

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MANAGEMENT OF EMUDHRA DMCC

Report on the Special Purpose Standalone Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of eMudhra DMCC being the subsidiary company of eMudhra Limited ("Parent Company") which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2023, and the statement of profit and loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. The standalone financial statements have been prepared by management of eMudhra DMCC in connection with consolidation of financial statements with the eMudhra Limited ("Parent Company") in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, results of operations and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.; this includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, the management is also responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating 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.

The Management is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these standalone financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the standalone financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the standalone financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the



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appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the standalone financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

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

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the standalone financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of eMudhra DMCC as at March 31, 2023, and of its profit, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

Basis of Accounting

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 to the standalone financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The standalone financial statements are prepared by the management of eMudhra DMCC in connection with consolidation of financial statements with the eMudhra Limited ("Parent Company") in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. As a result, the standalone financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose.

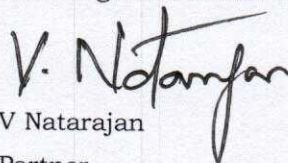
Restriction on distribution and Use

Our report is intended solely for the purpose of consolidation of financial statements of eMudhra Limited ("Parent Company") and should not be distributed to or use by other parties or purpose.

For Suri & Co.,

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 004283S



V Natarajan

Partner

Membership No.223118

UDIN: 23223118BGYEOM7582



Place: Bengaluru

Date: 28th April, 2023

eMudhra DMCC

Standalone Balance sheet as at 31st March 2023

(All amounts are in AED, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31,2023	As at March 31,2022
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	26,167	12,760
(b) Other Intangible assets	4	61,48,136	48,62,339
(c) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	5	9,29,060	64,04,856
(d) Other non-current assets	6	1,21,666	9,458
Total Non-current assets		72,25,029	1,12,89,413
Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	7	95,28,181	42,95,368
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	8	59,39,937	7,39,525
(iii) Loans	9	21,72,300	13,54,602
(iv) Other financial assets	10	70,426	41,745
(b) Other current assets	11	88,34,046	32,49,443
Total current assets		2,65,44,890	96,80,683
TOTAL ASSETS		3,37,69,919	2,09,70,096
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	12	10,00,000	10,00,000
(b) Other equity	13	2,37,29,442	1,29,13,721
Total equity		2,47,29,442	1,39,13,721
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Provisions	14	2,19,873	1,67,776
Total Non-current liabilities		2,19,873	1,67,776
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15	39,29,575	46,02,907
(ii) Trade payables	16	34,31,431	11,92,482
(iii) Other financial liabilities	17	3,77,134	-
(b) Other current liabilities	18	7,59,190	8,77,614
(c) Provisions	19	3,23,274	2,15,596
Total current liabilities		88,20,604	68,88,599
Total liabilities		90,40,477	70,56,375
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		3,37,69,919	2,09,70,096

Corporate information and significant accounting policies

1 & 2

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For Suri & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 004283S

V. Natarajan
Natarajan V
Partner
Membership No: 223198



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of eMudhra DMCC

S Arvind

Arvind Srinivasan
Director

Place: Bengaluru
Date : April 28, 2023

Place: Dubai
Date : April 28, 2023

eMudhra DMCC

Standalone statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31st March 2023

(All amounts are in AED, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31,2023	For the year ended March 31,2022
Income			
I Revenue from operations	20	2,25,31,862	1,26,45,093
II Other income	21	64,557	-
III Total Income (I+II)		2,25,96,419	1,26,45,093
IV Expenses			
Operating expenses	22	63,61,493	33,32,662
Purchase of stock-in -trade	23	97,613	4,45,869
Employee benefits expense	24	37,25,524	18,07,933
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	25	5,53,623	4,17,026
Other expenses	26	11,24,859	25,58,294
Total expenses (IV)		1,18,63,112	85,61,784
V Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)		1,07,33,307	40,83,309
VI Exceptional Items		-	-
VII Profit/(Loss) for the year (V-VI)		1,07,33,307	40,83,309
VIII Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Remeasurement (loss)/gain on defined benefit plan (net of tax)		(12,220)	22,049
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		(12,220)	22,049
IX Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year (VII-VIII)		1,07,21,087	41,05,358
X Earnings per share (Nominal value of share AED 1000/- each)	27		
Basic		10,733	4,083
Diluted		10,733	4,083
Corporate information and significant accounting policies	1 & 2		

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For Suri & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 004283S

V. Natarajan
Natarajan V
Partner
Membership No: 223118



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of eMudhra DMCC

S Arvind
Arvind Srinivasan
Director

Place: Bengaluru
Date : April 28, 2023

Place: Dubai
Date : April 28, 2023

eMudhra DMCC

Standalone Cash flow statement for the year

(All amounts are in AED, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31,2023	For the year ended March 31,2022
A. Cash flow from Operating activities:		
Profit before tax	1,07,33,307	40,83,309
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5,53,623	4,17,026
Share based payment	94,634	-
Working capital adjustments:		
Decrease/(Increase) in trade receivable	(52,32,813)	(35,52,476)
Decrease/(Increase) in other non-current and current financial assets	(8,17,697)	(13,54,602)
Decrease/(Increase) in other non-current and current assets	(57,25,492)	(9,34,287)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables	22,38,949	(9,22,620)
Increase/(Decrease) in non-current and current provision	5,24,687	(27,347)
Increase/(Decrease) in other current liabilities	(1,18,422)	5,50,885
Cash generated from operations	22,50,776	(17,40,111)
Income taxes paid (net)	-	-
Net Cash flow from / (used in) operating activities (A)	22,50,776	(17,40,111)
B. Cash flow from Investing activities:		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets	(18,52,828)	(13,25,881)
Redemption of preference shares in subsidiary	58,44,800	-
Investment of equity shares in subsidiary	(3,69,004)	-
Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (B)	36,22,968	(13,25,881)
C. Cash flow from Financing activities:		
Proceeds / (repayment) from short term borrowings (net)	(6,73,332)	(42,417)
Proceeds from share capital	-	9,00,000
Proceeds from securities premium	-	27,00,000
Net cash from / (used in) financing activities(C)	(6,73,332)	35,57,583
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (D=A+B+C)	52,00,413	4,91,591
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year (E)	7,39,525	2,47,934
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (D+E)	59,39,937	7,39,525

Components of cash and cash equivalents as at end of the year

	For the year ended March 31,2023	For the year ended March 31,2022
Balance with banks:		
- On current account	59,39,937	7,39,525
Total cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet	59,39,937	7,39,525
Cash and cash equivalents as per Statement of Cash Flow	59,39,937	7,39,525

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For Suri & Co.,

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 004283S

V. Natarajan
Natarajan V
Partner
Membership No: 223118

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of eMudhra DMCC

S Arvind Srinivasan
Arvind Srinivasan
Director

Place: Bengaluru
Date : April 28, 2023Place: Dubai
Date : April 28, 2023

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31st March 2023
(All amounts are in AED, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital

