AURUM ANALYTICA PRIVATE LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2025

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3.a	34	27
Right of use assets	3.b	193	-
Intangible assets	3.c	326	132
Intangible assets under development	3.d	80	157
Income tax assets (net)	5.1	-	30
Deferred tax asset (net)	5.2	7	1
Total non-current assets		**640**	**347**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	4.a	579	413
Cash and cash equivalents	4.b	121	104
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	4.c	11	11
Other financial assets	4.d	16	6
Other current assets	6	1,060	363
Total current assets		**1,787**	**897**
Total assets		**2,427**	**1,244**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	7	18	1
Other equity	8	1,086	424
Total equity		**1,104**	**425**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	3.b	142	-
Provisions	10	82	37
Total non-current liabilities		**224**	**37**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	9.a	85	335
Lease liabilities	3.b	48	-
Trade payables	9.c		
a) Dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
b) Dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		208	28
Other financial liabilities	9.b	410	239
Current tax liabilities (net)	5.1	75	-
Provisions	10	4	3
Other current liabilities	11	269	177
Total current liabilities		**1,099**	**782**
Total liabilities		**1,323**	**819**
Total equity and liabilities		**2,427**	**1,244**

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

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

For and on behalf of the Board of
AURUM ANALYTICA PRIVATE LIMITED
U74140UP2011PTC189212

Udit Brijesh Parikh
Partner
Membership No.: 151016

Prakash Tejwani
Director
DIN: 08231824

Kunal Karan
Director
DIN: 08964694

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2025

Place: Navi Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2025

AURUM ANALYTICA PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Income			
Revenue from operations	12	4,457	2,277
Other income	13	10	12
Total income		**4,467**	**2,289**
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	14	1,162	821
Finance costs	15	44	32
Depreciation and amortization expense	16	48	47
Other expense	17	2,405	1,419
Total expenses		**3,659**	**2,318**
Profit / (loss) before tax		**808**	**(30)**
Tax expense	5.2		
Current tax		190	30
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods		(30)	-
Deferred tax		2	9
Total tax expense		**162**	**39**
Profit / (loss) for the year		**646**	**(69)**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations		(30)	(12)
Income tax relating to above		7	3
Total other comprehensive loss for the year		**(23)**	**(9)**
Total comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year		**623**	**(78)**
Earnings per share	18		
Basic (INR)		1,550	(693)
Diluted (INR)		1,550	(693)

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

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

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Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2025

Place: Navi Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2025

AURUM ANALYTICA PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

(Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit / (loss) before tax	808	(30)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization expenses	48	47
Share based payments	39	191
Finance costs	44	32
(Reversal)/ provision for doubtful debts	(1)	2
Interest income on fixed deposits	(1)	(1)
Interest on income tax refund	(4)	(3)
Unrealised Gain on foreign currency transaction and translation	(3)	-
Interest income from unwinding of financial instruments	(1)	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	**929**	**238**
Changes in working capital:		
Increase in current financial assets	(12)	1
Increase in current other assets	(697)	(329)
Increase in trade receivables	(162)	(184)
Increase in non-current and current other financial liabilities	170	158
Increase in non-current and current provisions	16	9
Increase in trade payables	180	25
Increase in non-current and current other current liabilities	92	130
Cash generated from operations	**515**	**48**
Income tax paid (net)	(56)	(23)
Interest income on income Tax Refund	4	3
Net cash flow generated from operating activities (A)	**464**	**28**
Cash flow from investing activities		
Payment for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets under development	(171)	(172)
Investment in fixed deposits	(0)	(1)
Interest income on fixed deposits	0	1
Net cash flow used in investing activities (B)	**(171)**	**(172)**
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from issuance of equity share	17	-
Proceeds from borrowings	60	250
Repayment of borrowings	(310)	(98)
Interest and other finance charges paid	(43)	(32)
Net cash flow (used in)/ generated from financing activities (C)	**(276)**	**120**
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	17	(24)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	104	128
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**121**	**104**
Cash and cash equivalents comprise (Refer note 4.b)		
Balances with banks		
Current accounts	121	104
Total cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	**121**	**104**

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

2. Previous year figures have been regrouped or reclassified wherever necessary.

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

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

For and on behalf of the Board of
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DIN: 08964694

