

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

To the Board of Directors of Zero Mass Private Limited

**Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements of Zero Mass Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprises the Special Purpose Balance sheet as at September 30, 2023, the Special Purpose Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Special Purpose Cash Flow Statement and the Special Purpose Statement of Changes in Equity for the six months period ended from April 01, 2023 to September 30, 2023, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as "Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the basis of preparation as set out in Note 2 of the notes to the accompanying Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements.

**Basis for Opinion**

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

**Management's Responsibility for the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements**

The accompanying Special Purpose Financial Statements have been approved by the Company's Board of Directors. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of Special Purpose Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements in accordance with Basis of Preparation set out in Note 2 to the Special Purpose Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements. The Board of Directors are responsible for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; the selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial control that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Special Purpose Ind AS 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

**Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements**

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the special purpose 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 special purpose 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 special purpose financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the special purpose financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.



**S S KOTHARI MEHTA  
& COMPANY**  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

**Other matter- restriction on use**

The accompanying Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements have been prepared solely for the purpose of preparation of Restated Consolidated Financial Information of BLS E-Services Limited (formerly known as BLS E-Services Private Limited). Accordingly, this report should not be used, referred to or distributed for any other purpose without our prior written consent.

For **S.S. Kothari Mehta & Co.**  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 000756N



A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Amit Goel".

**AMIT GOEL**  
Partner  
Membership Number: 500607

Place of Signature: New Delhi  
Date: December 22, 2023  
UDIN: 24500607BKEIQB1643

	Note	As at September' 30, 2023	As at March 31, 2023
<b>I ASSETS</b>			
<b>1 Non-current asset</b>			
a. Property, plant & equipment	3	86.27	87.48
b. Right of Use Assets	4	315.44	18.80
c. Other Intangible Assets	5	1.22	1.46
d. Financial Assets			
(i) Loans	6 (i)	2,973.52	-
(ii) Other Financial Assets	6 (ii)	822.33	743.37
e. Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	7	51.57	42.01
f. Non-Current Tax Assets (Net)	8	512.64	499.64
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>4,762.99</b>	<b>1,392.76</b>
<b>2 Current Asset</b>			
a. Inventories	9	246.14	55.63
b. Financial Assets			
(i) Trade receivables	10 (i)	1,864.72	1,435.35
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	10 (ii)	1,507.76	717.06
(iii) Bank balance other than (ii) above	10 (iii)	2,602.05	1,799.93
(iv) Loans	10 (iv)	-	2,973.52
(v) Other financial assets	10 (v)	24.87	5.91
c. Other current assets	11	507.09	343.05
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>6,752.63</b>	<b>7,330.45</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>11,515.62</b>	<b>8,723.21</b>
<b>II EQUITY &amp; LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
a. Equity Share Capital	12	10.00	10.00
b. Other Equity	13	6,114.87	4,980.95
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>6,124.87</b>	<b>4,990.95</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>1 Non-current liabilities</b>			
a. Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease Liability	14	256.17	9.92
b. Provisions	15	8.95	-
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>265.12</b>	<b>9.92</b>
<b>2 Current liabilities</b>			
a. Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease Liability	16(i)	61.84	9.38
(ii) Trade payables	16(ii)		
Dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
Dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		89.99	1,082.94
(iii) Other financial liabilities	16(iii)	4,026.71	2,297.85
c. Other current liabilities	17	901.38	330.55
d. Provisions	18	45.71	1.62
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>5,125.63</b>	<b>3,722.34</b>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>11,515.62</b>	<b>8,723.21</b>

Corporate Information and Significant accounting policies

1 &amp; 2

The accompanying notes referred to above formed an integral part of the special purpose financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For S S Kothari Mehta &amp; Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 000756N

AMIT GOEL

Partner

Membership No.: 500607

Place : Delhi, India

Date : December 22, 2023



For and on behalf of the board of directors of

Zero Mass Private Limited

  
(Lokanath Panda)

Director

DIN No. 00784736

Place : Mumbai

Date : December 22, 2023

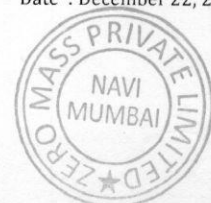
  
(Dinesh Sharma)

Director

DIN No. 00956860

Place : New Delhi

Date : December 22, 2023



	Note	Period ended September 30,2023	Year ended March 31,2023
I Revenue from Operations	19	9,474.67	16,752.69
II Other Income	20	226.62	367.55
III <b>TOTAL INCOME ( I+II)</b>		<b>9,701.29</b>	<b>17,120.24</b>
IV <b>EXPENSES:</b>			
Cost of Services	21	6,214.95	11,154.60
Purchase of Stock in Trade	22	443.43	454.70
Change in Inventory of Stock in Trade	23	(190.51)	0.31
Employee benefits expenses	24	1,027.33	1,953.69
Finance Costs	25	11.71	21.71
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	26	52.69	97.01
Other expenses	27	568.43	1,382.60
V <b>Total Expenses</b>		<b>8,128.03</b>	<b>15,064.62</b>
VI <b>Profit before tax (III-V)</b>		<b>1,573.26</b>	<b>2,055.62</b>
VII <b>Tax expense:</b>			
a) Current tax		417.00	532.00
b) Deferred tax charge/(credit) for the year/period		(1.53)	38.14
c) Tax of earlier years		-	(69.43)
<b>Total Tax Expenses</b>		<b>415.47</b>	<b>500.71</b>
VIII <b>Profit for the period (VI-VII)</b>		<b>1,157.79</b>	<b>1,554.91</b>
IX <b>Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)</b>			
<b>Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss</b>			
- Re-measurements of defined benefit plans		(31.90)	14.14
- Income Tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss		8.03	(3.56)
<b>TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE (LOSSES)/INCOME, NET OF TAX</b>		<b>(23.87)</b>	<b>10.58</b>
X <b>Total comprehensive income for the year (VIII+IX)</b>		<b>1,133.92</b>	<b>1,565.49</b>
XI <b>Earnings per equity share: basic and diluted ( Rs.)</b>	28		
Basic - Par Value of ₹ 10 per share		1,157.77	1,554.94
Diluted - Par Value of ₹ 10 per share		1,157.77	1,554.94
XII. <b>Corporate Information and Significant accounting policies</b>	1&2		

The accompanying notes referred to above formed an integral part of the special purpose financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For S S Kothari Mehta & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 000756N

*Amit Goel*

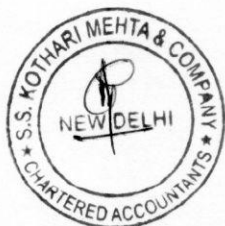
AMIT GOEL

Partner

Membership No.: 500607

Place : Delhi, India

Date : December 22, 2023



For and on behalf of the board of directors of

Zero Mass Private Limited

*Lokanath Panda*

(Lokanath Panda)

Director

DIN No. 00784736

Place : Mumbai

Date : December 22, 2023

*Dinesh Sharma*

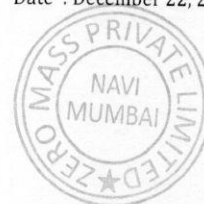
(Dinesh Sharma)

Director

DIN No. 00956860

Place : New Delhi

Date : December 22, 2023



	Period ended September 30, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2023
<b>Cash flow from operating activities</b>		
Net profit before tax	1,573.26	2,055.62
<b>Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash by operating activities</b>		
Depreciation & amortization expense	52.69	97.01
Finance costs	11.71	21.71
Interest income	(226.11)	(248.75)
Unwinding of discount on security deposit	(0.72)	(1.83)
Balance written off	0.23	5.76
Liability no longer required, written Back	(0.25)	(8.31)
Provision for doubtful receivable	-	31.03
Reversal of Provision for doubtful receivable	-	(16.38)
Reversal of provision for interest on statutory dues	-	(51.09)
Profit on sale of investment in associate	-	(39.21)
<b>Operating profit before working capital change</b>	<b>1,410.80</b>	<b>1,845.56</b>
Adjustments for:		
(Increase)/ decrease in Inventories	(190.51)	0.31
(Increase)/ decrease in trade receivables	(429.60)	(18.16)
(Increase)/ decrease in other financial current assets	(18.96)	1.11
(Increase)/ decrease in other financial non current assets	22.42	(1.98)
(Increase)/ decrease in other current assets	(164.04)	(94.13)
(Decrease)/ increase in non current provision	8.95	(77.59)
(Decrease)/increase in trade payable	(992.95)	102.59
(Decrease)/ increase in other financial current liabilities	1,729.11	166.58
(Decrease)/ increase in other current liabilities	570.83	186.87
(Decrease)/ increase in current provision	12.19	(38.00)
<b>Cash (used in)/from operations</b>	<b>1,958.24</b>	<b>2,073.16</b>
Direct taxes paid (net)	(430.03)	(190.98)
<b>Net cash (used in)/ generated from operating activities (A)</b>	<b>1,528.21</b>	<b>1,882.18</b>
<b>Cash flow from investing activities</b>		
Loan to Holding company (net)	-	(2,973.52)
Sales proceeds of shares of A Little World Private Limited	-	3,170.00
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and other Intangible assets	(13.46)	(79.75)
Additions of Right of Use assets	(334.42)	-
Investment in term deposits	(713.44)	(1,921.79)
Interest received from others	36.76	150.82
<b>Net cash (used in)/ generated from investing activities (B)</b>	<b>(1,024.56)</b>	<b>(1,654.24)</b>
<b>Cash flow from financing activities</b>		
Proceeds/(Repayment) of non-current borrowings	-	(946.65)
Proceeds/(Repayment) of current Borrowings	-	(494.38)
Proceeds/(Repayment) of lease liabilities	298.71	(48.73)
Interest paid	(11.71)	(21.71)
<b>Net cash (used in)/ generated from from financing activities (C)</b>	<b>287.00</b>	<b>(1,511.47)</b>
<b>Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalent (A+B+C)</b>	<b>790.65</b>	<b>(1,283.53)</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the period/year</b>		
Cash on hand	0.05	0.10
With Bank - on current account	717.01	2,000.54
<b>Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the period/year</b>	<b>1,507.71</b>	<b>717.11</b>
<b>Components of cash and cash equivalent</b>		
Cash on hand	0.03	0.05
With Bank	1,507.73	717.01
<b>Total cash and cash equivalent [Refer Note 10(ii)]</b>	<b>1,507.76</b>	<b>717.06</b>

**Notes:**

- (a) The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7)- Statement of Cash Flows.  
(b) Figures in bracket represents cash outflows.

	Opening Balance as at April 01, 2023	Cash inflow/(outflows)	Closing Balance as at September 30, 2023
Current borrowing	-	-	-
Non-Current borrowing	-	-	-

	Opening Balance as at April 01, 2022	Cash inflow/(outflows)	Closing Balance as at March 31, 2023
Current borrowing	1,441.04	(1,441.04)	-
Non-Current borrowing	-	-	-

**Corporate Information and Significant accounting policies**

1 & 2

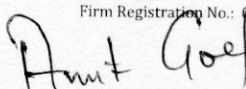
The accompanying notes referred to above formed an integral part of the special purpose financial statements.