Particulars	Note No.	Amount
Balance as at 1st April 2021		10,00,000
Changes due to prior period errors		-
Restated balance as at 1st April 2021		10,00,000
Changes in equity share capital during the year	12	-
- Issue of shares		-
- Buyback of shares		-
Balance as at 31st March 2022		10,00,000

Particulars	Note No.	Amount
Balance as at 1st April 2022		10,00,000
Changes due to prior period errors		-
Restated balance as at 1st April 2022		10,00,000
Changes in equity share capital during the year	12	-
- Issue of shares		-
- Buyback of shares		-
Balance as at 31st March 2023		10,00,000

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Note No.	Attributable to the equity holders of the company				Total Other Equity
		Reserves and Surplus				
		Retained Earnings	Share based payment reserve	Securities premium	Remeasurement of defined benefit plans through Other Comprehensive Income	
Balance as at 1st April 2021	13	60,85,894	-	-	22,469	61,08,363
Change in accounting policy or prior period errors		-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance as at 1st April 2021		60,85,894	-	-	22,469	61,08,363
Add: Transactions during the year						
Profit/(loss) for the year		40,83,309	-	-	-	40,83,309
Security premium		-	-	27,00,000	-	27,00,000
Other comprehensive income (net of taxes)		-	-	-	22,049	22,049
Transaction with Owners in their capacity as owner		-	-	-	-	-
Dividend	13	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2022		1,01,69,203	-	27,00,000	44,518	1,29,13,721
Balance as at 1st April 2022		1,01,69,203	-	27,00,000	44,518	1,29,13,721
Change in accounting policy or prior period errors		-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance as at 1st April 2022		1,01,69,203	-	27,00,000	44,518	1,29,13,721
Add: Transactions during the year						
Profit/(loss) for the year		1,07,33,307	-	-	-	1,07,33,307
Employee stock compensation expense		-	94,634	-	(12,220)	82,414
Transaction with Owners in their capacity as owner	-	-	-	-	-	
Dividend		-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2023		2,09,02,510	94,634	27,00,000	32,298	2,37,29,442

See accompanying notes to the financial statements
As per our report of even date attached

For Suri & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 004283S

V. Natarajan
Natarajan V
Partner
Membership No: 223118



Place: Bengaluru
Date : April 28, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of eMudhra DMCC

Arvind Srinivasan
Arvind Srinivasan
Director

Place: Dubai
Date : April 28, 2023

eMudhra DMCC

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

Note 1 Company Information

eMudhra DMCC ("the company" or eMudhra) provides various solutions and services like digital signatures, authentication solutions, paperless office solutions and other solutions around PKI technology. eMudhra stands for enabling a digital future with a foundation built on digital identity and trust.

The parent company of eMudhra DMCC is eMudhra Limited, a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in India and has its registered office at Plot No 12-P1-A & 12-P1-B, Hi-Tech Defence and Aerospace Park (IT sector), Jala Hobli, BK Palya, Bangalore – 562149, India. The company is a subsidiary of eMudhra MU Ltd., incorporated and domiciled in Mauritius and has registered office at 10 Frere Felix de Valois Street, Port Louis 111607 Mauritius.

The company is incorporated and domiciled in United Arab Emirates and has registered office at 3006, One lake Plaza, Cluster T Jumeriah Lake Towers PO Box no.32620, Dubai UAE.

The standalone financial statements are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 28th April 2023.

Note 2 Significant Accounting Policies

1. Basis of Preparation

These financial statements are prepared for the purpose of preparation of consolidated financial statements by its parent company, eMudhra Limited. The standalone financial statements are prepared and presented in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in India (GAAP) comprises the mandatory Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) [as notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015], as amended from time to time, to the extent applicable, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and these have been consistently applied. The Standalone financial statements up to and for the year ended March 31, 2021 were prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006, notified under Section 133 of the Act and other relevant provisions of the Act.

2. Use of Estimates and judgement

The preparation of the standalone financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in India requires the company's management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent liability and contingent assets as at the date of standalone financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Although such estimates are made on a reasonable and prudent basis taking into account of all available information, actual results could differ from these estimates and such differences are recognised in the period in which the results are ascertained and in any future periods affected.

Management also uses judgement in deciding whether individual item or group of items are material in the standalone financial statements. Materiality is judged by reference to the size and nature of the item. The deciding factor is whether omission, misstatement or obscuring the information could individually or collectively influence the economic decision that users make on the basis of the standalone financial statements.

3. Basis of Measurement

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

- Derivative financial instruments, if any
- Financial assets and liabilities that are qualified to be measured at fair value
- The defined benefit asset / liability is recognised as the present value of defined benefit obligation less fair value of plan assets.
- Employee share-based payments



4. Functional and Presentation Currency

The standalone financial statements have been presented in The Emirati Dirham (AED), which is the company's functional currency. All financial information are presented in AED, unless otherwise stated.

5. Current/ non-current classification

All assets and liabilities are classified into current and non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

Assets

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- i) it is expected to be realised in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- ii) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- iii) it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- iv) it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

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

Liabilities

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

- i) it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- ii) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- iii) it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- iv) The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

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

Operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents.

6. Revenue Recognition

The Company's contracts/sales orders with customers include promises to transfer multiple products/services ("performance obligations") to a customer. Revenues from customer contracts/sales orders are considered for recognition and measurement when the contracts/sales orders have been accepted, expressed /implied, by the parties to the contract, the parties to contract/sales order are committed to perform their respective obligations under the contract/sales order, and the contract/sales order is legally enforceable.

Revenue from fixed-price maintenance contracts is recognized by estimating the proportionate completion method when the pattern of benefits from the services rendered to the customer and the Company's costs to fulfil the contract is not even through the period of the contract because the services are generally discrete in nature and not repetitive. Revenues in excess of billing are classified as unbilled revenue in our standalone financial statements.

Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the estimated efforts or costs to complete the contract.

For software development and related services, the performance obligations are satisfied as and when the services are rendered since the customer generally obtains control of the work as it progresses. Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a "right to use" the licenses is recognized at the time the license is made available to the customer.

Arrangements to deliver software products generally have three elements viz. license fee, implementation/integration fee and Annual maintenance contracts ("AMC"). Where the license is required to be substantially customized as part of the



implementation service the entire arrangement fee for license and implementation is considered to be a single performance obligation and the revenue is recognized using the percentage-of-completion method as the implementation is performed. Revenue from client training, support and other services arising due to the sale of software products is recognized as the performance obligations are satisfied.

In case of AMC and license subscription model, revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis over the period in which the services are rendered except in those cases where contract/sales order value is less than AED (equivalent to INR 1 million).

In case of trust services and software reseller model, the revenue is recognised as and when the performance obligations are transferred for negotiated price (transaction price), and it is highly probable that the company will be able to collect the transaction price due under the contract/sales orders or otherwise.

Variable consideration primarily consists of discounts, rebates, price concessions, incentives and performance bonuses which are reduced from the transaction price, if specified in the contract with customer/based on customary business practices.

Other Income:

- i) Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate method.
- ii) Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive is established.
- iii) Rental income arising from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless increase in rentals are in line with the expected inflation or otherwise justified.
- iv) Other income not specifically stated above is recognised on accrual basis.