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2025

Place: Navi Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2025

AURUM ANALYTICA PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

(Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(A) Equity share capital

	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	**Amount**	**No. of shares**	**Amount**
Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid				
Opening Balance	10,000	1	10,000	1
Add: Share issued during the year	1,70,000	17	-	-
Closing balance	**1,80,000**	**18**	**10,000**	**1**

(B) Other equity

Particulars	Securities Premium	Stock options outstanding account	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at April 1,2024	150	265	9	**424**
Profit for the year	-	-	646	646
Other comprehensive loss for the year		-	(23)	(23)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	**-**	**623**	**623**
Share based payments to employees	-	39	-	39
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**150**	**304**	**632**	**1,086**

Particulars	Securities Premium	Stock options outstanding account	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at April 1,2023	150	74	87	**311**
Loss for the year	-	-	(69)	(69)
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(9)	(9)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	**-**	**-**	**(78)**	**(78)**
Share based payments to employees	-	191	-	191
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**150**	**265**	**9**	**424**

Nature and purpose of reserve

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

(b) Stock options outstanding account
Stock options outstanding account is used to record the fair value of equity-settled share based payment transactions. The amounts recorded in this account are transferred to share premium net of face value upon exercise of stock options. In case of cancellation of options, corresponding balance is transferred to retained earnings. The Company has granted ESOPs to its employees in the form of equity shares of its Parent Company, Aurum PropTech Limited.

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

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

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1 Corporate information

Aurum Analytica Private Limited ('the Company') is a private limited company incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 on December 16, 2011. Pursuant to change in shareholding as on October 14, 2022, the Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Aurum PropTech Limited ('APTL') from such date.

The Company is engaged in providing advanced, intelligent and holistic solutions across the real estate lifecycle. The Company leverage new-age technology like AI & ML to generate data-driven, effective & proficient solutions . The registered office of the Company is located at A 33, 3rd Floor, Sector 2, Noida District, Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh-201301.

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

2 Material accounting policies

This note provides a list of the material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in accounting policy hitherto in use.

2 (1) Basis of preparation and presentation

(a) Compliance

The Company prepares its financial statements in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, ("Ind AS Compliant Schedule III").

(b) Basis of measurement

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

(c) Classification between Current and Non-current

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

(d) Presentation currency and rounding off

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

(e) Going concern

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

(f) Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Management to make estimate and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities as at the Balance Sheet date, reported amount of revenue and expenses for the year and disclosures of contingent liabilities as at the Balance Sheet date. The estimates and assumptions used in the accompanying financial statements are based upon the Management's evaluation of the relevant facts and circumstances as at the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a periodic basis. Revisions to accounting estimates, if any, are recognised in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future years if the revision effects such periods. Also key sources of estimation uncertainty is mentioned below:

i) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets:

As described in the material accounting policy, the Company reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at the end of each reporting period.

ii) The fair value measurements and valuation processes:

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

iii) Actuarial valuation:

The determination of Company's liability towards defined benefit obligation to employees is made through independent actuarial valuation including determination of amounts to be recognized in the statement of profit or loss and in other comprehensive income. Such valuation depend upon assumptions determined after taking into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand factors in the employment market. Information about such valuation is provided in notes to financial statements.

2 (2) Property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

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

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

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

2 (3) Intangible assets and amortization

Intangible assets are recorded at the consideration paid for acquisition of such assets and are carried at cost of acquisition less accumulated amortization and impairment, if any.

Intangible assets are recognized when the asset is identifiable, is within the control of the Company, probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be reliably measured. Expenditure on research activities is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred. Development expenditure is capitalised only if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable and the Company intends to complete development and to use or sell the asset.

The Company amortized intangible assets over their estimated useful lives using the straight line method. The estimated useful lives of intangible assets are as follows:

Intangible assets	Useful Economic Life
Software	8 years
Web Applications	5 years

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Software product development costs are expensed as incurred unless technical and commercial feasibility of the project is demonstrated, future economic benefits are probable, the Company has an intention and ability to complete and use or sell the software and the costs can be measured reliably. The costs which can be capitalized include the cost of material, direct labour or employee cost, professional fees paid to consultants, overhead costs that are directly attributable to preparing the asset for its intended use. Research and development costs and software development costs incurred under contractual arrangements with customers are accounted as expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Internally generated intangible assets (development costs)
Expenditure on internally developed products is capitalised if it can be demonstrated that:
(i) it is technically feasible to develop the product for it to be sold
(ii) adequate resources are available to complete the development
(iii) there is an intention to complete and sell the product
(iv) the company is able to sell the product
(v) sale of the product will generate future economic benefits, and
(vi) expenditure on the project can be measured reliably.

