment testing for right of use of assets

Right of use of assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amount is not recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

The Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risk and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset is classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a staright-line basis over the lease terms. Initial direct cost incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessee's 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.

1.9 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Monetary items are translated into the functional currency at the year-end rates. The exchange differences so determined and also the realized exchange differences are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies and measured at fair value are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate prevalent at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies and measured at historical cost are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction.

2.0 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing the net profit for the year after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit for the year after tax for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year as adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares except where the results are anti-dilutive.

2.1 Employee benefits

i) Compensated absences

The employees of certain locations can carry-forward a portion of the unutilized accrued compensated absences and utilize it in future service periods or receive cash compensation on termination of employment. Since the compensated absences do not fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service and are also not expected to be utilized wholly within twelve months after the end of such period, the benefit is classified as a long-term employee benefit. The Company records an obligation for such compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increase this entitlement. The obligation is measured on the basis of independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method.

ii) Other employee benefits

The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees is recognized during the period when the employee renders the service. These benefits include compensated absences (which cannot be carried forward) such as paid annual leave, overseas social security contributions, bonus and performance incentives.

2.2 Income and deferred taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred income tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in other comprehensive income. Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognized at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized. Deferred income taxes are not provided on the undistributed earnings of subsidiaries and branches where it is expected that the earnings of the subsidiary or branch will not be distributed in the foreseeable future. The company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits or tax rates for the purposes of current and deferred tax have been determined on the basis of Company's evaluation of acceptability of its tax positions by the taxation authorities.

2.3 Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent assets

The Company recognizes provisions only when it has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

No provision is recognized for –

a. Any possible obligation that arises from past events and 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

b. Present obligations that arise from past events but are not recognized because-
1) It is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or
2) A reliable estimate of the amount of obligation cannot be made.

2.3 Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent assets (continued)

Such obligations are disclosed as contingent liabilities. These are assessed continually and only that part of the obligation for which an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is probable, is provided for, except in the extremely rare circumstances where no reliable estimate can be made.

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

Onerous contracts

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the future obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established the Company recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

2.4 Share based payments

In respect of stock options granted by the parent company, pursuant to the Company's Employee Stock Option Scheme, the Company recognizes employee compensation expense, using the grant date fair value in accordance with Ind-AS 102 - Share Based Payment, on straight line basis over the period over which the employees would become unconditionally entitled to apply for the shares.

2.5 Financial instruments

a. Initial recognition

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability.

b. Subsequent measurement

i) Non-derivative financial instruments

Financial assets carried at amortized cost

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

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

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

However, in cases where the Company has made an irrevocable election for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss, the subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recognized in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

c. Derecognition of financial instruments

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

d. Fair value of financial instruments

The company uses discounted cash flow analysis method for the fair value of its financial instruments. The method of assessing fair value result in general approximation of value and such value may never actually be realized.

For all other financial instruments the carrying amount approximates fair value due to short maturity of those instruments.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured 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:

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

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

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

The Company's finance team determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operations. The team comprises of the head of the treasury operation and chief finance officer.

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

The Company's finance team determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operations. The team comprises of the head of the treasury operation and chief finance officer.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets and liabilities. Involvement of external valuers is decided on the basis of nature of transaction and complexity involved. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

At each reporting date, the finance team analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the team verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents. A change in fair value of assets and liabilities is also compared with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

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.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

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

Birlasoft Solutions Mexico S.A. DE C.V.

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 March 2025

(Currency MXN)

2A Property, plant and equipment

	Computers	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1 April 2023	-	-
Additions	338,840	**338,840**
Disposal	-	-
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2024	**338,840**	**338,840**
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2023	-	-
Depreciation for the year	80,081	**80,081**
Disposal	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2024	**80,081**	**80,081**
Gross carrying amount as at 1 April 2024	**338,840**	**338,840**
Additions	263,310	**263,310**
Disposal	16,942	**16,942**
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2025	**585,208**	**585,208**
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2024	**80,081**	**80,081**
Depreciation for the year	101,160	**101,160**
Disposal	7,196	**7,196**
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2025	**174,045**	**174,045**
Net Carrying amount as at 31 March 2024	**258,759**	**258,759**
Net Carrying amount as at 31 March 2025	**411,163**	**411,163**

2B Right-of-use assets

	Office Premises	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1 April 2023	-	-
Additions	2,816,168	**2,816,168**
Foreign exchange translation	-	-
Disposal/retirements/derecognition	-	-
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2024	**2,816,168**	**2,816,168**
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2023	-	-
Depreciation	1,408,084	**1,408,084**
Foreign exchange translation	-	-
Disposal/retirements/derecognition	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2024	**1,408,084**	**1,408,084**
Gross carrying amount as at 1 April 2024	**2,816,168**	**2,816,168**
Additions	2,803,783	**2,803,783**
Foreign exchange translation	-	-
Disposal/retirements/derecognition	2,816,168	**2,816,168**
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2025	**2,803,783**	**2,803,783**
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2024	**1,408,084**	**1,408,084**
Depreciation	1,477,218	**1,477,218**
Foreign exchange translation	-	-
Disposal/retirements/derecognition	2,816,168	**2,816,168**
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2025	**69,134**	**69,134**
Net Carrying amount as at 31 March 2024	**1,408,084**	**1,408,084**
Net Carrying amount as at 31 March 2025	**2,734,649**	**2,734,649**

Birlasoft Solutions Mexico S.A. DE C.V.
Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)
as at 31 March 2025

(Currency MXN)

2C	**Depreciation and amortization expense**	**31 March 2025**	**31 March 2024**
	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**101,160**	80,081
	Depreciation of right of use assets	**1,477,218**	1,408,084
		1,578,378	1,488,165

Birlasoft Solutions Mexico S.A. DE C.V.

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 March 2025

(Currency MXN)

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
3	**Other financial assets**		
	Security deposits	**204,970**	-
		204,970	-

Birlasoft Solutions Mexico S.A. DE C.V.

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 March 2025

(Currency MXN)

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
4	**Trade receivables**		
	(Unsecured)		
A	**Billed**		
	Trade Receivables considered good	**10,659,769**	9,382,758
	Trade Receivables - credit impaired	**-**	-
		10,659,769	9,382,758
	Less: Allowances for bad and doubtful trade receivables	-	-
		10,659,769	9,382,758
B	**Unbilled**	**252,652**	270,982
		10,912,421	9,653,740

Note :

Trade receivables include due from related parties current year -1031796 (Previous year NIL) (Refer Note 20).

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
5	**Cash and bank balances**		
	Balances with banks		
	- In current accounts	**34,663,241**	3,662,189
		34,663,241	3,662,189
6	**Other current financial assets**		
	(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
	- Security deposits	**-**	221,167
		-	221,167
7	**Other current assets**		
	(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
	Employee advances	**4,237**	52,850
	Advance to suppliers	**104,185**	-
	Prepaid expenses	**54,399**	-
	Other receivables from related party	**1,561,975**	-
		1,724,796	52,850

Birlasoft Solutions Mexico S.A. DE C.V.

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 March 2025

(Currency MXN)

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
8 Equity share capital		
Issued subscribed and fully paid up:		
40076 Fixed Capital stock with value of $ 1000 MXP	**40,076,000**	50,000
1500 Variable Capital stock with value of $ 1000 MXP	**1,500,000**	1,500,000
	41,576,000	1,550,000

(Currency MXN)

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
9 Lease liabilities - non-current		
Lease liabilities	**1,445,934**	-
	1,445,934	-

Birlasoft Solutions Mexico S.A. DE C.V.
Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)
as at 31 March 2025

(Currency MXN)

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
10	**Trade payables**		
	Total outstanding dues of trade payables	**21,935,664**	17,104,219
		21,935,664	17,104,219

Note:

Trade payables include due to related parties MXN 20055061 (Previous year MXN 17277862) (Refer note 20).

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
11	**Lease liabilities - current**		
	Lease liabilities	**1,332,064**	1,446,428
		1,332,064	1,446,428
12	**Other current financial liabilities**		
	Current maturities of long term debt:		
	Accrued employee costs	**366,226**	63,207
	Payable to related party	**4,095**	-
		370,321	63,207
13	**Other current liabilities**		
	Unearned revenue	**-**	295,409
	Statutory remittances	**2,527,240**	2,768,617
		2,527,240	3,064,026

Birlasoft Solutions Mexico S.A. DE C.V.

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Currency MXN)

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
14	**Revenue from operations**		
	Software services	**46,044,320**	44,930,969
	Sale of equipment and software licences	**501,021**	-
		46,545,341	44,930,969
15	**Other income**		
	Interest income	**20,234**	17,355
	Foreign exchange gain (net)	-	482,702
		20,234	**500,057**

Birlasoft Solutions Mexico S.A. DE C.V.

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Currency MXN)

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
16	**Cost of equipment and software licences**		
	Purchases of equipment and software licences	**477,163**	-
	Change in inventories of trading goods		
	Opening stock	**-**	-
	Less: Closing stock	**-**	-
		-	-
		477,163	-
17	**Employee benefits expense**		
	Salaries, wages and incentives	**33,689,005**	30,472,099
	Staff welfare expenses	**2,627**	46,806
		33,691,632	30,518,905
18	**Finance costs**		
	Interest on lease liabilities	**74,964**	178,448
		74,964	178,448
19	**Other expenses**		
	Travel and overseas expenses (net)	**377,448**	444,753
	Cost of service delivery (net)	**9,867,212**	7,431,559
	Cost of professional sub-contracting (net)	**1,448,608**	-
	Recruitment and training expenses	**516,801**	479,924
	Rent	**60,853**	-
	Repairs and maintenance		
	- plant and equipment	**10,683**	-
	Insurance	**160,159**	47,636
	Rates and taxes	**-**	9,873
	Communication expenses (net)	**50,376**	14,090
	Legal and professional fees	**2,482,320**	3,221,986
	Bad debts written off	**-**	(909,996)
	Provision for doubtful debts and advances (net)	**-**	574,190
	Foreign exchange loss (net)	**3,263,410**	-
	Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (net)	**9,747**	-
	Miscellaneous expenses (net)	**37,554**	45,365
		18,285,124	11,359,380

Note

Certain expenses are net of recoveries/reimbursements from customers.

Birlasoft Solutions Mexico S.A. DE C.V.

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2025

20 Related party disclosures

A. Name of the related party and nature of relationship where control exists:

Relationship	Name of related party
Ultimate Holding Company	Birlasoft Limited, India
Holding Company	Birlasoft Solutions Inc. USA
Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Birlasoft Computer Corporation, USA
	Birlasoft Solutions France
	Birlasoft Consulting Inc. USA
	Birlasoft Inc. USA
	Birlasoft Technologies Canada Corporation
	Birlasoft Solutions Limited, UK
	Birlasoft (UK) Limited
Director interested company	CK Birla Corporate Services Limited

Birlasoft Solutions Mexico S.A. DE C.V.

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Currency MXN)

20 Related party disclosures (continued)

B Transactions during the year with related party

Transaction	Related party name	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Sales	Birlasoft (UK) Limited	17,885	241,337
	Birlasoft Solutions Limited, UK	158,340	273,826
	Birlasoft Solutions Inc. USA	22,673,371	19,361,115
	Birlasoft Computer Corporation, USA	949	-
	Birlasoft Solutions France	828,184	-
	Birlasoft Inc. USA	8,469,899	13,299,752
		32,148,628	33,176,030
Software Services Charges	Birlasoft Limited	9,071,233	6,876,094
	Birlasoft Technologies Cananda Corporation	796,119	555,275
	Birlasoft Solutions Inc. USA	-	190
	Birlasoft Inc. USA	289	-
		9,867,641	7,431,559
Bad debts transfer	Birlasoft Limited	-	1,692,910
		-	1,692,910
Issue of Shares	Birlasoft Solutions Inc. USA	40,026,000	1,500,000
		40,026,000	1,500,000
Reimbursement -(Expenses)/Income (net)	Birlasoft Solutions Inc. USA	(52,597)	-
	Birlasoft (UK) Limited	(3,951)	-
		(56,548)	-
IPR fees	CK Birla Corporate Services Limited	(47)	2,398
		(47)	2,398

Birlasoft Solutions Mexico S.A. DE C.V.

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Currency MXN)

20 Related party disclosures (continued)

C Outstanding Balance at the year end of related parties

Nature of Balance	Related party name	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Trade receivables	Birlasoft Solutions Inc. USA	807,017	-
	Birlasoft Solutions France	205,945	-
	Birlasoft Computer Corporation, USA	949	-
	Birlasoft (UK) Limited	17,885	-
		1,031,796	**-**
Trade Payables	Birlasoft Limited	6,485,602	483,500
	Birlasoft (UK) Limited	3,951	-
	Birlasoft Technologies Cananda Corporation	3,999	2,042,896
	Birlasoft Inc. USA	13,561,509	2,736,758
	Birlasoft Solutions Inc. USA	-	9,459,222
	Birlasoft Consulting Inc. USA	-	81,104
	Birlasoft Computer Corporation, USA	-	2,474,382
		20,055,061	17,277,862
Other receivable	Birlasoft Limited	1,558,874	-
	Birlasoft Inc. USA	3,101	-
		1,561,975	**-**
Other payable	Birlasoft Solutions Inc. USA	4,095	-
		4,095	**-**

21 Contingent Liabilities

The company has no liabilities of contingent nature outstanding as on 31 March 2025 (previous year 31 March 2024 - Nil).

22 Previous year's figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to conform with the current year's classification / disclosure.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Birlasoft Solutions Mexico S.A. DE C.V.

Angan Guha	**Indu Nangia**
Director	Director
Place - New Delhi	Place - New Jersey
Date - 28 May 2025	Date - 28 May 2025

Birlasoft Solutions Ltda.
Registered Office: Alameda Santos, 1165 – 10ª andar – Cerqueira Cesar 01419-002 – São Paulo/SP- Brasil

Board's Report

Dear Members,

Your Directors are pleased to present herewith the report on the operations of the Company together with the accounts for the financial year ended March 31, 2025.

Financial Results

Particulars	2024-25 R$ (Million)	2023-24 R$ (Million)
Net Revenue	38.34	50.29
Profit for the year	2.26	6.38

Operations

During the year under review, total revenue of the Company decreased by 23.76% which resulted in net profit of R$ 2.26 million.[BS1]

Board of Directors

During the year under review, Mrs. Adriana Freitas Sant'Ana was appointed as a Director of the Company effective October 21, 2024. Mr. Vikram Chandana was appointed as a Director of the Company effective February 8, 2025. Mr. Roopinder Singh ceased to be a Director effective end of business hours of February 7, 2025. Ms. Marcia Sato ceased to be a Director & President effective end of business hours of August 20, 2024.

Further, Vikram Chandna ceased to be a Director of the Company effective end of business hours of April 25, 2025 and Ms. Indu Nangia was appointed as a Director of the Company effective April 26, 2025.

Mr. Angan Guha, Mr. Josney Ferraz, Mrs. Adriana Freitas Sant'Ana and Ms. Indu Nangia are the Directors of the Company as on the date of this report.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Birlasoft Solutions Ltda.

New Delhi
May 28, 2025

Angan Guha
Director

BIRLASOFT SOLUTIONS LTDA.

Balance Sheets

As of March 31, 2025 and 2024

(In Brazilian reais without cents)

Assets	Note	2025	2024
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	19,168,645	16,910,251
Accounts receivable	5	4,200,837	4,732,352
Advances to employees		-	7,003
Recoverable taxes		1,633,621	1,890,698
Other accounts receivable	6	4,069,327	4,367,957
		29,072,430	27,908,262
Non-Current assets:			
Judicial deposits		158,142	20,157
Property, plant and equipment	7	245,796	219,606
Intangible	8	842,718	319,652
		1,246,656	559,414
		30,319,086	28,467,676

Liabilities	Note	2025	2024
Current liabilities:			
Suppliers		91,529	131,792
Taxes and contributions payable		133,588	497,345
Payroll and related charges	9	343,426	316,454
Accrued vacations and related charges	10	1,209,258	1,301,817
Accrued consulting fees		1,843,780	2,069,361
Accrued bonus		254,915	356,949
Lease agreement obligations		261,533	261,533
Other accruals		83,260	257,510
		4,221,290	5,192,761
Non-Current liabilities:			
Lease agreement obligations		581,185	58,118
Other accruals	11	158,142	123,446
		739,327	181,565
Shareholders' equity:	12		
Capital stock		4,022,378	4,022,378
Accumulated profits		21,336,091	19,070,973
		25,358,469	23,093,351
		30,319,086	28,467,676

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

BIRLASOFT SOLUTIONS LTDA.

Income Statements

For the Years Ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

(In Brazilian reais without cents, except profit per sharequota)

		2025	2024
Gross revenue:			
Services revenue - domestic market	13	26,341,395	42,921,469
Services revenue - foreign market		14,131,549	10,454,596
		40,472,944	53,376,065
Deductions:			
Sales Taxes - domestic market	13	(1,720,850)	(2,785,843)
Sales Taxes - foreign market		(411,411)	(303,184)
		(2,132,261)	(3,089,028)
Operational net revenue		38,340,683	50,287,037
Cost of services rendered	14	(25,499,812)	(30,107,990)
Gross profit		12,840,871	20,179,047
Operational expenses			
Selling expenses		(1,267,338)	(1,531,285)
Administrative and general expenses	15	(9,475,300)	(9,855,720)
Tax expenses		(84,628)	(62,509)
Finance (expenses) revenues, net		1,245,802	970,317
		(9,581,464)	(10,479,197)
Profit before financial result		3,259,408	9,699,850
Income and Social contributions tax		(994,288)	(3,321,033)
Profit for the year		2,265,119	6,378,817
Profit per sharequota		0.56	1.59

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

BIRLASOFT SOLUTIONS LTDA.

Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

For the Years Ended March 31, 2025 and 2024
(In Brazilian reais without cents)

	Capital Stock	Accumulated profits	Total
Balances at March 31, 2023	4,022,378	12,692,156	16,714,534
Profit for the year	-	6,378,817	6,378,817
Balances at March 31, 2024	4,022,378	19,070,973	23,093,351
Profit for the year	-	2,265,119	2,265,119
Balances at March 31, 2025	4,022,378	21,336,092	25,358,469

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

BIRLASOT SOLUTIONS LTDA.

Cash Flow Statements

For the Years Ended March 31 2025, and 2024
(In Brazilian reais without cents)

	2025	2024
CASH FLOW OF OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES		
Profit for the year	2,265,119	6,378,817
Adjustments to reconcile the fiscal year net profit with Cash generated by operational activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	395,365	381,156
Interest and exchange variation on intercompany loans	-	-
Decrease (Increase) in the operational assets:		
Accounts receivable from clients	531,515	273,185
Advances to employees	7,003	27,404
Recoverable taxes	257,078	799,772
Other accounts receivable	298,631	(442,618)
Judicial deposits	(137,985)	-
Increase (decrease) in the operational liabilities:		
Suppliers	(40,263)	(170,734)
Taxes and contributions payable	(363,756)	(807,119)
Salaries and Labor Taxes payable	26,972	(19,890)
Accrued vacations and related charges	(92,559)	156,403
Accrued consulting fees	(225,581)	(417,502)
Accrued bonus	(102,034)	(269,684)
Other accruals	(139,554)	(84,906)
Cash generated from operational activities	**2,679,951**	**5,804,284**
CASH FLOW OF INVESTMENTS ACTIVITIES		
Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(944,623)	(36,588)
Cash invested on activities of investments	**(944,623)**	**(36,588)**
CASH FLOW OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES		
Lease agreement obligations	523,066	(373,890)
	523,066	**(373,890)**
(DECREASE) INCREASE OF AVAILABLE FUNDS BALANCE	**2,258,394**	**5,393,806**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Opening Balance	16,910,251	11,516,445
Ending Balance	19,168,645	16,910,251
(DECREASE) INCREASE OF AVAILABLE FUNDS BALANCE	**2,258,394**	**5,393,806**

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

BIRLASOFT SOLUTIONS LTDA.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

(In reais without cents)

1 - Operational context

The Company's activities basically comprise consulting and advisory services on types and configurations, as well as the development of installation projects related to the products sold, the marketing of computer programs, software and applications, as well as the provision of consulting services around information technology and participation in other companies.

2 - Presentation of Financial Statements

a. Declaration of compliance with IFRS and BRGAAP standards

The Financial Statements were prepared in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil, which include the Brazilian Corporation Law and the Pronouncements, Guidelines and Interpretations issued by the Accounting Pronouncements Committee - CPC and in accordance with international accounting standards (International Financial Reporting Standards - IFRS, issued by the International Accounting Standards Board - IASB) and show all relevant information specific to the financial statements, and only this information corresponds to that used by Management in its management.

Operational continuity: The governance is not aware of any material uncertainty that could raise significant doubts about the company's ability to operate in 2025 and in the future. Therefore, these financial statements were prepared based on the assumption of operational continuity of the business.

The Company's Board of Directors authorized the completion of the preparation of the financial statements on April 7, 2025.

b. Measurement basis

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following material items recognized in the balance sheet:

- Non-derivative financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value.

- Available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value.

c. Functional currency and presentation currency

The items included in the financial statements were measured using the currency of the economic environment in which the Company operates (functional currency). The financial statements are presented in Reais, which is the Company's functional currency.

d. Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil requires the use of judgments, estimates and assumptions by the Company's Management that affect the use of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Actual results may differ from estimates.

The estimates and assumptions are reviewed annually by the Company's Management. Changes are recognized in the year in which such estimates are reviewed and in future years affected.

Since January 2023, the Company has adopted the proportional realization of costs as the basis for recognizing its revenues.

3 - Main Accounting Practices

a. Financial instruments

The Company's non-derivative financial assets and liabilities are classified into the following categories:

i. Non-derivative financial assets

The Company recognizes loans and receivables and deposits first on the date of origination. All other financial assets (including assets designated at fair value through profit or loss) are recognized initially on the trade date on which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Company classifies non-derivative financial assets under the following categories: financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss and accounts receivable.

ii. Receivables

Receivables are financial assets with fixed or determined payments that are not offered in an active market. Such assets are recognized initially at fair value plus any costs attributed to the transactions. After initial recognition, the Loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment loss.

Accounts receivable include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and other receivables.

iii. Cash and cash equivalents

Includes cash, demand bank deposits and temporary short-term investments up to 90 days from the date of application or considered to have immediate liquidity or convertible into a known amount of cash, which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and are recorded at cost plus income earned up to the balance sheet dates and do not exceed their market or performance value.

iv. Non-derivative financial liabilities

First, the Company recognizes debt instruments issued on the date they are originated. All other financial liabilities are initially recognized on the trade date when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Company derecognizes the financial liability when the contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or matured.

Such financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less any costs of the respective transactions. After initial recognition, such financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, as applicable, to reflect the costs incurred up to the balance sheet date.