7. Property, Plant and Equipment and Capital Work in-Progress

Property, plant and equipment's (PPE) are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost of acquisition includes directly attributable costs for bringing the assets to its present location and use.

The cost of an item of PPE comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the tax authorities), any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use, other incidental expenses and interest on borrowings attributable to acquisition of qualifying assets up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use.

The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met. The cost of property, plant and equipment not ready for their intended use as at each reporting date is disclosed as capital work-in-progress.

Capital work-in-progress comprises supply-cum erection contracts; the value of capital supplies received at site and accepted, capital goods in transit and under inspection. An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

8. Intangible Assets and Intangible Asset under Development

The cost of software (which is not an integral part of the related hardware) acquired for internal use and Direct expenditure incurred for development of intangible assets resulting in significant future economic benefits, is recognised as an Intangible Asset in the books of accounts when the same is ready for use.

Intangible Assets that are not yet ready for their intended use as at the reporting date are classified as "Intangible Assets under Development". Cost of Developmental work which is completed, wherever eligible, is recognised as an Intangible Asset.



Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

9. Depreciation / Amortisation

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets.

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the period of lease.

Where cost of a part of the asset is significant to total cost of the asset and estimated useful life of that part is different from the estimated useful life of the remaining asset, estimated useful life of that significant part is determined separately and the significant part is depreciated on straight-line basis over its estimated useful life.

The Company identifies and determines cost of each component/ part of the asset separately, if the component/ part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset and has useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset.

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

Depreciation/amortisation on Property, plant & equipment added/disposed off during the year is provided on pro-rata basis with respect to date of acquisition/disposal.

Intangible assets are amortised over the estimated useful lives of 10 years on a straight-line basis, from the date that they are available for use. The residual values, useful lives and amortisation methods, are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

10. Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an assets or Cash Generating Unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset in determining fair value less costs of disposal.

Reversal of impairment provision is made when there is an increase in the estimated service potential of an asset or Cash Generating Unit (CGU), either from use or sale, on reassessment after the date when impairment loss for that asset was last recognised.

11. Leases

Company as a Lessee: -

Contracts with third party, which gives the company the right to use of an asset, is accounted in line with the provisions of "Ind AS 116 – Leases" if the recognition criteria as specified in the accounting standard are met.



Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

Lease payments associated with short terms leases and leases in respect of low value assets are charged off as expenses on straight line basis over lease term or other systematic basis, as applicable.

At commencement date, the value of "right of use" is capitalised at the present value of outstanding lease payments plus any initial direct cost and estimated cost, if any, of dismantling and removing the underlying asset and presented as part of Plant, property and equipment. Liability for lease is created for an amount equivalent to the present value of outstanding lease payments and presented as Borrowings. Subsequent measurement of right of use assets is made using Cost model.

Each lease payment is allocated between the liability created and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the 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 right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be determined, or the company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease modifications, if any are accounted as a separate lease if the recognition criteria specified in the standard are met.

Company as a lessor: -

Leases are classified as operating lease, or a finance lease based on the recognition criteria specified in Ind AS 116.

a) Finance lease:

At commencement date, amount equivalent to the "net investment in the lease" is presented as a Receivable.

The implicit interest rate is used to measure the value of the "net investment in Lease". Each lease payment is allocated between the Receivable created and finance income. The finance income is recognised in the Statement of Profit and loss over the lease period so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment in Lease.

The asset is tested for de-recognition and impairment requirements as per Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments.

Lease modifications, if any are accounted as a separate lease if the recognition criteria specified in the standard are met.

b) Operating lease:

The company recognises lease payments from operating leases as income on either a straight-line basis or another systematic basis, if required.

Lease modifications, if any are accounted as a separate lease if the recognition criteria specified in the standard are met.

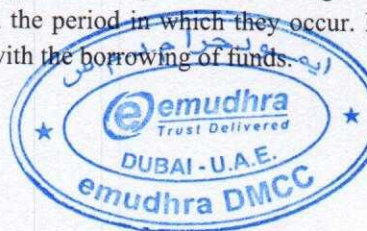
12. Borrowing Costs

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for Capitalisation.

The capitalisation rate is the weighted average of the borrowing costs applicable to general borrowings outstanding, other than specific borrowings. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.



13. Inventories

The inventories of the company are valued at lower of cost or net realisable value.

The cost of bought out materials is ascertained by using the weighted average cost formula. The cost comprises the purchase cost of the item and cost of bringing such item into factory.

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.

14. Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Current and deferred tax are recognized in the statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current income tax

Current income tax for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on the taxable income for that period. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Company:

- as a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts; and
- Intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred Tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised.

15. Foreign Currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at their respective currency exchange rates at the date the transaction qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency by using the closing exchange rate at the reporting date. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in statement of profit and loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the dates of the initial transactions.

16. Provisions/ Contingent liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a



reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the Statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

Provision for onerous contracts is recognised when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Company recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Contingent Liabilities/Assets

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a Contingent liability but discloses its existence in the standalone financial statements.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the company. The Company does not recognize a Contingent asset but discloses its existence in the standalone financial statements where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

17. Cash Flow Statement

Cash flow statement has been prepared in accordance with the indirect method prescribed in Ind AS 7 -Statement of Cash Flows.

18. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash comprises of cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Bank overdrafts, if any, are classified as borrowings under current liabilities in the balance sheet.

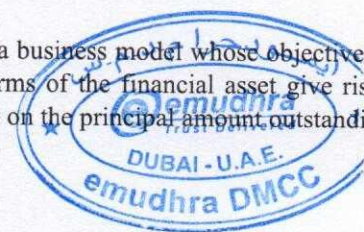
19. Financial Instruments**Initial measurement**

The company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognized at fair value on initial recognition except for the trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are added to or deducted from the fair value on initial recognition.

Subsequent measurement [non-derivative financial instruments]

Financial assets carried at amortized cost.

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



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Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income [FVTOCI]

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

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss [FVTPL]

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

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are the amount due from the customers for the services rendered in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are initially recognised at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognised at the fair value. The Company holds trade receivables for the receipt of contractual cashflows and therefore measures them subsequently at the amortised cost using effective interest rate method.

Trade payables and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recorded initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest rate method.

Investment in Subsidiaries and associates

Investment in subsidiaries and Associates are measured at cost less impairment.

Share Capital – Ordinary Shares

An equity instrument is a contract that evidences residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all its liabilities. Equity instruments recognized by the company are recognized at the proceeds received net of direct issue cost.

De-recognition of financial instruments

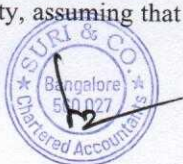
The company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for de-recognition under Ind AS 109. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from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

20. Fair value Measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received on sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market which can be accessed by the Company for the asset or liability

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. The Company uses valuation



techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

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

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

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

Level 3 – Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy.

21. Impairment of Financial Assets

Financial Assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss.

Non-Financial Assets

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e., the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis.