Capitalised development costs are amortised over the periods the company expects to benefit from selling the products developed. The amortisation expense is included within the 'depreciation and amortisation expense' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Development expenditure not satisfying the above criteria and expenditure on the research phase of internal projects are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred.

2 (4) Intangible assets under development

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

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

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

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

2 (5) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each year end whether there is any objective evidence that a non financial asset or a group of non financial assets is impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount and the amount of impairment loss.

An impairment loss is calculated as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and recoverable amount. Losses are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss and reflected in an allowance account. When the Company considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, then the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through Statement of Profit and Loss.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit (as defined below) is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. 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. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash in flows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the “cash-generating unit”).

2 (6) Leases

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

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

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

Certain lease arrangements includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

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

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The lease liability is initially measured

at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

2 (7) Employee benefits

(a) Short-term obligations

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

(b) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

(i) Defined contribution plan

The Company has defined contribution plans for post employment benefits in the form of provident fund, employees' state insurance, labour welfare fund which are administered through Government of India.

(ii) Defined benefit Plan

Gratuity: The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. Liability for employee defined benefits plan has been determined by an Actuary, appointed for the purpose, in conformity with the principles set out in the Ind AS -19, "Employee Benefits". The gradtuity liability is unfunded and the company meets the obligation as and when it arises from internal sources. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized immediately in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) as income or expense (net of taxes).

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

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

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

2 (8) Foreign currency transactions

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

ii) Foreign currency transactions and balances:

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

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

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

2 (9) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, investments at fair value at each Balance Sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:
- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability accessible to the Company.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:
- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

2 (10) Revenue from contracts with customers

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

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

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

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

2 (11) Other Income

Income from investments is recognized when the right to receive payment is established.

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

2 (12) Taxes

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

(a) Current income tax

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

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

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

(b) Deferred tax

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

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

The carrying amount of deferred income 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 income tax asset to be utilised. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which the temporary differences are expected to be received or settled.

Deferred tax liabilities are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries where the company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off assets against liabilities representing the current tax and where the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing taxation laws.

2 (13) Provisions and contingent liabilities

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

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

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

2 (14) Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

2 (15) Financial instruments

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

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

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

a) Non-derivative financial assets

(i) Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

(a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and

(b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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

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

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

(iii) Equity instruments at FVTOCI
All equity instruments are measured at fair value. Equity instruments held for trading is classified as FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value in OCI. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis.
If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividend are recognised in OCI which is not subsequently recycled to statement of profit and loss.
(iv) Financial assets at FVTPL
FVTPL is a residual category for financial assets. Any financial asset which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortised cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as FVTPL.
In addition the Company may elect to designate the financial asset, which otherwise meets amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria, as FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency. The Company has not designated any financial asset as FVTPL. Financial assets included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair values with all changes in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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

2 (16) Contributed equity

Equity shares are classified as equity share capital.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in other equity under securities premium as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

2 (17) Earnings per share

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

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

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 3.a - Property, plant and equipment

	Gross block				Depreciation				Net block	
Particulars	**As at April 1, 2024**	**Additions**	**Deductions**	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at April 1, 2024**	**For the year**	**Deductions**	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at April 1, 2024**
Owned assets										
Computers	38	20	9	49	18	13	9	22	27	20
Office equipment	3	3	-	6	1	0	-	1	5	2
Furniture and fixtures	10	-	-	10	5	3	-	8	2	5
Total	**51**	**23**	**9**	**65**	**24**	**16**	**9**	**31**	**34**	**27**

	Gross block				Depreciation				Net block	
Particulars	**As at April 1, 2023**	**Additions**	**Deductions/ Adjustments**	**As at March 31,2024**	**As at April 1, 2023**	**For the year**	**Deductions/ Adjustments**	**As at March 31,2024**	**As at March 31,2024**	**As at April 1, 2023**
Owned assets										
Computers	25	13	-	38	8	10	-	18	20	17
Office equipment	1	2	-	3	1	0	-	1	2	(0)
Furniture and fixtures	10	0	-	10	1	4		5	5	9
Total	**36**	**15**	**-**	**51**	**10**	**14**	**-**	**24**	**27**	**26**