The Company's non-derivative financial liabilities basically refer to imports payable to the holding company plus exchange variation incurred up to the balance sheet date, suppliers and other accounts payable presented at known or to-be-determined amounts, updated by a monetary restatement index and interest, as applicable, to reflect the costs incurred up to the balance sheet date.

b. Permanent assets

Recognition and measurement: Property, plant and equipment are measured at historical acquisition cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses as required. The costs of property, plant and equipment include expenditure directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets. Other expenditure is capitalized only when there is an increase in the economic benefits of the property, plant and equipment item. Any other expenditure, when incurred, is recognized in profit or loss as an expense. Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment determined by comparing the proceeds from the disposal with the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment are recognized net in other income in profit or loss.

Depreciation: Depreciation is calculated using the linear method, at rates considered compatible with the useful life.

c. Reduction in the recoverable value of assets

Non-derivative financial assets (including receivables)

Financial assets are assessed at each reporting date if they are not measured at fair value to determine any objective evidence of impairment. An asset is impaired if there is objective evidence of impairment resulting from one or more events occurring after the initial recognition of the asset, and such impairment event had a negative effect on expected future cash flows that must be reliably estimated.

Objective evidence of impairment of financial assets should include default or delay in payment by the debtor, renegotiation of the amount owed to the Company under conditions that the Company should not accept in other transactions, indications that the debtor or issuer may be bankrupt or the end of the active market for securities.

d. Provisions

A provision is recognized in relation to a past event if the Company's legal or constitutional obligation can be reliably estimated and it is probable that an economic resource will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by deducting from expected cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the specific risks of the liability.

The Company, supported by the legal opinion of its legal advisors, and Management declares that it is not aware of tax, civil or labor proceedings that materially affect its business, other than those already reflected in the financial statements as of March 31, 2025.

e. Operating profit

Operating revenue from sales in the normal course of business is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns, trade discounts and bonuses. As of January 2023, operating revenue is recognized as the cost is realized, as the project is executed, while the service invoice is issued based on the technical working hours approved by the customer. Certain service contracts provide for the delivery of services and/or contractual rights that are provided at different times during the term of the contracts, which require, under the terms established in CPC 47 (IFRS 15), that Management perform an analysis regarding the portion of revenue related to each stage of the contract for its due recognition.

f. Operating costs

The cost of services provided in the markets in which the Company operates is represented mainly by the cost of productive hours worked at the rate paid to technicians, billable and non-billable to customers, cost of hours spent on possible rework (guarantees).

g. Financial income and financial expenses

Financial income includes interest income on financial investments, discounts obtained and income from instruments classified as cash equivalents. Interest income is recognized in the income statement using the effective interest method.

Financial expenses include interest expenses on contractual expenses, bank charges, losses in the fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss and contingent consideration, etc.

h. Income Tax and Social Contribution

Income tax and social contribution for the current year are calculated based on a rate of 15% plus an additional 10% on taxable income exceeding R$240,000 for income tax and 9% on taxable income for social contribution on net income, which consider the offsetting of tax losses and losses from social contribution limited to 30% of taxable income.

Income tax and social contribution expenses include current taxes.

The tax charges and contributions determined and collected by the Company, as well as its income statements and tax and accounting records, are subject to review by the tax authorities within variable prescriptive periods.

Current tax

Current tax is the estimated tax payable and receivable on taxable profit or loss for the year, based on published or materially published tax rates at the date of preparation of the financial statements and any adjustments to taxes payable in respect of prior years.

i. Intangible

As established by CPC 06 Leases (IFRS 16), in 2020, the right to use the property and building infrastructure where the Company is installed was recognized, with the corresponding liability being the total of the installments due, according to the lease agreement whose term will end in August 2027.

4 - Cash and cash equivalents

	2025	2024
Financial application	19.168,645	16,910,251
	19,168,645	16,910,251

There are two types of financial investments presented as cash and cash equivalents, one in the amount of R$3,937,825, which has remuneration at a rate of 10% of the Bank Deposit Certificate (CDB) in 2025 (10% in 2024) and are redeemable at any time by the Company, without charge and the other investment in the amount of R$15,230,818, which has remuneration at a rate of 100.5% and 101%, being R$2,512,965 and R$12,717,854, respectively, of the Bank/Interbank Deposit Certificate (CDB-DI) in 2025 (101% in 2024) and are redeemable within the term contracted by the Company with a charge for redemption after the established term. There are no amounts given as collateral or blocked by court order.

5 - Accounts receivable

	2025	2024
Domestic sales	2,561,381	3,765,199
External sales	761,878	66,092
External Sales - Related Parties	877,578	901,061
	4,200,837	4,732,352

The analysis of the maturities of these accounts receivable is presented below:

	2025	2024
Accounts receivable due	3,311,971	3,329,181
Accounts receivable due:		
Up to 30 days	888,866	1,390,798
From 31 to 60 days	-	7,086
Over 60 days	-	5,287
	4,200,837	4,732,352

5.1 - Related Party Transactions

Transactions with related parties basically consist of information technology services for companies abroad as demonstrated below:

	2025	2024
Current assets - accounts receivable:		
Birlasoft Solutions Limited UK (KPIT UK) (Unilever)	111,670	73,684
Birla Solution Inc (Stryker)	84,197	121,362
Birla Solution Inc (HP)	76,668	-
Birla Solution Inc (Cummins)	132,424	293,932
Birla Solution Inc (NOV)	70,089	76,399
Birla Solution Inc (INOGEN))	30,017	-
Birla Solution Inc (Cision)	14,408	13,871
Birla Solution Limited UK (Seadrill)	25,213	22,105
Birlasoft Solution Inc (EUA) - (Quanta Services)	65,587	64,653
Birlasoft Solution Inc (EUA) - (ESAB)	115,214	235,055
Birla Solution Inc (Tenneco)	28,816	-
Birlasoft Solution France (FRA) – (CEVA)	123,275	-
	877,578	**901,061**

The transactions carried out during the year were as follows:

	2025	2024
Service Revenue:		
Foreign Market		
Paccar Corporate	188,626	-
Portobello America Inc	-	260,655
Portobello America Manufacturing	1,508,256	259,530
	1,696,882	520,185
Foreign Market - BIRLASOFT INC:		
CUMMINS	3,927,148	3,939,968
NOV	881,367	325,632
STRYKER	1,189,248	1,630,473
WEATHERFORD	-	186,274
CISION	166,660	155,315
QUANTA SERVICES	1,032,170	723,637
ESAB	2,101,693	1,914,218
HP	373,767	-
INOGEN	57,101	-
TENNECO	29,631	-
	9,758,785	8,875,517

Foreign Market - BIRLASOFT LIMITED:

UNILEVER	969,303	816,869
SEADRILL	291,112	242,025
	1,260,415	1,058,894
Foreign market - BIRLASOFT FRANCE:		
CEVA	1,415,467	-
	14,131,549	**10,454,596**

6- Other accounts receivable

	2025	**2024**
Expenses to be reimbursed from customers	82,669	189,444
Accounts receivable from the SLB consortium	409,159	-
Advanced expenses	169,236	168,781
Other accounts receivable	-	1,543
Services to be invoiced (*)	3,408,263	4,008,189
	4,069,327	**4,367,957**

(*) The transactions carried out during the year were as follows:

	2025	**2024**
Sembcorp	927,884	447,689
Eurochen	820,664	2,347,821
Daf Caminhões	30,951	422,610
Portobello	389,466	166,233
Thermofisher	58,932	5,856
Salitre Fertilizante	-	187,911
Gerdau	-	6,925
Cargill	108,510	132,617
Coloplast	45,132	20,209
Cummins Brasil	21,997	36,604
Somos	25,569	52,876
Tetra Techologies	-	113,554
Vale	-	67,284
Cielo	887,289	-
Casa Granado	91,869,00	-
	3,408,263	**4,008,189**

7- Fixed assets

Fixed assets	Annual Depreciation Rate %	2025 Cost	2025 Accumulated depreciation	2025 Net	2024 Net
Equipment	10	144,862	(70,876)	73,986	120,777
Furniture and utensils	10	3,960	(3,960)	-	-
Computers	20	381,178	(209,368)	171,810	98,829
		530,000	**(284,204)**	**245,796**	**219,606**

	Equipment	Furniture and Utensils	Computers	Total
2024				
Acquisition cost				
Balance as of April 1, 2024	144,862	3,960	309,404	458,226
Additions	-	-	75,347	75,347
Write-offs	-	-	(3,573)	(3,573)
Balance as of March 31, 2025	144,862	3,960	381,178	530,000
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance as of April 1, 2024	(46,034)	(3,960)	(188,626)	(238,620)
Additions	(24,842)	-	(21,813)	(46,655)
Write-offs	-	-	1,071	1,071
Balance as of March 31, 2025	(70,876)	(3,960)	(209,368)	(284,204)
Net fixed assets	**73,986**	**-**	**171,810**	**245,796**

	Equipment	Furniture and utensils	Computers	Total
2023				
Acquisition cost				
Balance as of April 1, 2023	64,366	3,960	290,360	358,686
Additions	80,496	-	19,044	99,540
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
Balance as of March 31, 2024	144,862	3,960	309,404	458,226
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance as of April 1, 2023	(31,082)	(3,960)	(171,133)	(206,175)
Additions	(14,952)	-	(17,493)	(32,445)
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
Balance as of March 31, 2024	(46,034)	(3,960)	(188,626)	(238,620)
Net fixed assets	**98,828**	**-**	**120,778**	**219,606**

8- Intangible

Right of use	**April 1, 2024**	Addition	Amortization	**March 31, 2025**
Property	319,652	871,777	(348,711)	842,718

Right of use	**April 1, 2023**	Addition	Amortization	**March 31, 2024**
Property	668,363	-	(348,711)	319,652

The lease was renewed in February 2024 with an expiry date of August 2027.

9- Salaries and social security contributions payable

	2025	2024
INSS to collect	167,583	158,347
FGTS to collect	42,651	40,677
IRF to collect	132,819	117,090
Trade union contribution	373	340
	343,426	316,454

10- Provision of holidays and social security contributions

	2025	2024
Holidays	763,845	830,306
Holiday Charges	265,818	288,946
13th Salary	133,231	135,850
13th Salary Charges	46,364	46,715
	1,209,258	1,301,817

11- Other provisions

The “Other Provisions” account, recorded in Non-Current Liabilities of the Balance Sheet, in the amount of R$ 158,142 (R$ 123,446 in 2024), refers to a provision for labor contingencies. This provision has a corresponding judicial deposit in assets, in the same amount. The lawsuit involves Birlasoft as a passive party jointly and severally with other companies and its risk was classified as possible by the legal advisors. In addition, it is also jointly and severally liable in another lawsuit, also classified as having a possible probability of loss, totaling R$ 753,635. As there are no judicial deposits, the amounts of these lawsuits were not provisioned in the accounting records.

12 - Share capital Net worth

a) Capital Social

The fully paid-up share capital is R$4,022,378 (R$4,022,378 in 2025), divided into 4,022,378 (4,022,378 in 2025) shares with a nominal value of R$1.00 each, distributed to the shareholders in the following proportion:

Shareholder	Number of Shares
Birlasoft Limited	1,000
Birlasoft Solutions Inc	4,021,378
	4,022,378

b) Retained earnings

The company reports accumulated profits of R$21,336,091 in 2025 (R$19,070,973 in 2024). Profit in 2025 was R$2,265,119 (R$6,378,817 in 2024).

13 - Net Revenue from Services in the domestic market

	2025	2024
Gross operating revenue:		
Service provision	25,738,261	42,921,468
Service provision - Consortium	603,134	-
	26,341,395	42,921,468
Deductions on gross revenue:		
Taxes levied on sales	(1,720,850)	(2,785,845)
Net operating income	**24,620,545**	**40,135,623**

14 - Cost of services provided

	2025	2024
Costs of services provided		
Services provided by legal entities	(20,753,628)	(27,212,695)
Services provided by internal M.O	(4,074,153)	(2,885,143)
Cost of projects	(8,894)	(10,152)
Software license	(663,137)	-
	(25,499,812)	**(30,107,990)**

15 - Administrative and general expenses

	2025	2024
Personnel expenses	(8,168,771)	(8,044,644)
Rent	(372,211)	(381,611)
PJ services contracted	(627,297)	(636,163)
Depreciation and amortization	(46,655)	(32,445)
Profit sharing	(8,525)	(418,071)
General	(251,841)	(342,786)
	(9,475,300)	**(9,855,720)**

16 - Subsequent events

The directors declare that there are no subsequent events that occurred between the closing date of the fiscal year and the date of approval of these financial statements, on April 7, 2025, that could have a relevant effect on the company's financial or equity situation, or that could impact its future results.

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Birlasoft Inc.
Registered Office: 379 Thornall St, 12th floor, Edison, New Jersey 08837, USA.

Board's Report

Dear Members,

Your Board of Directors are pleased to present herewith the report of the Directors on the operations of the Company together with the accounts for the financial year ended March 31, 2025.

Financial Results

Particulars	2024-25 USD (Million)	2023-24 USD (Million)
Total Income	303.24	273.78
Net Profit / (Loss) for the year	19.81	20.40

Operations

During the year under review, the total income of the Company increased by 10.76%, however expenses increased by 13%, resulting in net profit of USD 19.81 million.

Board of Directors

During the year under review, there was no change in the composition of the Board of Directors of the Company.

Mrs. Amita Birla, Mr. Chandrakant Birla, Mr. Angan Guha, Mr. S. S. Kejriwal, Ms. Anindita Chowdhury, Ms. Nidhi Killawala and Mr. Madhavan Hariharan are Directors of the Company.

Audit

The Company is not required by local laws to have an independent audit firm to issue a report to the shareholders on the financial statements. No audit opinion has been sought in respect of these financial statements. The accounts are prepared from the internally prepared management accounts of the Company. The same management accounts are audited in order for the Group Auditors to give an audit opinion in relation to the group accounts, i.e. consolidated accounts of Birlasoft Limited, the parent Company. Hence, no separate audit report is given in respect of the Company.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Birlasoft Inc.

New York
May 28, 2025

Amita Birla
Director

Birlasoft Inc.

Balance Sheet

as at 31 March 2025

(Amount in USD)

	Note	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2A	**3,752**	8,728
Right-of-use assets	2B	**1,875,691**	2,171,811
Capital work-in-progress		**106,750**	20,000
Other intangible assets	2C	**-**	-
Financial assets			
Investments	3	**278,780**	278,780
Other financial assets	4	**49,311**	19,418
Income tax assets (net)		**788,337**	-
Deferred tax assets (net)	5	**4,561,271**	5,042,470
Other non-current assets	6	**265,250**	257,570
		7,929,142	7,798,777
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Investments	7	**69,960,790**	38,268,384
Trade receivables	8	**38,389,214**	46,493,267
Cash and cash equivalents	9	**2,348,696**	5,646,575
Other financial assets	10	**-**	98,938
Other current assets	11	**9,689,250**	8,639,571
		120,387,950	99,146,735
TOTAL ASSETS		**128,317,092**	106,945,512
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	12	**500,000**	500,000
Other equity		**90,833,624**	78,521,305
Total equity		**91,333,624**	79,021,305
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	13	**1,810,010**	2,039,327
Other financial liabilities	14	**128,397**	155,006
Provisions	15	**11,805**	10,997
		1,950,212	2,205,330
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	16	**14,939,853**	11,412,736
Lease liabilities	17	**229,316**	206,090
Other financial liabilities	18	**4,803,364**	6,292,328
Other current liabilities	19	**12,790,716**	4,955,208
Provisions	20	**2,047,709**	1,833,171
Income tax liabilities (net)		**222,298**	1,019,344
		35,033,256	25,718,877
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**128,317,092**	106,945,512
Material accounting policies	1		
Notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements	2-28		

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Birlasoft Inc.

Amita Birla
Director
Place: New York
28 May 2025

Angan Guha
Director
Place : New Delhi
28 May 2025

For and on behalf of Parent Company
Birlasoft Limited

Kamini Shah
Chief Financial Officer
Place: New Delhi
28 May 2025

Sneha Padve
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi
28 May 2025

Birlasoft Inc.

Statement of Profit and Loss

for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Amount in USD)

	Note	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Revenue from operations	**21**	**300,905,109**	271,685,416
Other income (net)	**22**	**2,331,750**	2,092,278
Total income		**303,236,859**	273,777,694
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	**23**	**69,276,106**	57,680,561
Finance costs	**24**	**1,124,992**	1,034,747
Depreciation and amortization expense	**2D**	**300,731**	462,146
Other expenses	**25**	**207,498,954**	186,600,561
Total expenses		**278,200,783**	245,778,015
Profit before tax		**25,036,076**	27,999,679
Tax expense			
Current tax		**4,742,558**	7,810,733
Deferred tax (benefit)/charge		**481,199**	(212,570)
Total tax expense		**5,223,757**	7,598,163
Profit for the year		**19,812,319**	20,401,516
Significant accounting policies	**1**		
Notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements	**2-28**		

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Birlasoft Inc.

Amita Birla	**Angan Guha**
Director	Director
Place: New York	Place : New Delhi
28 May 2025	28 May 2025

For and on behalf of Parent Company
Birlasoft Limited

Kamini Shah	**Sneha Padve**
Chief Financial Officer	Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi	Place: New Delhi
28 May 2025	28 May 2025

Birlasoft Inc.

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Amount in USD)

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
A	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**		
	Profit for the year	**25,036,076**	27,999,679
	Adjustments for		
	(Profit)/Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (net)	**5,458**	-
	Depreciation / Amortization	**300,731**	462,146
	Interest expense	**1,124,992**	1,034,747
	Interest income	**(2,884)**	(17,154)
	Fair value gain on financial assets (investments) at fair value through profit or loss	**(2,392,407)**	(1,765,237)
	Provision for doubtful debts and advances (net)	**(542,496)**	443,877
	Unrealised foreign exchange loss/(gain)	**(9,510)**	5,435
	Operating Profit before working capital changes	**23,519,960**	28,163,493
	Adjustments for changes in working capital:		
	Trade receivables and unbilled revenue	**8,645,940**	(1,052,850)
	Loans, other financials assets and other assets	**(988,314)**	(1,764,217)
	Trade Payables	**3,537,236**	(323,307)
	Other financial liabilities, other liabilities and provisions	**6,535,281**	3,765,785
	Cash generated from operations	**41,250,103**	28,788,904
	Income taxes paid	**(6,327,941)**	(6,607,516)
	Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	**34,922,162**	22,181,388
B	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**		
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including net movement in capital work-in-progress and capital advances)	**(91,843)**	(2,265,429)
	Purchase of investments	**(139,800,000)**	(220,685,311)
	Sale of investments carried at fair value through profit and loss (net)	**110,500,001**	206,185,311
	Interest received	**2,884**	17,154
	Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(29,388,958)**	(16,748,275)
C	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**		
	Repayment of lease liabilities	**(359,424)**	2,205,862
	Dividend paid	**(7,500,000)**	(5,000,000)
	Interest and finance charges paid	**(971,659)**	(995,192)
	Net cash used in financing activities (C)	**(8,831,083)**	(3,789,330)
	Net Increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B+ C)	**(3,297,879)**	1,643,783
	Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year (Refer note 1 below)	**2,348,696**	5,646,575
	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year (Refer note 1 below)	**5,646,575**	4,002,792
	Net Increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(3,297,879)**	1,643,783

Note 1 :

Cash and cash equivalents include:		
Cheques in hand	**193,261**	2,522,985
Balance with banks		
- In current accounts	**2,155,435**	3,123,590
Total Cash and cash equivalents	**2,348,696**	5,646,575

Note 2:

Figures in brackets represent outflows of cash and cash equivalents.

Note 3:

The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind-AS) 7 on statement of cash flows.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Birlasoft Inc.

Amita Birla	**Angan Guha**
Director	Director
Place: New York	Place : New Delhi
28 May 2025	28 May 2025

For and on behalf of Parent Company
Birlasoft Limited

Kamini Shah	**Sneha Padve**
Chief Financial Office	Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi	Place: New Delhi
28 May 2025	28 May 2025

Birlasoft Inc.

Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Amount in USD)

A Equity share capital

	Amount
Balance as at 01 April 2023	**500,000**
Changes in equity share capital during 2023-24	-
Balance as on 31 March 2024	**500,000**
Changes in equity share capital during 2024-25	-
Balance as on 31 March 2025	**500,000**

B Other equity

Particulars	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 01 April 2023	**63,119,789**	**63,119,789**
Dividend Paid	(5,000,000)	**(5,000,000)**
Profit for the year	20,401,516	**20,401,516**
Balance as on 31 March 2024	**78,521,305**	**78,521,305**
Dividend paid	(7,500,000)	**(7,500,000)**
Profit for the year	19,812,319	**19,812,319**
Balance as on 31 March 2025	**90,833,624**	**90,833,624**

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Birlasoft Inc.

Amita Birla
Director
Place: New York
28 May 2025

Angan Guha
Director
Place : New Delhi
28 May 2025

For and on behalf of Parent Company
Birlasoft Limited

Kamini Shah
Chief Financial Officer
Place: New Delhi
28 May 2025

Sneha Padve
Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi
28 May 2025

Company Overview

Birlasoft Inc. is a company incorporated in the state of Delaware in March 1995. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Birlasoft Limited, India.

The Company provides Software Development, Global IT Consulting to its clients, predominantly in Banking, Financial Services and Insurance, Life Sciences and Services, Energy Resources and Utilities and Manufacturing (which mainly includes discrete manufacturing , Hi-tech and media, Auto and consumer packaged goods)verticals.

1 Material accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind-AS") as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time.
The financial statements are presented in US Dollars ("USD"), unless otherwise stated.
Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. 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

1.2 Use of estimates

The preparation of standalone financial statements requires the management of the Company to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities and disclosures relating to the contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of income and expenditure during the year. Actual results could differ from estimates. Differences between actual results and estimates are recognized in the year in which the results are known /

Critical accounting estimates

a. Revenue Recognition

The Company uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for its fixed-price contracts. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the Company to estimate the efforts or costs expended to date as a proportion of the total efforts or costs to be expended. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and satisfaction of performance obligation. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on incompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected contract

b. Income tax & Deferred tax

Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions. A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilised. Accordingly, the Company exercises its judgement to reassess the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting

c. Measurement of defined benefit obligation and key actuarial assumptions

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties in respect of defined benefit obligation

d Leases

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgment. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate.

1.3 Current–non-current classification

All assets and liabilities are classified into current and non-current.

Assets

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:
a. it is expected to be realized in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle;
b. it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
c. it is expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting date; or
d. it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.
Current assets include the current portion of non-current financial assets. All other assets are classified as non-current.

Liabilities

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:
a. it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
b. it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
c. it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or
d. the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.
Current liabilities include current portion of non-current financial liabilities. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Operating cycle

Operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash or cash equivalents. The operating cycle of the Company is twelve months.

1.4 Revenue recognition

The Company earns revenue primarily from providing IT services, consulting and business solutions. The Company offers a consulting-led, integrated portfolio of IT.