If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset. An impairment loss is reversed in the statement of profit and loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

22. Reclassification of Financial Instruments

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively.

23. 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.



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Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

24. Dividends

Final dividends on shares are recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders and interim dividends are recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the Company's Board of Directors.

25. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. The diluted potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the shares been actually issued at fair value which is the average market value of the outstanding 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.

26. Events after the Reporting Period

Adjusting events are events that provide further evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period. The standalone financial statements are adjusted for such events before authorisation for issue.

Non-adjusting events are events that are indicative of conditions that arose after the end of the reporting period. Non-adjusting events after the reporting date are not accounted but disclosed.

27. Prepaid expenses

Expenses which are spread across multiple financial year have been amortised on straight line basis over the period in which the services are received except in those cases where contract/purchase order is less than AED (equivalent to INR 1 million).

28. Share based payments

Equity-settled share based payments to employees and other providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. Equity settled shares are issued by eMudhra Limited ("parent company"). The disclosure requirement in accordance with the Ind AS 102, Share based payment are disclosed by the Parent company in the consolidated financial statements of the group for the year ended 31st March 2023.



3 Property, plant and Equipment

Particulars	Building (leasehold improvements)	Computer & Hardware	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equipments	Amount
Gross carrying amount					
As at March 31, 2021	2,62,029	33,933	3,300	-	2,99,262
Additions/ adjustments during the year	-	9,765	-	3,613	13,378
Disposals/ adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	2,62,029	43,698	3,300	3,613	3,12,640
Additions/ adjustments during the year	-	24,034	-	1,439	25,473
Disposals/ adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	2,62,029	67,732	3,300	5,052	3,38,113
Accumulated Depreciation					
As at March 31, 2021	2,62,029	29,712	3,300	-	2,95,041
Depreciation for the year	-	4,655	-	184	4,839
Disposal/ adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	2,62,029	34,367	3,300	184	2,99,880
Depreciation for the year	-	11,004	-	1,062	12,066
Disposal/ adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	2,62,029	45,371	3,300	1,246	3,11,946
Net carrying amount					
As at April 01, 2021	-	4,221	-	-	4,221
As at March 31, 2022	-	9,331	-	3,429	12,760
As at March 31, 2023	-	22,361	-	3,806	26,167

(i) Depreciation / Amortisation

Depreciation is calculated on straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of the asset

Leased assets are amortised on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives or their respective lease term whichever is shorter.

(ii) Method of Accounting Depreciation

Depreciation / Amortisation has been calculated as per the Accounting Policy No 9 of the company and recognised as expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) Estimation of useful life of Assets

The estimated useful lives of various categories of Tangible Assets is as follows:

Asset Class	Years
Buildings	4
Computer and hardware	3-4
Furniture & Fixtures	10
Office equipment	4-5

(iv) Restriction on title: Nil**(v) Contractual commitments**

Refer Note 29 for outstanding contractual commitments.

(vi) Impairment of assets - Refer note 28

(vii) Refer note 6 in respect of unadjusted capital advance paid towards Property, Plant and Equipment.

(viii) Deemed Cost

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its property, plant and equipment as at April 1, 2021 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment.

(ix) Amount of depreciation recognised as a part of other asset is Nil.



4 Other Intangible assets

Particulars	Computer Software (Including development costs)
Gross carrying amount	
As at April 01, 2021	39,69,945
Additions	13,12,500
Disposals	-
Capitalisation	-
As at March 31, 2022	52,82,445
Additions	18,27,355
Disposals	-
As at March 31, 2023	71,09,800
Accumulated Amortisation	
As at April 01, 2021	7,919
Amortisation for the year	4,12,187
Disposals	-
As at March 31, 2022	4,20,106
Amortisation for the year	5,41,557
Disposals	-
As at March 31, 2023	9,61,664
Net carrying amount	
As at April 01, 2021	39,62,026
As at March 31, 2022	48,62,339
As at March 31, 2023	61,48,136

(i) Depreciation / Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated on straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of the asset

(ii) Method of Accounting Depreciation/Amortisation

Depreciation / Amortisation has been calculated as per the Accounting Policy No 9 of the company and recognised as expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) Estimation of useful life of Assets

The estimated useful lives of various categories of other Intangible Assets is as follows:

Asset Class	Years
Computer Software (Including development costs)	10

(iv) Restriction on title: Nil**(v) Contractual commitments**

Refer Note 29 for outstanding contractual commitments.

(vi) Impairment of assets - Refer note 28**(vii) Deemed Cost**

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its other intangible assets as at April 1, 2021 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of other intangible assets.



eMudhra DMCC

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

(All amounts are in AED, unless otherwise stated)

Note No.	Particulars	As at March 31,2023	As at March 31,2022
5	Financial assets		
	Non-current Investment		
	Investment carried at cost:		
	Investment in equity instruments (Unquoted)		
	a) Subsidiaries (at cost)		
	Investment in PT eMudhra Technologies Indonesia [252,500 (2022:147,500) equity shares of USD 1 each]	9,29,060	5,60,056
	Investment in preference instruments (Unquoted)		
	a) Subsidiaries (at cost)		
	Investment in PT eMudhra Technologies Indonesia [Nil (2022: 1,600,000) preference shares of USD 1 each]	-	58,44,800
	Total	9,29,060	64,04,856
	i. Particulars		
	(a) Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof	-	-
	(b) Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	9,29,060	64,04,856
	(c) Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-
	(ii) Related party disclosure : For Related party disclosure refer note 35		
	(iii) Refer note 37 for classification of financial instruments		
6	Other non-current assets		
	Capital advances	1,04,830	-
	Balance with government authorities	13,076	-
	Prepaid Expenses	-	9,458
	Other Receivables	3,760	-
	Total	1,21,666	9,458
7	Trade receivables		
	Unsecured, considered good		
	- Related parties	-	3,087
	- Others	95,28,181	42,92,280
	Total	95,28,181	42,95,368

(i) Payment terms

a. In majority of contracts, payment is due on delivery of License. However, in some contracts a portion of dues is linked to satisfaction of further performance obligations like completion of installation and commission activity etc.

b. Amount retained by customer in respect of completed performance obligation, due to linking of payment with completion of other

performance obligations in the contract, is classified as contract asset. Balance amount receivable is classified as Trade receivable.

(ii) Financial instruments

Refer Note No.37 for classification of financial instruments

(iii) Related party disclosure

For related party disclosure refer Note No. 35

(iv) Refer note 33 for trade receivable ageing schedule



eMudhra DMCC**Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements**

(All amounts are in AED, unless otherwise stated)

8 Cash and cash equivalents

Balance with banks:

- In current accounts

Total

59,39,937

7,39,525

59,39,937

7,39,525

(i) Refer note 37 for classification of financial instruments

(ii) There are no repatriation restrictions with regard to cash and cash equivalents

9 Loans**Unsecured, considered good**

Loans to related parties

Total

21,72,300

13,54,602

21,72,300

13,54,602

(i) Financial instruments

Refer Note no. 37 for classification of financial instruments

(ii) Impairment of financial assets

Provision for impairment has been made in line with accounting policy no.21

(iii) Related party disclosure

For related party disclosure refer Note No. 35

(iv) Loans to related party are interest free and repayable on demand.