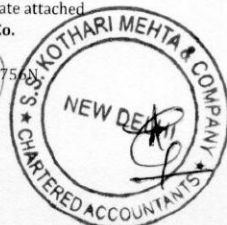
As per our report of even date attached

For S S Kothari Mehta & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 00075

  
**AMIT GOEL**  
Partner  
Membership No.: 500607  
Place : Delhi, India  
Date : December 22, 2023



For and on behalf of the board of directors of  
Zero Mass Private Limited

(Lokanath Panda)

Director

DIN No. 00784736

Place : Mumbai

Date : December 22, 2023

(Dinesh Sharma)

Director

DIN No. 00956860

Place : New Delhi

Date : December 22, 2023

## ZERO MASS PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

### Note 1 : General Information

Zero Mass Private Limited ("the Company" or "ZMPL") was incorporated on March 20, 2007 as a public company with liability limited by guarantee under Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013 (erstwhile section 25 of the Companies Act 1956) with main object to undertake, carry out, promote and sponsor social and economic development programs as well as for promotion of livelihood of self-help groups and socially and economically disadvantaged, underserved/underprivileged groups, farmers, communities or individuals in urban and rural areas so as to empower them and enhance their quality of life by promoting distribution and expanding outreach of socially and technologically relevant product and services.

The company has been converted into a private limited Company (Company limited by shares) with effect from January 21, 2016 on surrender of license issued under Section 8 of the Companies Act 2013 (erstwhile Section 25 of the Companies Act 1956) and consequently a fresh Certificate of incorporation dated January 21, 2016 was issued on April 1, 2016, under the Companies Act, 2013 vide Corporate Identification Number (CIN) U74999MH2007PTC168756.

The Company has its registered office at 201 (4th Level), Platinum Techno Park Plot No. 17 & 18, Sector-30A, Vashi, Thane, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra, India, 400703.

Subsequent to the period ended September 30, 2023, the company has altered the provisions of its Memorandum of Association with respect to its object clause and a fresh certificate of incorporation pursuant to change in object was issued by the Registrar of Company (ROC) on October 10, 2023 vide CIN U66120MH2007PTC168756.

### Note 2 : Basis of preparation of Special purpose financial statements and Significant Accounting policies

#### 2(a): Basis of preparation of Special purpose financial statements

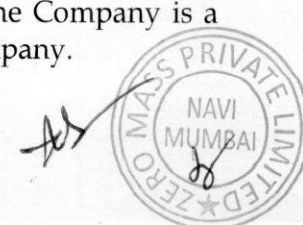
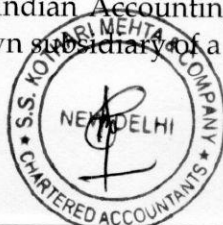
The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these special purpose financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years/ periods presented:

##### i. Statement of Compliance

The special purpose Interim Financial Statements has been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 34 "Interim Financial Reporting", specified under section 133 of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, which have been approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on December 22, 2023.

##### ii. Basis of preparation and presentation

The company was acquired by BLS E-Services Limited (formerly BLS E-Services Private Limited) on June 7, 2022, which is a subsidiary of BLS International Services Ltd, a listed company. As per para 4 of the notification dated February 16, 2015 the Ministry of Corporate Affairs required all listed entities, and its subsidiaries and associates have to comply Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS). Accordingly, since the Company is a step-down subsidiary of a listed entity, IND AS is applicable to the company.



## ZERO MASS PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these Special purpose financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the financial years/periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

The Special purpose financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis considering the applicable provisions of Companies Act 2013 except the following items that have been measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind AS. Nevertheless, historical cost is generally based at the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

- Certain financial assets/liabilities measured at fair value.
- Any other item as specifically stated in accounting policy.

The Special purpose financial statement are presented in Indian Rupee ('INR') and all values are rounded to the Rupee in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated.

The special purpose financial statements has been prepared for the preparation of restated consolidated financial statement.

Whenever the company changes the presentation or classification of items in its special purpose financial statements materially, the company reclassifies comparative amounts, unless impracticable. No such material reclassification has been made during the period/year.

### iii. Functional & Presentation Currency

Items included in the special purpose financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ("the functional currency"). The special purpose financial statements are presented in Indian National Rupee ('INR'), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

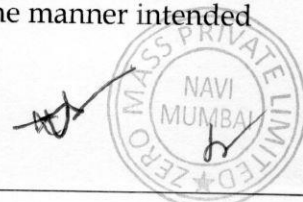
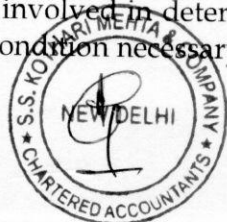
### iv. Use of Estimate and judgment

In the application of accounting policy which are described in Note 2 below, the management is required to make judgment, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, income and expenses, contingent liabilities and the accompanying disclosures that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant and are prudent and reasonable. Actual results may differ from those estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future period.

**The few critical estimations and judgments made in applying accounting policies are:**

#### Property, Plant and Equipment

Estimates are involved in determining the cost attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended





## ZERO MASS PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

by the management. Property, Plant and Equipment/Intangible Assets are depreciated/amortised over their estimated useful life, after taking into account estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful life and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation/amortisation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful life and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation/amortisation for future periods is revised if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

### **Impairment of Non-financial Assets**

For calculating the recoverable amount of non-financial assets, the company is required to estimate the value-in-use of the asset or the Cash Generating Unit and the fair value less costs to disposal. For calculating value in use the company is required to estimate the cash flows to be generated from using the asset. The fair value of an assets is estimated using a valuation technique where observable prices are not available. Further, the discount rate used for value in use calculations includes an estimate of risk assessment specific to the asset.

### **Impairment of Financial Assets**

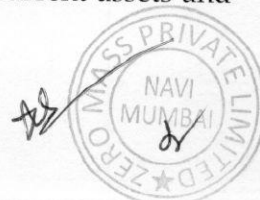
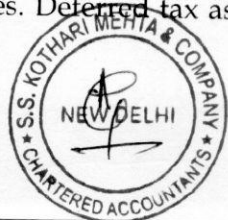
The company impairs financial assets other than those measured at fair value through profit or loss or designated at fair value through other comprehensive income on expected credit losses. The estimation of expected credit loss includes the estimation of probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and the exposure at default (EAD). Estimation of probability of default apart from involving trend analysis of past delinquency rates include an estimation on forward-looking information relating to not only the counterparty but also relating to the industry and the economy as a whole. The probability of default is estimated for the entire life of the contract by estimating the cash flows that are likely to be received in default scenario. The lifetime PD is reduced to 12 months PD based on an assessment of past history of default cases in 12 months. Further, the loss given default is calculated based on an estimate of the value of the security recoverable as on the reporting date. The exposure at default is the amount outstanding at the balance sheet date.

### **Defined Benefit Plans**

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

### **v. Current & Non current classification**

All Assets and Liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of product & activities of the Company and their realisation in cash and cash equivalent, the Company has determined its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.



## ZERO MASS PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

### 2 (b) : Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### i) Property, Plant and Equipment

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of Property, Plant and Equipment ('PPE') recognised as of transition date measured as per the Previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost of the PPE.

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes purchase price (after deducting trade discount / rebate), non-refundable duties and taxes, cost of replacing the component parts, borrowing costs and other directly attributable cost to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, and the initial estimates of the cost of dismantling/removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

An item of PPE is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from use. Any gain or loss arising on the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss.

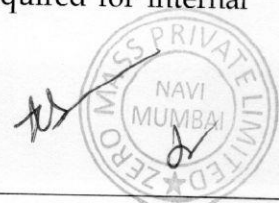
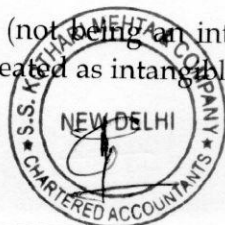
The depreciable amount of an asset is determined after deducting its residual value. Where the residual value of an asset increases to an amount equal to or greater than the asset's carrying amount, no depreciation charge is recognised till the asset's residual value decreases below the asset's carrying amount. Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use, i.e., when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the intended manner. Depreciation of an asset ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale in accordance with IND AS 105 and the date that the asset is derecognised.

Description of the Asset	Estimated Useful Life
<b>Tangible:</b>	
Field Equipment	3 years
Furniture & Fixtures	10 years
Computers	3 years
Office Equipment	5 years
Motor Vehicles	8 years
<b>Intangible:</b>	
Trademark	10 years
Software	10 years

#### ii) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. After initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Software (not being an integral part of the related hardware) acquired for internal use are treated as intangible assets.



## ZERO MASS PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

Patent and Trade Mark acquired separately is treated as intangible assets

An item of Intangible asset is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any profit or loss arising from derecognition of an intangible asset is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

### iii) Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation of PPE commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. Depreciation on PPE is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives, using the Written Down Value (WDV) method. PPE which are added / disposed off during the period/year, depreciation is provided on pro-rata basis from / up to the date on which the asset is available for use / disposal. 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. Component of an item of PPE with the cost that is significant in relation to total cost of that item is depreciated separately if it's useful life differs from other components of the assets.

Depreciation on PPE is provided over the useful life of assets as specified in the Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013 except the following:

- Assets acquired on lease arrangement are depreciated over the respective useful life applicable to asset or written off over lease period, whichever is lower.
- Cost of software recognized as 'Intangible Assets' is amortized on straight line method over a period of Ten years or its license period, whichever is earlier. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on prospective basis.
- Trade Mark recognized as 'Intangible Assets' is amortised prorata, on straight line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset which is estimated at 10 years.

### iv) Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its PPE and other intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that these assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. The resulting impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Recoverable amount is the higher of 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. In determining fair value less cost to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.



## ZERO MASS PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

### v) Foreign Currency Transactions

The special purpose financial statements of Company are presented in INR, which is also the functional currency. In preparing the special purpose financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currency are reported at the exchange rate ruling on the date of transaction.

### vi) Inventories

Finished Goods are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value.

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

The amount of any write-down of inventories to NRV and all abnormal losses of inventories are recognized as expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which such write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of the write-down of inventories arising from increase in the NRV is recognized as a reduction from the amount of inventories recognized or as an expense in the period in which reversal occurs.

### vii) Investments in Associates

Investments in Associates are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount. On disposal of investments in associates, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

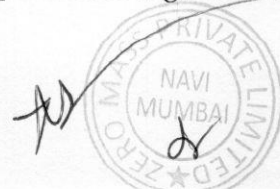
### viii) Fair value measurement

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 under current market conditions. The Company categorises assets and liabilities measured at fair value into one of three levels depending on the ability to observe inputs employed in their measurement which are described as follows:

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

Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable (not traded in active market).

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



## ZERO MASS PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

Financial assets and financial liabilities that are recognized at fair value 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.

### ix) Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. The Company recognizes a financial asset or financial liability in its balance sheet only when the entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

#### 1) Financial Assets

A financial asset inter-alia includes any asset that is cash, equity instrument of another entity or contractual obligation to receive cash or another financial asset or to exchange financial asset or financial liability under condition that are potentially favourable to the Company.

Financial assets of the Company comprise trade receivable, Investments, Other Financial Assets, cash and cash equivalents(CCE), Bank balances other than CCE, loans to related parties/ others, security deposit etc.