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

(Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 3.b.b Right-of-use assets

A. Company as lessee:
The Company has taken office premises under lease arrangements.

i) The details of the right-of-use assets held by the Company is as follows:

Particulars	Office premises
Balance as at April 01, 2024	**-**
Additions	194
Depreciation charge during the year	(1)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**193**
Balance as at April 01, 2023	**-**
Additions	**-**
Depreciation charge during the year	**-**
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**-**

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

Particulars	Amount
Opening as at April 01, 2024	-
Additions	191
Deletions	-
Accretion of interest	1
Payment of interest	(1)
Payment of principal	(1)
Closing as at March 31, 2025	**190**
Current portion	48
Non current portion	142

iii) Amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Interest on lease liabilities	1	-
Depreciation expenses on right-of-use assets	1	-

iv) Amount recognised in Statement of Cash Flows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Total cash outflow for leases (Including short term lease)	67	40

v) Maturity analysis of lease liabilities

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Less than one year	48	-
One to five years	142	-
More than five years	-	-
Total	**190**	**-**

(Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 3.c - Intangible Assets

Particulars	Gross block				Amortization				Net block	
	As at April 1, 2024	Additions	Deductions	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 1, 2024	For the year	Deductions	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Owned assets										
Software	239	93	-	332	107	30	-	137	195	132
Web application	-	131	-	131	-			-	131	-
Total	**239**	**224**	**-**	**463**	**107**	**30**	**-**	**137**	**326**	**132**

Particulars	Gross block				Depreciation				Net block	
	As at April 1, 2023	Additions	Deductions	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 1, 2023	For the year	Deductions	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 1, 2023
Owned assets										
Software	239	-	-	239	74	33	-	107	132	165
Web application	-		-	0	-		-	0	0	0
Total	**239**	**-**	**-**	**239**	**74**	**33**	**-**	**107**	**132**	**165**

3.d Intangible assets under development

Particulars	As at April 1, 2024	Additions	Transfer to intangible assets	As at March 31, 2025
Software/ Web application	157	147	(224)	**80**
Total	**157**	**147**	**(224)**	**80**

Particulars	As at April 1, 2023	Additions	Transfer to intangible assets	As at March 31, 2024
Software/ Web application	-	157	-	**157**
Total	**-**	**157**	**-**	**157**

Notes:

(i) Ageing schedule

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025					As at March 31, 2024				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years years	More than 3 years	TOTAL	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years years	More than 3 years	TOTAL
Projects in progress	80		-	-	80	157	-	-	-	157
Total	**80**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**80**	**157**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**157**

(ii) Intangible asset as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 includes software and web applications being developed internally.

(iii)The Company is in the process of developing new products whose feasibility has been established and enhancing and increasing functionality of existing technology / software with a clear objective of deriving future economic benefit from the same. In the process the Company during the year ended March 31, 2025, has capitalised INR 148 lakhs (INR 157 lakhs in FY 2023-24) in Intangible assets under development mainly on account of cost incurred on its own product team and management team directly involved. These are initially treated as Intangible assets under development and on completion transferred to Intangibles.During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company has transferred intangible assets under development of 224 lakhs to intangible.

(iv) There are no projects as Intangible assets under development as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, whose completion is overdue or cost of which has exceeded in comparison to its original plan.

(Amount in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 4.a - Trade receivables

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at March 31, 2024**
Trade receivables considered good - unsecured (Refer note 19)	579	413
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	8	10
Less : Provision for impairment of trade receivables:	(8)	(10)
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk		
Total	**579**	**413**

Trade receivables ageing Schedules for the year ended March 31, 2025 and year ended March 31, 2024 outstanding from the due date of payment:

Trade receivables aging schedule- Unsecured, considered good

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at March 31, 2024**
Not due	-	-
Less than 6 months	398	368
6 months - 1 year	60	24
1-2 years	104	21
2-3 years	17	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Total	**579**	**413**