10 Other financial assets**Unsecured, considered good**

Security deposits

70,426

41,745

70,426

41,745

11 Other current assets**Unsecured, considered good**

Advance to suppliers

90,954

-

Others

Unbilled revenue

86,65,095

29,72,852

Prepaid Expenses

77,997

2,76,591

Total

88,34,046

32,49,443



Note No.	Particulars	As at	As at
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
12	Share capital		
	Authorised share capital		
	1,000 (2022: 1,000) Equity shares of AED 1000 each	10,00,000	10,00,000
	Total	10,00,000	10,00,000
	Equity share capital		
	(i) Issued, Subscribed and fully paid up share capital		
	1,000 (2022: 1,000) Equity shares of AED 1000 each	10,00,000	10,00,000

(ii) Reconciliation of the number of share outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Share outstanding at the beginning of the year	1,000	10,00,000	100	1,00,000
Add: Share issued during the year	-	-	900	9,00,000
Less: Shares bought back during the year	-	-	-	-
Share outstanding at the end of the year	1,000	10,00,000	1,000	10,00,000

(iii) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No. of Shares	% Holding	No. of Shares	% Holding
eMudhra (MU) Limited	949	94.9%	949	94.9%
eMudhra Limited	51	5.1%	51	5.1%

(iv) During previous 5 years the company has not bought back its shares

(v) During the previous 5 years the company has not allotted any shares as fully paid up pursuant to contract without payment being received in cash

(vi) During the previous 5 years the company not allotted any shares as fully paid up by way of bonus shares



eMudhra DMCC

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

(All amounts are in AED, unless otherwise stated)

Note No.	Particulars	As at March 31,2023	As at March 31,2022
13	Other equity		
	Retained earnings [refer note 13.1 below]	2,09,02,510	1,01,69,203
	Securities premium [refer note 13.2 below]	27,00,000	27,00,000
	Total other comprehensive income [refer note 13.3 below]	32,298	44,518
	Share based payment reserve [refer note 13.4 below]	94,634	-
	Total	2,37,29,442	1,29,13,721
13.1	Retained earnings		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	1,01,69,203	60,85,894
	Profit/ (Loss) for the year	1,07,33,307	40,83,309
	Balance as at the end of the year	2,09,02,510	1,01,69,203
13.2	Securities premium		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	27,00,000	-
	Add: Additions during the year	-	27,00,000
	Balance as at the end of the year	27,00,000	27,00,000
13.3	Total comprehensive income for the year		
	Opening Balance	44,518	22,469
	Add: Other comprehensive income for the year	(12,220)	22,049
	Balance as at the end of the year	32,298	44,518
13.4	Share based payment reserve		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
	Add: Fair value of services received during the year	94,634	-
	Balance as at the end of the year	94,634	-

Nature and purpose of the reserves

Securities premium

Securities premium is created out of the premium on issue of equity shares.

Other Comprehensive income

Other Comprehensive income are those gains/ losses which are not yet realised and excluded from the statement of profit and loss. It consist of remeasurement of the net defined liability

Share based payment reserve

The reserve related to employee share based payment plans granted by the eMudhra Limited ("parent company") to the employees of the company.



eMudhra DMCC

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

(All amounts are in AED, unless otherwise stated)

Note No.	Particulars	As at March 31,2023	As at March 31,2022
14	Provisions		
	Non current		
	Employee benefits		
	Gratuity (refer note 36)	2,19,873	1,67,776
	Total	2,19,873	1,67,776
15	Borrowings		
	Unsecured		
	From director	-	29,25,000
	Loans from related party	39,29,575	16,77,907
	Total	39,29,575	46,02,907
	(i) Financial instruments		
	Refer note 37 for classification of financial instruments		
	(ii) Related party disclosure		
	For related party disclosure refer note 35		
	(iii) The loan from director and other related parties are interest free and are repayable on demand		
16	Trade payables		
	To Related parties	31,25,827	11,47,059
	To Others	3,05,604	45,423
	Total	34,31,431	11,92,482
	(i) Financial instruments : Refer Note 37 for classification of financial instruments.		
	(ii) Related party disclosure : Refer Note 35 for Related Party Disclosures		
	(iii) Refer note 34 for trade payables ageing schedule		
17	Other financial liabilities		
	Employee benefit payable	3,77,134	-
	Total	3,77,134	-
	(i) Financial instruments : Refer Note 37 for classification of financial instruments.		
18	Other current liabilities		
	Deferred Revenue	7,59,190	8,28,204
	Statutory dues	-	49,410
	Total	7,59,190	8,77,614
19	Provision		
	Current		
	Employee benefits		
	Other payables towards contractual obligations		
	Gratuity (refer note 36)	93,274	76,896
	Bonus	2,30,000	1,38,700
	Total	3,23,274	2,15,596



Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

(All amounts are in AED, unless otherwise stated)

Note		For the year ended March 31,2023	For the year ended March 31,2022
No.	Particulars		
20	Revenue from operations		
	Sale of software solutions/services	2,25,31,862	1,25,77,593
	Sale of accessories	-	67,500
	Total	2,25,31,862	1,26,45,093

(i) Disaggregation of revenue

Revenue earned by the company is disaggregated by its sources based on its key operating segments as disclosed in note 39

(ii) Reconciliation of revenue recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss with contract Price

Revenue as per the Statement of Profit and Loss

Sale of software solutions/services

Sale of accessories

Total (a)**Add/ (less) adjustment to contract price**

Foreign Exchange variation claim

Price revision

Discount and rebate offered

Others

Total adjustment (b)**Contract price (a+b)**

	2,25,31,862	1,25,77,593
	-	67,500
	2,25,31,862	1,26,45,093
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	2,25,31,862	1,26,45,093

(iii) Satisfaction of performance obligation

a. In majority of the contracts performance obligation is satisfied "at a point in time" which is primarily determined on customer obtaining the control of the asset. Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a "right to use" the license are recognised at the time the license is made available to the customer.

b. In Contracts with multiple performance obligations, revenue is recognised using percentage of completion method on satisfaction of each performance obligation.

c. Contract with the customer normally do not contain significant financing component and any advance payment received and /or amount retained by customer is with intention of protecting either parties to the contract.

d. Variable consideration primarily consists of discounts, rebates, price concessions, incentives and performance bonuses which are reduced from the transaction price, if specified in the contract with customer/ based on customary business practices.

e. Warranties provided are mainly in the nature of performance warranty.

f. In case of AMC contracts, output method is used to recognise revenue where passage of time is the criteria for satisfaction of performance obligation.

g. For revenue recognition in respect of performance obligation satisfied at a "point in time" the following criteria is used for determining whether the customer has obtained "Control on asset"

i. Transfer of significant risk and rewards

ii. Customer has legal right/title to the asset

iii. The entity has transferred the physical possession of the asset

iv. Customer has accepted the asset

v. Entity has the present right to payment for the asset

h. Transaction price is typically determined based on contract entered into with customer. Allocation of transaction price in respect to multiple obligation is based on relative standalone selling price.

i. The estimated amount of variable consideration is adjusted in the transaction price only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur and is reassessed at the end of each reporting period.

j. The Company classifies its right to consideration as either trade receivables or Contract asset. The Company's receivables are rights to consideration that are unconditional.