#### 1.1) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets except trade receivable are recognized initially at fair value. The financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are charged in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Where transaction price is not the measure of fair value and fair value is determined using a valuation method that uses data from observable market, the difference between transaction price and fair value is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss and in other cases spread over life of the financial instrument using effective interest.

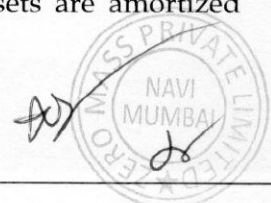
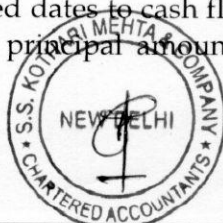
The Company measures the trade receivables at their transaction price, if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component.

#### 1.2) Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement financial assets are classified in three categories:

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

**1.2.1) Financial assets measured at amortized cost** - Financial assets are measured at amortized cost if the financials asset is held within a business model whose objective is 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. These financials assets are amortized



## ZERO MASS PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

using the effective interest rate ('EIR') method, less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

**1.2.2) Financial assets at fair value through OCI ('FVTOCI')** - Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if the financial asset 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. At initial recognition, an irrevocable election is made (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate investments in equity instruments other than held for trading purpose at FVTOCI. Fair value changes are recognized in the other comprehensive income ('OCI'). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses and reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the financial asset other than equity instruments designated as FVTOCI, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

**1.2.3) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL')** - Any financial asset that does not meet the criteria for classification as at amortized cost or as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Further, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss also include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are fair valued at each reporting date with all the changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

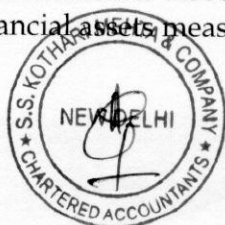
### 1.3) Derecognition

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the financial asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay.

### 1.4) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses impairment based on expected credit loss ('ECL') model on the following:

- Financial assets that are measured at amortised cost; and
- Financial assets measured at FVTOCI.



## ZERO MASS PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

ECL is measured through a loss allowance on a following basis:

- The 12 month expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instruments that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date)
- Full life time expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of financial instruments)

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment on trade receivables or contract assets resulting from normal business transactions. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. However, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, from the date of initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is provided. For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company assesses the credit risk characteristics on instrument-by-instrument basis.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls) discounted at the original EIR.

Impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as expense/income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

### 2) Financial Liabilities

The Company's financial liabilities include loans and borrowings including Working Capital facilities from Banks, trade payable, Lease liabilities & Other financial liabilities.

#### 2.1) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities at initial recognition are classified as financial liabilities at amortized cost or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, as appropriate. All financial liabilities classified at amortized cost are recognized initially at fair value net of directly attributable transaction costs. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the fair value at initial recognition is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss or in the CWIP, if another standard permits inclusion of such cost in the carrying amount of an asset over the period of the borrowings using the Effective interest rate ('EIR') method.

#### 2.2) Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends upon the classification as described below:



## ZERO MASS PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

### 2.2.1) Financial Liabilities classified as Amortised Cost -

Financial Liabilities that are not held for trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. Interest expense that is not capitalized as part of costs of assets is included as Finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

### 2.2.2) Financial Liabilities classified as Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) -

Financial liabilities classified as FVTPL includes financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at FVTPL only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 is satisfied.

### 2.3) Derecognition

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

### 2.4) Offsetting of financial instruments

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

#### x) Share capital and share premium

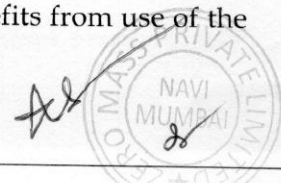
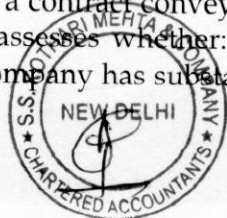
Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction net of tax from the proceeds. Par value of the equity share is recorded as share capital and the amount received in excess of the par value is classified as share premium.

#### xi) Dividend Distribution to equity shareholders

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

#### xii) Leases - The Company as a lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for office premises. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the





## ZERO MASS PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Lease liability is measured by discounting the lease payments using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to statement of profit and loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

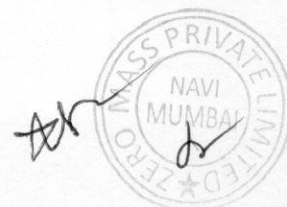
The ROU assets are initially recognised at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payment made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct cost less any lease incentives and restoration cost. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation/amortization and impaired losses, if any. ROU assets are depreciated/amortized on a straight line basis over the asset's useful life or the lease whichever is shorter. Impairment of ROU assets are in accordance with the Company's accounting policy for impairment of tangible and intangible assets.

### xiii) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognised when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable (i.e. more likely than not) that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Such provisions are determined based on management estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a standalone asset only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

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

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist when a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from it.



## ZERO MASS PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

Contingent liabilities are disclosed on the basis of judgment of management/independent experts. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current management estimate.

Contingent Assets are not recognized, however, disclosed in special purpose financial statement when inflow of economic benefits is probable.

### xiv) Revenue Recognition and Other Income

The company derives revenues primarily from sale of goods, products and related services.

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

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer.

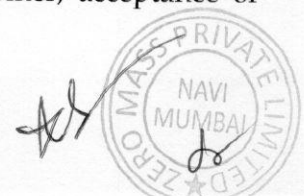
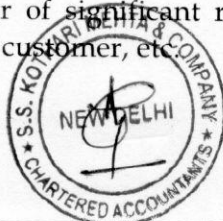
Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for turnover discounts to customer as specified in the contract with the customers. When the level of discount varies with increase in levels of revenue transactions, the Company recognises the liability based on its estimate of the customer's future purchases. If it is probable that the criteria for the discount will not be met, or if the amount thereof cannot be estimated reliably, then discount is not recognised until the payment is probable and the amount can be estimated reliably. The Company recognises changes in the estimated amount of obligations for discounts in the period in which the change occurs. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers.

Revenue in excess of invoicing are classified as contract assets while invoicing in excess of revenues are classified as contract liabilities

### Use of significant judgements in revenue recognition

Judgement is also required to determine the transaction price for the contract. The transaction price could be either a fixed amount of consideration or variable consideration with elements such as turnover discounts. 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 exercises judgement 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.



## ZERO MASS PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

Revenue from rendering of services is recognized as per the terms of the contract with customers when related services are performed and when the outcome of the transactions involving rendering of services can be estimated reliably.

### Other Income:

#### 1. Interest Income

Interest Income is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method.

#### 2. Dividend Income

Dividend income is accounted for when the right to receive the dividend is established.

#### 3. Rental Income

Income from sub let of property is recognised on accrual basis in accordance with sub-let agreement.

#### 4. Profit/(Loss) on sale of PPE/Investment

Profit/(loss) on sale of PPE/Investment is recognised in profit and loss account at the time of sale of PPE/Investment.

### 5. Borrowing costs

Borrowing cost includes interest, commitment charges, brokerage, underwriting costs, discounts / premiums, financing charges, exchange difference to the extent they are regarded as interest costs and all ancillary / incidental costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowing.

Borrowing costs which are directly attributable to acquisition / construction of qualifying assets that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are capitalized as a part of cost pertaining to those assets. All other borrowing costs are recognised as expense in the period in which they are incurred.

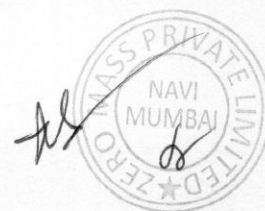
### 6. Employee Benefits

#### • Short-term Employees Benefits

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering services are classified as short term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages, performance incentives etc., are recognized during the period in which the employee renders related services and are measured at undiscounted amount expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

#### • Long-term Employees Benefits

The cost of providing long term employee benefit such as earned leave is measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees upto the end of the reporting period. The expected costs of the benefit is accrued over the period of employment using the same methodology as used for defined benefits post-employment plans. Actuarial gains and losses arising from the experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to the Statement of Profit or Loss in which they arise. The benefit is valued annually by independent actuary.



## ZERO MASS PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

### Defined benefits plans

The cost of providing defined benefit plans such as gratuity is determined on the basis of present value of defined benefits obligation which is computed using the projected unit credit method with independent actuarial valuation made at the end of each annual reporting period, which recognizes each period of service as given rise to additional unit of employees benefit entitlement and measuring each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

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

Re-measurements comprising of actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and change in actuarial assumptions, the effect of change in assets ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan asset (excluding net interest as defined above) are recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI) in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss in subsequent periods.

Service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements) is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they occur.

### Defined Contribution Plans

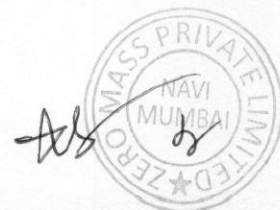
Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans, viz., Provident Fund (PF) and Employee State Insurance Scheme for eligible employees are recognized as an expense when employees have rendered the service entitling them to the contribution.

## 7. Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period/year.

Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding equity shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for any share splits and bonus shares issues including for changes effected prior to the approval of the special purpose financial statements by the Board of Directors.



## ZERO MASS PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

### 8. Income Taxes

Income tax expense for the period/year comprises of current tax and deferred tax. It is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to an item which is recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

- **Current tax**

Current tax is the expected tax payable/receivable on the taxable income/loss for the period/year using applicable tax rates for the relevant period, and any adjustment to taxes in respect of previous years. Interest expenses and penalties, if any, related to income tax are included in finance cost and other expenses respectively. Interest Income, if any, related to income tax is included in other income.

- **Deferred Tax**

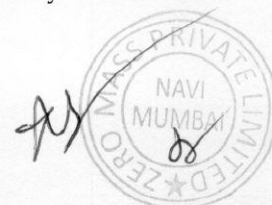
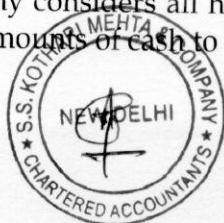
Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences, unabsorbed losses and unabsorbed depreciation to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences, unabsorbed losses and unabsorbed depreciation can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet 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 asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

### 9. Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated. The company considers all highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash to be cash equivalents.



## ZERO MASS PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

### 10. Cash & Cash Equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

### 11. Operating Segments

#### a) Identification of segments

The Company's operating businesses are organized and managed separately according to the nature of products and services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and serves different markets.

#### b) Unallocated Items

Unallocated items include general corporate income and expense items which are not allocated to any business segment.

#### c) Segment accounting policies

The Company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the special purpose financial statements of the Company as a whole.

### Significant Accounting Judgements, Estimates & Assumptions

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following estimates, assumptions and judgements which have significant effect on the amounts recognized in the special purpose financial statements:

#### a) Income taxes

Judgment of the Management is required for the calculation of provision for income taxes and deferred tax assets and liabilities. The company reviews at each balance sheet date the carrying amount of deferred tax assets. The factors used in estimates may differ from actual outcome which could lead to significant adjustment to the amounts reported in the standalone special purpose financial statements.

#### b) Contingencies

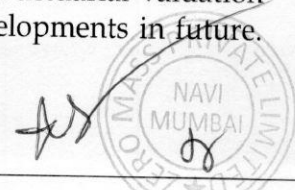
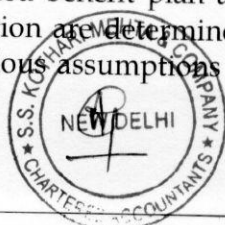
Judgment of the Management is required for estimating the possible outflow of resources, if any, in respect of contingencies/claim/litigations against the company as it is not possible to predict the outcome of pending matters with accuracy.