Trade receivables aging schedule- Unsecured, significant increase in credit risk

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at March 31, 2024**
Not due	-	-
Less than 6 months	-	-
6 months - 1 year	-	1
1-2 years	6	7
2-3 years	2	1
More than 3 years	-	1
Total	**8**	**10**

The Company does not have any disputed trade receivables

Note 4.b - Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at March 31, 2024**
Balances with banks		
Current accounts	121	104
Total	**121**	**104**

Note 4.c Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at March 31, 2024**
In fixed deposit with maturity for more than 3 months but less than 12 months.	11	11
	11	**11**

Note 4.d - Current financial assets - others

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at March 31, 2024**
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	1	-
Security deposits	15	6
Total	**16**	**6**

Note 5.1 -Income tax assets (net)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at March 31, 2024**
Tax deducted at source (Net of provision for Income tax current year Nil, previous year INR 30 lakhs)	-	30
Total	**-**	**30**

Note 5.1 -Current tax liabilities (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Current tax liabilities (net of advance tax INR 115 lakhs, previous year NIL)	75	-
Total	**75**	**-**

Note 5.2 - Deferred tax assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a) Deferred tax relates to the following:		
Deferred tax assets		
On business loss	-	10
On provision for doubtful debts	2	-
On provision for employee benefits	22	2
Total	**24**	**12**
Deferred tax liabilities		
On property, plant and equipment	17	12
Total	**17**	**12**
Deferred tax assets, net	**7**	**0**
(b) Reconciliation of deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) (net):		
Opening balance	1	7
Tax liability recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss	(2)	(6)
On remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations	7	
Closing balance	**7**	**1**
(c) Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) to be recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss :		
Deferred tax assets	**11**	(15)
Deferred tax liabilities	6	9
Total	**17**	**(6)**

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
(d) Income tax expense:		
Current tax	190	30
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods	(30)	-
Deferred tax (credit) / charge	2	9
Total	**162**	**39**
(e) Reconciliation of tax charge:		
Profit / (loss) before tax	808	(30)
Statutory Income tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Income tax (credit) / expense on the same at tax rates applicable	203	(8)
Tax effects of :		
Effect of tax created at different rates	-	(2)
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods	(30)	-
Items not deductible to tax	(11)	48
Income tax	**162**	**39**

Note 6 - Other current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Unsecured, considered good		
Advance to vendors	206	85
Unbilled revenue	825	257
Prepaid expenses	24	20
Other advances	5	1
Total	**1,060**	**363**

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 7 - Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Authorised share capital		
5,00,000 Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid	50	10
(March 31, 2024: 1,00,000 Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid)		
Total	**50**	**10**
Issued, subscribed and paid up capital		
1,80,000 Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid	18	1
(March 31, 2024 : 10,000 Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid)		
Total	**18**	**1**

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

	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Outstanding at the beginning and end of the year	10,000	1	10,000	1
Add : Issued during the year	1,70,000	17	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**1,80,000**	**18**	**10,000**	**1**

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

Equity Shares: The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of INR 10 per share. The holder of the equity share is entitled to dividend right and voting right in the same proportion as the capital paid-up on such equity share bears to the total paid-up equity share capital of the Company. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company in the same proportion as the capital paid-up on the equity shares held by them bears to the total paid-up equity share capital of the Company.

The Board of Directors, at its meeting held on 17th October 2024, approved the issuance of 1,70,000 equity shares of ₹10 each. Accordingly, the shares were allotted on 24th January 2025 for cash consideration aggregating to ₹17,00,000. The shares rank pari passu with the existing equity shares of the Company.

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

	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
Name of the shareholder	No. of shares	% of holding in the class	No. of shares	% of holding in the class
Aurum PropTech Limited	1,80,000	100.00%	10,000	100.00%
Total	**1,80,000**	**100.00%**	**10,000**	**100.00%**

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

Name of Promoters	No. of shares	% Total shares	% Changes during the year
As at March 31, 2025			
Aurum PropTech Limited	1,80,000	100.00%	-
As at March 31, 2024			
Aurum PropTech Limited	10,000	100.00%	-

(e) No class of shares have been issued as bonus shares or for consideration other than cash by the Company in last 5 years.