Unbilled revenue comprising revenue in excess of billing where the right to consideration is unconditional and is due only after passage of time.

k. No non-cash considerations are received/given during the current/previous year.

l. Remaining Performance obligation

The remaining performance obligation disclosure provides the aggregate amount of the transaction price yet to be recognised as at the end of the reporting period and an explanation as to when the Company expects to recognise these amounts in revenue. Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115, the Company has not disclosed remaining performance obligation related disclosures for contracts where the revenue recognised corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed to date, typically those contracts where invoicing is on time-and-material and unit of work based contracts. Remaining performance obligation estimates are subject to change and are affected by several factors, including terminations, changes in scope of contracts, periodic revaluations, adjustment for revenue that has not materialised and adjustments for currency fluctuations.



eMudhra DMCC

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

(All amounts are in AED, unless otherwise stated)

Note No.	Particulars	For the year ended March 31,2023	For the year ended March 31,2022
21	Other income		
	Foreign exchange gain	64,557	-
	Total	64,557	-
22	Operating expenses		
	Commission expenses	56,491	1,02,152
	License fee expenses	49,27,953	32,30,510
	Other direct operating expenses	13,74,005	-
	Postage and courier charges	3,044	-
	Total	63,61,493	33,32,662
23	Purchases of stock-in-trade		
	Purchase of Hardware	-	33,018
	SSL Certificates	97,613	4,12,851
	Total	97,613	4,45,869
24	Employee benefits expense		
	End of service benefits(Refer note 36)	75,429	61,076
	Salaries, allowances and bonus	32,82,216	17,18,573
	Share based payment	94,634	-
	Staff welfare expenses	74,804	28,284
	Employee insurance expenses	1,98,441	-
	Total	37,25,524	18,07,933
25	Depreciation and amortisation expense		
	Amortisation on other intangible assets	5,41,557	4,12,187
	Depreciation on plant, property and equipment	12,066	4,839
	Total	5,53,623	4,17,026
26	Other expenses		
	Office maintenance expenses	39,243	54,837
	Auditors' remuneration	-	6,000
	Power and fuel expenses	253	-
	Short term leases	17,500	-
	Repair and maintenance		
	- Plant and machinery	2,527	-
	- Others	2,568	-
	Business promotion expenses	97,352	14,75,914
	Communication expenses	24,088	57,830
	Fees rates and taxes	2,29,147	1,92,523
	Forex Gain/Loss	-	10,116
	Insurance expenses	945	1,10,601
	Legal and professional expenses	3,05,967	4,36,448
	Miscellaneous expense	40,604	-
	Printing and Stationery	1,542	1,073
	Information technology expenses	30,624	19,153
	Travelling and conveyance	3,32,499	1,93,799
	Total	11,24,859	25,58,294



Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

(All amounts are in AED, unless otherwise stated)

Note No.	Particulars		For the year ended March 31,2023	For the year ended March 31,2022
27	Earnings per share			
	Basic:			
	Profit after tax	A	1,07,33,307	40,83,309
	Weighted average number of shares outstanding	B	1,000	1,000
	Basic EPS	A/B	10,733	4,083
	Diluted			
	Profit after tax	A	1,07,33,307	40,83,309
	Weighted average number of shares outstanding	B	1,000	1,000
	Diluted EPS	A/B	10,733	4,083

28 Impairment of Assets

Company has analysed indications of impairment of assets of each cash generating units (CGU). On the basis of assessment of internal and external factors, none of the unit has found indications of impairment of its assets

29 Contractual commitments

Particulars	As at March 31,2023	As at March 31,2022
a) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided as on 31st March (Net of advances)	-	-
b) Other commitments i.e. non cancellable contractual commitments (i.e. cancellation of which will result in a penalty disproportionate to the benefits involved) as on 31st March	-	-
Total	-	-

30 Contingent Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31,2023	As at March 31,2022
(a) Claims not acknowledged as debts	-	-
(b) Outstanding letters of credit	-	-
(c) Others	-	-
Total	-	-

31 Contingent assets

Particulars	As at March 31,2023	As at March 31,2023
Nil	-	-
Total	-	-

32 Foreign Exchange Exposure

Pursuant to the announcement of the ICAI requiring the disclosure of "Foreign Exchange Exposure", the major currency wise exposure has on 31st March 2023 is give below. (Previous year figures are shown in brackets).

Currency	Payable		Receivable	
	Foreign Currency	AED Equivalent	Foreign Currency	AED Equivalent
AED	-	-	-	-
USD	13,005	47,761	18,77,461	68,94,975
EURO	-	-	-	-
MUR	-	-	-	-
SGD	-	-	-	-
IDR	-	-	-	-

Foreign Exchange Exposure towards contingent liability is Nil (2022: Nil)



33 Trade receivables ageing

Trade receivables ageing as at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	94,83,992	-	39,399	4,645	145	95,28,181
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	94,83,992	-	39,399	4,645	145	95,28,181

Note: The above amount does not include unbilled revenue of AED 86,65,095 disclosed under note 11

Trade receivables ageing as at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	41,06,748	1,83,829	4,645	145	-	42,95,368
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	41,06,748	1,83,829	4,645	145	-	42,95,368

Note: The above amount does not include unbilled revenue of AED 29,72,852 disclosed under note 11

34 Trade payables Ageing Schedule

Trade payables ageing as at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed dues						
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	11,99,211	22,32,220	-	-	-	34,31,431
Disputed dues						
(i) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Disputed - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	11,99,211	22,32,220	-	-	-	34,31,431

Trade payables ageing as at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed dues						
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	25,448	11,67,034	-	-	-	11,92,482
Disputed dues						
(i) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Disputed - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	25,448	11,67,034	-	-	-	11,92,482



eMudhra DMCC**Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements**

(All amounts are in AED, unless otherwise stated)

35 Disclosure related to subsidiary, associate and group companies**1 Particulars of subsidiary, associate and group companies :**

SI No	Name of the company	Relationship
1	eMudhra (MU) Limited	Holding company
2	eMudhra Technologies Limited	Group Company
3	eMudhra consumer Services Limited	Group Company
4	eMudhra INC	Group Company
5	eMudhra PTE Limited	Group Company
6	Taarav PTE Limited	Enterprises in which key management personnel exercise significant influence
7	eMudhra Limited	Parent company
8	eMudhra BV	Group Company
9	PT eMudhra Technologies Indonesia	Subsidiary company
10	Smart Craft Private Limited	Enterprises in which key management personnel exercise significant influence
11	Cedar Grove Real Estates Private Limited	Enterprises in which key management personnel exercise significant influence
12	Bluesky Infotech [Partnership firm]	Enterprises in which key management personnel exercise significant influence
13	eMudhra employees stock option trust	Enterprises in which key management personnel exercise significant influence