#### c) Allowance for uncollected accounts receivable and advances

Trade receivables do not carry any interest and are stated at their normal value as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts. Individual trade receivables are written off when management deems them not collectible. Impairment is made on ECL, which are the present value of the cash shortfalls over the expected life of the financial assets.

#### d) Defined Benefit Plans

The cost of the defined benefit plan and other post-employment benefits and the present value of such obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in future.



## ZERO MASS PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

These Includes the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and attrition rate. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

### Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time. There are no such recently issued standards or amendments to the existing standards for which the impact on the Financial Information is required to be disclosed.



3 PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

Gross Block

	Computers	Office Equipments	Plant & Machinery	Furniture & Fixtures	Vehicles	Total
<b>As at March 31, 2022</b>	<b>47.73</b>	<b>17.95</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>16.53</b>	-	<b>82.46</b>
Additions	20.02	2.95	-	4.16	50.12	77.25
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>As at March 31, 2023</b>	<b>67.75</b>	<b>20.90</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>20.69</b>	<b>50.12</b>	<b>159.71</b>
Additions	11.40	0.65	-	1.41	-	13.46
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>As at September 30, 2023</b>	<b>79.15</b>	<b>21.55</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>22.10</b>	<b>50.12</b>	<b>173.17</b>
<b>ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION</b>						
<b>As at March 31, 2022</b>	<b>24.54</b>	<b>6.89</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>4.10</b>	-	<b>35.65</b>
Charge for the year	18.06	5.85	0.05	3.81	8.81	36.58
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>As at March 31, 2023</b>	<b>42.60</b>	<b>12.74</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>7.91</b>	<b>8.81</b>	<b>72.23</b>
Charge for the period	5.93	1.67	0.05	1.69	5.33	14.67
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>As at September 30, 2023</b>	<b>48.53</b>	<b>14.41</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>9.60</b>	<b>14.14</b>	<b>86.90</b>
<b>Net Block as at March 31, 2023</b>	<b>25.15</b>	<b>8.16</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>12.78</b>	<b>41.31</b>	<b>87.48</b>
<b>Net Block as at September 30, 2023</b>	<b>30.62</b>	<b>7.14</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>12.50</b>	<b>35.98</b>	<b>86.27</b>

4 RIGHT OF USE ASSETS

Gross Block

	Right of Use Assets	Total
<b>As at March 31, 2022</b>	<b>102.57</b>	<b>102.57</b>
Additions	26.03	26.03
Disposal	102.57	102.57
<b>As at March 31, 2023</b>	<b>26.03</b>	<b>26.03</b>
Additions	334.42	334.42
Disposal	-	-
<b>As at September 30, 2023</b>	<b>360.45</b>	<b>360.45</b>

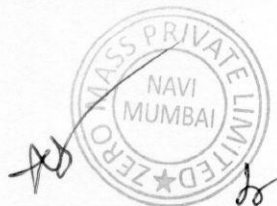
ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION

<b>As at March 31, 2023</b>	<b>7.23</b>	<b>7.23</b>
Charge for the period	37.78	37.78
Disposal	-	-
<b>As at September 30, 2023</b>	<b>45.01</b>	<b>45.01</b>
<b>Net Block as at March 31, 2023</b>	<b>18.80</b>	<b>18.80</b>
<b>Net Block as at September 30, 2023</b>	<b>315.44</b>	<b>315.44</b>

5 OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

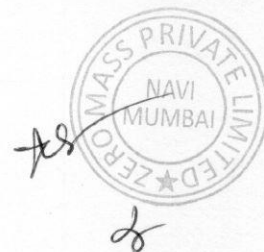
Gross Block

	Software	Trademark	Total
<b>As at March 31, 2022</b>	<b>2.36</b>	-	<b>2.36</b>
Additions	0.14	2.36	2.50
Disposal	-	-	-
<b>As at March 31, 2023</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>2.36</b>	<b>4.86</b>
Additions	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-
<b>As at September 30, 2023</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>2.36</b>	<b>4.86</b>
<b>ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION</b>			
<b>As at March 31, 2022</b>	<b>1.49</b>	-	<b>1.49</b>
Charge for the year	0.62	1.29	1.91
Disposal	-	-	-
<b>As at March 31, 2023</b>	<b>2.11</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>3.40</b>
Charge for the period	0.10	0.14	0.24
Disposal	-	-	-
<b>As at September 30, 2023</b>	<b>2.21</b>	<b>1.43</b>	<b>3.64</b>
<b>Net Block as at March 31, 2023</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.46</b>
<b>Net Block as at September 30, 2023</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>1.22</b>





	As at September 30, 2023			As at March 31, 2023
<b>6 (i) LOANS</b>				
<i>Loan to related parties (Unsecured, considered good)</i>				
BLS E-Services Limited (Holding Company-Refer Note-30)	2,973.52			-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,973.52</b>			<b>-</b>
<b>6 (ii) OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS</b>				
	<b>As at September 30, 2023</b>			<b>As at March 31, 2023</b>
Security Deposits	24.21			45.91
Fixed deposit having a remaining maturity period of more than twelve months	493.43			582.12
-From related party (refer note-30)	207.09			85.16
-From other	97.60			30.18
<b>Total</b>	<b>822.33</b>			<b>743.37</b>
<b>7 DEFERRED TAX ASSETS / (LIABILITIES) (Net)</b>				
	<b>As at September 30, 2023</b>	<b>Charge / (Credit) during the year</b>	<b>Other Comprehens ive Income</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2023</b>
<b>Deferred tax asset on account of</b>				
Difference between carrying amount of Property, Plant and Equipment and intangible Assets	37.16	5.88	-	43.04
Lease asset	0.65	(0.65)	-	-
Provisions for Employee benefit	13.76	(6.76)	8.03	(1.03)
<b>Deferred tax Asset / (Liabilities) (Net)</b>	<b>51.57</b>	<b>(1.53)</b>	<b>8.03</b>	<b>42.01</b>
<b>8 NON-CURRENT TAX ASSETS (NET)</b>				
	<b>As at September 30, 2023</b>			<b>As at March 31, 2023</b>
Income tax (net)	547.12			534.12
Less : Provision against TDS Receivable	(34.48)			(34.48)
<b>Total</b>	<b>512.64</b>			<b>499.64</b>
	<b>512.64</b>			<b>499.64</b>
<b>9 INVENTORIES</b>				
	<b>As at September 30, 2023</b>			<b>As at March 31, 2023</b>
Stock-in-trade	246.14			55.63
<b>Total</b>	<b>246.14</b>			<b>55.63</b>
	<b>246.14</b>			<b>55.63</b>
<b>10 (i) TRADE RECEIVABLES</b>				
	<b>As at September 30, 2023</b>			<b>As at March 31, 2023</b>
<b>Unsecured</b>				
<b>Billed</b>				
(a) Considered good	-			-
(b) Doubtful	-			-
Less: Provision for doubtful debts	-			-
Other receivables	-			-
(a) Considered good	35.81			17.69
<b>Unbilled</b>				
Unbilled Revenue	1,828.91			1,417.66
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,864.72</b>			<b>1,435.35</b>
	<b>1,864.72</b>			<b>1,435.35</b>



Ageing for trade receivables- outstanding as on September 30, 2023 is as follows:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled Revenue	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables- considered good	1,828.91	22.44	13.24	0.13	-	-	1,864.72
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables- Considered Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Trade receivables</b>	<b>1,828.91</b>	<b>22.44</b>	<b>13.24</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,864.72</b>

Ageing for trade receivables- outstanding as on March 31, 2023 is as follows:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled Revenue	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables- considered good	1,417.66	17.49	0.01	0.19	-	-	1,435.35
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables- Considered Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Trade receivables</b>	<b>1,417.66</b>	<b>17.49</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,435.35</b>

10 (ii) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	As at September 30, 2023	As at March 31, 2023
Cash on hand	0.03	0.05
Balance with banks	1,507.73	717.01
Balance with banks in Fixed deposit (Maturing within 3 months)	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,507.76</b>	<b>717.06</b>

10 (iii) BANK BALANCE OTHER THAN (iii) ABOVE

	As at September 30, 2023	As at March 31, 2023
Fixed deposit having a remaining maturity period of more than three month but less than twelve months*	2,602.05	1,799.93
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,602.05</b>	<b>1,799.93</b>

\* Pledge against bank guarantee of Rs 44.31 lakhs (Previous Year of Rs 44.31 lakhs)

10 (iv) LOANS

Loan to related parties (Unsecured, considered good) \*

	As at September 30, 2023	As at March 31, 2023
BLS E-Services Limited (Holding Company-Refer Note-30)	-	2,973.52
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,973.52</b>

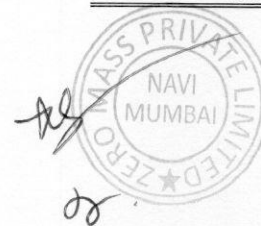
\*BLS E-Services Limited ( Formerly Known as BLS E-Services Pvt Ltd)  
(Proceeds from BLS E-Services Ltd will commence from April,2024)

10 (v) OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	As at September 30, 2023	As at March 31, 2023
Security Deposits	16.65	-
Advance to employees	4.59	5.91
Other receivables	3.63	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>24.87</b>	<b>5.91</b>

11 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

	As at September 30, 2023	As at March 31, 2023
Prepayment	24.51	10.07
GST TDS Receivable	-	-
Advances recoverable in Cash or in Kind	-	-
Advances	288.23	103.00
Balance with Statutory/ Government authorities	225.38	257.21
Less : Provision towards GST TDS	(31.03)	(31.03)
	<b>194.35</b>	<b>226.18</b>
Other receivables	-	3.80
<b>Total</b>	<b>507.09</b>	<b>343.05</b>



12 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

	As at September 30, 2023	As at March 31, 2023
<b>Authorized Share Capital</b>		
1,00,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	10.00	10.00
<b>Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up</b>		
1,00,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	10.00	10.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>

a.) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period/year

EQUITY SHARES

	As at September 30, 2023		As at March 31, 2023	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Balance at the beginning of the period/year	1,00,000	10.00	1,00,000	10.00
Add: Changes in capital during the period/year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the closing of the period/year	1,00,000	10.00	1,00,000	10.00

b.) Terms/rights attached to shares

**Equity Shares:** The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holder of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, if any. The distribution will be in proportion of the number of equity shares held by the shareholders. The dividend Proposed, if any, by the Board of Directors is subject to approval of the Shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting except in the case of Interim Dividend.

c.) Numbers of shares held by holding company/ultimate holding company

Particulars	As at September 30, 2023	As at March 31, 2023
<b>Holding Company</b>		
BLS E-Services Limited (formerly BLS E-Services Private Limited)	90,942	90,942

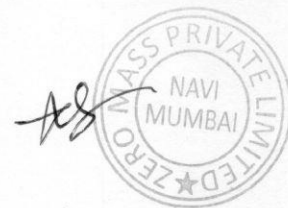
d.) Details of equity shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the company

Name of shareholder	As at September 30, 2023		As at March 31, 2023	
	Number of shares	Percentage (%)	Number of shares	Percentage (%)
BLS E-Services Limited (formerly BLS E-Services Private Limited)	90,942	90.94%	90,942	90.94%
State Bank of India	6,825	6.83%	6,825	6.83%

e.) List of Promoter Holding shares

Particulars	No of Shares	% No of Shares	Change in Shareholding
<b>As on September 30, 2023</b>			
BLS E-Services Limited (formerly BLS E-Services Private Limited)	90,942	90.94%	100.00%
<b>As on March 31, 2023</b>	-	0.00%	0.00%

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



13 OTHER EQUITY

	As at September 30, 2023	As at March 31, 2023
<b>Retained earnings</b>		
Balance as per last financial statements	5,009.81	3,454.90
Add : Profit for the period/year	1,157.79	1,554.91
<b>Sub-total (a)</b>	<b>6,167.60</b>	<b>5,009.81</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>		
Balance as per last financial statements	(28.86)	(39.44)
Add : Movement in OCI (net) during the period/year	(23.87)	10.58
<b>Sub-total (b)</b>	<b>(52.73)</b>	<b>(28.86)</b>
<b>Total (a+b)</b>	<b>6,114.87</b>	<b>4,980.95</b>

**Description of nature and purpose of reserve**

**Retained Earning:**

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date less dividends (if any) and distributions paid to shareholders. Retained earnings is a free reserve available to the Company.