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 8 - Other equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(A) Securities premium	150	150
(B) Stock option outstanding account		
Opening balance	265	74
Share based payment	39	191
Closing balance	**304**	**265**
(C) Retained earnings		
Opening balance	9	87
Net profit / (loss) for the year	646	(69)
Other comprehensive loss	(23)	(9)
Closing balance	**632**	**9**
Total	**1,086**	**424**

Note 9.a - Borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Current		
Unsecured		
Loan from related parties (Refer note 19)	85	335
Total	**85**	**335**

Note: The loan has been utlised for the working capital purpose as per the terms of the loan agreement.

9.a.1 - Unsecured loan

Loans from related parties carries interest rate of 12.00% p.a (12% p.a. in FY 2023-24).

Note 9.b - Other Financial liabilities-current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Employee related payables	19	2
Interest accrued on borrowings (Refer note 19)	1	-
Provision for expenses	382	233
Other payables	8	4
Total	**410**	**239**

Note 9.c - Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises*	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer note 19)	208	28
Total	**208**	**28**

*Based on the information available with the Company, there are no outstanding dues and payments made to any supplier of goods and services beyond the specified period under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 [MSMED Act]. There is no interest payable or paid to any suppliers under the said Act.

Trade payable ageing schedule for other than MSME

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Unbilled	-	-
Not due	109	15
Less than 1 year	95	12
1-2 Years	4	0
2-3 Years	0	-
More than 3 Years	-	-
Total	**208**	**28**

Note:- There are no disputed trade payables

Note 10 - Provisions

Particulars	Non-Current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Provision for employee benefits (Refer note 14.a)				
Provision for gratuity	82	37	4	3
Total	**82**	**37**	**4**	**3**

Note 11 - Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Statutory dues payable	41	58
Advance from customers	228	119
Total	**269**	**177**

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 12 - Revenue from operations

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Information technology and digital marketing	4,457	2,277
Total	**4,457**	**2,277**

Disaggregate revenue information

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

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Nature of service :		
Information technology and digital marketing	4,457	2,277
Timing of revenue recognition :		
Services transferred over time	**4,457**	**2,277**

Note 13 - Other income

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost		
fixed deposits	1	1
unwinding of financial instruments	1	-
Interest on income tax refund	4	3
Reversal of provision of bad and doubtful debts	1	-
Net gains on foreign currency transactions and translations	3	
Miscellaneous income	0	9
Total	**10**	**12**

Note 14 - Employee benefit expense

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Salaries, wages, bonus and other allowances	1,061	593
Contribution to provident fund, ESI and other funds (Refer note 14.a (A))	21	13
Gratuity expenses (Refer note 14.a(B))	16	9
Employee share-based compensation expense	39	191
Staff welfare expenses	25	15
Total	**1,162**	**821**

Note 14.a - Employee benefits

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
(A) Defined contribution plans		
During the year, the Company has recognized the following amounts in Statement of Profit and Loss		
Contribution to provident fund	21	13
Other contribution	0	0
Total	**21**	**13**

(B) Defined benefit plans - Gratuity

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the Act, every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service.The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age. The scheme is not funded.

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(i) Actuarial assumptions
The principal assumptions used for the purposes of actuarial valuation were as follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Discount rate (per annum)	6.83%	7.22%
Rate of increase in salary	7.00%	7.00%
Expected average remaining working lives of employees (years)	9.38	9.09
Attrition rate (across various age groups)	0-22%	0-22%

(ii) Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligation

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Present value of obligation at the beginning of the year	40	19
Current service cost	14	8
Interest on defined benefit obligation	3	1
Actuarial loss on obligations	30	12
Benefits paid	-	-
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	**87**	**40**

(iii) Change in fair value of assets

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Actuarial (loss) / gain on plan assets	-	-
Actuarial loss	-	-
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	**-**	**-**

iv) Expense recognized as employee benefits expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Current service cost	13	8
Interest on net defined benefit liability	3	1
Total	**16**	**9**

v) Income recognized as OCI in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Remeasurements during the year due to:		
Changes in financial assumptions	4	1
Experience adjustments	26	11
Total	**30**	**12**

vi) Assets and liabilities recognized in the Balance Sheet:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	87	40
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Net liability	**87**	**40**

vii) Expected contribution to the fund in the next year	-	-

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

Impact on defined benefit obligation	**As at March, 2025**		**As at March, 2024**	
Discount rate	**In (%)**	**In INR**	**In (%)**	**In INR**
0.5% increase	-11.30%	77	-10.85%	36
0.5% decrease	13.67%	98	13.12%	45
Rate of increase in salary				
0.5% increase	14.03%	99	13.02%	45
0.5% decrease	-11.80%	76	-10.96%	36