2 Particulars of key managerial person

SI No	Entity Name	Relationship	Name of the key managerial person	
			March 31,2023	March 31,2022
1	eMudhra DMCC	Director	V. Srinivasan	V. Srinivasan
		Director	Arvind Srinivasan	Arvind Srinivasan
		Director	Manoj Kunkalienkar	Manoj Kunkalienkar



eMudhra DMCC

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

(All amounts are in AED, unless otherwise stated)

35 Related party disclosures

3 Disclosure related to subsidiary, associate and group company transactions

SI No	Nature of transaction	Related party	Nature of relationship	Transactions	
				March 31,2023	March 31,2022
1	Purchase of products/services				
		eMudhra Limited	Parent Company	36,697	-
		eMudhra (MU) Limited	Holding Company	-	2,42,640
		eMudhra BV	Group Company	-	81,497
2	Purchase of software Licencing fees				
		eMudhra consumer Services Limited	Group Company	20,27,870	(1,21,893)
		eMudhra Limited	Group Company	11,01,750	26,70,204
		eMudhra Technologies Limited	Group Company	2,44,934	3,58,062
		eMudhra INC	Group Company	10,79,715	-
		eMudhra (MU) Limited	Holding Company	4,36,987	-
3	Borrowings/ (repayment), net				
		eMudhra (MU) Limited	Holding Company	-	(36,00,000)
		PT eMudhra Technologies Indonesia	Group Company	(5,34,325)	-
		eMudhra INC	Group Company	(8,31,560)	-
		eMudhra BV	Group Company	(3,12,022)	-
			Enterprises in which key management personnel exercise significant influence		
		Taarav PTE Limited		39,29,575	-
4	Loan Provided/ (received) Net				
		eMudhra PTE Limited	Group Company	-	-
		eMudhra BV	Group Company	-	(3,12,022)
		eMudhra (MU) Limited	Holding Company	(12,44,427)	13,07,750
			Enterprises in which key management personnel exercise significant influence		
		Taarav PTE Limited		(1,10,175)	1,10,175
		eMudhra INC	Group Company	21,72,300	(8,31,560)
		PT eMudhra Technologies Indonesia	Group Company	-	(5,34,325)
5	Investments /(redemption)				
		PT eMudhra Technologies Indonesia	Group Company	3,69,004	-
		PT eMudhra Technologies Indonesia	Group Company	(58,44,800)	-

4 Detailed transactions with key managerial persons

SI No	Nature of transaction	Related party	Nature of relationship	March 31,2023	March 31,2022
1	Borrowing/ (repayment), net				
		V. Srinivasan	Director	(29,25,000)	19,25,000
2	Salary and allowances paid				
		Arvind Srinivasan	Director	4,45,000	3,99,000
		V. Srinivasan	Director	2,40,000	2,40,000
		Kaushik Srinivasan*	Director	60,000	-

* Resigned from eMudhra Limited("Parent company) with effect from January 31,2023 and thereafter joined the eMudhra DMCC, Dubai, with the same designation with effect from February 01,2023.



eMudhra DMCC

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

(All amounts are in AED, unless otherwise stated)

35 Related party disclosures

5 Disclosure related to subsidiary, associate, group company and KMP balances

SI No	Nature of transaction	Related party	Nature of relationship	Balances	
				March 31,2023	March 31,2022
1	Trade Payable				
		eMudhra consumer Services Limited	Group Company	15,47,848	-
		eMudhra Inc	Group Company	10,79,685	-
		eMudhra Limited	Group Company	36,724	8,22,921
		eMudhra (MU) Limited	Holding Company	4,36,987	2,42,640
		eMudhra Technologies Limited	Group Company	24,583	-
		eMudhra BV	Group Company	-	81,498
		Total		31,25,827	11,47,059
2	Borrowings				
			Enterprises in which key management personnel exercise significant influence		
		Taarav PTE Limited		39,29,575	-
		eMudhra BV	Group Company	-	3,12,021
		eMudhra Inc	Group Company	-	8,31,560
		PT eMudhra Technologies Indonesia	Group Company	-	5,34,325
		V. Srinivasan	Director	-	29,25,000
		Total		39,29,575	46,02,906
3	Trade Receivable				
		eMudhra consumer Services Limited	Group Company	-	2,143
		eMudhra Technologies Limited	Group Company	-	944
		Total		-	3,087
4	Loans				
		eMudhra Inc	Group Company	21,72,300	-
		eMudhra (MU) Limited	Holding Company	-	12,44,427
			Enterprises in which key management personnel exercise significant influence		
		Taarav PTE Limited		-	1,10,175
		Total		21,72,300	13,54,602

Note: The Company's related Party transactions during the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 and the outstanding balances as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 are within its parent company and group companies with whom the Company generally enters its transactions which are at arms length and in the ordinary course of business.



36 Disclosures on employee benefits**a) Post Retirement Benefit- Defined Benefit Plan**

eMudhra DMCC provides gratuity (End of service benefit) to its employees, based on actuarial valuation done on projected unit credit method at each balance sheet date. As per the scheme, the end of service benefit is payable to an employee on the cessation of his employment after he has rendered continuous service for not less than one year. eMudhra DMCC shall pay gratuity to an employee at the rate of twenty four days salary based on the last drawn basic & dearness allowance.

The following table summarises the components of net benefit expense recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss and amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet and the movement in the net defined benefit obligation over the years as per Actuarial valuation are as follows :

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
(i) Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation		
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,44,672	2,20,270
Current service cost	69,531	56,668
Interest cost	5,898	4,408
Actuarial (gain)/loss	12,220	(22,049)
Benefits paid	(19,174)	(14,625)
Balance at the end of the year	3,13,147	2,44,672
 (ii) Assets and liabilities recognised in the balance sheet		
Present value of defined benefit obligation	3,13,147	2,44,672
Amount recognised as assets/(liability)	(3,13,147)	(2,44,672)
 Recognised under:		
Non current Provision (Refer note 14)	2,19,873	1,67,776
Current provision (Refer note 19)	93,274	76,896
Total	3,13,147	2,44,672
 (iii) Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current service cost	69,531	56,668
Interest cost	5,898	4,408
Total expenses	75,429	61,076
 (iv) Expenses recognised in the other comprehensive income		
Actuarial (gain)/loss	12,220	(22,049)
Return on Plan Assets	-	-
	12,220	(22,049)



eMudhra DMCC

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

(All amounts are in AED, unless otherwise stated)

36 Disclosures on employee benefits

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
(v) Major Category of Plan Assets as % of total Plan Assets		
Insurer managed funds	0%	0%
(vi) Actuarial assumptions		
Discount rate	4.08%	2.86%
Salary growth	5.00%	5.00%
Attrition rate	10.00%	10.00%
vii) Sensitivity Analysis		
Defined benefit obligation	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Discount Rate		
a. Discount rate - 100 basis points	3,32,555	2,62,696
a. Discount rate - 100 basis points impact (%)	6.20%	7.37%
b. Discount rate + 100 basis points	2,96,035	2,29,116
b. Discount rate + 100 basis points impact (%)	-5.46%	-6.36%
Salary increase rate		
a. Rate - 100 basis points	2,96,023	2,29,258
a. Rate - 100 basis points impact (%)	-5.47%	-6.30%
b. Rate + 100 basis points	3,32,193	2,62,105
b. Rate + 100 basis points impact (%)	6.08%	7.13%