**Re-measurement of Defined Benefit Plans:**

This represents the actuarial gains/losses recognised in other comprehensive income.

14 LEASE LIABILITY - NON-CURRENT

	As at September 30, 2023	As at March 31, 2023
Lease liability (refer note 33)	256.17	9.92
<b>Total</b>	<b>256.17</b>	<b>9.92</b>

15 PROVISIONS - NON-CURRENT

	As at September 30, 2023	As at March 31, 2023
<b>Employees benefits (refer note 29)</b>		
Gratuity	8.95	-
Leave encashment	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.95</b>	<b>-</b>

16(i) LEASE LIABILITY - CURRENT

	As at September 30, 2023	As at March 31, 2023
Lease liability (refer note 33)	61.84	9.38
<b>Total</b>	<b>61.84</b>	<b>9.38</b>

16(ii) TRADE PAYABLES: CURRENT

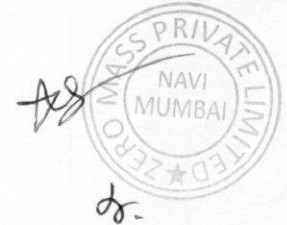
	As at September 30, 2023	As at March 31, 2023
Dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
Dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	89.99	1,082.94
<b>Total</b>	<b>89.99</b>	<b>1,082.94</b>

Ageing for trade payable outstanding as at September 30, 2023 is as follows:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 yr	1-2 yr	2-3 yr	More than 3 yrs	
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	89.10	0.01	-	-	89.11
(iii) Disputed dues-MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues-Others	-	-	0.14	-	0.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>89.10</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>89.99</b>

Ageing for trade payable outstanding as at March 31, 2023 is as follows:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 yr	1-2 yr	2-3 yr	More than 3 yrs	
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	1,082.05	-	-	-	1,082.05
(iii) Disputed dues-MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues-Others	-	0.15	-	-	0.15
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,082.05</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>1,082.94</b>



16(iii) OTHER FINANCIALS LIABILITIES - CURRENT

	As at September 30, 2023	As at March 31, 2023
Expenses Payable	1,044.36	-
Employees' benefit payable	3.71	23.88
CSP balances payable	2,977.08	2,267.04
Other payable	1.56	6.93
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,026.71</b>	<b>2,297.85</b>

17 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

	As at September 30, 2023	As at March 31, 2023
Advance from customers	722.27	96.10
Statutory dues	158.11	234.45
Other payables	21.00	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>901.38</b>	<b>330.55</b>

18 PROVISIONS: CURRENT

	As at September 30, 2023	As at March 31, 2023
<b>Employees benefits (refer note 29)</b>		
Gratuity	30.63	-
Leave encashment	15.08	1.62
<b>Total</b>	<b>45.71</b>	<b>1.62</b>



**A. Equity Share Capital**

	Amount
As at March 31, 2022	10.00
Changes in equity shares capital during the year	-
As at March 31, 2023	10.00
Changes in equity shares capital during the period	-
As at September 30, 2023	10.00

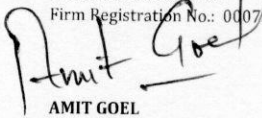
**B. Other Equity**

	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	TOTAL
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2022 (A)</b>	<b>3,454.90</b>	<b>(39.44)</b>	<b>3,415.46</b>
Profit for the year transferred from statement of P&L	1,554.91	-	1,554.91
Items of OCI for the year, net of tax:			
Remeasurment benefits defined benefits plans	-	10.58	10.58
<b>Total (B)</b>	<b>1,554.91</b>	<b>10.58</b>	<b>1,565.49</b>
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2023 C=(A)+(B)</b>	<b>5,009.81</b>	<b>(28.86)</b>	<b>4,980.95</b>
Profit for the year transferred from statement of P&L	1,157.79	-	1,157.79
Items of OCI for the period net of tax:			
Remeasurment benefits defined benefits plans	-	(23.87)	(23.87)
<b>Total (D)</b>	<b>1,157.79</b>	<b>(23.87)</b>	<b>1,133.92</b>
<b>Balance as at September 30, 2023 E=(C)+(D)</b>	<b>6,167.60</b>	<b>(52.73)</b>	<b>6,114.87</b>

The accompanying notes referred to above formed an integral part of the special purpose financial statements.

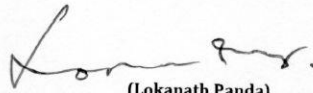
As per our report of even date attached

For S S Kothari Mehta & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No.: 000756N

  
AMIT GOEL

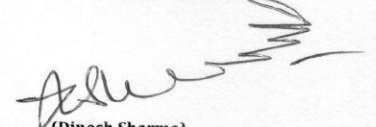
Partner  
Membership No.: 500607  
Place : Delhi, India  
Date : December 22, 2023





(Lokanath Panda)  
Director  
DIN No. 00784736  
Place : Mumbai  
Date : December 22, 2023

For and on behalf of the board of directors of  
Zero Mass Private Limited



(Dinesh Sharma)  
Director  
DIN No. 00956860  
Place : New Delhi  
Date : December 22, 2023



**ZERO MASS PRIVATE LIMITED**

**CIN No.:U66120MH2007PTC168756**

**NOTES TO THE SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2023**

**Amount in (₹) in lakhs**

	Period ended September 30, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2023
<b>19 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS</b>		
Sale of Services	9,133.34	16,255.78
Sale of Products	341.33	496.91
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,474.67</b>	<b>16,752.69</b>
<b>Contract Balance</b>		
	<b>As at September 30, 2023</b>	<b>As at March 31st, 2023</b>
Trade Receivable	1,864.72	1,435.35
Contract Liabilities	722.27	96.10
<b>Movement of contract liabilities</b>		
	<b>As at September 30, 2023</b>	<b>As at March 31st, 2023</b>
Contract liabilities at the beginning of the year/period	96.10	56.42
Amount received/ adjusted against contract liability during the year/period net of Performance obligations satisfied in current year/period	626.17	39.68
<b>Amounts included in contract liabilities at the end of the year/period</b>	<b>722.27</b>	<b>96.10</b>

**Reconciliation of revenue recognition with the contracted price is as follows:**

	Period ended September 30, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2023
Contract Price	9,474.67	16,752.69
Reduction towards variable consideration components	-	-
<b>Revenue Recognised</b>	<b>9,474.67</b>	<b>16,752.69</b>
Within India	9,474.67	16,752.69
Outside India	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,474.67</b>	<b>16,752.69</b>

**20 OTHER INCOME**

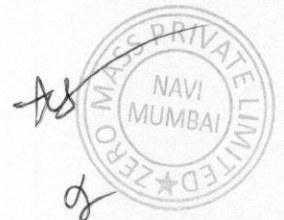
	Period ended September 30, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2023
Interest on bank deposits	89.91	72.32
Interest on income tax refund	-	24.42
Interest on loan to related party	135.48	150.17
Unwinding of discount on security deposit	0.72	1.83
Liability, no longer required, written Back	0.25	8.31
Reversal of provision for interest on statutory dues	-	51.09
Profit on sale of investment in associate	-	39.21
Reversal of provision for doubtful debt	-	16.38
Miscellaneous income	0.26	3.82
<b>Total</b>	<b>226.62</b>	<b>367.55</b>

**21 COST OF SERVICES**

	Period ended September 30, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2023
Service Fees	6,214.95	11,154.60
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,214.95</b>	<b>11,154.60</b>

**22 PURCHASES OF STOCK-IN-TRADE**

	Period ended September 30, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2023
Purchase	443.43	454.70
<b>Total</b>	<b>443.43</b>	<b>454.70</b>



**ZERO MASS PRIVATE LIMITED**

CIN No.:U66120MH2007PTC168756

NOTES TO THE SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

Amount in (₹) in lakhs

**23 CHANGE IN INVENTORY OF STOCK-IN-TRADE**

	Period ended September 30, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2023
Opening stock-in-trade	55.63	55.94
Less: Closing stock-in-trade	(246.14)	(55.63)
<b>Change in inventory of stock-in-trade</b>	<b>(190.51)</b>	<b>0.31</b>

**24 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES**

	Period ended September 30, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2023
Salaries and wages	923.41	1,789.18
Contribution to provident and other funds	103.92	164.51
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,027.33</b>	<b>1,953.69</b>

**25 FINANCE COSTS**

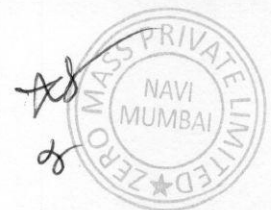
	Period ended September 30, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2023
Interest on Statutory dues	-	0.09
Interest and Finance charges on loan	-	17.69
Interest on lease liability	11.71	3.93
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.71</b>	<b>21.71</b>

**26 DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATIONS EXPENSES**

	Period ended September 30, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2023
Depreciation on property, plant & equipment	14.67	36.58
Amortisation on intangible assets	0.24	1.91
Amortisation of right of use assets	37.78	58.52
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.69</b>	<b>97.01</b>

**27 OTHER EXPENSES**

	Period ended September 30, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2023
Professional and Consultancy charges	77.09	534.32
Rent (Refer Note 34)	22.77	47.01
Travelling and conveyance	222.50	428.15
Postage and courier expenses	3.41	4.87
Telecommunication expenses	13.31	26.50
Electricity charges	12.12	22.88
Insurance Charges	5.08	13.82
Repairs and maintenance	15.21	31.23
<b>Auditors' remuneration</b>		
- Audit fees	5.00	10.00
- Tax Audit fees	1.75	3.50
- Taxation and other services	3.00	7.50
	<b>9.75</b>	<b>21.00</b>
Incentive on sale of products	4.49	9.55
Transportation expenses	28.83	-
Printing and stationery	3.34	7.76
Sundry Balances Write off	0.23	5.76
Provision for Doubtful Debts	-	31.03
Office expenses	15.88	29.85
Rates & Taxes	12.58	26.80
Director's Sitting Fees (Refer Note 30)	0.85	1.00
GST Expenses	91.84	81.51
Miscellaneous expenses	8.15	16.56
CSR Expenses (Refer Note 39)	21.00	43.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>568.43</b>	<b>1,382.60</b>