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

ix) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligations	**As at March, 2025**	**As at March, 2024**
Expected Future Cashflows		
Year 1	4	3
Year 2	5	2
Year 3	5	3
Year 4	6	3
Year 5	6	3
Years 6 and above	25	13
	192	93

x) The major categories of plan assets areas follows:

The plan asset for the funded gratuity plan is administered by Life Insurance Corporation of India ('LIC') as per the investment pattern stipulated for Pension and Group Schemes fund by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority regulations i.e. 100% of plan assets are invested in insurer managed fund. Quoted price of the same is not available in active market.

xi) Risk exposure

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

Investment risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bond; if the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit. Currently the plan has a relatively balanced investment in equity securities and debt instruments.

Interest risk

A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan’s debt investments.

Longevity risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan’s liability.

Salary risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan’s liability.

Note 15 - Finance costs

Particulars	**Year ended March 31, 2025**	**Year ended March 31, 2024**
Interest on		
Lease liabilities (Refer note 3.b)	1	-
Borrowings (Refer note 19)	43	32
Total	**44**	**32**

Note 16 - Depreciation and amortization expenses

Particulars	**Year ended March 31, 2025**	**Year ended March 31, 2024**
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (Refer note 3.a)	17	13
Depreciation on right of use assets (Refer note 3.b)	1	-
Amortisation of intangible assets (Refer note 3.c)	30	33
Total	**48**	**47**

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 17 - Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
a. Operating expenses		
Advertisement and publicity	1,850	963
	1,850	**963**
b. Selling and distribution expenses		
Brokerage and commission	254	214
	254	**214**
c. Establishment expenses		
Travelling and conveyance	69	46
Professional fees (Refer note (a) below and 19)	78	98
Repairs and maintenance- others	14	14
Communication charges	5	3
Electricity	7	5
Rent	65	40
Insurance	27	20
Rates and taxes	2	0
Provision for doubtful debts	-	2
Membership and subscription	12	2
Printing and stationery	1	1
Miscellaneous expenses	21	11
	301	**242**
Total	**2,405**	**1,419**

*Note : (a) The following is the break-up of auditors remuneration (exclusive of GST)		
i. Statutory audit fees	8	7
ii. Other matters- other professional and certification fees	-	0
Total	**8**	**7**

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 18 - Earnings per share (EPS)

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

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

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

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
(a) Profit/ (Loss) for the year attributable to equity shareholders (INR in lakhs)	646	(69)
(b) Weighted average number of outstanding equity shares considered for basic EPS	41,671	10,000
(c) Earnings per share (Face value per share INR 10/- each (Previous year INR 10/- each))		
Basic (INR)	1,550	(693)
Diluted (INR)	1,550	(693)

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

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

Name of the Related Party	Country	Relationship
1 Aurum PropTech Limited	India	Holding Company
2 Liv Real Solutions Private Limited (formerly known as Aurum RealTech Services Private Limited)	India	Fellow subsidiary

(B) Other related parties with whom the Company had transactions during the year

1 Prakash Tejwani	India	Director
2 Hirenkumar Dharamshi Ladva	India	Director
3 Vasant Gujarathi	India	Director
4 Kunal Karan	India	Director
5 Vishal Sharma	India	Key Managerial Person
6 Sahil Rathore	India	Key Managerial Person

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

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
I. Revenue from operations		
i. Information technology and digital marketing		
Liv Real Solutions Private Limited (formerly known as Aurum RealTech Services Private Limited)	-	19
Total	-	19
ii. Support service income		
Liv Real Solutions Private Limited (formerly known as Aurum RealTech Services Private Limited)		2
Total	-	0
II. Other income		
i. Miscellaneous income		
Aurum PropTech Limited	0	-
Total	0	-
Total	**0**	**21**
III. Employee benefit expense		
i.Employee share-based compensation expense		
Aurum PropTech Limited	39	191
Total	39	191
ii.Remuneration to key management personnel		
Prakash Tejwani	124	113
Sahil Rathore	96	72
Vishal Sharma	89	63
Total	309	248
IV. Finance costs		
i.Interest on borrowings		
Aurum PropTech Limited	43	32
Total	43	32
V. Other expenses		
i. Professional fees		
Vasant Gujrathi (Director sitting fees)	1	1
Aurum PropTech Limited	18	-
Total	19	1