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

• Revenue from time and material and job contracts is recognized on output basis measured by units delivered, efforts expended, number of transactions processed, etc.
• Revenue related to fixed price maintenance and support services contracts where the Company is standing ready to provide services is recognized based on time elapsed mode and revenue is straight lined over the period of performance.
• In respect of other fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognized using percentage-of-completion method ('POC method') of accounting with contract costs incurred determining the degree of completion of the performance obligation.
• Revenue from third party software is recognized upfront at the point in time when software is delivered to the customer, such revenue is recognized on net basis when the Company is acting as an agent. In cases where implementation and / or customisation services rendered significantly modifies or customises the software, these services and software are accounted for as a single performance obligation and revenue is recognised over time on a POC method.
•Revenue from the sale of distinct third party hardware is recognised at the point in time when control is transferred to the

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, service level credits, performance bonuses, price concessions and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Expenses reimbursed by customers during the project execution are recorded as reduction to associated costs. Revenue also excludes taxes

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

The Company recognizes contract fulfillment cost as an asset if those costs specifically relate to a contract or to an anticipated contract, the costs generate or enhance resources that will be used in satisfying performance obligations in future; and the costs are expected to be recovered. The asset so recognized is amortized on a systematic basis consistent with the transfer of goods or

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

In accordance with Ind AS 37, the Company recognizes an onerous contract provision when the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under a contract exceed the economic benefits to be received.

Contracts are subject to modification to account for changes in contract specification and requirements. The Company reviews modification to contract in conjunction with the original contract, basis which the transaction price could be allocated to a new performance obligation, or transaction price of an existing obligation could undergo a change. In the event transaction price is revised for existing obligation, a cumulative adjustment is accounted for.
The Group disaggregates revenue from contracts with customers by business verticals and geography.

Use of material judgments in revenue recognition

• The Company's contracts with customers could include promises to transfer multiple products and services to a customer. The Company assesses the products / services promised in a contract and identifies distinct performance obligations in the contract. Identification of distinct performance obligation involves judgment to determine the deliverables and the ability of the customer to benefit independently from such deliverables.
• Judgment is also required to determine the transaction price for the contract. The transaction price could be either a fixed amount of customer consideration or variable consideration with elements such as volume discounts, service level credits, performance bonuses, price concessions and incentives. The transaction price is also adjusted for the effects of the time value of money if the contract includes a significant financing component. Any consideration payable to the customer is adjusted to the transaction price, unless it is a payment for a distinct product or service from the customer. The estimated amount of variable consideration is adjusted in the transaction price only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur and is reassessed at the end of each reporting period. The Company allocates the elements of variable considerations to all the performance obligations of the contract unless there is observable

• The Company uses judgment to determine an appropriate standalone selling price for a performance obligation. The Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct product or service promised in the contract. Where standalone selling price is not observable, the Company uses the expected cost plus margin approach to allocate the transaction price to each distinct performance obligation.

• The Company exercises judgment in determining whether the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time or over a period of time. The Company considers indicators such as how customer consumes benefits as services are rendered or who controls the asset as it is being created or existence of enforceable right to payment for performance to date and alternate use of such product or service, transfer of significant risks and rewards to the customer, acceptance of delivery by the customer, etc.

• Revenue for fixed-price contracts is recognized using percentage-of-completion method. The Company uses judgment to estimate the future cost-to-completion of the contracts which is used to determine the degree of the completion of the performance

•Contract Fulfillment costs are generally expensed as incurred except for costs which meet the criteria for capitalization as per Ind AS 115. Such costs are amortised over the contractual period. The assessment of this criteria requires the application of judgement, in particular when considering if costs generate or enhance resources to be used to satisfy future performance obligations and whether costs are expected to be recovered.

1.5 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment loss, if any. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and other non-refundable taxes or levies and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use; any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives , then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements upon sale or retirement of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss Assets under

1.6 Intangible assets and Goodwill

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment, if any.

In case of internally generated intangibles, costs incurred during the research phase of a project are expensed when incurred. Development activities involve a plan or design for the production of new or substantially improved products or processes. Development expenditure is capitalized only if development costs can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable, and the Company intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset. The expenditure capitalized includes the cost of materials, direct labour, overhead costs that are directly attributable to preparing the asset for its intended use, and directly attributable borrowing costs (in the same manner as in the case of property, plant and equipment). Other development expenditure is recognized in the Statement

Intangible fixed assets are derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use and subsequent disposal or when the economic benefits are not measurable.

Goodwill represents the cost of acquired business as established at the date of acquisition of the business in excess of the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Goodwill is amortised over the period of 10 years from the date of recognition.

1.7 Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on the straight-line method over the useful lives of the assets. The management's estimates of the useful lives of various assets for computing depreciation are as follows:

Type of asset	Useful life (No. of years)
Buildings	25
Plant and equipment	3-4
Office Equipment	5-10
Owned Vehicle	3-5
Furniture and fixtures	7-10

The useful lives as given above best represent the period over which the management expects to use these assets, based on technical assessment. The estimated useful lives for these assets are therefore different from the useful lives prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013.

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

Right-of-use assets taken on lease are amortized over shorter of useful lives and the period of lease.

Improvements to leased premises are amortized over the remaining non-cancellable period of the lease.

The estimated useful life of an identifiable intangible asset is based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition, and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry, and known technological advances), and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset.The management's estimates of the useful lives of intangible assets for computing amortization are as follows:

Type of asset	Useful life (No. of years)
Product development cost (internall	3-4
Perpetual software licenses	4
Time-based software licenses	License period

Depreciation and amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted if appropriate.

1.8 Impairment

a. Financial assets

The Company assesses at each date of Balance Sheet whether a financial asset or a Company of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized is recognized

b. Non- financial assets

i. Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

The management periodically assesses using, external and internal sources, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. Impairment loss is recognized when the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of the asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are Companyed together into the smallest Company of assets (cash generating unit or CGU) that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

Intangible assets which are not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually. Other assets (tangible and intangible) are reviewed at each reporting date to determine if there is any indication of impairment. For assets in respect of which any such indication exists and for intangible assets mandatorily tested annually for impairment, the asset's

If at the balance sheet date there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists or has decreased, the assets or CGU's recoverable amount is estimated. For assets other than goodwill, the impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized. Such a reversal is recognized

1.9 Leases

The Company primarily has leased rental offices premises , guest house, parking space, laptops etc across multiple locations.

At the inception of contract the Company assesses whether the contract is , or contains a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract involves use of an identified asset and conveys the right to control the use of asset for period of time in exchange for consideration i.e. customer has right to:
- obtain substantially all the economic benefits from using the asset and
- direct the use of asset

The Company as a lessee

1. Recognition and measurement

The Company recognises the right of use asset and lease liability at the commencement date of lease. The right of use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises of present value of future lease rent payout adjusted for any payment made at or before commencement date any initial direct cost incurred and an estimate of cost to dismantle or remove an underlying asset or to restore an asset less any lease incentive received.

The lease liability is initially measured at present value of lease payments that is not paid at commencement date discounted at implicit rate mentioned in lease or incremental borrowing rate. The Company generally uses incremental borrowing rate as discount rate.
The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the useful life of right-of-use asset.

2. Extension and termination of lease

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease.

3. Short term leases and low value assets

The Company has elected not to recognise right of use of assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low value assets. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight- line basis over lease term.

4. Impairment testing for right of use of assets

Right of use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amount is not recoverable. Impairment loss ,if any, is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

The Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risk and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset is classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a staright-line basis over the lease terms. Initial direct cost incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessee's 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

1.10 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.
Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:
Traded good: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

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

1.11 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Monetary items are translated into the functional currency at the year-end rates. The exchange differences so determined and also the realized exchange differences are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies and measured at fair value are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate prevalent at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies and measured at historical cost are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction.

1.12 Employee benefits

Compensated absences

The employees of certain locations can carry-forward a portion of the unutilized accrued compensated absences and utilize it in future service periods or receive cash compensation on termination of employment. Since the compensated absences do not fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service and are also not expected to be utilized wholly within twelve months after the end of such period, the benefit is classified as a long-term employee benefit. The Company records an obligation for such compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increase this entitlement. The obligation is measured on the basis of independent actuarial valuation using the

Other employee benefits

The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees is recognized during the period when the employee renders the service. These benefits include compensated absences (which cannot be carried forward) such as paid annual leave, overseas social security contributions, bonus and performance

1.13 Income and deferred taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred income tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in other comprehensive income. Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognized at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized. Deferred income taxes are not provided on the undistributed earnings of subsidiaries and branches where it is expected that the earnings of the subsidiary or branch will not be distributed in the foreseeable future. The company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability
The taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits or tax rates for the purposes of current and deferred tax have been determined on the basis of Company's evaluation of acceptability of its tax positions by the taxation authorities.

1.14 Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent assets

The Company recognizes provisions only when it has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

No provision is recognized for –

a. Any possible obligation that arises from past events and 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

b. Present obligations that arise from past events but are not recognized because-
1) It is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or

2) A reliable estimate of the amount of obligation cannot be made.

Such obligations are disclosed as contingent liabilities. These are assessed continually and only that part of the obligation for which an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is probable, is provided for, except in the extremely rare circumstances where no reliable estimate can be made.

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

Onerous contracts

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the future obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established the Company recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

Decommissioning Liability

The Group uses various premises on lease to run its operation and records a provision for decommissioning costs to be incurred for the restoration of these premises at the end of the lease period. Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognised as part of the cost of the particular asset. The cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as an interest expense. The estimated future costs of decommissioning and interest rate are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the

1.15 Share based payments

In respect of stock options granted by the parent company, pursuant to the Company's Employee Stock Option Scheme, the Company recognizes employee compensation expense, using the grant date fair value in accordance with Ind-AS 102 - Share Based Payment, on straight line basis over the period over which the employees would become unconditionally entitled to apply for the

1.16 Financial instruments

a. Initial recognition

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability.

b. Subsequent measurement

i) Non-derivative financial instruments

Financial assets carried at amortized cost

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

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

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

However, in cases where the Company has made an irrevocable election for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss, the subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recognized in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

1.16 Financial instruments (continued)

c. Derecognition of financial instruments

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

d. Fair value of financial instruments

The Company uses discounted cash flow analysis method for the fair value of its financial instruments except for employee stock options (ESOP), where Black and Scholes options pricing model is used. The method of assessing fair value results in general approximation of value and such value may never actually be realized.

For all other financial instruments the carrying amount approximates fair value due to short maturity of those instruments.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured 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:

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

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

The Company finance team determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operations. The team comprises of the head of the treasury operation and chief

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets and liabilities. Involvement of external valuers is decided on the basis of nature of transaction and complexity involved. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

At each reporting date, the finance team analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the team verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents. A change in fair value of assets and liabilities is also compared with relevant external sources to determine

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.

1.17 Cash and cash equivalents

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

1.18 Dividends

Dividend to shareholders is recognised as liability and deducted from equity, in the year/period in which the dividends are approved by the shareholders.

Birlasoft Inc.

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 March 2025

(Amount in USD)

2A Property, plant and equipment

	Computers	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipment	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1 April 2023	**390,808**	**105,343**	**43,365**	**539,516**
Reclass	18,637	(18,637)	-	
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2024	**409,445**	**86,706**	**43,365**	**539,516**
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2023	**375,734**	**98,435**	**41,411**	**515,580**
Reclass	18,175	(18,175)	-	-
Depreciation for the year	6,809	6,446	1,953	**15,208**
Disposal	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2024	**400,718**	**86,706**	**43,364**	**530,788**
Gross carrying amount as at 1 April 2024	**409,445**	**86,706**	**43,365**	**539,516**
Additions	5,093	-	-	**5,093**
Disposal	21,902	-	-	**21,902**
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2025	**392,636**	**86,706**	**43,365**	**522,707**
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2024	**400,718**	**86,706**	**43,364**	**530,788**
Depreciation for the year	4,611	-	-	**4,611**
Disposal	16,444	-	-	**16,444**
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2025	**388,885**	**86,706**	**43,364**	**518,955**
Net Carrying amount as at 31 March 2024	**8,727**	**-**	**1**	**8,728**
Net Carrying amount as at 31 March 2025	**3,751**	**-**	**1**	**3,752**

(Amount in USD)

2B Right-of-use assets

	Office Premises	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1 April 2023	-	-
Additions	2,245,429	**2,245,429**
Disposal	-	-
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2024	**2,245,429**	**2,245,429**
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2023	-	-
Depreciation for the year	73,618	**73,618**
Disposal	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2024	**73,618**	**73,618**
Gross carrying amount as at 1 April 2024	**2,245,429**	**2,245,429**
Additions	-	-
Disposal	-	-
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2025	**2,245,429**	**2,245,429**
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2024	**73,618**	**73,618**
Depreciation for the year	296,120	**296,120**
Disposal	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2025	**369,738**	**369,738**
Net Carrying amount as at 31 March 2024	**2,171,811**	**2,171,811**
Net Carrying amount as at 31 March 2025	**1,875,691**	**1,875,691**

2C Other intangible assets

	Goodwill	Other than Internally Generated	Total
		Software	
Gross carrying amount as at 1 April 2023	**3,740,951**	**629,866**	**4,370,817**
Additions	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2024	**3,740,951**	**629,866**	**4,370,817**
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2023	**3,367,631**	**629,866**	**3,997,497**
Depreciation for the year	373,320	-	**373,320**
Disposal	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2024	**3,740,951**	**629,866**	**4,370,817**
Gross carrying amount as at 1 April 2024	**3,740,951**	**629,866**	**4,370,817**
Additions	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2025	**3,740,951**	**629,866**	**4,370,817**
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2024	**3,740,951**	**629,866**	**4,370,817**
Depreciation for the year	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2025	**3,740,951**	**629,866**	**4,370,817**
Net Carrying amount as at 31 March 2024	-	-	-
Net Carrying amount as at 31 March 2025	-	-	-

2D Depreciation and amortization expense

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	4,611	15,208
Depreciation of right of use assets	296,120	73,618
Amortisation of intangible assets	-	373,320
	300,731	**462,146**

Birlasoft Inc.

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 March 2025

(Amount in USD)

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
3	**Non-Current investments**		
	Investments in equity instruments of subsidiaries (at cost)		
	Birlasoft UK Ltd (150,000 (Previous year 150,000) Equity shares of face value £ 1 each fully paid up)	**278,780**	278,780
		278,780	278,780
4	**Other financial assets**		
	Security deposits	**49,311**	19,418
		49,311	19,418
5	**Deferred tax assets (net)**		
	Deferred tax assets		
	-Provision for doubtful debts and advances	**8,154**	-
	-Provision for compensated absences	**349,791**	331,863
	-Other Payroll provisions	**49,315**	34,022
	-Advance billing	**39,910**	384,271
	-Export Debtor	**2,495,175**	2,554,424
	-Insurance payable	**185,649**	366,639
	-Retention bonus	**106,203**	136,982
	-Right Of Use Assets	**554,298**	625,431
	-ESOP	**702,998**	557,051
	-Others	**1,230,887**	700,930
		5,722,380	5,691,613
	Deferred tax liabilities		
	-Provision for depreciation	**1,020**	2,515
	-Investments in MF at fair value through P&L a/c	**650,267**	-
	-Right Of Use Assets	**509,822**	646,628
		1,161,109	649,143
	Net deferred tax asset	**4,561,271**	5,042,470
6	**Other non-current assets**		
	Contract Fulfillment Cost	**265,250**	257,570
		265,250	257,570

Birlasoft Inc.

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 March 2025

(Amount in USD)

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
7	**Current investments**		
	Investments in Mutual funds measured at fair value through profit or loss (quoted)		
	HSBC Liquid Fund- Regular Growth	**69,960,790**	38,268,384
		69,960,790	38,268,384
*	Since denominated in ₹ Million		
8	**Trade receivables**		
A	**Billed**		
	Trade Receivables considered good - Unsecured	**28,118,146**	33,036,963
	Trade Receivables - credit impaired	**-**	393,759
		28,118,146	33,430,722
	Less: Allowances for bad and doubtful trade receivables	**-**	393,759
		28,118,146	33,036,963
B	**Unbilled**	**10,271,068**	13,456,304
		38,389,214	46,493,267

Note:

Trade receivables include due from related parties USD 4299979 (Previous year USD 14590195) (Refer note 26).

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
9	**Cash and bank balances**		
	Cash and cash equivalents		
	- Cheques in hand	**193,261**	2,522,985
	Balances with banks		
	- In current accounts	**2,155,435**	3,123,590
		2,348,696	5,646,575
10	**Other current financial assets**		
	Security deposits	**-**	98,938
		-	98,938
11	**Other current assets**		
	(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
	Employee advances	**86,527**	53,921
	Advance to suppliers	**99,641**	5,671
	Contract assets -from fixed price contracts	**6,706,918**	6,034,682
	Prepaid expenses	**345,010**	335,587
	Contract Fulfillment Cost	**72,003**	27,132
	Other receivables from related party (Refer note 26)	**2,311,899**	2,139,414
	Others	**67,252**	43,164
		9,689,250	8,639,571

Birlasoft Inc.

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 March 2025

(Amount in USD)

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
12 Equity share capital		
Authorised:		
20,000,000 shares common stock		
Issued subscribed and fully paid up:		
10,000,000 (previous year : 10,000,000) shares of common stock fully paid up ; $ 0.05 Par Value	**500,000**	500,000
	500,000	500,000

Birlasoft Inc.

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 March 2025

(Amount in USD)

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
13	**Lease liabilities - non-current**		
	Lease liabilities	**1,810,010**	2,039,327
		1,810,010	2,039,327
14	**Other Non Current financial liabilities**		
	Accrued employee costs	**128,397**	155,006
		128,397	155,006
15	**Non Current Provisions**		
	Other provisions		
	- Provision for lease restoration costs	**11,805**	10,997
		11,805	10,997

Birlasoft Inc.

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 March 2025

(Amount in USD)

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
16	**Trade payables**		
	Total outstanding dues of trade payables	**14,939,853**	11,412,736
		14,939,853	11,412,736

Note:
Trade payables include due to related parties USD 6796248 (Previous year 3082505 USD) (Refer note 26).

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
17	**Lease liabilities - current**		
	Lease liabilities	**229,316**	206,090
		229,316	206,090
18	**Other current financial liabilities**		
	Accrued employee costs	**4,792,837**	5,873,879
	Payable to related party (Refer note 26)	**153**	418,449
	Security deposits	**10,374**	-
		4,803,364	6,292,328
19	**Other current liabilities**		
	Unearned revenue	**12,286,387**	3,335,961
	Advances from customers	**146,832**	1,431,956
	Statutory remittances	**357,497**	187,291
		12,790,716	4,955,208
20	**Provisions - current**		
	Provision for employee benefits		
	- Compensated Absences	**2,044,923**	1,831,161
	- Provision for Onerous contracts	**1,850**	1,138
	- Provision for lease restoration costs	**936**	872
		2,047,709	1,833,171

(Amount in USD)

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
21	**Revenue from operations**		
	Software services	**300,905,109**	271,685,416
		300,905,109	271,685,416
22	**Other income**		
	Interest income	**2,884**	17,154
	Foreign exchange gain (net)	**(70,643)**	(6,852)
	Other non operating income (net of expenses directly attributable to such income) (including miscellaneous income)	**7,102**	252,083
	Fair value gain on financial assets (investments) at fair value through profit or loss	**2,392,407**	1,765,237
	Miscellaneous income	**-**	64,656
		2,331,750	2,092,278

Birlasoft Inc.

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Amount in USD)

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
23	**Employee benefits expense**		
	Salaries, wages and incentives	**68,454,068**	56,365,547
	Share based compensation to employees	**504,617**	1,091,698
	Staff welfare expenses	**317,421**	223,316
		69,276,106	57,680,561
24	**Finance costs**		
	Interest expense	**2**	6
	Interest on lease liabilities	**153,333**	39,555
	Bill discounting charges	**971,657**	995,186
		1,124,992	1,034,747
25	**Other expenses**		
	Travel and overseas expenses (net)	**2,939,611**	2,250,765
	Cost of service delivery (net)	**147,938,291**	135,849,569
	Cost of professional sub-contracting (net)	**52,920,687**	44,284,675
	Recruitment and training expenses	**567,566**	476,545
	Power and fuel	**-**	12,826
	Rent	**108,828**	341,486
	Repairs and maintenance -		
	- plant and equipment	**683**	378,808
	- Computer Software	**564,724**	-
	- others	**4,948**	36,264
	Insurance	**19,213**	10,465
	Rates and taxes	**178,938**	296,520
	Communication expenses (net)	**24,524**	73,362
	Legal and professional fees	**1,118,065**	587,993
	Marketing expenses	**1,150,173**	887,006
	Provision for doubtful debts and advances (net)	**(542,496)**	443,877
	Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (net)	**5,458**	-
	Miscellaneous expenses (net)	**499,741**	670,400
		207,498,954	186,600,561

Note

Certain expenses are net of recoveries/reimbursements from customers.

Birlasoft Inc.

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2025

26 Related party disclosures

A. Name of the related party and nature of relationship where control exists:

Relationship	Name of related party
Holding Company	Birlasoft Limited, India
Subsidiary Companies (Direct holding)	Birlasoft (UK) Limited (including Netherland Branch)
Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Birlasoft Solutions Inc. USA
	Birlasoft Technologies Cananda Corporation
	Birlasoft Computer Corporation, USA
	Birlasoft Consulting Inc. USA
	Birlasoft Solutions ME FZE
	Birlasoft Solutions Mexico S.A.DE C.V.
	Birlasoft Solutions Limited, UK
	Birlasoft Solutions GmbH
	Birlasoft Sdn. Bhd, Malaysia
	Birlasoft Solutions France
Director interested companies	USILaw, Inc.
	CK Birla Corporate Services Limited
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Roopinder Singh
	Jang Bahadur
	Nitesh Mirchandani (Till date 29th February 2024)
	Vikram Chandna

Birlasoft Inc.