Notes:

- 1) The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of dubai UAE government securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligation.
- 2) The salary escalation rate is the estimate of future salary increase considered taking into account the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.
- 3) Sensitivity analysis involves changing one key actuarial assumption at a time keeping the other assumptions constant. Sensitivity analysis has been carried out using the Direct Method by re-running the entire valuation model for the changed assumptions by using magnitude of variation of plus or minus 100 basis points.
- 4) No change in the method and assumptions used for preparing sensitivity analysis as compared to previous year
- 5) Maturity profile of the gratuity defined benefit obligation is given below

Expected Future Cashflows

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Year 1	93,274	76,896
Year 2	32,539	17,523
Year 3	43,183	20,417
Year 4	45,276	23,190
Year 5	50,968	25,883
Year 6-10	3,68,754	2,18,359
Above 10 years	10,57,944	6,12,203



Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements
(All amounts are in AED, unless otherwise stated)

37 Financial Instruments

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories were as follows:

Particulars	Fair value hierarchy	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
		FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Amortised cost
Assets:					
Non Current					
(i) Investments	3	-	9,29,060	-	64,04,856
Current					
(i) Trade receivables	3	-	95,28,181	-	42,95,368
(ii) Cash & cash equivalents	3	-	59,39,937	-	7,39,525
(iii) Loans	3	-	21,72,300	-	13,54,602
(iv) Other financial assets	3	-	70,426	-	41,745
Total		-	1,86,39,904	-	1,28,36,095
Liabilities:					
Current					
(i) Borrowings	3	-	39,29,575	-	46,02,907
(ii) Trade Payables	3	-	34,31,431	-	11,92,482
(iii) Other financial liabilities	3	-	3,77,134	-	-
Total		-	77,38,140	-	57,95,388

Fair value hierarchy

Level 1 - Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

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

Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).



38 Financial risk management**(i) Risk management framework**

The Company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. The Company's risk management policy is set by the Board. The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk relating to foreign currency exchange rate. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. A summary of the risks have been given below.

(ii) 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 obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and other financial assets carried at amortised cost. Credit risk arises from cash held with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure to clients, including outstanding accounts receivables and Security deposits. The exposure is limited to its carrying value.

(a) Trade and other receivables

The credit exposure of trade receivables is primarily on account of receivable from customers. The Company has a process in place to monitor outstanding receivables on a monthly basis.

The Company's exposure to credit risk for trade and other receivables by category is as follows:

Particulars	Carrying amount	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Trade receivables (Gross)	95,28,181	42,95,368
Unbilled revenue	86,65,095	29,72,852
	1,81,93,275	72,68,219

Following are the financial assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Investments	9,29,060	64,04,856
Trade receivables	95,28,181	42,95,368
Cash and cash equivalents	59,39,937	7,39,525
Loans	21,72,300	13,54,602
Other financial assets	70,426	41,745
	1,86,39,904	1,28,36,095

(iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due. The Company's Management is responsible for liquidity and fund. The Company aims to maintain the level of its cash and cash equivalents at an amount in excess of expected cash outflows on financial liabilities over the next six months. The Company also monitors the level of expected cash inflows on trade receivables together with expected cash outflows on trade payables and other financial liabilities.

Following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted.

As at March 31, 2023

Particulars	within 12 months	1-5 Years	Total carrying amount
Borrowings	39,29,575	-	39,29,575
Trade payables	34,31,431	-	34,31,431
Other financial liabilities (excluding trade payables)	3,77,134	-	3,77,134
Total	77,38,140	-	77,38,140

As at March 31, 2022

Particulars	within 12 months	1-5 Years	Total carrying amount
Borrowings	46,02,907	-	46,02,907
Trade payables	11,92,482	-	11,92,482
Total	57,95,388	-	57,95,388

(iv) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rates will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.



eMudhra DMCC**Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements**

(All amounts are in AED, unless otherwise stated)

(v) Foreign currency risk

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 rate. The majority of the Company's assets are located in India and Indian rupee being the functional currency of the Company. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to operating activities.

The Company's foreign currency payables and receivables are as follows:

Exposure to currency risk

The summary quantitative data about the Company's gross exposure to currency risk is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	USD	USD
Payables	13,005	-
Receivables	18,77,461	-
Net Exposure	(18,64,456)	-

Sensitivity analysis:

A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of the AED, against USD would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in foreign currency and affected equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecasts sales and purchases.

Particulars	Impact on Profit	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
USD – Increase by 5%	3,42,360.70	-
USD – Decrease by 5%	(3,42,360.70)	-

(v) Capital Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to

- Safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and
- Maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The capital structure of the company is based on management's judgement of the appropriate balance of key elements in order to meet its strategic and day-to-day needs. We consider the amount of capital in proportion to risk and manage the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

The company's policy is to maintain a stable and strong capital structure with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor, creditors and market confidence and to sustain future development and growth of its business. The company will take appropriate steps in order to maintain, or if necessary adjust, its capital structure.

The management monitors the return on capital as well as the level of dividends to shareholders. The company's goal is to continue to be able to provide return to shareholders.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Net debt	39,29,575	46,02,907
Total equity	2,47,29,442	1,39,13,721
Net debt to equity ratio	0.16	0.33



eMudhra DMCC

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

(All amounts are in AED, unless otherwise stated)

39 Segment Information

The parent company discloses the segment information in the consolidated financial statements of the group and accordingly the same is not disclosed.

40 The disclosure requirement in accordance with the Ind AS 102, Share based payment are disclosed by the Parent company in the consolidated financial statements of the group for the year ended 31st March 2023.

41 COVID - 19 Impact

The Company has considered the possible effects that may result from the pandemic relating to COVID 19 in the preparation of the financial statements including the recoverability of carrying amounts of financial and non-financial assets. In developing the assumptions relating to the possible future uncertainties in the global economic conditions because of pandemic, the company has used its available internal and external sources of information and economic forecasts and expects that the carrying amount of these assets will be recovered. The impact of COVID-19 on the financial statements may differ from the estimate as at the date of approval of the financial statements.

42 During the year, the Company has reclassified certain balances to exhibit better presentation and accordingly the previous year balances has been reclassified.

43 Details of crypto currency or virtual currency

The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

44 Valuation of Property, Plant and Equipment

The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment during the current or previous year.

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For Suri & Co.,

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 004283S

V. Natarajan
Natarajan V
Partner
Membership No: 223118



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of eMudhra DMCC

S Arvind

Arvind Srinivasan
Director

Place: Bengaluru

Date : April 28, 2023

Place: Dubai

Date : April 28, 2023