**ZERO MASS PRIVATE LIMITED**

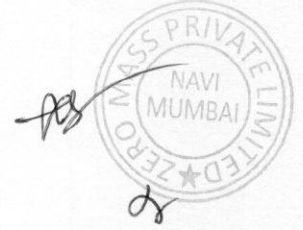
CIN No.:U66120MH2007PTC168756

NOTES TO THE SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

Amount in (₹) in lakhs

**28 EARNING PER SHARE (EPS)**

	Period ended September 30, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2023
Net profit after tax as per statement of profit and loss attributable to equity shareholders (Rs.)	1,157.79	1,554.91
Weighted average number of equity shares used as denominator for calculating basic EPS	1,00,000	1,00,000
Weighted average potential equity shares	-	-
total Weighted average number of equity shares used as denominator for calculating diluted EPS	1,00,000	1,00,000
Basic EPS (Rs.)	1,157.77	1,554.94
Diluted EPS (Rs.)	1,157.77	1,554.94
Face value per equity share (Rs.)	10.00	10.00



**29 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (Disclosures)**

**a. Provident fund**

The Company makes Provident Fund contributions, a defined contribution plan for qualifying employees. Under the Schemes, both employees and the Company make monthly contributions at a specified percentage of the covered employees' salary (currently 12% of employees' salary). The Company's contribution to Provident Fund and other fund are recognized as an expense in the year in which it is determined. The Company has recognised ₹ 77.05 Lakhs (Year ended 31 March 2023 ₹ 130.75 Lakhs) for Provident Fund and other fund contributions in the Statement of Profit and Loss. (included in note 24)

**b. Gratuity**

The Company sponsors funded defined benefit plans for all qualifying employees. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age. The gratuity plan is covered by The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the gratuity plan, the eligible employees are entitled to post-retirement benefit at the rate of 15 days' salary for each year of service until the retirement age of 60, without any payment ceiling. The vesting period for gratuity as payable under The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 is 5 years.

The most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at 30 September, 2023 by an Independent, Qualified Actuary. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.

**Reconciliation of balances of defined benefit Obligations:**

Particulars	Period ended September 30, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2023
Present value of the obligation at the beginning of the period/year	225.96	228.13
Interest cost	8.47	17.11
Current service cost	17.44	31.39
Past service cost	-	-
Benefits paid (if any)	(4.30)	(31.95)
Actuarial (gain)/loss	19.43	(18.72)
Present value of the obligation at the end of the period/year	267.00	225.96

**Reconciliation of balances of fair value of plan assets:**

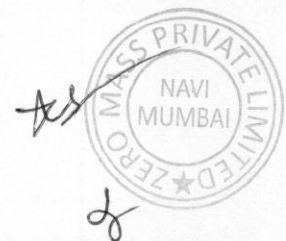
Particulars	Period ended September 30, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2023
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the period/year	233.04	215.41
Expected return on plan assets	8.45	16.16
Contributions	-	36.63
Benefits paid	(4.30)	(30.58)
Actuarial gain/(loss) on plan assets	(9.78)	(4.58)
Fair Value of Plan Asset at the end of the period/year	227.41	233.04

**The amount recognized in the Balance Sheet:**

Particulars	Period ended September 30, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2023
Present value of the obligation at the end of the period/year	267.00	225.96
Fair value of plan assets at end of period/year	227.41	233.04
Net liability/(asset) recognized in Balance Sheet and related analysis	39.59	(7.09)
Funded Status- Surplus/(Deficit)	(39.59)	7.09

**Expense recognized in the statement of Profit and Loss and OCI:**

Particulars	Period ended September 30, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2023
Interest cost	8.47	17.11
Current service cost	17.44	31.39
Expected return on plan asset	(8.45)	(16.16)
<b>Expenses recognized in the statement of P&amp;L accounts</b>	<b>17.46</b>	<b>32.34</b>
Total Actuarial (gain)/loss	29.21	(14.14)
<b>Expenses recognized in the statement of P&amp;L and OCI</b>	<b>46.67</b>	<b>18.20</b>



**The assumptions employed for calculations are tabulated:**

Period	Period ended September 30, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2023
Discount rate	7.25 % per annum	7.50% per annum
Salary Growth Rate	6.00 % per annum	6.00% per annum
Mortality	IALM 2012-14	IALM 2012-14
Withdrawal Rate (per annum)	15.00% p.a.(18 to 30 Years)	15.00% p.a. (18 to 30 Years)
Withdrawal Rate (per annum)	10.00% p.a. (30 to 60 Years)	10.00% p.a. (30 to 70 Years)

**Current Liability (\*It is probable outlay in next 12 months as required by the Companies Act, 2023) :**

Period	Period ended September 30, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2023
Current Liability (Short Term)*	30.64	-
Non Current Liability (Long Term)	8.95	-
Total Liability	<b>39.59</b>	-

**Sensitivity Analysis :**

Significant actuarial assumption for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate and expected salary increase rate. Effect of change in mortality is negligible. Please note that the sensitivity analysis presented below may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumption would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumption may be correlated. The result of the sensitivity analysis are given below:

Particulars	Period ended September 30, 2023
Defined benefit obligation (Base)	266.99 @ Salary Increase Rate : 6%, and discount rate :7.25%
Liability with x % increase in Discount rate	2,66,99,098 @ Salary Increase Rate : 6%, and discount rate :7.25%
Liability with x % decrease in Discount rate	2,48,92,814; x=1.00% [Change (7)% ]
Liability with x % increase in salary growth rate	2,87,51,482; x=1.00% [Change 8% ]
Liability with x % decrease in salary growth rate	2,86,50,139; x=1.00% [Change 7% ]
Liability with x % increase in withdrawal rate	2,49,62,257; x=1.00% [Change (7)% ]
Liability with x % decrease in withdrawal rate	2,68,00,509; x=1.00% [Change 0% ]

**Maturity Profile of projected benefit obligation: from the fund**

Particulars	Period ended Gratuity (funded)
01 Oct 2023 to 30 Sep 2024	30.63
01 Oct 2024 to 30 Sep 2025	8.75
01 Oct 2025 to 30 Sep 2026	8.87
01 Oct 2026 to 30 Sep 2027	12.37
01 Oct 2027 to 30 Sep 2028	9.74
01 Oct 2028 Onwards	196.62

**c. Leave encashment**

**Reconciliation of balances of defined benefit Obligations:**

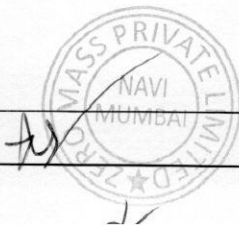
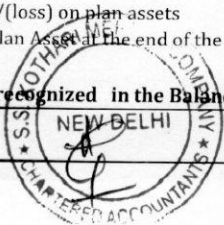
Particulars	Period ended September 30, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2023
Present value of the obligation at the beginning of the period/year	80.61	92.56
Interest cost	3.02	6.94
Current service cost	9.34	18.38
Benefits paid (if any)	(3.65)	(18.33)
Actuarial (gain)/loss	1.10	(18.94)
Present value of the obligation at the end of the period/year	90.42	80.61

**Reconciliation of balances of fair value of plan assets:**

Particulars	Period ended September 30, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2023
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the period/year	78.99	-
Expected return on plan assets	2.96	-
Contributions	-	90.08
Benefits paid	(3.65)	(16.00)
Actuarial gain/(loss) on plan assets	(2.96)	4.91
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the end of the period/year	75.34	78.99

**The amount recognized in the Balance Sheet:**

Particulars	Period ended September 30, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2023



Present value of the obligation at the end of the period/year	90.42	80.61
Fair value of plan assets at end of period/year	75.33	78.99
Net liability/(asset) recognized in Balance Sheet and related analysis	15.08	1.62
Funded Status- Surplus/(Deficit)	(15.08)	(1.62)

**Expense recognized in the statement of Profit and Loss and OCI:**

Particulars	Period ended September 30, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2023
Interest cost	3.02	6.94
Current service cost	9.34	18.38
Expected return on plan asset	(2.96)	-
<b>Expenses recognized in the statement of P&amp;L accounts</b>	<b>9.40</b>	<b>25.32</b>
Total Actuarial (gain)/loss	4.06	(23.85)
<b>Expenses recognized in the statement of P&amp;L and OCI</b>	<b>13.46</b>	<b>1.47</b>

**Other comprehensive (income)/expenses (Remeasurement)**

Period	Period ended September 30, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2023
Cumulative unrecognized actuarial (gain)/loss- Opening balance	23.85	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss - obligation	1.10	(18.94)
Actuarial (gain)/loss - plan assets	2.96	(4.91)
Total Actuarial (gain)/loss C/F	4.06	23.85
<b>Cumulative total actuarial (gain)/loss .C/F</b>	<b>27.91</b>	<b>23.85</b>

**Summary of membership data at the date of valuation and statistics based thereon:**

Period	Period ended September 30, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2023
Number of employees	572	506
Total monthly salary	92.75	75.61
Average Past Service(Years)	4.50	4.90
Average remaining working lives of employees(Years)	26.00	36.00
Average Age(years)	34.00	34.00
Weighted average duration (based on discounted cash flows) in years	21.00	32.00
Average monthly salary	0.16	0.15

**The assumptions employed for calculations are tabulated:**

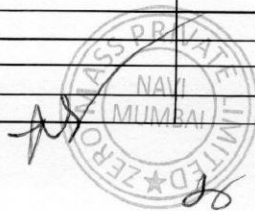
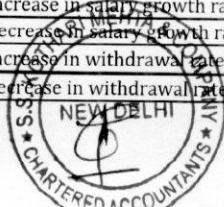
Period	Period ended September 30, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2023
Discount rate	7.25 % per annum	7.50% per annum
Salary Growth Rate	6.00 % per annum	6.00% per annum
Mortality	IALM 2012-14	IALM 2012-14
Withdrawal Rate (per annum)	15.00% p.a.(18 to 30 Years)	15.00% p.a. (18 to 30 Years)
Withdrawal Rate (per annum)	10.00% p.a. (30 to 60 Years)	10.00% p.a. (30 to 70 Years)
Withdrawal Rate (per annum)		

**Current Liability (\*It is probable outlay in next 12 months as required by the Companies Act) :**

Period	Period ended September 30, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2023
Current Liability (Short Term)*	15.08	1.62
Non Current Liability (Long Term)	-	-
Total Liability	<b>15.08</b>	<b>1.62</b>

**Sensitivity Analysis :**

Particulars	Period ended September 30, 2023
Defined benefit obligation (Base)	90,41,511
Liability with x % increase in Discount rate	84,34,505; x=1.00% [Change (7)%]
Liability with x % decrease in Discount rate	97,31,944; x=1.00% [Change 8%]
Liability with x % increase in salary growth rate	97,33,528; x=1.00% [Change 8%]
Liability with x % decrease in salary growth rate	84,22,241; x=1.00% [Change (7)%]
Liability with x % increase in withdrawal rate	90,95,728; x=1.00% [Change 1%]
Liability with x % decrease in withdrawal rate	89,80,854; x=1.00% [Change (1)%]