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Amount in USD)

26 Related party disclosures (continued)

B Transactions during the year with related party

Transaction	Related party name	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Sales	Birlasoft Limited	14	53
	Birlasoft (UK) Limited	171,748	160,077
	Birlasoft Technologies Cananda Corporation	2,527	8,603
	Birlasoft Solutions Limited, UK	104,992	321,437
	Birlasoft Solutions GmbH	314	-
	Birlasoft Solutions Inc. USA	13,231,602	7,369,788
	Birlasoft Consulting Inc. USA	149,371	337,115
	Birlasoft Computer Corporation, USA	1,039,211	875,352
	Birlasoft Solutions France	46,490	-
	Birlasoft Solutions ME FZE	14	-
	Birlasoft Sdn. Bhd, Malaysia	-	4,209
	Birlasoft Solutions Mexico S.A.DE C	14	-
		14,746,297	9,076,634
Software Services Charges	Birlasoft Limited	112,630,288	105,516,830
	Birlasoft (UK) Limited	1,298,443	593,493
	Birlasoft Technologies Cananda Corporation	3,525,969	1,060,129
	Birlasoft Solutions France	189,223	142,971
	Birlasoft Solutions GmbH	81,630	79,527
	Birlasoft Solutions Mexico S.A.DE C.V.	437,567	772,319
	Birlasoft Solutions Limited, UK	1,831,271	996,349
	Birlasoft Solutions Inc. USA	27,029,010	25,063,849
	Birlasoft Consulting Inc. USA	913,493	661,092
	Birlasoft Computer Corporation, USA	1,046,387	590,112
		148,983,281	135,476,671
Bad debts transfer	Birlasoft Limited	960	609,688
		960	609,688
Dividend	Birlasoft Limited	7,500,000	5,000,000
		7,500,000	5,000,000
Reimbursement - (Expenses)/Income (net)	Birlasoft Computer Corporation, USA	354,555	48,445
	Birlasoft Consulting Inc. USA	103,204	36,821
	Birlasoft Limited	(564,082)	(1,121,109)
	Birlasoft Solutions Inc. USA	481,036	128,542
	Birlasoft Solutions Limited, UK	-	12,653
	Birlasoft (UK) Limited	(79,925)	-
	Roopinder Singh	(40,269)	-
	Jang Bahadur	(402)	-
	Vikram Chandna	(43,699)	-
		210,418	(894,648)
Salary	Roopinder Singh	1,117,281	1,155,615
	Nitesh Mirchandani	-	542,085
	Jang Bahadur	36,583	-
	Vikram Chandna	616,168	145,914
		1,770,032	1,843,614
Visa Services	USILaw, Inc.	1,224,136	619,509
		1,224,136	619,509
IPR fees	CK Birla Corporate Services Limited	84,718	74,747
		84,718	74,747

Birlasoft Inc.

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Amount in USD)

26 Related party disclosures (continued)

C Outstanding Balance at the year end of related parties

Nature of Balance	Related party name	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Trade receivables	Birlasoft Solutions Inc. USA	1,046,854	644,886
	Birlasoft Limited	1,493	11,003,480
	Birlasoft Solutions France	28,921	-
	Birlasoft Computer Corporation, USA	21,318	96,671
	Birlasoft Consulting Inc. USA	39,029	608,457
	Birlasoft Solutions Limited, UK	1,908,781	1,803,789
	Birlasoft Limited, Switzerland Bran	-	1,479
	Birlasoft (UK) Limited	584,228	412,480
	Birlasoft Solutions ME FZE	1,023	-
	Birlasoft Solutions GmbH	314	
	Birlasoft Solutions Mexico S.A.DE C	668,018	18,953
		4,299,979	14,590,195
Trade Payables	Birlasoft Limited	3,978,312	20,411
	Birlasoft (UK) Limited	162,867	61,123
	Birlasoft Technologies Cananda Corporation	445,537	192,094
	Birlasoft Solutions France	15,499	3,684
	Birlasoft Solutions GmbH	5,581	6,649
	Birlasoft Solutions Mexico S.A.DE C.V.	-	(142,486)
	Birlasoft Solutions Limited, UK	201,686	121,762
	Birlasoft Solutions Inc. USA	1,811,507	2,535,653
	Birlasoft Solutions ME FZE	-	(1,009)
	Birlasoft Consulting Inc. USA	76,090	160,645
	Birlasoft Computer Corporation, USA	99,169	123,979
		6,796,248	3,082,505
Other receivable	Birlasoft Technologies Cananda Corporation	320,185	-
	Birlasoft Consulting Inc. USA	150,101	105,423
	Birlasoft Solutions Inc. USA	1,761,629	2,011,971
	Birlasoft Computer Corporation, USA	75,805	22,020
	Birlasoft Limited	4,179	405,826
		2,311,899	2,545,240
Other payable	Birlasoft Technologies Cananda Corporation	-	12,653
	Birlasoft Solutions Mexico S.A.DE C.V.	153	-
		153	12,653
Investment in Subsidiary	Birlasoft (UK) Limited	278,780	278,780
		278,780	278,780

27 Contingent Liabilities

The company has no liabilities of contingent nature outstanding as on 31 March 2025 (previous year 31 March 2024 - Nil).

28 Previous year's figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to conform with the current year's classification / disclosure.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Birlasoft Inc.

Amita Birla	**Angan Guha**
Director	Director
Place: New York	Place : New Delhi
28 May 2025	28 May 2025

For and on behalf of Parent Company
Birlasoft Limited

Kamini Shah	**Sneha Padve**
Chief Financial O	Company Secretary
Place: New Delhi	Place: New Delhi
28 May 2025	28 May 2025

Birlasoft Computer Corporation

Registered Office: 379 Thornall St, 12th floor, Edison, New Jersey 08837, USA.

Board's Report

Dear Members,

Your Board of Directors is pleased to present herewith the report of the Directors on the operations of the Company together with the accounts for the financial year ended March 31, 2025.

Financial Results

Particulars	**2024-25 USD (Million)**	**2023-24 USD (Million)**
Total Income	28.12	34.50
Net Profit / (Loss) for the year	1.03	(0.37)

Operations

During the year under review, total income of the Company decreased by 18.49 %, and the expenses have decreased by 24.06% which resulted in net profit of USD 1.03 million.

Board of Directors

During the year under review, Mr. Roopinder Singh ceased to be a Director effective end of business hours on February 7, 2025. Mr. Jang Bahadur was appointed as a Director of the Company effective February 8, 2025.

Mr. Angan Guha and Mr. Jang Bahadur are the Directors of the Company.

Audit

The Company is not required by the local laws to have an independent audit firm to issue a report to the shareholders on the financial statements. No audit opinion has been sought in respect of these financial statements. The accounts are prepared from the internally prepared management accounts of the Company. The same management accounts are audited in order for the Group Auditors to give an audit opinion in relation to the group accounts i.e. consolidated accounts of Birlasoft Limited, the parent company. Hence, no separate audit report is given in respect of the Company.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Birlasoft Computer Corporation

New Delhi
May 28, 2025

Angan Guha
Director

Birlasoft Computer Corporation
Balance Sheet
as at 31 March 2025

(Amount in USD)

	Note	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2A	-	84
Financial assets			
Investments	3	1	1
Income tax assets (net)		198,733	364,918
Deferred tax assets (net)	4	65,083	581,635
		263,817	946,638
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Investments	5	9,113,914	5,373,816
Trade receivables	6	5,748,911	8,736,962
Cash and cash equivalents	7	603,140	689,258
Other financial assets	8	634,940	230,934
Other current assets	9	317,166	679,967
		16,418,071	15,710,937
TOTAL ASSETS		16,681,888	16,657,575
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	10	110,000	110,000
Other equity		13,589,514	12,560,428
Total equity		13,699,514	12,670,428
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Other financial liabilities	11	-	67,362
		-	67,362
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	12	1,756,740	1,811,346
Other financial liabilities	13	843,873	1,403,319
Other current liabilities	14	82,684	147,274
Provisions	15	299,077	557,846
		2,982,374	3,919,785
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		16,681,888	16,657,575

Material accounting policies **1**

Notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements **2-22**

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Birlasoft Computer Corporation

Place - New Delhi
Date - 28 May 2025

Angan Guha
Director

Birlasoft Computer Corporation

Statement of Profit and Loss

for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Amount in USD)

	Note	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Revenue from operations	**16**	**27,864,580**	34,449,387
Other income (net)	**17**	**253,190**	53,928
Total income		**28,117,770**	34,503,315
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	**18**	**8,440,007**	13,164,505
Depreciation and amortization expense	**2B**	**68**	92
Other expenses	**19**	**18,089,177**	21,771,119
Total expenses		**26,529,252**	34,935,716
Profit /(Loss) before tax		**1,588,518**	**(432,401)**
Tax expense			
Current tax		**42,880**	128,286
Deferred tax (benefit)/charge		**516,552**	(188,335)
Total tax expense		**559,432**	(60,049)
Profit /(Loss) for the year		**1,029,086**	(372,352)
Material accounting policies	**1**		
Notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements	**2-22**		

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Birlasoft Computer Corporation

Place - New Delhi
Date - 28 May 2025

Angan Guha
Director

Birlasoft Computer Corporation

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Amount in USD)

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
A	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**		
	(Loss)/ Profit for the year	**1,588,518**	**(432,401)**
	Adjustments for		
	(Profit)/Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (net)	**16**	-
	Depreciation / Amortization	**68**	92
	Fair value loss on financial assets (investments) at fair value through profit or loss	**(240,098)**	(73,816)
	Bad debts written off	**-**	808,523
	Unrealised foreign exchange loss/(gain)	**(25,289)**	(25,123)
	Operating Profit before working capital changes	**1,323,215**	277,275
	Adjustments for changes in working capital:		
	Trade receivables and unbilled revenue	**2,988,184**	12,400,204
	Loans, other financials assets and other assets	**(41,205)**	(831,824)
	Trade Payables	**(29,451)**	(9,172,333)
	Other financial liabilities, other liabilities and provisions	**(950,167)**	505,913
	Cash generated from operations	**3,290,577**	3,179,236
	Income taxes paid	**123,305**	1,979
	Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	**3,413,882**	3,181,215
B	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**		
	Sale of investments carried at fair value through profit and loss (Net)	**11,000,000**	6,225,226
	Purchase of investments	**(14,500,000)**	(11,525,226)
	Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(3,500,000)**	(5,300,000)
C	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**		
	Interest paid	**-**	-
	Net cash used in financing activities (C)	**-**	-
	Net Increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B+ C)	**(86,118)**	(2,118,785)
	Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year (Refer note 1 below)	**603,140**	689,258
	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year (Refer note 1 below)	**689,258**	2,808,043
	Net Increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(86,118)**	(2,118,785)

Note 1 :

Cash and cash equivalents include:

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Balance with banks		
- In current accounts	**603,140**	689,258
Total Cash and cash equivalents	**603,140**	689,258

Note 2:

Figures in brackets represent outflows of cash and cash equivalents.

Note 3:

The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind-AS) 7 on statement of cash flows.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Birlasoft Computer Corporation

Place - New Delhi
Date - 28 May 2025

Angan Guha
Director

Birlasoft Computer Corporation

Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Amount in USD)

A	**Equity share capital**	**Amount**
	Balance as at 01 April 2023	**110,000**
	Changes in equity share capital during 2023-24	-
	Balance as at 31 March 2024	**110,000**
	Changes in equity share capital during 2024-25	-
	Balance as on 31 March 2025	**110,000**

B Other equity

	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 01 April 2023	**12,932,780**	**12,932,780**
(Loss) for the year	(372,352)	**(372,352)**
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**12,560,428**	**12,560,428**
Profit for the year	1,029,086	**1,029,086**
Balance as on 31 March 2025	**13,589,514**	**13,589,514**

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Birlasoft Computer Corporation

Place - New Delhi
Date - 28 May 2025

Angan Guha
Director

Company Overview:

Birlasoft Computer Corporation, USA is a Company incorporated in California on January 21, 1997. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Birlasoft Limited, India.

The Company is engaged in the business of providing software consultancy services in the areas of Enterprise Resource Planning, Customer Relationship Management, Supply Chain Management, Business Intelligence, Business Integration, Human Resource Management, Infrastructure Management Services and Strategic Sourcing.

1. Material Accounting Policies:

1.1 Basis for preparation of financial statements:

The standalone financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time.
The financial statements are presented in US Dollar ("USD"),unless otherwise stated.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, accounting for share based payments, defined benefit obligations and certain financial instruments, which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

1.2 Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires the management of the company to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities and disclosures relating to the contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of income and expenditure during the year. Actual results could differ from estimates. Differences between actual results and estimates are recognized in the year in which the results are known / materialized.

Critical accounting estimates

i. Revenue Recognition

The Company uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for its fixed-price contracts. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the Company to estimate the efforts or costs expended to date as a proportion of the total efforts or costs to be expended. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and satisfaction of performance obligation. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on incompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected contract estimates at the reporting date.

ii. Income tax & Deferred tax

Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions. A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilised. Accordingly, the Company exercises its judgement to reassess the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period.

iii. Measurement of defined benefit obligation, share based payments and key actuarial assumptions

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainities in respect of defined benefit obligations.

iv. Leases

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgment. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate.

v. Impairment of investment in subsidiaries

The Company reviews its carrying value of investments carried at cost (net of impairment, if any) annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for in the statement of profit and loss.

1.2 Current-non current classification

All assets and liabilities are classified into current and non-current.

Assets

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:
a. It is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle;
b. It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
c. It is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date; or
d. It is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for atleast 12 months after the reporting date.

Current assets include the current portion of non-current financial assets. All other assets are classified as non-current.

Liability

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:
a. It is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
b. It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
c. It is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or
d. The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Current liabilities include current portion of non-current financial liabilities. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Operating cycle
Operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash or cash equivalents. The operating cycle of the Company is less than twelve months.

1.3 Revenue recognition

The Company earns revenue primarily from providing IT services, consulting and business solutions. The Company offers a consulting-led, integrated portfolio of IT.

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

- Revenue from time and material and job contracts is recognised on output basis measured by units delivered, efforts expended, number of transactions processed, etc.

1.3 Revenue recognition (contined)

- Revenue related to fixed price maintenance and support services contracts where the Company is standing ready to provide services is recognised based on time elapsed mode and revenue is straight lined over the period of performance.
- In respect of other fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognised using percentage-of-completion method ('POC method') of accounting with contract costs incurred/ efforts expended determining the degree of completion of the performance obligation.
- Revenue from third party software is recognised upfront at the point in time when software is delivered to the customer, such revenue is recognised on net basis when the Company is acting as an agent. In cases where implementation and / or customisation services rendered significantly modifies or customises the software, these services and software are accounted for as a single performance obligation and revenue is recognised over time on a POC method.
- Revenue from the sale of distinct third party hardware is recognised at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, service level credits, performance bonuses, price concessions and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Expenses reimbursed by customers during the project execution are recorded as reduction to associated costs. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers.

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

The Company recognizes contract fulfilment cost as an asset if those costs specifically relate to a contract or to an anticipated contract, the costs generate or enhance resources that will be used in satisfying performance obligations in future; and the costs are expected to be recovered. The asset so recognized is amortized on a systematic basis consistent with the transfer of goods or services to customer to which the asset relates.

Unearned revenue ("contract liability") is recognised when there is billings in excess of revenues.

The billing schedules agreed with customers include periodic performance based payments and / or milestone based progress payments. Invoices are payable within contractually agreed credit period.

In accordance with Ind AS 37, the Company recognises an onerous contract provision when the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under a contract exceed the economic benefits to be received.

Contracts are subject to modification to account for changes in contract specification and requirements. The Company reviews modification to contract in conjunction with the original contract, basis which the transaction price could be allocated to a new performance obligation, or transaction price of an existing obligation could undergo a change. In the event transaction price is revised for existing obligation, a cumulative adjustment is accounted for.

The Company disaggregates revenue from contracts with customers by business verticals and geography.

Use of significant judgements in revenue recognition

i. The Company's contracts with customers could include promises to transfer multiple products and services to a customer. The Company assesses the products / services promised in a contract and identifies distinct performance obligations in the contract. Identification of distinct performance obligation involves judgement to determine the deliverables and the ability of the customer to benefit independently from such deliverables.

ii. Judgement is also required to determine the transaction price for the contract. The transaction price could be either a fixed amount of customer consideration or variable consideration with elements such as volume discounts, service level credits, performance bonuses, price concessions and incentives. The transaction price is also adjusted for the effects of the time value of money if the contract includes a significant financing component. Any consideration payable to the customer is adjusted to the transaction price, unless it is a payment for a distinct product or service from the customer. The estimated amount of variable consideration is adjusted in the transaction price only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur and is reassessed at the end of each reporting period. The Company allocates the elements of variable considerations to all the performance obligations of the contract unless there is observable evidence that they pertain to one or more distinct performance obligations.

iii. The Company uses judgement to determine an appropriate standalone selling price for a performance obligation. The Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct product or service promised in the contract. Where standalone selling price is not observable, the Company uses the expected cost plus margin approach to allocate the transaction price to each distinct performance obligation.

iv. The Company exercises judgment in determining whether the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time or over a period of time. The Company considers indicators such as how customer consumes benefits as services are rendered or who controls the asset as it is being created or existence of enforceable right to payment for performance to date and alternate use of such product or service, transfer of significant risks and rewards to the customer, acceptance of delivery by the customer, etc.

Use of significant judgements in revenue recognition (continued)

v. Revenue for fixed-price contracts is recognised using percentage-of-completion method. The Company uses judgement to estimate the future cost-to-completion of the contracts which is used to determine the degree of the completion of the performance obligation.

vi. Contract Fulfillment costs are generally expensed as incurred except for costs which meet the criteria for capitalization as per Ind AS 115. Such costs are amortised over the contractual period. The assessment of this criteria requires the application of judgement, in particular when considering if costs generate or enhance resources to be used to satisfy future performance obligations and whether costs are expected to be recovered.

1.4 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment loss, if any. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and other non-refundable taxes or levies and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use; any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives , then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the standalone financial statements upon sale or retirement of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Assets under construction are disclosed as capital work-in-progress.

1.5 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment, if any.

In case of internally generated intangibles, costs incurred during the research phase of a project are expensed when incurred. Development activities involve a plan or design for the production of new or substantially improved products or processes. Development expenditure is capitalized only if development costs can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable, and the Company intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset. The expenditure capitalized includes the cost of materials, direct labour, overhead costs that are directly attributable to preparing the asset for its intended use, and directly attributable borrowing costs (in the same manner as in the case of property, plant and equipment). Other development expenditure is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred.

Intangible fixed assets are derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use and subsequent disposal or when the economic benefits are not measurable.

1.6 Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on the straight-line method over the useful lives of the assets. The management's estimates of the useful lives of various assets for computing depreciation are as follows:

Type of asset	Useful life
Buildings	25
Plant and equipment	3-4
Office Equipment	5-10
Owned Vehicle	3-5
Furniture and fixtures	7-10

The useful lives as given above best represent the period over which the management expects to use these assets, based on technical assessment. The estimated useful lives for these assets are therefore different from the useful lives prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Right-of-use assets taken on lease are amortized over shorter of useful lives and the period of lease.

Improvements to leased premises are amortized over the remaining non-cancellable period of the lease.

The estimated useful life of an identifiable intangible asset is based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition, and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry, and known technological advances), and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset. The management's estimates of the useful lives of intangible assets for computing amortization are as follows:

1.6 Depreciation and amortization (continued)

Type of asset	Useful life (No. of years)
Product development cost (internally generated)	3-4
Perpetual software licenses	4
Time-based software licenses	License period

Depreciation and amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted if appropriate.

1.7 Impairment

a. Financial assets

The Company assesses at each date of Balance Sheet whether a financial asset or a Group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in Statement of Profit or Loss.

b. Non- financial assets

i. Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

The management periodically assesses using, external and internal sources, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. Impairment loss is recognized when the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of the asset’s fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are Companyed together into the smallest Company of assets (cash generating unit or CGU) that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

Intangible assets which are not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually. Other assets (tangible and intangible) are reviewed at each reporting date to determine if there is any indication of impairment. For assets in respect of which any such indication exists and for intangible assets mandatorily tested annually for impairment, the asset’s recoverable amount is estimated.

If at the balance sheet date there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists or has decreased, the assets or CGU’s recoverable amount is estimated. For assets other than goodwill, the impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the asset’s carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized. Such a reversal is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

1.8 Leases

The entity has primarily leased rental offices premises , guest house, parking space, laptops etc across multiple locations.

The impact of adoption of this accounting standard is significant.

At the inception of contract the entity assesses wheather the contract is , or contains a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract involves use of an identified asset and conveys the right to control the use of asset for period of time in exchange for consideration i.e. customer has right to:
- Obtains substantially all the economic benefits from using the asset and
- Direct the use of asset

a. As a lessee

The entity recognises the right of use of asset and right of use of liability at the commencement date of lease. The right of use of asset is initially measured at cost, which comprise of present value of future liabilty (lease rent payouts), any payment made at or before commencement date any inital direct cost incurred and an estimate of cost to dismantle or remove an underlying asset or to restore an asset less any lease incentive received.

The lease liabilty is initially measured at present value of lease payments that is not paid at commencement date discounted at implicit rate mentioned in lease or incremental borrowing rate. The entity generally uses incremental borrowing rate as discount rate. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the useful life of right-of-use asset. The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest method. It is remeasured to reflect any lease modifications or reassessments.

1.8 Leases (continued)

The entity presents its right of use of assets in property plant and euipments and lease liabilties in financial liabilities in the statement of financial position.

b. Extension and termination of lease

The entity determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the entity is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the entity is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the entity is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the entity to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The entity revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease.

c. Short term leases and low value assets

The entity has elected not to recognise right of use of assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low value assets. The entity recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight- line basis over lease term.

d. Impairment testing for right of use of assets

Right of use of assets are tested for are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amount is not recoverable. Impairment loss ,if any ,is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

1.9 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency of the Company at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the year-end rates. The exchange differences so determined and also the realized exchange differences are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies and measured at fair value are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate prevalent at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies and measured at historical cost are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction.

1.10 Employee benefits

Compensated absences

The employees of certain locations can carry-forward a portion of the unutilized accrued compensated absences and utilize it in future service periods or receive cash compensation on termination of employment. Since the compensated absences do not fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service and are also not expected to be utilized wholly within twelve months after the end of such period, the benefit is classified as a long-term employee benefit. The Company records an obligation for such compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increase this entitlement. The obligation is measured on the basis of independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method.

Other employee benefits

The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees is recognized during the period when the employee renders the service. These benefits include compensated absences (which cannot be carried forward) such as paid annual leave, overseas social security contributions, bonus and performance incentives.

1.11 Income and deferred taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred income tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in other comprehensive income. Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognized at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized. Deferred income taxes are not provided on the undistributed earnings of subsidiaries and branches where it is expected that the earnings of the subsidiary or branch will not be distributed in the foreseeable future. The company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits or tax rates for the purposes of current and deferred tax have been determined on the basis of Company's evaluation of acceptability of its tax positions by the taxation authorities.

1.12 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

The Company recognizes provisions only when it has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

No provision is recognized for –

a. Any possible obligation that arises from past events and 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

b. Present obligations that arise from past events but are not recognized because-

1) It is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or
2) A reliable estimate of the amount of obligation cannot be made.

Such obligations are disclosed as contingent liabilities. These are assessed continually and only that part of the obligation for which an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is probable, is provided for, except in the extremely rare circumstances where no reliable estimate can be made.

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

Onerous contracts

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the future obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established the Company recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

Decommissioning Liability

The Company uses various premises on lease to run its operation and records a provision for decommissioning costs to be incurred for the restoration of these premises at the end of the lease period. Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognised as part of the cost of the particular asset. The cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as an interest expense. The estimated future costs of decommissioning and interest rate are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset.