**30 Related Party Disclosures**

Related party disclosures, as required by Ind AS 24 is as below:

**a) Nature of Related Party relationship**

**I Ultimate Holding Company**

BLS International Services Limited (w.e.f. June 07, 2022)

**II Holding Company**

BLS E-Services Limited (formerly BLS E-Services Private Limited) (w.e.f. June 07, 2022)

**III Fellow Subsidiaries**

BLS IT- Services Private Limited#  
BLS E- Solutions Private Limited#  
Retired BLS International Services Private Limited#  
Starfin India Private Limited\*  
BLS Kendras Private Limited (till October 30, 2022)#  
BLS Kendras Private Limited (w.e.f. October 31, 2022)\*  
BLS International FZE, UAE#  
BLS International Services, UAE^  
BLS International Services Canada INC.^  
BLS International Services Norway AS^  
BLS International Services Singapore PTE LTD.^  
BLS International Services (UK) Limited^  
Consular Outsourcing BLS Services Inc.(USA)^  
BLS International Vize Hizmetleri Ltd. Sti.(Turkey)^  
BLS International Services Limited (Hongkong)^  
PT. BLS International Service, Indonesia (w.e.f Feb 21, 2023)^  
Balozi Liaison Services International Limited(Kenya) (w.e.f 01 April 2022)^  
BLS International Services SRL (Italy) (w.e.f. April 01,2022)\*\*  
BLS International Services Malaysia SDN BHD^  
BLS International Employee Welfare Trust#  
BLS Worldwide PTY Limited (South Africa)^  
BLS International Cameroon Limited, Cameroon (w.e.f. Aug 11, 2023)^  
BLS Mor Services, Morocco^  
BLS Services worldwide Limited, Nigeria (w.e.f Jan 23, 2023)^  
BLS International Travel & Tourism, Saudi Arabia (w.e.f May 11, 2023)^  
BLS Kazakhstan, Kazakhstan ^

^ Subsidiary companies of BLS International FZE

\* Subsidiary of BLS E-Services Limited

\*\* Subsidiary of BLS International Services (UK) Limited

# Subsidiary companies of BLS International Services Limited

**IV Key Management Personnel (KMP) and their relatives with whom transactions have taken place**

**(a) Key Management Personnel**

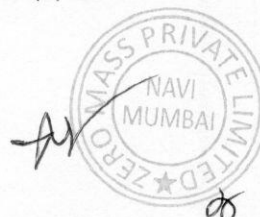
	Designation
Mr. Lokanath Panda	Director
Mr. Dinesh Sharma (W.e.f. June 08, 2022)	Director
Ms. Shivani Mishra (W.e.f. June 08, 2022)	Director
Mr. Ram Prakash Bajpai (W.e.f. March 10, 2023)	Director
Mr. Anurag Gupta (till June 08, 2022)	Director
Mr. Kartar Singh Chhabra (till May 13, 2022)	Director

The following transactions were carried out with the related parties at arms length and in the ordinary course of business:

S.NO	Particulars	Nature of Transaction	Period ended September 30, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2023
1	<b>BLS E-Services Limited (formerly BLS E-Services Private Limited)</b>	Loan & Advance given*	-	4,448.00
		Repayment of loans given	-	1,474.48
		Interest on loans given	135.48	150.17
		Interest received on loan given	-	50.00
		Other receivable	-	0.09
		Other payable	-	0.57
		Information Tech. & mgt consultancy Income	-	400.00
		<b>Closing Balances-</b>		
		Balance receivable	-	-
		Balance payable	0.03	-
		Loan & Advance given	2,973.52	2,973.52
		Interest Receivable	207.09	85.16
2	<b>BLS International Services Limited</b>	Collection on behalf of BLS International	4.95	7.32
		Transfer to BLS International	4.41	7.32
		<b>Closing Balances-</b>		
		Balance payable	0.54	-
3	<b>Key Managerial person (KMP)</b>			
	i) Short-term employee benefits#			
	- Lokanath Panda	Managerial Remuneration (net)	56.25	68.48
	ii) Reimbursement of Expenses			
	- Lokanath Panda	Reimbursement of Expenses	0.17	1.07
	iii) Sitting fees			
	- Dinesh Sharma	Sitting Fees	0.30	-
	- Shivani Mishra	Sitting Fees	0.40	-
	- Ram Prakash Bajpai	Sitting Fees	0.15	-
	iv) Sale of Investment in A Little World Private Limited			
	- Anurag Gupta	Sale of Investment	-	3,170.00

# the above said remuneration is excluding provision of gratuity & leave encashment, where the actuarial valuation is done on overall company basis.

\* the purpose of loan is for meeting their short term financing requirement



31 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

31(A) CATEGORY-WISE CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	Financial assets/financial liabilities	Refer note	Non-current		Current	
			As at September 30, 2023	As at March 31, 2023	As at September 30, 2023	As at March 31, 2023
<b>A</b>	<b>Financial assets measured at amortised cost</b>					
(i)	Loans	6(i) & 10(iv)	2,973.52	-	-	2,973.52
(ii)	Security deposits	6(ii) & 10(v)	24.21	45.91	16.65	-
(ii)	Term deposits (Including Interest Receivable)	6(ii) & 10(iii)	798.12	697.45	2,602.05	1,799.93
(iii)	Trade receivables	10(i)	-	-	1,864.72	1,435.35
(iv)	Cash & cash equivalents	10(ii)	-	-	1,507.76	717.06
(v)	Other financial assets	10(v)	-	-	8.22	5.91
			<b>3,795.85</b>	<b>743.36</b>	<b>5,999.40</b>	<b>6,931.77</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost</b>					
(i)	Lease liability	14 & 16(i)	256.17	9.92	61.84	9.38
(ii)	Trade payables	16(ii)	-	-	89.99	1,082.94
(iii)	Other financial liability	16(iii)	-	-	4,026.71	2,297.85
			<b>256.17</b>	<b>9.92</b>	<b>4,178.54</b>	<b>3,390.17</b>

31(B) FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

(i) Financial instrument measured at Amortised Cost

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

31(C). FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT- OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Company's financial liabilities comprise mainly of borrowings, trade payable, lease liability and others payable. The company's financial assets comprise mainly of investments, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, loans and trade receivables and other receivables.

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

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk; and
- Market risk

a) Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors has the overall responsibility for the management of these risks and is supported by Senior management that advises on the appropriate financial risk governance framework. The Company has the risk management policies and systems in place and are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company's audit committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The framework seeks to identify, assess and mitigate financial risk in order to minimise potential adverse effects on the company's financial performance.

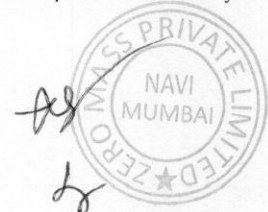
b) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligation, and arises from the operating activities primarily (trade receivables) and investing activities including deposits with banks and other corporate deposits. The company establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of expected losses in respect of financial assets. A default of financial assets is when there is a significant increase in the credit risk which is evaluated based on the business environment. The assets are written off when the company is certain about the non-recovery.

(i) Trade & other receivables:

Customer credit risk is managed based on company's established policy, procedures and controls. The company assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.

Credit risk is reduced by receiving pre-payments. The company has a well defined sales policy to minimize its risk of credit defaults. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and assessed. Impairment analysis is performed based on historical data at each reporting date on an individual basis. However a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively.



Expected Credit loss under simplified approach for Trade receivables:

Ageing	As at September 30, 2023	As at March 31, 2023
<b>Ageing of gross carrying amount</b>		
Unbilled Revenue	1,828.91	1,417.66
less than 180 days	22.44	17.49
181-365 days	13.24	0.01
More than 1 year	0.13	0.19
<b>Gross Carrying amount</b>	<b>1,864.72</b>	<b>1,435.35</b>
Expected credit loss	-	-
<b>Net carrying amount</b>	<b>1,864.72</b>	<b>1,435.35</b>

(ii) Cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks and other financial instruments:

Credit risk from balances with banks and other financial instruments is managed by Company in accordance with its policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the management, and may be updated throughout the year.

Impairment on cash and cash equivalents, deposits and other financial instruments has been measured on the 12-month expected credit loss basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures. The Company considers that its cash and cash equivalents have low credit risk based on external credit ratings of counterparties.

Based on the assessment there is no impairment in the above financial assets.

C) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. The Company's treasury department is responsible for maintenance of liquidity, continuity of funding as well as timely settlement of debts. In addition, policies related to mitigation of risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position on the basis of expected cash flows vis a vis debt service fulfilment obligation.

**Maturity profile of financial liabilities**

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted payments.

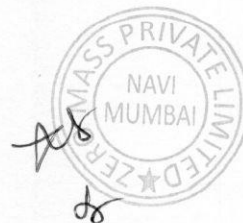
	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	Total
<b>As at September 30, 2023</b>			
Lease liability	82.18	289.86	372.04
Trade payables	89.99	-	89.99
Other financial liability	4,026.71	-	4,026.71
<b>As at March 31, 2023</b>			
Lease liability	9.38	11.50	20.88
Trade payables	1,082.94	-	1,082.94
Other financial liability	2,297.85	-	2,297.85

d) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of fluctuation in market prices. These comprise three types of risk i.e. currency rate, interest rate and other price related risks. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, investments, and derivative financial instruments. Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. 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. Regular interaction with bankers, intermediaries and the market participants help us to mitigate such risk.

i) Interest Rate Risk and Sensitivity

The company has no borrowings during the period/year. Therefore there is no interest rate risk.

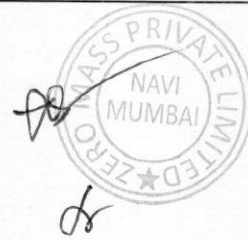


31(D) **Capital Management**

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The primary objective of the Company's Capital management is to maximise shareholder's value. The Company manages its capital and makes adjustment to it in light of the changes in economic and market conditions.