1.13 Share based payments

In respect of stock options granted by the parent company, pursuant to the Company's Employee Stock Option Scheme, the Company recognizes employee compensation expense, using the grant date fair value in accordance with Ind-AS 102 - Share Based Payment, on straight line basis over the period over which the employees would become unconditionally entitled to apply for the shares.

1.14 Financial Instrument

a. Initial recognition

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability.

b. Subsequent measurement

i) Non-derivative financial instruments

Financial assets carried at amortized cost

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

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

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

However, in cases where the Company has made an irrevocable election for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss, the subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recognized in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

c. Derecognition of financial instruments

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

d. Fair value of financial instruments

The company uses discounted cash flow analysis method for the fair value of its financial instruments. The method of assessing fair value result in general approximation of value and such value may never actually be realized.

For all other financial instruments the carrying amount approximates fair value due to short maturity of those instruments.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured 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:

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

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a

The Company’s finance team determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operations. The

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a

The Company’s finance team determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operations. The

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets and liabilities. Involvement of external valuers is decided on the basis of nature of transaction and complexity involved. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

At each reporting date, the finance team analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company’s accounting policies. For this analysis, the team verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in

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.

1.15 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts (if any) as they are considered an integral part of the Company’s cash management.

Birlasoft Computer Corporation

Notes forming part of the financial statements *(continued)*

as at 31 March 2025

(Amount in USD)

2A Property, plant and equipment

	Plant and Equipment	Office Equipments	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 01 April 2023	**173,313**	**1,621**	**174,934**
Additions	-	-	**-**
Disposal	119,827	1,621	**121,448**
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2024	**53,486**	**-**	**53,486**
Accumulated depreciation as at 01 April 2023	**173,137**	**1,621**	**174,758**
Depreciation	92	-	92
Disposal	119,827	1,621	121,448
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2024	**53,402**	**-**	**53,402**
Gross carrying amount as at 01 April 2024	**53,486**	**-**	**53,486**
Additions	-	-	-
Disposal	1,215	-	1,215
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2025	**52,271**	**-**	**52,271**
Accumulated depreciation as at 01 April 2024	**53,402**	**-**	**53,402**
Depreciation	68	-	68
Disposal	1,199	-	1,199
Accumulated amortisation as at 31 March 2025	**52,271**	**-**	**52,271**
Net Carrying amount as at 31 March 2024	**84**	**-**	**84**
Net Carrying amount as at 31 March 2025	**-**	**-**	**-**

2B Depreciation and amortization expense

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	68	92
	68	**92**

Birlasoft Computer Corporation
Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)
as at 31 March 2025

(Amount in USD)

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
3	**Non-Current investments**		
	Investments in equity instruments of subsidiaries (at cost)		
	Birlasoft Technologies Canada Corporation	**1**	1
	100 (Previous year 100) Class A voting common shares with no par value fully paid up		
		1	1
4	**Deferred tax assets (net)**		
	Deferred tax assets		
	-Provision for doubtful debts and advances		
	-Provision for compensated absences	**42,821**	79,219
	-Retention bonus	**-**	43,677
	-DTA on loss	**(14,623)**	246,905
	-ESOP	**-**	166,902
	-Others	**87,720**	44,950
		115,918	581,653
	Deferred tax liabilities		
	-Provision for depreciation	**-**	18
	-Investments in MF at fair value through P&L a/c	**50,835**	-
		50,835	18
	Net deferred tax asset	**65,083**	581,635

Birlasoft Computer Corporation

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 March 2025

(Amount in USD)

		31 March 2025	45,382
5	**Current investments**		
	Investments in Mutual funds measured at fair value through profit or loss (quoted)		
	HSBC Liquid Fund- Regular Growth	**9,113,914**	5,373,816
		9,113,914	**5,373,816**
*	Since denominated in ₹ Million		
6	**Trade receivables**		
	(Unsecured)		
A	**Billed**		
	Trade Receivables considered good	5,281,839	6,854,986
		5,281,839	6,854,986
B	**Unbilled**	467,072	1,881,976
		5,748,911	8,736,962

Note:

Trade receivables include due from related parties USD 2210890(Previous year USD 2424288) (Refer note 20).

7	**Cash and bank balances**		
	Balances with banks		
	- In current accounts	**603,140**	689,258
		603,140	689,258
8	**Other current financial assets**		
	Other receivables from Related Parties (Refer note 20).	**634,940**	230,934
		634,940	230,934
9	**Other current assets**		
	(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
	Employee advances	**471**	-
	Advance to suppliers	**1,395**	3,189
	Contract assets -from fixed price contracts	**301,094**	675,278
	Prepaid expenses	**-**	62
	Balances with statutory authorities	**1,450**	-
	Others	**12,756**	1,438
		317,166	679,967

Birlasoft Computer Corporation

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 March 2025

(Amount in USD)

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
10 Equity share capital		
Authorised:		
1,000,000 shares common stock		
Issued subscribed and fully paid up:		
204,082 (Previous year : 204,082) shares of common stock fully paid up	**110,000**	110,000
	110,000	110,000

Birlasoft Computer Corporation

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 March 2025

(Amount in USD)

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
11	**Other Non Current liabilities**		
	Accrued employee costs	-	67,362
		-	67,362

Birlasoft Computer Corporation

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 March 2025

(Amount in USD)

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
12	**Trade payables**		
	Total outstanding dues of trade payables	**1,756,740**	1,811,346
		1,756,740	1,811,346

Note:
Trade payables include due to related parties USD 214066(Previous year USD 1583560) (Refer note 20).

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
13	**Other current financial liabilities**		
	Accrued employee costs	**768,068**	1,277,334
	Payable to related party (Refer note 20).	**75,805**	125,985
		843,873	1,403,319
14	**Other current liabilities**		
	Unearned revenue	**-**	21,682
	Advances from customers	**17,976**	17,976
	Statutory remittances	**64,708**	107,616
		82,684	147,274
15	**Provisions - current**		
	Provision for employee benefits		
	- Compensated Absences	**299,077**	557,846
		299,077	557,846

(Amount in USD)

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
16	**Revenue from operations**		
	Software services	**27,864,580**	34,449,387
		27,864,580	**34,449,387**
17	**Other income**		
	Foreign exchange gain (net)	**5,383**	(19,888)
	Other non operating income (net of expenses directly attributable to such income) (including miscellaneous income)	**7,709**	-
	Fair value gain on financial assets (investments) at fair value through profit or loss	**240,098**	73,816
		253,190	53,928

Birlasoft Computer Corporation
Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Amount in USD)

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
18	**Employee benefits expense**		
	Salaries, wages and incentives	**8,418,761**	12,736,222
	Share based compensation to employees	**18,969**	404,437
	Staff welfare expenses	**2,277**	23,846
		8,440,007	13,164,505
19	**Other expenses**		
	Travel and overseas expenses (net)	**278,699**	669,842
	Cost of service delivery (net)	**17,324,107**	18,908,693
	Cost of professional sub-contracting (net)	**461,663**	1,251,847
	Rent	**882**	1,321
	Rates and taxes	**-**	17,811
	Communication expenses (net)	**39**	2,445
	Legal and professional fees	**15,958**	25,547
	Marketing expenses	**2,810**	-
	Bad debts written off	**-**	808,523
	Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (net)	**16**	-
	Miscellaneous expenses (net)	**5,003**	85,090
		18,089,177	21,771,119

Note

Certain expenses are net of recoveries/reimbursements from customers.

Birlasoft Computer Corporation

Notes forming part of the financial statements (*continued*)

for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Amount in USD)

20 Related party transactions:

A. Relationship with parent, other subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries

Relationship	**Name of related party**
Holding Company	Birlasoft Limited, India
Subsidiary Companies	Birlasoft Technologies Canada Corporation
Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Birlasoft Solutions Inc.
	Birlasoft Solutions France
	Birlasoft Solutions ME FZE
	Birlasoft Consulting Inc.
	Birlasoft Solutions GmbH
	Birlasoft Solutions Limited, UK
	Birlasoft (UK) Limited
	Birlasoft Inc.
	Birlasoft Solutions Mexico S.A. DE C.V.
Director interested company	USILaw, Inc.
	CK Birla Corporate Services Limited

Birlasoft Computer Corporation

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Amount in USD)

20 Related party disclosures (continued)

B Transactions during the year with related party

Transaction	Related party name	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Sales	Birlasoft (UK) Limited	2,911	1,979
	Birlasoft Technologies Cananda Corporation	-	6,674
	Birlasoft Solutions Limited, UK	169,732	193,700
	Birlasoft Solutions Inc.	6,912,752	7,305,326
	Birlasoft Consulting Inc. USA	-	147
	Birlasoft Inc.	1,046,387	590,112
		8,131,782	8,097,938
Software Services Charges	Birlasoft Limited	13,056,951	14,930,421
	Birlasoft (UK) Limited	31,798	-
	Birlasoft Technologies Cananda Corporation	44,921	117,366
	Birlasoft Solutions France	716	-
	Birlasoft Solutions Mexico S.A.DE C.V.	47	-
	Birlasoft Solutions Inc	4,772,725	2,955,033
	Birlasoft Inc.	1,039,211	875,352
	Birlasoft Consulting Inc. USA	181,648	64,491
		19,128,017	18,942,663
Bad debts transfer	Birlasoft Limited	-	621,971
		-	621,971
Reimbursement of expenses (net)	Birlasoft Limited	(29,651)	(418,522)
	Birlasoft Inc.	(354,555)	(48,445)
	Birlasoft (UK) Limited	(3,844)	-
	Birlasoft Solutions Inc	56,390	137,878
		(331,660)	(329,089)
Visa Services	USILaw, Inc.	-	1,200
		-	1,200
IPR fees	CK Birla Corporate Services Limited	2,810	-
		2,810	-

Birlasoft Computer Corporation

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Amount in USD)

20 Related party disclosures (continued)

C Outstanding Balance at the year end of related parties

Nature of Balance	Related party name	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Trade receivables	Birlasoft Limited	387,920	-
	Birlasoft Solutions Inc	406,713	1,038,542
	Birlasoft Computer Corporation, USA	-	(264)
	Birlasoft Consulting Inc. USA	-	147
	Birlasoft Solutions Limited, UK	1,313,505	1,143,773
	Birlasoft Inc.	99,169	123,979
	Birlasoft (UK) Limited	3,217	306
	Birlasoft Technologies Cananda Corporation	366	366
	Birlasoft Solutions Mexico S.A.DE C	-	117,439
		2,210,890	2,424,288
Trade Payables	Birlasoft Limited	-	920,514
	Birlasoft (UK) Limited	7,794	1
	Birlasoft Technologies Cananda Corporation	700	640
	Birlasoft Solutions France	716	-
	Birlasoft Inc.	21,318	96,671
	Birlasoft Solutions Mexico S.A.DE C.V.	47	-
	Birlasoft Solutions Inc.	167,650	565,902
	Birlasoft Consulting Inc. USA	15,841	(168)
		214,066	1,583,560
Other payable	Birlasoft Limited	-	103,965
	Birlasoft Inc.	75,805	22,020
		75,805	125,985
Other receivable	Birlasoft Limited	604,898	-
	Birlasoft Solutions Inc.	30,042	230,934
		634,940	230,934
Investment in Subsidiary	Birlasoft Technologies Cananda Corporation	1	1
		1	**1**

21 Contingent Liabilities

The company has no liabilities of contingent nature outstanding as on 31 March 2025 (previous year 31 March 2024 - Nil).

22 Previous year's figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to conform with the current year's classification / disclosure.

For and on behalf of the Board of I

Birlasoft Computer Corporation

Place - New Delhi
Date - 28 May 2025

Angan Guha
Director

Birlasoft Technologies Canada Corporation
Registered Office: 1103 – 11871 Horseshoe Way, 2nd Floor Richmond, BC V7A 5H5.

Board's Report

Dear Members,

Your Board of Directors is pleased to present herewith the report of the Directors on the operations of the Company together with the accounts for the financial year ended March 31, 2025.

Financial Results

Particulars	2024-25 CAD (Million)	2023-24 CAD (Million)
Total Income	20.07	18.63
Net Profit / (Loss) for the period	1.72	1.29

Operations

During the year under review, total income of the Company has increased by 7.73 % which resulted in net profit of CAD 1.72million.

Board of Directors

During the year under review, there was no change in the composition of Board of Directors of the Company. Further, Vikram Chandna ceased to be a Director of the Company effective end of business hours of April 25, 2025 and Mr. Jang Bahadur was appointed as a Director the Company effective April 26, 2025.

Mr. Angan Guha, Ms. Indu Nangia and Mr. Jang Bahadur are the Directors of the Company as on the date of this report.

Audit

The Company is required by the local laws to have an independent audit firm to audit the books of accounts of the Company and to issue a report to the shareholders. However, such requirement is waived by shareholders by passing a resolution. Therefore, no audit opinion has been sought in respect of these financial statements. The accounts are prepared from the internally prepared management accounts of the Company. The same management accounts are audited in order for the Group Auditors to give an audit opinion in relation to the group accounts i.e. consolidated accounts of Birlasoft Limited, the parent company. Hence, no separate audit report is given in respect of the Company.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Birlasoft Technologies Canada Corporation

New Delhi
May 28, 2025

Angan Guha
Director

Birlasoft Technologies Canada Corporation

Balance Sheet

as at 31 March 2025

(Amount in CAD)

	Note	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Financial assets			
Loans	2	**1,223,009**	4,432,868
Other financial assets	3	**136**	135
Income tax assets (net)		**20,495**	120,840
Other non-current assets	4	**59,199**	74,774
		1,302,839	4,628,617
Current assets			
Inventories	5	**21,207**	-
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	6	**5,400,070**	4,509,114
Cash and cash equivalents	7	**17,244,344**	12,703,697
Other financial assets	8	-	1,089
Other current assets	9	**47,573**	64,555
		22,713,194	17,278,455
TOTAL ASSETS		**24,016,033**	21,907,072
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	10	**1**	1
Other equity		**22,166,061**	20,443,267
Total equity		**22,166,062**	20,443,268
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Other financial liabilities	11	-	6,115
		-	6,115
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	12	**837,518**	307,481
Other financial liabilities	13	**770,895**	364,207
Other current liabilities	14	**49,211**	571,579
Provisions	15	**192,347**	214,422
		1,849,971	1,457,689
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**24,016,033**	21,907,072

Material accounting policies	**1**
Notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements	**2-24**

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Birlasoft Technologies Canada Corporation

Angan Guha	**Indu Nangia**
Director	Director
Place - New Delhi	Place - New Jersey
Date - 28 May 2025	Date - 28 May 2025

Birlasoft Technologies Canada Corporation

Statement of Profit and Loss

for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Amount in CAD)

	Note	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Revenue from operations	**16**	**19,227,530**	17,870,912
Other income (net)	**17**	**841,685**	759,758
Total income		**20,069,215**	18,630,670
Expenses			
Purchases of equipment and software licences	**18**	**1,283,786**	-
Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade		**(21,207)**	-
Employee benefits expense	**19**	**6,334,430**	6,537,017
Finance costs	**20**	**-**	44,776
Other expenses	**21**	**10,214,563**	10,273,894
Total expenses		**17,811,572**	16,855,687
Profit before tax		**2,257,643**	1,774,983
Tax expense			
Current tax		**534,849**	477,284
Total tax expense		**534,849**	477,284
Profit for the year		**1,722,794**	1,297,699
Material accounting policies	**1**		
Notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements	**2-24**		

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Birlasoft Technologies Canada Corporation

Angan Guha	**Indu Nangia**
Director	Director
Place - New Delhi	Place - New Jersey
Date - 28 May 2025	Date - 28 May 2025

Birlasoft Technologies Canada Corporation

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Amount in CAD)

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
A	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**		
	Profit for the year	**2,257,643**	**1,774,983**
	Adjustments for		
	Interest expense	**-**	44,776
	Interest income	**(461,336)**	(397,076)
	Provision for doubtful debts and advances (net)	**(347)**	(67,641)
	Bad debts written off	**-**	95,396
	Unrealised foreign exchange loss/(gain)	**(11,832)**	15,937
	Operating Profit before working capital changes	**1,784,128**	1,466,375
	Adjustments for changes in working capital:		
	Inventories	**(21,207)**	-
	Trade receivables and unbilled revenue	**(897,686)**	3,311,565
	Loans, other financials assets and other assets	**33,645**	2,170
	Trade Payables	**525,496**	(648,826)
	Other financial liabilities, other liabilities and provisions	**(143,870)**	297,124
	Cash generated from operations	**1,280,506**	4,428,408
	Income taxes paid	**(434,504)**	(1,056,918)
	Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	**846,002**	3,371,490
B	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**		
	Repayment of loans given to related party	**3,209,859**	4,742,122
	Interest received	**461,336**	397,076
	Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**3,671,195**	5,139,198
C	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**		
	Interest paid	**-**	(44,776)
	Net cash used in financing activities (C)	**-**	(44,776)
D	**Exchange differences on translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents**	**23,450**	-
	Net Increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B+ C +D)	**4,540,647**	8,465,912
	Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year (Refer note 1 below)	**17,244,344**	12,703,697
	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year (Refer note 1 below)	**12,703,697**	4,237,785
	Net Increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**4,540,647**	8,465,912

Note 1 :

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Cash and cash equivalents include:		
Cheques in hand	**1,785**	-
Balance with banks		
- In current accounts	**1,310,529**	12,703,697
- In deposit accounts (with original maturity of 3 months or less)	**15,932,030**	-
Total Cash and cash equivalents	**17,244,344**	12,703,697

Note 2:
Figures in brackets represent outflows of cash and cash equivalents.

Note 3:
The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind-AS) 7 on statement of cash flows.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Birlasoft Technologies Canada Corporation

Angan Guha	**Indu Nangia**
Director	Director
Place - New Delhi	Place - New Jersey
Date - 28 May 2025	Date - 28 May 2025

-

Birlasoft Technologies Canada Corporation

Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Amount in CAD)

A	**Equity share capital**	**Amount**
	Balance as at 01 April 2023	**1**
	Changes in equity share capital during 2023-24	-
	Balance as at 31 March 2024	**1**
	Changes in equity share capital during 2024-25	**-**
	Balance as at 31 March 2025	**1**

B Other equity

Particulars	**Retained earnings**	**Total**
Balance as at 01 April 2023	**19,145,568**	**19,145,568**
Profit for the year	1,297,699	**1,297,699**
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**20,443,267**	**20,443,267**
Profit for the year	1,722,794	**1,722,794**
Balance as at 31 March 2025	**22,166,061**	**22,166,061**

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Birlasoft Technologies Canada Corporation

Angan Guha	**Indu Nangia**
Director	Director
Place - New Delhi	Place - New Jersey
Date - 28 May 2025	Date - 28 May 2025

Birlasoft Technologies Canada Corporation

Notes forming part of the financial statements
as at 31 March 2025

Company Overview:

Birlasoft Technologies Canada Corporation ("the Company") is a Company incorporated in British Columbia, Canada on September 7, 2007. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Birlasoft Computer Corporation, USA . The ultimate holding company is Birlasoft Limited, India.

The Company is engaged in the business of providing software consultancy services in the areas of Enterprise Resource Planning, Customer Relationship Management, Supply Chain Management, Business Intelligence, Business Integration, Human Resource Management, Infrastructure Management Services and Strategic Sourcing.

1. Material Accounting Policies:

1.1 Basis for preparation of financial statements:

The standalone financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time.
The financial statements are presented in Canadian Dollars (“CAD”) ,unless otherwise stated.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except share based payments, defined benefit obligations and certain financial instruments, which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

1.2 Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires the management of the Company to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities and disclosures relating to the contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of income and expenditure during the year. Actual results could differ from estimates. Differences between actual results and estimates are recognized in the year in which the results are known / materialized.

Critical accounting estimates

a. Revenue recognition

The Company uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for its fixed-price contracts. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the Company to estimate the efforts or costs expended to date as a proportion of the total efforts or costs to be expended. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected contract estimates at the reporting date.

b. Income tax & Deferred tax

Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions. A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilised. Accordingly, the Company exercises its judgement to reassess the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period.

c. Measurement of defined benefit obligation, key actuarial assumptions and share based payments

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties in respect of defined benefit obligation.

1.3 Current-non current classification

All assets and liabilities are classified into current and non-current.

Assets

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

a. It is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle;
b. It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
c. It is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date; or
d. It is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for atleast 12 months after the reporting date.

Current assets include the current portion of non-current financial assets. All other assets are classified as non-current.

Liability

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

a. It is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
b. It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
c. It is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or
d. The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Current liabilities include current portion of non-current financial liabilities. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Operating cycle
Operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash or cash equivalents. The operating cycle of the Company is less than twelve months.

1.3 Revenue recognition:

The Company earns revenue primarily from providing IT services, consulting and business solutions. The Company offers a consulting-led, integrated portfolio of IT.

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

- Revenue from time and material and job contracts is recognised on output basis measured by units delivered, efforts expended, number of transactions processed, etc.
- Revenue related to fixed price maintenance and support services contracts where the Company is standing ready to provide services is recognised based on time elapsed mode and revenue is straight lined over the period of performance.
- In respect of other fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognised using percentage-of-completion method ('POC method') of accounting with contract costs incurred/ efforts expended determining the degree of completion of the performance obligation.
- Revenue from third party software is recognised upfront at the point in time when software is delivered to the customer, such revenue is recognised on net basis when the Company is acting as an agent. In cases where implementation and / or customisation services rendered significantly modifies or customises the software, these services and software are accounted for as a single performance obligation and revenue is recognised over time on a POC method.
- Revenue from the sale of distinct third party hardware is recognised at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer.

1.3 Revenue recognition: (continued)

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, service level credits, performance bonuses, price concessions and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Expenses reimbursed by customers during the project execution are recorded as reduction to associated costs. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers.

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

The Company recognizes contract fulfilment cost as an asset if those costs specifically relate to a contract or to an anticipated contract, the costs generate or enhance resources that will be used in satisfying performance obligations in future; and the costs are expected to be recovered. The asset so recognized is amortized on a systematic basis consistent with the transfer of goods or services to customer to which the asset relates.

Unearned revenue ("contract liability") is recognised when there is billings in excess of revenues.

The billing schedules agreed with customers include periodic performance based payments and / or milestone based progress payments. Invoices are payable within contractually agreed credit period.

In accordance with Ind AS 37, the Company recognises an onerous contract provision when the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under a contract exceed the economic benefits to be received.

Contracts are subject to modification to account for changes in contract specification and requirements. The Company reviews modification to contract in conjunction with the original contract, basis which the transaction price could be allocated to a new performance obligation, or transaction price of an existing obligation could undergo a change. In the event transaction price is revised for existing obligation, a cumulative adjustment is accounted for.

The Company disaggregates revenue from contracts with customers by business verticals and geography.

Use of significant judgements in revenue recognition

i. The Company's contracts with customers could include promises to transfer multiple products and services to a customer. The Company assesses the products / services promised in a contract and identifies distinct performance obligations in the contract. Identification of distinct performance obligation involves judgement to determine the deliverables and the ability of the customer to benefit independently from such deliverables.

ii. Judgement is also required to determine the transaction price for the contract. The transaction price could be either a fixed amount of customer consideration or variable consideration with elements such as volume discounts, service level credits, performance bonuses, price concessions and incentives. The transaction price is also adjusted for the effects of the time value of money if the contract includes a significant financing component. Any consideration payable to the customer is adjusted to the transaction price, unless it is a payment for a distinct product or service from the customer. The estimated amount of variable consideration is adjusted in the transaction price only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur and is reassessed at the end of each reporting period. The Company allocates the elements of variable considerations to all the performance obligations of the contract unless there is observable evidence that they pertain to one or more distinct performance obligations.

iii. The Company uses judgement to determine an appropriate standalone selling price for a performance obligation. The Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct product or service promised in the contract. Where standalone selling price is not observable, the Company uses the expected cost plus margin approach to allocate the transaction price to each distinct performance obligation.

iv. The Company exercises judgment in determining whether the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time or over a period of time. The Company considers indicators such as how customer consumes benefits as services are rendered or who controls the asset as it is being created or existence of enforceable right to payment for performance to date and alternate use of such product or service, transfer of significant risks and rewards to the customer, acceptance of delivery by the customer, etc.

v. Revenue for fixed-price contracts is recognised using percentage-of-completion method. The Company uses judgement to estimate the future cost-to-completion of the contracts which is used to determine the degree of the completion of the performance obligation.

vi. Contract Fulfillment costs are generally expensed as incurred except for costs which meet the criteria for capitalization as per Ind AS 115. Such costs are amortised over the contractual period. The assessment of this criteria requires the application of judgement, in particular when considering if costs generate or enhance resources to be used to satisfy future performance obligations and whether costs are expected to be recovered.

1.4 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment loss, if any. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and other non-refundable taxes or levies and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use; any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives , then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the standalone financial statements upon sale or retirement of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Assets under construction are disclosed as capital work-in-progress.

1.5 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment, if any.

In case of internally generated intangibles, costs incurred during the research phase of a project are expensed when incurred. Development activities involve a plan or design for the production of new or substantially improved products or processes. Development expenditure is capitalized only if development costs can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable, and the Company intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset. The expenditure capitalized includes the cost of materials, direct labour, overhead costs that are directly attributable to preparing the asset for its intended use, and directly attributable borrowing costs (in the same manner as in the case of property, plant and equipment). Other development expenditure is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred.

Intangible fixed assets are derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use and subsequent disposal or when the economic benefits are not measurable.

1.6 Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on the straight-line method over the useful lives of the assets. The management's estimates of the useful lives of various assets for computing depreciation are as follows:

Type of asset	Useful life
Buildings	25.0
Plant and equipment	3-4
Office Equipment	5-10
Owned Vehicle	3-5
Furniture and fixtures	7-10

The useful lives as given above best represent the period over which the management expects to use these assets, based on technical assessment. The estimated useful lives for these assets are therefore different from the useful lives prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Right-of-use assets taken on lease are amortized over shorter of useful lives and the period of lease.

Improvements to leased premises are amortized over the remaining non-cancellable period of the lease.

The estimated useful life of an identifiable intangible asset is based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition, and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry, and known technological advances), and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset. The management's estimates of the useful lives of intangible assets for computing amortization are as follows:

Type of asset	Useful life (No. of years)
Product development cost	3-4
Perpetual software licenses	4.0
Time-based software licenses	License period

Depreciation and amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted if appropriate.

1.7 Impairment

a. Financial assets

The Company assesses at each date of Balance Sheet whether a financial asset or a Company of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in Statement of Profit or Loss.

1.7 Impairment (continued)

b. Non- financial assets

i. Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

The management periodically assesses using, external and internal sources, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. Impairment loss is recognized when the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of the asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets (cash generating unit or CGU) that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

Intangible assets which are not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually. Other assets (tangible and intangible) are reviewed at each reporting date to determine if there is any indication of impairment. For assets in respect of which any such indication exists and for intangible assets mandatorily tested annually for impairment, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

If at the balance sheet date there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists or has decreased, the assets or CGU's recoverable amount is estimated. For assets other than goodwill, the impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized. Such a reversal is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

1.8 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency of the Company at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the year-end rates. The exchange differences so determined and also the realized exchange differences are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies and measured at fair value are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate prevalent at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies and measured at historical cost are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction.

1.9 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.
Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:
Traded good: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

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

2.0 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing the net profit for the year after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit for the year after tax for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year as adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares except where the results are anti-dilutive.

2.1 Employee benefits

Compensated absences

The employees of certain locations can carry-forward a portion of the unutilized accrued compensated absences and utilize it in future service periods or receive cash compensation on termination of employment. Since the compensated absences do not fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service and are also not expected to be utilized wholly within twelve months after the end of such period, the benefit is classified as a long-term employee benefit. The Company records an obligation for such compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increase this entitlement. The obligation is measured on the basis of independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method.

Other employee benefits

The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees is recognized during the period when the employee renders the service. These benefits include compensated absences (which cannot be carried forward) such as paid annual leave, overseas social security contributions, bonus and performance incentives.

2.2 Income and deferred taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred income tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in other comprehensive income. Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognized at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized. Deferred income taxes are not provided on the undistributed earnings of subsidiaries and branches where it is expected that the earnings of the subsidiary or branch will not be distributed in the foreseeable future. The company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits or tax rates for the purposes of current and deferred tax have been determined on the basis of Company's evaluation of acceptability of its tax positions by the taxation authorities.

2.3 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

The Company recognizes provisions only when it has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

No provision is recognized for –

a. Any possible obligation that arises from past events and 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

b. Present obligations that arise from past events but are not recognized because-

1) It is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or
2) A reliable estimate of the amount of obligation cannot be made.

Such obligations are disclosed as contingent liabilities. These are assessed continually and only that part of the obligation for which an outflow of resources

embodying economic benefits is probable, is provided for, except in the extremely rare circumstances where no reliable estimate can be made.

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

Onerous contracts

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the future obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established the Company recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

Decommissioning Liability

The Group uses various premises on lease to run its operation and records a provision for decommissioning costs to be incurred for the restoration of these premises at the end of the lease period. Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognised as part of the cost of the particular asset. The cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as an interest expense. The estimated future costs of decommissioning and interest rate are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset.

2.4 Share based payments

In respect of stock options granted by the parent company, pursuant to the Company's Employee Stock Option Scheme, the Company recognizes employee compensation expense, using the grant date fair value in accordance with Ind-AS 102 - Share Based Payment, on straight line basis over the period over which the employees would become unconditionally entitled to apply for the shares.

2.5 Financial Instrument

a. Initial recognition

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability.

b. Subsequent measurement

i) Non-derivative financial instruments

Financial assets carried at amortized cost

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

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

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

However, in cases where the Company has made an irrevocable election for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss, the subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recognized in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

c. Derecognition of financial instruments

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

d. Fair value of financial instruments

The company uses discounted cash flow analysis method for the fair value of its financial instruments. The method of assessing fair value result in general approximation of value and such value may never actually be realized.

For all other financial instruments the carrying amount approximates fair value due to short maturity of those instruments.

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

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

The Company's finance team determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operations. The team comprises of the head of the treasury operation and chief finance officer.

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

The Company's finance team determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operations. The team comprises of the head of the treasury operation and chief finance officer.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets and liabilities. Involvement of external valuers is decided on the basis of nature of transaction and complexity involved. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

At each reporting date, the finance team analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the team verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents. A change in fair value of assets and liabilities is also compared with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

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.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts (if any) as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

Birlasoft Technologies Canada Corporation
Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)
as at 31 March 2025

(Amount in CAD)

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
2	**Loans**		
	(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
	Loans Receivable from related parties (Refer note 22)		
	Birlasoft Solutions Limited(Refer note 22 C))	**1,223,009**	4,432,868
		1,223,009	4,432,868
3	**Other non-current financial assets**		
	(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
	Security deposits	**136**	135
		136	135
4	**Other non-current assets**		
	(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
	Contract Fulfillment Cost	**59,199**	74,774
		59,199	74,774

Birlasoft Technologies Canada Corporation
Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Amount in CAD)

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
5	**Inventories**		
	(at lower of cost and net realisable value)		
	Stock of equipments and software licences	**21,207**	-
		21,207	**-**

Birlasoft Technologies Canada Corporation
Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)
as at 31 March 2025

(Amount in CAD)

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
6	**Trade receivables**		
	(Unsecured)		
A	**Billed**		
	Trade Receivables considered good	**4,088,198**	3,252,789
	Trade Receivables - credit impaired	**-**	347
		4,088,198	3,253,136
	Less: Allowances for bad and doubtful trade receivables	**-**	347
		4,088,198	3,252,789
B	**Unbilled**	**1,311,872**	1,256,325
		5,400,070	4,509,114

Note :

Trade receivables include due from related parties CAD 1798485.15 (Previous year CAD 893012) (Refer Note 22 (C)).

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
7	**Cash and Cash Equivalents**		
	Cash and cash equivalents		
	- Cheques in hand	**1,785**	-
	Balances with banks		
	- In current accounts	**1,310,529**	12,703,697
	- In deposit accounts(with original maturity of 3 months or less)	**15,932,030**	-
		17,244,344	12,703,697

Note

Balance with bank in Current accounts includes interest bearing accounts amounting to CAD 0 (previous year CAD 11,878,907).

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
8	**Other current financial assets**		
	(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
	- Security deposits	**-**	1,089
		-	1,089
9	**Other current assets**		
	(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
	Employee advances	**402**	10,845
	Balances with statutory authorities	**17,864**	3,331
	Prepaid expenses	**2,844**	3,020
	Contract Fulfillment Cost	**13,193**	-
	Other receivables from related party (Refer note 22)	**13,270**	47,359
		47,573	64,555

Birlasoft Technologies Canada Corporation
Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)
as at 31 March 2025

(Amount in CAD)

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
10	**Equity share capital**		
	Issued subscribed and fully paid up:		
	100 (31 March 2024 : 100) Class A voting common shares with no par value fully paid up	**1**	1
		1	1

Birlasoft Technologies Canada Corporation
Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)
as at 31 March 2025

(Amount in CAD)

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
11	**Other non current financial liabilities**		
	Accrued employee costs	-	6,115
		-	6,115

Birlasoft Technologies Canada Corporation

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 March 2025

(Amount in CAD)

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
12	**Trade payables**		
	Total outstanding dues of trade payables	**837,518**	307,481
		837,518	307,481

Note:

Trade payables include due to related parties CAD 34859 (Previous year CAD 59159) (Refer note 22)

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
13	**Other current financial liabilities**		
	Accrued employee costs	**311,912**	347,233
	Payable to related party (Refer note 22)	**458,983**	16,974
		770,895	364,207
14	**Other current liabilities**		
	Unearned revenue	**49,211**	416,692
	Statutory remittances	-	154,887
		49,211	571,579
15	**Provisions - current**		
	Provision for employee benefits		
	- Compensated Absences	**192,347**	214,422
		192,347	214,422

Birlasoft Technologies Canada Corporation

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Amount in CAD)

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
16	**Revenue from operations**		
	Software services	**19,227,530**	17,870,912
		19,227,530	17,870,912
17	**Other income**		
	Interest income	**395,923**	243,142
	Interest On loan - Intercompany	**65,413**	153,934
	Foreign exchange gain (net)	**355,695**	361,447
	Other non operating income (net of expenses directly attributable to such income) (including miscellaneous income)	**24,654**	1,235
		841,685	759,758

Birlasoft Technologies Canada Corporation

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Amount in CAD)

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
18	**Cost of equipment and software licences**		
	Equipment and software licences purchased	**1,283,786**	-
	Movement in stock of equipments and software licences		
	Opening stock	**-**	-
	Less: Closing stock	**21,207**	-
		(21,207)	-
		1,262,579	-
19	**Employee benefits expense**		
	Salaries, wages and incentives	**6,317,684**	6,502,396
	Share based compensation to employees	**9,176**	19,386
	Staff welfare expenses	**7,570**	15,235
		6,334,430	6,537,017
20	**Finance costs**		
	Interest expense	**-**	44,776
		-	44,776
21	**Other expenses**		
	Travel and overseas expenses (net)	**101,175**	172,545
	Cost of service delivery (net)	**9,124,736**	9,604,072
	Cost of professional sub-contracting (net)	**820,412**	233,777
	Recruitment and training expenses	**-**	690
	Rent	**13,680**	13,680
	Repairs and maintenance -		
	- plant and equipment	**192**	-
	Insurance	**4,242**	4,752
	Rates and taxes	**22,376**	25,000
	Communication expenses (net)	**1,313**	12,922
	Legal and professional fees	**112,626**	170,471
	Marketing expenses	**1,682**	2,367
	Bad debts written off	**-**	95,396
	Provision for doubtful debts and advances (net)	**(347)**	(67,641)
	Miscellaneous expenses (net)	**12,476**	5,863
		10,214,563	10,273,894

Note

Certain expenses are net of recoveries/reimbursements from customers.

Birlasoft Technologies Canada Corporation
Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2025

22 Related party disclosures

A. Name of the related party and nature of relationship where control exists:

Relationship	Name of related party
Ultimate Holding Company	Birlasoft Limited, India
Holding Company	Birlasoft Computer Corporation, USA
Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Birlasoft Solutions Inc. USA
	Birlasoft Solutions ME FZE, UAE
	Birlasoft Inc. USA
	Birlasoft Consulting Inc. USA
	Birlasoft Solutions Limited ,UK
	Birlasoft Solutions France
	Birlasoft Solutions GmbH
	Birlasoft Sdn. Bhd, Malaysia
	Birlasoft Solutions Mexico S.A. DE C.V.
	Birlasoft (UK) Limited
Director interested company	CK Birla Corporate Services Limited

Birlasoft Technologies Canada Corporation
Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Amount in CAD)

22 Related party disclosures (continued)

B Transactions during the year with related party

Transaction	Related party name	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Sales	Birlasoft Solutions Limited, UK	-	72,184
	Birlasoft (UK) Limited	13,262	125,921
	Birlasoft Inc. USA	4,930,971	1,432,958
	Birlasoft Solutions Inc. USA	2,505,501	2,282,984
	Birlasoft Computer Corporation, USA	61,693	158,243
	Birlasoft Solutions France	39,411	-
	Birlasoft Solutions Mexico S.A. DE C.V.	57,615	43,082
	Birlasoft Solutions GmbH	-	26,117
		7,608,453	4,141,489
Software Services Charges	Birlasoft Limited	7,884,880	8,848,567
	Birlasoft Solutions Inc. USA	519,066	683,537
	Birlasoft Solutions ME FZE, UAE	113,147	124,972
	Birlasoft Consulting Inc. USA	(12)	-
	Birlasoft Inc. USA	3,471	11,568
	Birlasoft Computer Corporation, USA	-	9,050
		8,520,552	9,677,694
Bad debts transfer	Birlasoft Limited	-	50,304
		-	50,304
Reimbursement -(Expenses)/Income (net)	Birlasoft Limited	(15,477)	(27,287)
	Birlasoft Solutions Inc. USA	(6,164)	30,267
	Birlasoft (UK) Limited	(2,315)	-
		(23,956)	2,980
Repayment received for loan given	Birlasoft Solutions Limited, UK	3,209,859	5,099,040
		3,209,859	5,099,040
Interest received on Interco Loan	Birlasoft Solutions Limited, UK	65,413	153,934
		65,413	153,934
IPR fees	CK Birla Corporate Services Limited	1,682	2,367
		1,682	2,367

Birlasoft Technologies Canada Corporation

Notes forming part of the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Amount in CAD)

22 Related party disclosures (continued)

C Outstanding Balance at the year end of related parties

Nature of Balance	Related party name	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Trade receivables	Birlasoft Solutions Inc. USA	548,839	213,148
	Birlasoft Limited	518,764	257,792
	Birlasoft Solutions France	2,104	-
	Birlasoft Computer Corporation, USA	1,009	869
	Birlasoft Consulting Inc. USA	60,031	-
	Birlasoft (UK) Limited	26,751	13,935
	Birlasoft Inc. USA	640,703	259,216
	Birlasoft Solutions GmbH	-	1,630
	Birlasoft Solutions Mexico S.A. DE C.V.	284	146,422
		1,798,485	893,012
Trade Payables	Birlasoft (UK) Limited	1,869	-
	Birlasoft Solutions ME FZE, UAE	10,612	9,830
	Birlasoft Solutions Inc. USA	21,881	48,832
	Birlasoft Computer Corporation, USA	497	497
		34,859	59,159
Interco Loan	Birlasoft Solutions Limited, UK	1,223,009	4,432,868
		1,223,009	4,432,868
Other receivable	Birlasoft Limited	13,270	-
	Birlasoft Inc. USA	-	17,152
	Birlasoft Solutions Inc. USA	-	30,207
		13,270	47,359
Other payable	Birlasoft Limited	-	16,974
	Birlasoft Inc. USA	458,983	-
		458,983	16,974

23 Contingent Liabilities

The company has no liabilities of contingent nature outstanding as on 31 March 2025 (previous year 31 March 2024 - Nil).

24 Previous year's figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to conform with the current year's classification / disclosure.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Birlasoft Technologies Canada Corporation

Angan Guha	**Indu Nangia**
Director	Director
Place - New Delhi	Place - New Jersey
Date - 28 May 2025	Date - 28 May 2025

<u>BIRLASOFT SDN. BHD.</u>
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Reports and Financial Statements
31 March 2025

SBY PARTNERS PLT
Reg. No: 202106000003 (LLP0026726-LCA) AF:0660
Chartered Accountants

BIRLASOFT SDN. BHD.

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Reports and Financial Statements
31 March 2025

CONTENTS

BIRLASOFT SDN. BHD.

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors hereby submit their report together with the audited financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 March 2025.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the company are engaged in software development and information technology consultancy services. There were no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

	RM
Profit for the financial year	472,291

In the opinion of the directors, the results of the operations of the company during the financial year were not substantially affected by any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature.

DIVIDEND

No dividend has been paid or declared since the end of the previous financial year. The directors do not recommend the payment of any dividend in respect of the current financial year.

MOVEMENTS ON RESERVES AND PROVISIONS

There were no material transfers to or from reserves or provisions during the financial year.

ISSUE OF SHARES AND DEBENTURES

There was no issuance of shares or debentures by the company during the financial year.

OPTIONS

No option has been granted during the financial year to take up unissued shares of the company.

DIRECTORS

The directors in office since the beginning of the financial year to the date of this report are:

Deepathayyil Vachali (f)
Raghvendra Mittal
Rajan Mittal
Sayersilan A/L Periannan
Ganesan Karuppanaicker

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

As the company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of *Birlasoft Limited*, under Section 59(3) of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia, the interests in the shares of the company of all the directors, who are also directors of the holding company, are disclosed in the Directors' Report of the holding company.

DIRECTORS' BENEFITS

Since the end of the previous financial year, no director has received or become entitled to receive a benefit by reason of a contract made by the company or a related corporation with the director or with a firm of which the director is a member, or with a company in which the director has a substantial financial interest.

Neither during nor at the end of the financial year was the company a party to any arrangement whose object was to enable the directors to acquire benefits through the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the company or any other body corporate.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

None of the directors of the company have received any remunerations from the company during the financial year.

INDEMNIFYING DIRECTORS, OFFICERS OR AUDITORS

There was no indemnity given to or liability insurance effected, for any directors, officers or auditors of the company during the financial year.

OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

Before the financial statements of the company were prepared, the directors took reasonable steps:

(a) to ascertain that proper action had been taken in relation to the writing off of bad debts and the making of allowance for doubtful debts and satisfied themselves that adequate allowance had been made for doubtful debts was necessary; and

(b) to ensure that any current assets which were unlikely to be realised in the ordinary course of business including the value of current assets as shown in the accounting records of the company have been written down to an amount which the current assets might be expected so to realise.

At the date of this report, the directors are not aware of any circumstances:

(a) which the amount of allowance for doubtful debts in the financial statements of the company inadequate to any substantial extent; or

(b) which would render the values attributed to current assets in the financial statements of the company misleading; or

(c) not otherwise dealt with in this report or financial statements of the company which would render any amount stated in the financial statements misleading; or

(d) which have arisen which would render adherence to the existing method of valuation of assets or liabilities of the company misleading or inappropriate.

At the date of this report, there does not exist:

(a) any charge on the assets of the company which has arisen since the end of the financial year which secures the liabilities of any other person; or

(b) any contingent liability of the company which has arisen since the end of the financial year.

No contingent or other liability has become enforceable, or is likely to become enforceable, within the period of twelve months after the end of the financial year which, in the opinion of the directors, will or may affect the ability of the company to meet its obligations when they fall due.

In the opinion of the directors, no item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature has arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report which is likely to affect substantially the results of operations of the company for the financial year in which this report is made.

HOLDING COMPANY

The directors regard *Birlasoft Limited*, a company incorporated and domiciled in India, as the company's holding company.

AUDITORS

The auditors' remuneration for the financial year ended 31 March 2025 amounted to RM5,500.

The auditors, Messrs SBY Partners PLT, Chartered Accountants, have expressed their willingness to continue in office.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors in accordance with a resolution of the Directors

SAYERSILAN A/L PERIANNAN
Director

DEEPATHAYYIL VACHALI
Director

Kuala Lumpur,
Date: 8 May 2025

BIRLASOFT SDN. BHD.

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS

Pursuant to Section 251(2) of the Companies Act 2016

In the opinion of the directors, the financial statements set out on pages 10 to 26 are drawn up in accordance with Malaysian Private Entities Reporting Standard and the requirements of Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 31 March 2025 and of the financial performance and cash flows of the company for the financial year ended on that date.

Signed in Kuala Lumpur on 8 May 2025

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors in accordance with a resolution of the Directors

SAYERSILAN A/L PERIANNAN

DEEPATHAYYIL VACHALI

STATUTORY DECLARATION

Pursuant to Section 251(1)(b) of the Companies Act 2016

I, Sayersilan A/L Periannan, being the director primarily responsible for the financial management of Birlasoft Sdn. Bhd., do solemnly and sincerely declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief the financial statements set out on pages 10 to 26 are correct, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1960.