The Company manages capital using gearing ratio, which is total debt divided by total equity. The gearing at the end of the reporting period was as follows:

Particulars	As at September 30, 2023	As at March 31, 2023
Borrowings (Non current)	-	-
Borrowings (Current)	-	-
Less : Cash and Cash equivalents including Bank Balances	(1,507.76)	(717.06)
Total Debt(A)	(1,507.76)	(717.06)
Total Equity(B)	6,124.87	4,990.95
<b>Capital and Net debt (C=A+B)</b>	<b>4,617.11</b>	<b>4,273.89</b>
<b>Gearing ratio (A/C)</b>	<b>-32.66%</b>	<b>-16.78%</b>





32 Ratio Analysis

Sl. No.	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	30-09-2023		31-03-2023		Variance	Reason for variation more than 25%
				Numerator	Denominator	Numerator	Denominator		
1	Current ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	6,752.63	5,125.63	7,330.45	3,722.34	1.97	(33.1%)
2	Debt-equity ratio	Total Debt = (Long Term borrowings + Short Term Borrowings + Lease liability)	Shareholders Equity = Equity Share Capital + Reserves & Surplus	318.01	6,124.87	19.30	4,990.95	0.01	274.4%
3	Debt service coverage ratio	Earnings available for debt service = PAT + Non cash operating expenses + Interest on Borrowings+Interest on lease liability-Profit on sale PPE-Profit on sale of investment	Debt Service = Interest Payment+ Principal Repayments+ Lease payment	1,222.19	(40.05)	1,616.65	1,380.60	1.17	(2706.1%)
4	Return on equity ratio	Net Profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	1,157.79	5,557.91	1,554.91	4,208.21	0.37	(43.6%)
5	Trade receivable turnover ratio	Net Credit Sales = Gross credit sales - sales return	Average Trade Receivable	9,474.67	1,650.04	16,752.69	1,429.16	11.72	(51.0%)
6	Trade payable turnover ratio	Cost of services	Average Accounts payable	6,214.95	586.47	11,154.60	1,031.65	10.81	(2.0%)
7	Net capital turnover ratio	Net Sales = Total sales - sales return	Average Working Capital = (Current Assets - Current Liabilities)/2	9,474.67	2,617.56	16,752.69	2,955.41	5.67	(36.1%)
8	Net profit ratio	Net Profit (After Tax)	Net Sales = Total sales - sales return	1,157.79	9,474.67	1,554.91	16,752.69	0.09	31.7%
9	Return on capital employed	EBIT	Capital Employed = Total Assets - Current Liabilities-Non current liability+total debt+lease liability+Deferred tax (net)	1,584.97	6,391.31	2,077.33	4,968.24	0.42	(40.7%)
10	Return on Investment (ROI)	Income generated from investments	Time weighted average investments	89.91	2,738.76	72.32	1,421.15	0.05	(35.5%)
11	Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of Goods sold	Average Stock in trade	252.92	150.89	455.01	55.78	8.16	(79.4%)

Figures are not annualised therefore not comparable. Accordingly, reason has not been given



**33 Lease liability details**

Lease Liabilities	As at September 30, 2023	As at March 31, 2023
<b>As at beginning of the period/year</b>	19.30	68.03
Additions	327.05	25.47
Deletions	-	-
Accretion of interest	11.71	3.93
Payments	(40.05)	(78.13)
<b>As at end of the period/year</b>	<b>318.01</b>	<b>19.30</b>
<b>Current</b>	<b>61.84</b>	<b>9.38</b>
<b>Non-current</b>	<b>256.17</b>	<b>9.92</b>

**The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss**

Leases under Ind AS 116	As at September 30, 2023	As at March 31, 2023
Depreciation expense of right of use assets	37.78	58.52
Interest expense on lease liabilities	11.71	3.93
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in other expenses)	22.77	47.01
<b>Total amount recognised in statement of profit or loss</b>	<b>72.26</b>	<b>109.46</b>

**Details regarding the Contractual maturities of Lease liabilities on an Undiscounted basis**

Particulars	As at September 30, 2023	As at March 31, 2023
Less than 1 year	82.18	9.38
1-5 years	289.86	11.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>372.04</b>	<b>20.88</b>



34 Income Taxes

a. Amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

	Period ended September 30, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2023
<b>Current Income Tax</b>		
Current period/year	417.00	532.00
Adjustment in respect of current income tax for earlier period/year	-	(69.43)
<b>Total</b>	<b>417.00</b>	<b>462.57</b>
Deferred Tax	(1.53)	38.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>415.47</b>	<b>500.71</b>

b. Income taxes that are charged or credited directly in equity

	Period ended September 30, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2023
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Re-measurements of defined benefit plans	8.03	(3.56)
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.03</b>	<b>(3.56)</b>

c. Reconciliation of Tax expense

	Period ended September 30, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2023
<b>Reconciliation of effective tax rate</b>		
Profit before tax	1,573.26	2,055.62
Enacted income tax rate *	25.17%	25.17%
Tax Amount on enacted income tax rate in India	395.96	517.36
<b>Add/(deduct) impact of:</b>		
Expenses not allowable in income tax	27.18	47.07
Expenses allowable in income tax	(6.13)	(32.44)
Others	(1.53)	38.14
Tax expense for earlier year	-	(69.43)
<b>Total Tax Expense</b>	<b>415.48</b>	<b>500.70</b>

\* Tax rate of 25.17% includes corporate tax of 22%, Surcharge 10% and Secondary and Higher Education Cess of 4% on the tax amount

35 Segment information

Information about primary segment

The company is engaged in the business of providing services to the bank account holders on behalf of various Banks and has only a reportable segment in accordance with IND AS-108 'Operating Segment'.

The information relating to this operating segment is reviewed regularly by the Key managerial personnel ('KMP') to make decisions about resources to be allocated and to assess its performance. The accounting principles used in the preparation of the special purpose financial statements are consistently applied to record revenue and expenditure in the segment, and are as set out in the significant accounting policies.

Geographical Information

The company is engaged in the business of providing services to the bank account holders on behalf of various Banks in India. Hence doing business within the India.

Revenue from operation

	Period ended September 30, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2023
Within India	9,474.67	16,752.69
Outside India	-	-
	<b>9,474.67</b>	<b>16,752.69</b>

Non Current Assets

	Period ended September 30, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2023
Within India	4,762.99	1,392.76
Outside India	-	-
	<b>4,762.99</b>	<b>1,392.76</b>

Information about services rendered by the company

Revenue from External Customers in respect of each category of services rendered by the Company:

	Period ended September 30, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2023
Sale of Services	9,133.34	16,255.78
Sale of Products	341.33	496.91

Major Customers

The customers that individually contribute for more than the 10% of the revenues are as follows:

	Period ended September 30, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2023
Customer	8,899.22	15,980.30

36 Impairment Review

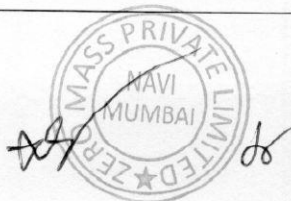
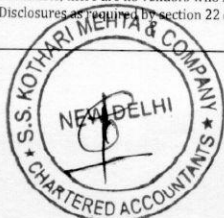
As per IND AS 36 assets are tested for impairment whenever there are any internal or external indicators of impairment. Impairment test is performed at the level of each Cash Generating Unit ('CGU') or groups of CGUs within the Company at which the assets are monitored for internal management purposes, within an operating segment. The impairment assessment is based on higher of value in use and value from sale calculations. During the year/ period, the testing did not result in any impairment in the carrying amount of other assets. The measurement of the cash generating units' value in use is determined based on financial plans that have been used by management for internal purposes. The planning horizon reflects the assumptions for short to mid-term market conditions.

Key assumptions used in value-in-use calculations are:-

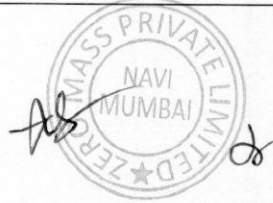
(i) Operating margins (Earnings before interest and taxes), (ii) Discount Rate, (iii) Growth Rates and (iv) Capital Expenditure

37 THE MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT (MSMED) ACT, 2006

Based on the information available, there are no vendors who have confirmed that they are covered under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. Disclosures as required by section 22 of 'The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, are given below:



		Period ended September 30, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2023
a)	Principal amount and Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as on	-	-
b)	Interest paid by the Company in terms of Section 16 of the MSMED Act along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the accounting period/year.	-	-
c)	the amount of interest due and payable for the year of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period/year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act	-	-
d)	the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
e)	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of this Act.	-	-



**38 Contingent Liability not provided for:**

Guarantee given to a bank for providing fund based facility of ₹ 273.79 Lakhs (Previous year ₹ 273.79 Lakhs) to CSPs.  
It is not practicable for the company to estimate the timings of cash outflows, if any, in respect of the above pending matter.

**39 Corporate Social Responsibility**

As per Section 135 of the Act, a Company, meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend at least 2% at its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. The areas for CSR activities are eradication of hunger and malnutrition, promoting education, art and culture, healthcare, destitute care and rehabilitation, environment sustainability, disaster relief and rural development projects. A CSR committee has been formed by the company as per the Act. The funds are primarily allocated to a corpus and utilized through the year on these activities which are specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

- a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year/ period is ₹ 41.66 lakhs (March 31, 2023: ₹ 43.00 lakhs)  
b) Amount spent during the year/ period

Particulars	In Cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
1. Construction / acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
2. On purposes other than (1) above	-	41.66	41.66

**Movement in provision for corporate Social Responsibility expenditure**

Particulars	Half Year ended September 30, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Opening Provision	-	-
Add: Addition during the period	21.00	-
Less: Utilisation during the period	-	-
Closing balance of provision	21.00	-

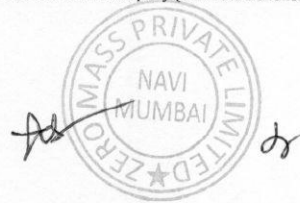
**40 Leases**

The Company has taken premises for office under cancellable operating lease agreements. Terms of the lease include terms for renewal, increase in rents in future periods and terms of cancellation.

Lease and rent payments recognized in statement of profit & loss is ₹ 22.77 lakhs (March 31, 2023: ₹ 47.01 lakhs)

**41 The disclosure on the following matters required under Schedule III as amended not being relevant or applicable in case of the Company, same are not covered:**

- a) The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the financial year/period  
b) No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder  
c) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority  
d) The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement  
e) No satisfaction of charges are pending to be filed with ROC  
f) There are no transactions which are not recorded in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year/period in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.  
g) The Company do not have any Immovable property which is not held in the name of Company  
h) There is no revaluation of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the current year/period and preceeding financial year  
i) The Company has not availed any facilities from banks on the basis of security of current assets  
j) The Company do not have any transactions with struck-off companies under section 248 of Companies Act, 2013  
k) The Company have not received any fund from any person or entity, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall:  
i. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or  
ii. provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries  
l) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person or entity, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall:  
i. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or  
ii. provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.  
m) The Company have not received any whistle blower complaints during the financial year/period



42 In the opinion of the management of the Company and to the best of their knowledge & belief, the value of current assets, loans and advances, if realized in the ordinary course of business would not be less than the amount at which they are stated in the balance sheet.

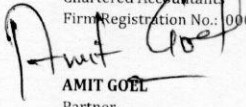
43 Previous year figures have been regrouped/ rearranged, wherever considered necessary to confirm to current period's classification.

As per our report of even date attached

For S S Kothari Mehta & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 000756N



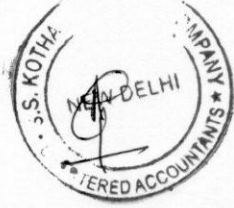
AMIT GOEL

Partner

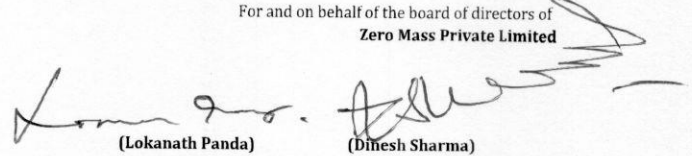
Membership No.: 500607

Place : Delhi, India

Date : December 22, 2023



For and on behalf of the board of directors of  
Zero Mass Private Limited



(Lokanath Panda)

Director

DIN No. 00784736

Place : Mumbai

Date : December 22, 2023

(Dinesh Sharma)

Director

DIN No. 00956860

Place : New Delhi

Date : December 22, 2023