Subscribed and solemnly declared by the abovenamed, Sayersilan A/L Periannan at Kuala Lumpur on 8 May 2025

SAYERSILAN A/L PERIANNAN

Before me:

Commissioner for Oaths

Registration No. 200701013924 (771930-A)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF
BIRLASOFT SDN. BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Birlasoft Sdn. Bhd., which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2025, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the financial year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, as set out on pages 10 to 26.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of financial position of the company as at 31 March 2025, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the financial year then ended in accordance with Malaysian Private Entities Reporting Standard and the requirements of Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with approved standards on auditing in Malaysia and International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence and Other Ethical Responsibilities

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the By-Laws (on Professional Ethics, Conduct and Practice) of the Malaysian Institute of Accountants ("By-Laws") and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) ("IESBA Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the By-Laws and the IESBA Code.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The directors of the company are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Report but does not include the financial statements of the company and our auditors' report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements of the company does not cover the Directors' Report and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements of the company, our responsibility is to read the Directors' Report and, in doing so, consider whether the Directors' Report is materially inconsistent with the financial statements of the company or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the Directors' Report, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of financial statements of the company that give a true and fair view in accordance with Malaysian Private Entities Reporting Standard and the requirements of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as the directors determine are necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements of the company that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements of the company, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with approved standards on auditing in Malaysia and International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements of the company, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements of the company or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements of the company, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Registration No. 200701013924 (771930-A)

Other Matters

This report is made solely to the member of the company, as a body, in accordance with Section 266 of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility to any other person for the content of this report.

SBY PARTNERS PLT
Reg. No: 202106000003 (LLP0026726-LCA) AF: 0660
Chartered Accountants

SUKHPAL SINGH A/L KAUR SINGH
03494/05/2026 J
Chartered Accountant

Kuala Lumpur,
Date: 8 May 2025

BIRLASOFT SDN. BHD.

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at 31 March 2025

	Note	2025 RM	2024 RM
ASSETS			
Non-Current Asset			
Property, plant and equipment	*4*	-	-
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	*5*	1,395,819	1,412,678
Other asset	*6*	143,740	753,517
Current tax assets		25,257	-
Fixed deposit with a licensed bank	*7*	2,300,000	-
Bank balances		486,050	988,706
		4,350,866	3,154,901
Total Assets		4,350,866	3,154,901
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	*8*	5,000	5,000
Retained profits		2,715,925	2,243,634
Total Equity		2,720,925	2,248,634
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Other liabilities	*9*	183,060	562,624
Amount due to holding company	*10*	1,446,881	287,326
Current tax liabilities		-	56,317
Total Liabilities		1,629,941	906,267
Total Equity and Liabilities		4,350,866	3,154,901

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

BIRLASOFT SDN. BHD.

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

	Note	2025 RM	2024 RM
REVENUE	*11*	4,159,840	3,898,773
COST OF SALES		(3,362,105)	(2,963,211)
GROSS PROFIT		797,735	935,562
OTHER OPERATING INCOME		32,697	-
OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES		(119,740)	(201,247)
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	*12*	710,692	734,315
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	*13*	(238,401)	(239,305)
NET PROFIT, REPRESENTING TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		472,291	495,010

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

BIRLASOFT SDN. BHD.

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

	Non - distributable	*Distributable*	
	Share capital	Retained profits	Total
	RM	RM	RM
At 1 April 2023	5,000	1,748,624	1,753,624
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	495,010	495,010
At 31 March 2024/1 April 2024	5,000	2,243,634	2,248,634
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	472,291	472,291
At 31 March 2025	5,000	2,715,925	2,720,925

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

BIRLASOFT SDN. BHD.

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

	2025 RM	2024 RM
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before taxation	710,692	734,315
Adjustment for:		
Impairment on trade receivables	-	11,793
Interest income	(20,905)	-
Reversal of impairment on trade receivables	(11,793)	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	677,994	746,108
Increase in trade and other receivables	28,652	796,097
Increase/(decrease) in other asset	609,777	(753,517)
Increase in trade and other payables	-	(2,557,196)
Increase in amount due to holding company	1,159,555	287,326
(Increase)/decrease in other liabilities	(379,564)	332,069
Cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	2,096,414	(1,149,113)
Tax paid	(319,975)	(76,300)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	1,776,439	(1,225,413)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITY		
Interest received	20,905	-
Cash generated from operating activities	20,905	-
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY	-	-
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	1,797,344	(1,225,413)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	988,706	2,214,119
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	2,786,050	988,706

NOTES TO STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS:

	2025 RM	2024 RM
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:		
Fixed deposit with a licensed bank	2,300,000	-
Bank balances	486,050	988,706
	2,786,050	988,706

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

BIRLASOFT SDN. BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 MARCH 2025

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The company is a private limited company, incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia.

The address of the registered office and principal place of business of the company is Unit 30-01, Level 30, Tower A, Vertical Business Suite, Avenue 3, Bangsar South, No. 8, Jalan Kerinchi, 59200 Kuala Lumpur.

The principal activities of the company are engaged in software development and information technology consultancy services.

The holding company is *Birlasoft Limited,* a company incorporated and domiciled in India.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

All significant accounting policies set out below are consistent with those applied in the previous financial year unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis Of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Malaysian Private Entities Reporting Standard ("MPERS") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia.

The financial statements, which are presented in Ringgit Malaysia ("RM") have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except as disclosed in the accounting policies as set out below.

(b) Property, Plant And Equipment

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. After recognition as an asset, an item of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line method so as to write off the depreciable amount of the following assets over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

	%
Computers	33

Depreciation of an asset begins when it is ready for its intended use.

If there is an indication of a significant change in factors affecting the residual value, useful life or asset consumption pattern since the last annual reporting date, the residual values, depreciation method and useful lives of depreciable assets are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively.

The carrying amounts of items of property, plant and equipment are derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising from the derecognition of items of property, plant and equipment, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amounts of the item, is recognised in profit or loss.

(c) Impairment Of Non-Financial Assets

At each reporting date, the company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated.

When there is an indication that an asset may be impaired but it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

The recoverable amount of an asset and a cash-generating unit is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use. 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.

If the recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised to reduce the carrying amount to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss for a cash-generating unit is firstly allocated to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash-generating unit, and then, to the other non-current assets of the unit pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each appropriate asset in the cash-generating unit. Impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

An impairment loss recognised in prior periods for an asset or the appropriate assets of a cash-generating unit is reversed when there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, if no impairment loss had been recognised in prior periods.

A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

(d) Foreign Currency Transaction

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognised in the functional currency by applying to the foreign currency amount the spot exchange rates between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transactions.

At the end of each reporting period, foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date of the transactions. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

(e) Financial Assets

Financial assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, financial assets are measured at transaction price, include transaction costs for financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss, unless the arrangement constitutes, in effect, a financing transaction for the counterparty to the arrangement.

After initial recognition, financial assets are classified into one of three categories: financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost, and financial assets that are equity instruments measured at cost less impairment.

(i) Financial Assets At Fair Value Through Profit Or Loss

Financial assets are classified as at fair value through profit or loss when the financial assets are within the scope of Section 12 of the MPERS or if the financial assets are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably without undue cost or effort.

Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

If a reliable measure of fair value is no longer available for an equity instrument that is not publicly traded but is measured at fair value through profit or loss, its fair value at the last date that instrument was reliably measurable is treated as the cost of the instrument, and it is measured at this cost amount less impairment until a reliable measure of fair value becomes available.

(ii) Financial Assets That Are Debt Instruments Measured At Amortised Cost

After initial recognition, debt instruments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are classified as current assets are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be received.

Effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of financial assets and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimate future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial assets or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the carrying amount of the financial assets.

(iii) Financial Assets That Are Equity Instruments Measured At Cost Less Impairment

Equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably without undue cost or effort, and contracts linked to such instruments that, if exercised, will result in delivery of such instruments, are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment Of Financial Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is any objective evidence that financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost, are impaired.

Objective evidences could include:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer; or
- a breach of contract; or
- the lender granting to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider; or
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from the financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets.

For certain category of financial assets, such as trade receivables, if it is determined that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, the assets are included in a group with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assessed for impairment.

Impairment losses, in respect of financial assets measured at amortised cost, are measured as the differences between the assets' carrying amounts and the present values of their estimated cash flows discounted at the assets' original effective interest rate.

If there is objective evidence that impairment losses have been incurred on financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the amount of impairment losses are measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

The carrying amounts of the financial assets are reduced directly, except for the carrying amounts of trade receivables which are reduced through the use of an allowance account. Any impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. If, in subsequent period, the amount of an impairment loss decreases, the previously recognised impairment losses are reversed directly, except for the amounts related to trade receivables which are reversed to write back the amount previously provided in the allowance account. The reversal is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

Derecognition Of Financial Assets

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expired, or are settled, or the company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets.

On derecognition of financial assets in their entirety, the differences between the carrying amounts and the sum of the consideration received and any cumulative gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period of the transfer.

(f) Equity Instruments

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Equity instruments are any contracts that evidence a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the company, other than those issued as part of a business combination or those accounted for in paragraph 22.15A to 22.15B of Section 22 of the MPERS, are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of transaction costs. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement shall be on a present value basis.

The company accounts for the transaction costs of an equity as a deduction from equity. Income tax relating to the transaction costs is accounted for in accordance with Section 29 of the MPERS.

Distributions to owners are deducted from the equity. Related income tax is accounted for in accordance with Section 29 of the MPERS.

(g) Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, financial liabilities are measured at transaction price, include transaction costs for financial liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss, unless the arrangement constitutes, in effect, a financing transaction for the company to the arrangement.

After initial recognition, financial liabilities are classified into one of three categories: financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, financial liabilities measured at amortised cost, or loan commitments measured at cost less impairment.

(i) Financial Liabilities Measured At Fair Value Through Profit Or Loss

Financial liabilities are classified as at fair value through profit or loss when the financial liabilities are within the scope of Section 12 of the MPERS or if the financial liabilities are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably without undue cost or effort.

If a reliable measure of fair value is no longer available for an equity instrument that is not publicly traded but is measured at fair value through profit or loss, its fair value at the last date that instrument was reliably measurable is treated as the cost of the instrument, and it is measured at this cost amount less impairment until a reliable measure of fair value becomes available.

(ii) Financial Liabilities Measured At Amortised Cost

After initial recognition, financial liabilities other than financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss when the financial liabilities are derecognised or impaired.

Effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of financial liabilities and of allocating the interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimate future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liabilities or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the carrying amount of the financial liabilities.

(iii) Loan Commitments Measured At Cost Less Impairment

Commitments to receive loan that meet the conditions of Section 11 of the MPERS are measured at cost less impairment.

Derecognition Of Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

Any difference between the carrying amounts of the financial liabilities derecognised and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

(h) Provisions For Liabilities

A provision is recognised when the company has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The risks and uncertainties are taken into account in reaching the best estimate of a provision. When the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount recognised in respect of the provision is the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation.

(i) Revenue Recognition

Revenue in respect of rendering of services is recognised when the stage of completion at end of each reporting period and the cost incurred can be reliably measured. The stage of completion is determined by the completion of physical proportion of the services transactions.

(j) Interest income

Interest income is recognised on accrual basis using the effective interest method.

(k) Income Tax Expense

Income taxes for the financial year comprise current and deferred tax.

Current tax is the expected amount of income taxes payable in respect of the taxable profit for the financial year and is measured using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences other than those that arise from goodwill or excess of the acquirer’s interest in the net fair value of the acquiree’s identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over the business combination costs or from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except when it arises from a transaction which is recognised directly in equity, in which case the deferred tax is also charged or credited directly in equity, or when it arises from a business combination that is an acquisition, in which case the deferred tax is included in the resulting goodwill or excess of the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over the business combination costs. The carrying amounts of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each end of the reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilised.

(l) Cash And Cash Equivalents

Cash comprises cash and bank balances including bank overdrafts. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(m) Related Parties

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the entity that is preparing its financial statements (the reporting entity):

(i) a person or a close member of that person's family is related to a reporting entity if that person:

a. is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a holding company of the reporting entity;
b. has control or joint control over the reporting entity; or
c. has significant influence over the reporting entity.

(ii) an entity is related to a reporting entity if any of the following conditions applies:

a. the entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group (which means that each holding company, subsidiary company and fellow subsidiary company is related to the others).
b. one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
c. both entities are joint ventures of the same third entity.
d. one entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
e. the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the reporting entity.
f. the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (i).
g. the entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity.
h. a person identified in (i)(b) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

Close members of the family of an individual are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that individual in their dealings with the entity.

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The estimates and judgements that affect the application of the company's accounting policies and disclosures, and have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses are discussed below.

(a) Depreciation Of Property, Plant And Equipment

The estimates for residual values, useful lives and related depreciation charges for the property, plant and equipment are based on commercial and production factors which could change significantly as a result of technical innovations and competitors' action in response to the market conditions.

The company anticipates that the residual values of these property, plant and equipment will be insignificant. As a result, residual values are not being taken into consideration for the computation of the depreciable amount.

Changes in the expected level of usage and technological development could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets, therefore future depreciation charges could be revised.

The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment is disclosed in *Note 4*.

(b) Income Taxes

There are certain transactions and computations for which the ultimate tax determination may be different from the initial estimate. The company recognises tax liabilities based on its understanding of the prevailing tax laws and estimates of whether such taxes will be due in the ordinary course of business. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recognised, such difference will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

The carrying amount of current tax assets is RM25,257 (2024: current tax liabilities RM56,317).

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The details of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

	Computers
	RM
Cost	
At 1 April 2024	8,699
Written off	(8,699)
At 31 March 2025	-
Accumulated depreciation	
At 1 April 2024	8,699
Written off	(8,699)
At 31 March 2025	-
Net carrying amount	
At 31 March 2025	-
At 31 March 2024	-

5. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2025	2024
	RM	RM
Trade receivables	825,184	757,451
Other receivables		
- Related party	568,026	651,852
- Third parties	2,609	3,375
	1,395,819	1,412,678

The company's normal trade credit terms granted to the trade receivables is 60 days (2024: 60 days). Other credit terms are assessed and approved on a case-by-case basis.

Movements in the accumulated impairment losses are as follows:

	2025 RM	2024 RM
At 1 Apr	11,793	-
Additions during the year	-	11,793
Reversal	(11,793)	-
At 31 Mar	-	11,793

6. OTHER ASSET

	2025 RM	2024 RM
Amount due from customers for contract work	143,740	753,517

7. FIXED DEPOSITS WITH A LICENSED BANK

The fixed deposits with a licensed bank earn effective interest rates ranged from 1.60% to 2.45% (2024: NIL) per annum. The fixed deposits have maturity period of 30 to 60 days (2024: NIL).

8. SHARE CAPITAL

	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Number of ordinary shares		RM	RM
Issued share capital	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000

The holders of the ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as and when declared by the company. All ordinary shares carry one vote per share without restrictions and rank equally with regards to the company's residual assets.

9. OTHER LIABILITIES

	2025 RM	2024 RM
Accruals	183,060	562,624

Included in accruals is amounted to RM419,868 provision made for foreseeable loss projects.

10. AMOUNT OWING TO HOLDING COMPANY

The amount owing to holding company was unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

11. REVENUE

Revenue represents the contract revenue recognised based on percentage of completion.

Percentage of completion is calculated based on the proportion that costs incurred for work performed to date bear to the estimated total costs. Costs incurred for work performed to date do not include costs relating to future activity, such as for materials or prepayments.

12. PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION

	2025 RM	2024 RM
Profit before taxation is stated *after charging:*		
Auditors' remuneration	5,500	5,500
Bad debt written off	668	-
Impairment loss on trade receivable	-	11,793
Loss on foreign exchange - realised	31,839	80,869
and crediting:		
Interest income	20,905	-
Reversal of impairment trade receivable	11,793	-

13. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	2025 RM	2024 RM
Malaysian income tax:		
- current year provision	170,565	176,310
- under provision in respect of prior year	67,836	62,995
	238,401	239,305

A reconciliation of income tax expense applicable to profit before taxation at the statutory income tax rate to income tax expense at the effective income tax rate is as follows:

	2025 RM	2024 RM
Profit before taxation	710,692	734,315
Income tax expense at Malaysian statutory tax rate of 24% (2024: 24%)	170,565	176,235
• Adjustments for the following tax effects:		
- expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-	75
• Under provision of current income tax in respect of prior year	67,836	62,995
	238,401	239,305

The amounts of temporary differences for which no deferred tax assets have been recognised in the financial statements are as follows:

	2025 RM	2024 RM
Excess of accumulated depreciation over corresponding capital allowances claimed	869	869

14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) Identity of related parties

For the purposes of these financial statements, parties are considered to be related to the company if the company has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control or joint control the party or exercise significant influence over the party in making financial and operating decisions, or vice versa, or where the company and the party are subject to common control. Related parties may be individuals or other entities.

Related parties also include key management personnel defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the company either directly or indirectly. The key management personnel comprise the directors and management personnel of the company, having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the company directly or indirectly.

(b) Related company/party transactions

The related company/party transactions of the company are shown below. The balances related to these transactions are shown in *Note 8* and *10* respectively.

	2025 RM	2024 RM
i. Transactions with holding company		
- Services received	3,474,240	2,687,887
- Management fee	-	21,069
ii. Transactions with fellow subsidiary companies		
- Sales	319,979	-
- Services received	-	19,553
iii. Transactions with company in which the directors of the company have substantial financial interest		
- Sales	706,951	704,868
- Services received	23,000	22,000
- IPR fees	102	327

The directors are of the opinion that all the transactions above have been entered into in the normal course of business and have been established on terms and conditions that are not materially different from that obtainable in transactions with unrelated parties.

(c) Compensation of key management personnel

The company does not has any key management compensation during the financial year.

15. CATEGORIES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	2025 RM	2024 RM
Financial assets:		
Measured at amortised cost		
Trade and other receivables	1,395,819	1,412,678
Fixed deposit with licensed bank	2,300,000	-
Bank balances	486,050	988,706
	4,181,869	2,401,384
Financial liabilities:		
Measured at amortised cost		
Amount owing to holding company	1,446,881	287,326

16. AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements were authorised for issue on 8 May 2025 by the Board of Director

BIRLASOFT SDN. BHD.

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

	2025	2024
	RM	RM
REVENUE	4,159,840	3,898,773
Less: COST OF SALES		
Cost of offshore projects	3,778,200	2,697,547
Cost of onerous contract	(419,868)	206,913
Project direct cost	833	27,704
Visa card expenses	2,940	31,047
	3,362,105	2,963,211
GROSS PROFIT	797,735	935,562
Add: OTHER OPERATING INCOME		
Interest income	20,905	-
Reversal of impairment on trade receivable	11,793	-
	830,433	935,562
Less: OPERATING EXPENSES		
Auditors' remuneration	5,500	5,500
Bank charges	152	223
Bad debts written off	668	-
Corporate brand expenses	102	327
Disbursement fees	-	1,042
Impairment loss on trade receivables	-	11,793
Loss on foreign exchange - realised	31,839	80,869
Professional fees	78,392	79,856
Salaries	-	21,069
Service tax	3,088	568
	119,741	201,247
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	710,692	734,315

Birlasoft Solutions ME FZE
And its Branch
Dubai Airport Free Zone Company
Dubai – United Arab Emirates

Financial Statements and
Independent Auditor's Report

For the year ended 31 March 2025

Birlasoft Solutions ME FZE and its Branch
Dubai – United Arab Emirates,
Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2025

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Directors' report

The Directors' have pleasure in presenting the report and the audited financial statements of Birlasoft Solutions ME FZE and its Branch (the "Company") for the year ended 31 March 2025.

1. Review of Activities

Main business and operations

The activity of the Company as per industrial license are information technology consultants and IT infrastructure.

The operating results and financial position of the Company are fully set out in the attached financial statements. The Company reported a revenue of AED 4,928,715 with profit after tax of AED 389,881 at 7.91% of revenue for the year ended 31 March 2025 (31 March 2024: revenue of AED 4,450,991 with net loss of AED 396,380).

2. Directors

Name	Designation
Mr. Ganesan Karuppanaicker	Director
Mr. Angan Arun Guha	Director

3. Events after the reporting date

There are no other significant events after the reporting period affecting the financial statements or disclosures.

4. Auditors

Koya Chartered Accountants were re-appointed as the auditors of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2025 and being eligible, have offered themselves for re-appointment year ending 31 March 2026.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors on 28th April 2025:

Ganesan Karuppanaicker
Director
Dubai – United Arab Emirates

Independent Auditor’s Report
To the Shareholders of Birlasoft Solutions ME FZE and its Branch

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements
Opinion
We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Birlasoft Solutions ME FZE and its Branch, Dubai, United Arab Emirates** (the “Company”) which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2025, the statement of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2025, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for Opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements and we have fulfilled our other responsibilities in accordance with, these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Other Information
Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises Directors’ report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements
Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and applicable law of United Arab Emirates, and, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Birlasoft Solutions ME FZE and its Branch

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Auditors' responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Birlasoft Solutions ME FZE and its Branch

Report on the Audit of the Financial statements (continued)

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

We further confirm that proper financial records have been kept by the Company and the contents of the Directors' report relating to these financial statements are in agreement with the Company's financial records. We have obtained all the information and explanations which we considered necessary for our audit. According to the information available to us, there were no contraventions during the year of the provisions of above-mentioned law or of the Company's articles of association which might have materially affected the financial position of the Company or the results of its operations for the year.

Koya Chartered Accountants
P. P. Kunhamad Koya
Reg. No. 623
29 April 2025
Dubai, U.A.E
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Birlasoft Solutions ME FZE and its Branch
Dubai Airport Free Zone Authority
Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Statement of financial position as at 31 March 2025

	Notes	31.03.2025 AED	31.03.2024 AED
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	12,265	10,266
Total non-current assets		12,265	10,266
Current assets			
Due from related parties	6	3,461,316	971,917
Accounts and other receivables	7	1,160,501	793,710
Cash and cash equivalents	8	4,464,095	7,036,508
Total current assets		9,085,912	8,802,135
Total assets		**9,098,177**	**8,812,401**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	9	1,000,000	1,000,000
Retained earnings		6,734,835	6,344,954
Shareholders' current account	10	185,661	185,661
Total equity		7,920,496	7,530,615
Non-current liabilities			
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	11	554,424	493,268
Total non-current liabilities		554,424	493,268
Current liabilities			
Due to related parties	6	174,841	168,107
Current tax liabilites	22	40,573	-
Accounts and other payables	12	407,843	620,411
Total current liabilities		623,257	788,518
Total liabilities		1,177,681	1,281,786
Total equity and liabilities		**9,098,177**	**8,812,401**

These financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 including comparitives were approved by the Board of Directors on 28 April, 2025 and signed on their behalf by:

Ganesan Karuppanaicker
Director

The accompanying notes on pages 09 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Birlasoft Solutions ME FZE and its Branch
Dubai Airport Free Zone Authority
Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Statement of comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 March 2025

	Notes	31.03.2025 AED	31.03.2024 AED
Revenue	13	4,928,715	4,450,991
Cost and operating expense	14	(1,794,478)	(2,311,239)
Staff cost		(1,834,681)	(1,756,308)
General and administrative expenses	15	(982,690)	(700,507)
Foreign exchange loss		(101,121)	(131,946)
Bad debt		-	(80,426)
Other income	17	214,709	133,055
Profit/(loss) before tax for the year		**430,454**	**(396,380)**
Corporate tax expense	22	(40,573)	-
Profit/(loss) for the year		**389,881**	**(396,380)**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive profit/(loss) for the year		**389,881**	**(396,380)**

The accompanying notes on pages 09 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Birlasoft Solutions ME FZE and its Branch
Dubai Airport Free Zone Authority
Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 March 2025

	Share capital AED	Retained earnings AED	Shareholder's current account AED	Total AED
Balance at 01 April 2023	1,000,000	6,741,334	185,661	7,926,995
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(396,380)	-	(396,380)
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**1,000,000**	**6,344,954**	**185,661**	**7,530,615**
Total comprehensive profit for the year	-	389,881	-	389,881
Balance at 31 March 2025	**1,000,000**	**6,734,835**	**185,661**	**7,920,496**

The accompanying notes on pages 09 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Birlasoft Solutions ME FZE and its Branch
Dubai Airport Free Zone Authority
Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 31 March 2025

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	AED	AED
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit/(Loss) for the year	389,881	(396,380)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	3,403	4,500
Bad debt	-	80,426
Provision for corporate tax	40,573	-
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	61,156	89,791
Cash flows before working capital changes	495,013	(221,663)
Changes in:		
Due from related parties	(2,489,399)	1,969,722
Accounts and other receivables	(366,791)	994,654
Accounts and other payables	(212,568)	269,133
Due to related parties	6,734	(9,306)
Employees' end of service benefits paid	-	(18,368)
Net cash (used in) / from operating activities	(2,567,011)	2,984,172
Cash flows from investing activities		
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(5,402)	(9,797)
Net cash used in investing activities	(5,402)	(9,797)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(2,572,413)	2,974,375
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	7,036,508	4,062,133
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**4,464,095**	**7,036,508**
Cash and cash equivalents comprise of:		
Cash at bank	3,310,170	5,225,728
Margin money deposits	-	137,633
HSBC term deposit	1,153,925	1,673,147
	4,464,095	**7,036,508**

The accompanying notes on pages 09 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

1 Legal status and nature of operations

Birlasoft Solutions ME FZE, Dubai, U.A.E (the "Company") is a Private Freezone Limited Liability Company registered on 17 July 2005 under the registration number: 756 under the laws of Dubai, UAE by the Registrar of Companies of the Dubai Airport Freezone Authority.

The licensed activity of the Company as per industrial license are Information technology consultants and IT infrastructure. During the year the Company is engaged in Information technology consultants and IT infrastructure.

The registered office of the Company is located at 2W 113, 6EA 331, P.O. Box No.54931, Dubai Airport Free Zone Authority, Dubai, U.A.E.

The shareholder and its percentage of shareholding is presented below:

		31.03.2025		31.03.2024	
	Country of incorporation	**Shareholding %**	**AED**	**Shareholding %**	**AED**
Birla soft Limited	India	100	1,000,000	100	1,000,000

The Company has the following branch:

Name	**Country of Incorporation**
Birlasoft Solutions ME FZE, Australian branch	Australia

Management

Name	**Designation**
Mr. Ganesan Karuppanaicker	Director & Manager
Mr. Angan Arun Guha	Director
Mr. Elson Varghese Mattappadom	Manager

2 Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

New standards, interpretations and amendments effective from January 1, 2024

The following standards and amendments are effective for the first time in 2024 and have been adopted.

- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1)
- Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16)
- Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7)
- Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1)

These amendments do not have a material impact on these financial statements.

Standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not yet effective

Other standards and amendments that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Company include:

- Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21)
- Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and 7)
- IFRS 18 'Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements'
- IFRS 19 'Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures'

2 Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) (continued)

Standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not yet effective(continued)

These amendments are not expected to have a significant impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application. Management anticipates that all relevant pronouncements will be adopted for the first period beginning on or after the effective date of the pronouncement.

3 Basis of preparation

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and applicable law of United Arab Emirates.

Basis of Measurement

Financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to incorporate changes to the carrying values of assets and liabilities as necessary.

Accounting period

These financial statements relate to the accounts for the period from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025.

Foreign currencies

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in United Arab Emirates Dirham ("AED"), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using exchange rates prevailing at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated at rates of exchange ruling at that date. Exchange differences arising in these cases are dealt within the statement of comprehensive income. Non-monetary items are measured at historical cost and are translated using the exchange rates at the date of transaction (not re-translated). Non-monetary items measured at fair value which are translated using the exchange rates at the date when fair value was determined.

4 Significant accounting policies

Current vs non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when it is:

- expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle,
- held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting period, or
- cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- it is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle,
- it is held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period, or
- there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition

IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers outlines a single comprehensive model of accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers and supersedes current revenue recognition guidance found across several Standards and Interpretations within IFRSs. It establishes a new five-step model that will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers.

Step 1: Identify the contract with a customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for each of those rights and obligations.

Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation in a contract is a promise to transfer a good or service to the customer.

Step 3: Determine the transaction price: Transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods and services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Step 4: Allocated the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the Company will allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.

Step 5: Recognize revenue as and when the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

The Company recognizes revenue over time if any one of the following criteria is met:

- The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance as the Company performs; or
- The Company's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or
- The Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Company and the entity has an enforceable right to payment for performance obligation completed to date.

The Company allocates the transaction price to the performance obligations in a contract based on the input method which requires revenue recognition on the basis of the Company's efforts or inputs to the satisfaction of the performance obligation

The Company estimates the costs to complete the projects in order to determine the amount of revenue to be recognized. When the Company satisfies a performance obligation by delivering the promised goods and services, it creates a contract asset based on the amount of consideration earned by the performance.

Where the amount of consideration received from a customer exceeds the amount of revenue recognized, this gives rises to a contract liability.

Revenue from services:

During the year the Company is engaged in business of providing IT services, consulting and business solutions. The establishment offers a consulting-led, integrated portfolio of IT. Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the establishment expects to receive in exchange for those products or services.

- Revenue from time and material and job contracts is recognised on output basis measured by units delivered, efforts expended, number of transactions processed, etc.

4 Significant accounting policies (continued)
Revenue recognition (continued)

- Revenue related to fixed price maintenance and support services contracts where the establishment is standing ready to provide services is recognised based on time elapsed mode and revenue is straight lined over the period of performance.
- In respect of other fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognised using percentage-of-completion method ('POC method') of accounting with contract costs incurred/ efforts expended determining the degree of completion of the performance obligation.
- Revenue from third party software is recognised upfront at the point in time when software is delivered to the customer, such revenue is recognised on net basis when the Establishment is acting as an agent.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, service level credits, performance bonuses, price concessions and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer.

Property, plant and equipment
Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and identified impairment loss, if any. The cost comprise of purchase price, together with any incidental expense of acquisition.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

All other repairs and maintenance expenses are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred. Depreciation is spread over its useful lives so as to write off the cost of property, plant and equipment using the straight – line method over its useful lives as follows:

	years
Furniture, fixtures & fittings	8
Computer systems & peripherals	4

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

Impairment of non- financial assets
At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, 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 or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

The financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, and subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15. Refer to the accounting policy in Revenue from contracts with customers.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases 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 trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

The Company's financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and due from related parties.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in three categories:

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - The Company has not designated any financial asset as fair value through profit or loss;
- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments) – The Company subsequently measures financial assets at amortised cost using EIR method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired;
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments) - The Company has not designated any financial asset at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses; and Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments) - The Company has not designated any financial asset at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition.

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

This category is the most relevant to the Company. The Company measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments) (continued)

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

The Company's financial assets at amortised costs includes cash and cash equivalents, accounts and other receivables and due from related parties.

Accounts receivables

Accounts receivables are stated at original invoice amount less provision for expected credit losses. An estimate for expected credit losses is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. Bad debts are written off when there is no possibility of recovery. A provision for expected credit losses of trade accounts receivable is established when the Company expects that it will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. When accounts receivables are uncollectible, it is written off against the provision for expected credit losses. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are shown as other income in the statement of comprehensive income.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand and term deposit.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either
  (a) The Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b). The Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

4 Significant accounting policies (continued)
Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)
Financial assets (continued)
Impairment of financial assets (continued)
ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. The expected credit losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Financial liabilities
Initial recognition and measurement
Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of loans and borrowings, directly attributable transaction costs. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

The Company's financial liabilities include accounts and other payables and due to related party.

Subsequent measurement
The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification.

Accounts and other payables and due to related party
Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods or services received, whether billed by the supplier or not.

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

Offsetting of financial instruments
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

4 Significant accounting policies (continued)
Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)
Financial liabilities (continued)
Fair value measurement
The Company measures financial instruments, such as investment in securities and hedges, at fair value at each statement of financial position 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. When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses market observable data to the extent possible. If the fair value of an asset or a liability is not directly observable, it is estimated by the Company using valuation techniques that maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. Inputs used are consistent with the characteristics of the asset / liability that market participants would take into account.

Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the degree to which the inputs to the measurement are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from 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 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are recognized by the Company at the end of the reporting year during which the change occurred.

Provisions
Provisions are recognised when present obligations as a result of a past event will probably lead to an outflow of economic resources from the Company and amounts can be estimated reliably. Timing or amount of the outflow may still be uncertain. A present obligation arises from the presence of a legal or constructive commitment that has resulted from past events. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

Any reimbursement that the Company can be virtually certain to collect from a third party with respect to the obligation is recognised as a separate asset. However, this asset may not exceed the amount of the related provision.

Contingent liability
A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. It can also be a present obligation arising from the past events that is not recognised because it is not probable that outflow of economic resources will be required, or the amount of obligation cannot be measured reliably. Contingent liabilities are not recognised but are disclosed in the notes to the accounts. Then a change in the probability of an outflow occurs so that outflow is probable, it will then be recognised as provision.

4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Employees' terminal benefits

Provision is made for employees' terminal benefits on the basis prescribed under the U.A.E Labor Law based on employees' salaries and number of years of service. The terminal benefits are paid to employees on termination or completion of their term of employment.

Value Added Tax (VAT)

As per the Federal Decree-Law No. (08) of 2017, Value Added Tax (VAT), is charged at 5% standard rate or 0% (as the case may be) on every taxable supply and deemed supply made by the taxable person.

The Company charges and recovers Value Added Tax (VAT) on every taxable supply and deemed supply, in accordance with the applicable commercial VAT laws. Irrecoverable VAT for which Company cannot avail the credit is charged to the relevant expenditure category or included in costs of non-current assets. The Company files its VAT returns and computes the payable tax (which is output tax less input tax) for the allotted tax periods and deposits the same within the prescribed due dates of filing VAT return and tax payment. VAT receivable and VAT Payable are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position as the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and has the intention to settle the same on net basis.

Corporate tax

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 for each jurisdiction, adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences. Tax expense, if any, will be recognised in profit or loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax not recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

The calculation of current and deferred tax is based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred income taxes are calculated using the liability method. The carrying amounts of deferred tax are reviewed at the end of each reporting period on the basis of its most likely amount and adjusted if needed.

Assessing the most likely amount of current and deferred tax in case of uncertainties (e.g. as a result of the need to interpreting the requirements of the applicable tax law), requires the group to apply judgments in considering whether it is probable that the taxation authority will accept the tax treatment retained.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent it is probable that the underlying tax loss or deductible temporary difference will be utilised against future taxable income. This is assessed based on the Company's forecast of future operating results, adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits on the use of any unused tax loss or credit.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised in full, although IAS 12 specifies limited exemptions. As a result of these exemptions the Company does not recognise deferred tax on temporary differences relating to goodwill, or to its investments in subsidiaries (only to the extent that the Company control the timing of the reversal of the taxable temporary difference and that reversal is not likely to occur in the foreseeable future). The Company does not offset deferred tax assets and liabilities unless it has a legally enforceable right to do so and intends to settle on a net basis.

Uncertain tax position

Differences, if any, that may arise at the finalization of an assessment are accounted for when the assessment is finalized with Federal Tax Authority.

5 Significant accounting judgements and estimates

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

5 Significant accounting judgements and estimates (continued)
Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimated uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are described as follows:

Trade payables, accruals and other payables
Trade and other payables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

These are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less or in the normal operating cycle of the business, if longer. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Impairment losses on trade and other receivables
The measurement of the expected credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour (e.g. the likelihood of customers defaulting and the resulting losses). Explanation of the inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring ECL is further detailed below.

Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgments and estimates include:

- Development of ECL models, including various formulas and choice of inputs
- Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and, economic inputs, and their effect on probability of default (PDs), exposure at default (EADs) and loss given default (LGDs).

Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models. The Company's policy is to regularly review its models in the context of actual loss experience and adjust when necessary.

Going concern
The Company's management has made an assessment of its ability to continue as a going concern and it satisfied that it has the resources to continue its business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

Useful lives of property and equipment
Management determines the estimated useful lives and depreciation method for property and equipment based on expected usage of the respective assets, expected physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence etc. These estimates can change significantly as a result of changes in expected usage or abandonment, technological innovations and competitors' actions, leading to potential changes in future depreciation charges, impairment losses and / or write-offs. The Company reviews the residual values and useful lives of property and equipment at each reporting date in accordance with the relevant accounting policy with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Allowance for slow-moving inventories
Inventories are stated at lower of cost or market value. Adjustments to reduce the cost of inventory to its realizable value, if required are made at the product level for estimated excess, obsolescence or impaired balances. Factors influencing these adjustments include changes in demand, technological changes, physical deterioration and quality issues.

Corporate tax
The Company's corporate tax provision of AED 40,573 (31 March 2024: AED Nil) relates to management's assessment of tax liabilities on open positions, based on current interpretations of CT Law and applicable guidance.

5 Property, plant and equipment

	Furniture, fixtures & fittings AED	Computer Systems & peripherals AED	Total AED
Cost			
Balance at 01 April 2023	34,070	10,722	44,792
Additions	-	9,797	9,797
Balance at 31 March 2024	34,070	20,519	54,589
Additions	-	5,402	5,402
Balance at 31 March 2025	**34,070**	**25,921**	**59,991**
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance at 01 April 2023	29,101	10,722	39,823
Depreciation/ adjustments	4,259	241	4,500
Balance at 31 March 2024	33,360	10,963	44,323
Depreciation	710	2,693	3,403
Balance at 31 March 2025	**34,070**	**13,656**	**47,726**
Carrying amounts			
As at 31 March 2025	**-**	**12,265**	**12,265**
As at 31 March 2024	710	9,556	10,266

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	AED	AED
6 Related party transactions		
Due from related parties		
From entities under common management and control		
Birlasoft Limited, India	3,265,691	913,646
Birlasoft Solutions Inc., USA	159,465	31,264
Birlasoft Technologies Canada Corporation, Canada	26,880	26,607
Birlasoft (UK) Limited	-	400
Birlasoft Limited, Switzerland	9,280	-
	3,461,316	971,917
Due to related parties		
To entities under common management and control		
Birlasoft Limited, Singapore	158,881	164,551
Birlasoft Inc., USA	3,486	3,556
Birlasoft (UK) Limited	12,474	-
	174,841	168,107

The company in the normal course of business carries on transactions with other enterprises that fall within the definition of related party. The company's related parties include its shareholders, key management personnel, and entities controlled by such parties. Transactions with related parties normally comprise transfer of resources, services, or obligations between the parties and are measured at amounts agreed by both parties.

During the year, there were cost recharges between the related parties as business executions happened from various entities within the group.

All transactions with related parties were in the nature of fund transfer except the below:

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	AED	AED
Revenue	3,184,108	1,973,919
Services received	1,651,439	2,121,123
Managerial remuneration paid to Mr. Elson Varghese Mattappadom	347,830	433,347

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
7 Accounts and other receivables		
Accounts receivables	340,396	284,991
Less: allowance for doubtful debts	-	(607)
	340,396	284,384
Advance from suppliers	115,323	13,339
Unbilled revenue	470,986	247,056
Prepayments	203,314	200,326
Deposits	30,482	30,500
Other advances and receivables	-	18,105
	1,160,501	793,710

a) Unbilled revenue represents income generated from providing software and IT infrastructure services which is due but not invoiced as on the statement of financial position date.

b) The credit risk on trade receivable is limited as the Company evaluates its customers and limits the credit risks by ensuring that collections are in line with the agreed terms and conditions.

c) Credit risks related to receivables are managed subject to the Company's policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. At each reporting date, the Company measures expected credit losses (ECL). The Company has not recognised any provision for expected credit loss in trade receivables as trade receivables are considered to be good and collectible by the management.

	31.03.2025 AED	31.03.2024 AED
8 Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at bank	3,310,170	5,225,728
Margin money deposits	-	137,633
HSBC term deposit	1,153,925	1,673,147
	4,464,095	7,036,508

9 Share capital

The share capital of the Company is AED 1,000,000 divided into 1 share of AED 1,000,000.

10 Shareholder's current account

There are no defined repayment arrangements for the shareholder's current accounts and these amounts are interest free and unsecured.

	31.03.2025 AED	31.03.2024 AED
11 Provision for employees' end of service benefits		
Opening balance	493,268	421,845
Charges for the year	61,156	89,791
Payment made during the year	-	(18,368)
	554,424	493,268
12 Accounts and other payables		
Accounts payable	221,652	157,041
Provisions and accrued expenses	186,191	463,370
	407,843	620,411
13 Revenue		
Export sales	4,427,118	3,913,626
Domestic sales	501,597	537,365
	4,928,715	4,450,991

14 Cost and operating expense

Cost and operating expense include software service charge and consumable goods.

	31.03.2025 AED	31.03.2024 AED
15 General and administrative expenses		
Insurance	278,893	229,382
Legal, visa, professional and other charges	187,139	220,938
Rent	132,206	121,363
Communication	27,435	36,206
Bank charges	28,908	25,837
Travelling and conveyance	163,731	34,903
Office expense	137,633	-
Other expenses	26,745	31,878
	982,690	700,507

16 Managerial remuneration

Managerial remuneration is the remuneration paid to the manager of the company.

17 Other income

Other income comprises bank interest earned during the year and the reversal of a subcontracting provision recognized in the prior year. The provision has been reversed in the current year as it is no longer required.

18 Financial risk management objectives and policies

Risk is inherent in the Company's activities but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. This process of risk management is critical to the Company's continuing profitability and each individual within the Company is accountable for the risk exposures relating to his or her responsibilities. The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. Management of the Company review and agree policies for managing each of these risks which are summarised below.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of the financial instrument may fluctuate as a result of change in market interest rates or the market price due to change in credit rating of the issuer or the instrument, change in market sentiments, speculative activities, supply and demand of securities and liquidity in the market. The Company incur financial liabilities to manage their market risk. The Company is exposed to the following market risk, currency risk; interest rate risk; price risk.

Currency risk

The Company's presentation/functional currency is United Arab Emirates Dirham ("AED"). Foreign currency risk arises from transactions denominated in foreign currencies. The Company has foreign currency transactional exposure to exchange rate risk as it enters into contracts in other than the functional currency of the Company, mainly EURO, USD, INR, CAD, SGD and AUD. As the AED is currently pegged to USD, balances in USD are not considered to represent significant currency risks. The fluctuation in exchange rates against other transactional currencies are monitored on a continuous basis. The Company's exposure to currency risk arising from other transactional currencies is not significant to the separate financial statements.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future profitability or the fair values of financial assets and liabilities with fixed income rate. Further, the management monitors interest rates and does not consider the risk to be significant.

Price risk

Price risk represents the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of change in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk and currency risk), Whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factor affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market. At the reporting date, the Company does not have any financial instruments which effects from the market price.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk on its bank balances and receivables as follows.

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	AED	AED
Accounts and other receivables	1,160,501	793,710
Due from related parties	3,461,316	971,917
Cash and cash equivalents	4,464,095	7,036,508
	9,085,912	8,802,135

Cash and cash equivalents

The credit risk for cash at bank and fixed deposits are considered negligible since the company considers the countereparties as reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings.

Accounts receivables

Credit risks related to receivables are managed subject to the company's policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management.

18 Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Accounts receivables (continued)

At each reporting date, the Company uses a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments with similar loss patterns. The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed. The company has no significant credit risks or any concentration of credit with a single customer or in an industry. Outstanding accounts receivables are regularly monitored and there is no history of default thus, the company has not recognised any expected credit loss in accounts receivables.

Other receivables

The Company limits its credit risk with respect to other receivables by continuously monitoring outstanding balances.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at an amount close to its fair value. Liquidity risk is managed by monitoring on a monthly basis that sufficient funds are available to meet any future commitments. Further, the shareholders provide financial support to the Company to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due. As of the statement of financial position date, the Company has following financial liabilities:

	Within 1 year AED	Total AED
31 March 2025		
Accounts and other payables	407,843	407,843
31 March 2024		
Accounts and other payables	620,411	620,411

19 Fair values of financial instruments

Financial instruments comprise financial assets and financial liabilities. Financial assets consist of cash and cash equivalents, accounts and other receivables and due from related parties. Financial liabilities consist of accounts and other payables and due to related parties.

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

The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts and other receivables, accounts and other payables, due from and due to related parties approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

20 Capital Management

Capital includes equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base to maintain investor and creditor confidence and to sustain future development of the Company's business. The management of the Company currently monitors the leverage on a periodic basis to ensure that the overall leverage is at manageable levels and that adequate profitability is being retained in the business to ensure a healthy capital structure.

The Company's capital management objectives are to maintain a strong credit rating and healthy ratios in order to support its business; to provide adequate returns to and maximize shareholder value; and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

21 Contingent liabilities and capital commitments

There are no known contingent liabilities except the ongoing business obligations in the normal course of business against which no loss is expected.

22 Taxation

On December 9, 2022, the UAE Ministry of Finance released Federal Decree-Law No. 47 of 2022 on the Taxation of Corporations and Businesses ("Corporate Tax Law" or "the Law") to enact a Federal Corporate Tax (CT) regime in the UAE. The CT regime is effective from June 1, 2023, and accordingly, it has an income tax related impact on the financial statements beginning on or after June 1, 2023.

The Cabinet of Ministers Decision No. 116 of 2022 specifies the threshold of income over which the 9% tax rate would apply and accordingly, the Law is now considered to be substantively enacted from the perspective of IAS 12 - Income Taxes. A rate of 9% or 0% will be applicable as per the provisions of the

For the Company, current taxes shall be accounted for as appropriate in the financial statements for the period beginning October 1, 2023. In accordance with the applicable requirements of IAS 12 - Income Taxes, the related deferred tax accounting impact has been considered for the financial statements.

The Company has assessed the deferred tax implications for the current reporting period and, after considering its interpretations of the applicable tax law, official pronouncements, cabinet decisions and ministerial decisions, it has been concluded that the deferred tax implications are not expected to be material. Further, the Company shall continue to monitor critical Cabinet Decisions to determine the impact on the Company, from deferred tax perspective.

During the financial year, the company has recognized a provision for corporate tax in accordance with the aplicable UAE Corporate Tax Law. The provision has been created based on management's assessment of the estimated tax liability as per the relevant tax regulations

The tax charge for the year ended 31st March 2025 is AED 40,573 (2024: AED Nil).

23 Comparative amounts

Previous year amounts have been regrouped and reclassified wherever necessary to make them comparable to those of the current year.

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