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

VI. Other transactions during the financial year

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
i.Borrowings - during the year		
Aurum PropTech Limited	60	250
ii. Repayment of Borrowings		
Aurum PropTech Limited	310	65

(D) Amount due to / from related party

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
i Trade receivables		
Liv Real Solutions Private Limited (formerly known as Aurum RealTech Services Private Limited)	-	1
Aurum PropTech Limited	0	-
Total	0	1
ii Borrowings		
Aurum PropTech Limited	85	335
Total	85	335
iii Interest accured but not due on borrowings		
Aurum PropTech Limited	1	-
Total	1	-
iv. Trade payable		
Aurum PropTech Limited	20	-
Total	20	-

(E) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

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

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 20 - Segment reporting

The board of directors (BOD) are the Group's chief operating decision maker. Management has determined the operating segments based on the information reviewed by the BOD for the purposes of allocating resources and assessing performance.

Presently, the Group is engaged in only one segment and as such there is no separate reportable segment as per Ind AS 108 'Operating Segments'. The Group has operations within India, Singapore and Maldives.

Accordingly, the segment revenue, segment results, total carrying amount of segment assets and segment liability, total cost incurred to acquire segment assets and total amount of charge for depreciation during the year is as refected in the financial statement as of and for the year ended March 31, 2025

Geographic revenue

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
India	4,357	2,179
Maldives	99	98
Singapore	1	-
Total	**4,457**	**2,277**

Note 21 - Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities

Fair Value and Carrying Amount	As at March 31, 2025			As at March 31, 2024		
	Fair value through Profit and loss	Fair value through Other comprehensive income	Amortised Cost	Fair value through Profit and loss	Fair value through Other comprehensive income	Amortised Cost
FINANCIAL ASSETS- CURRENT						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	121	-	-	104
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	11	-	-	11
Trade Receivables	-	-	579	-	-	413
Other Financial assets	-	-	16	-	-	6
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES- NON CURRENT						
Lease Liabilities	-	-	142	-	-	-
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES- CURRENT						
Borrowings	-	-	85	-	-	335
Lease Liabilities	-	-	48	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	208	-	-	28
Other financial liabilities	-	-	410	-	-	239

Note 22 - Fair value hierarchy

The fair value measurement of the company's financial and non-financial assets and liabilities utilises market observable inputs and data as far as possible.

Inputs used in determining fair value measurements are categorised into different levels based on how observable the inputs used in the valuation technique utilised are (the 'fair value hierarchy')

Level 1 - Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

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

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

Note:

All financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost are in Level 3 of fair value hierarchy and have been considered at carrying amount, as it approximate its fair value.

Note 23 - Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

(A) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Such changes in the values of financial instruments may result from changes in the foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and other market changes.

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 rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a different currency from the Company's functional currency).However, the Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

Foreign currency sensitivity

The Company is not exposed to Foreign currency sensitivity

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's borrowings and investments are primarily in fixed rate interest bearing investments. Hence, the Company is not significantly exposed to interest rate risk.

(B) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from counterparty failure to repay or service debt according to the contractual terms or obligations. Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration of risks. Credit risk is controlled by analysing credit limits and credit worthiness of customers on a continuous basis to whom the credit has been granted after obtaining necessary approvals for credit.

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist of cash and cash equivalents, time deposits and Trade Receivables. The Company maintains its cash and cash equivalents, time deposits and Trade Receivables, with banks and Customers having good reputation, good past track record, and who meet the minimum threshold requirements under the counterparty risk assessment process, and reviews their credit-worthiness on a periodic basis.

(C) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements. The Company consistently generated sufficient cash flows from operations to meet its financial obligations as and when they fall due.

The Company's current assets aggregate to INR 1787 lakhs (March 31, 2024 - INR 897 lakhs) including cash and cash equivalents and bank balances against aggregate current liability of INR 1099 lakhs (March 31, 2024 - INR 782 lakhs) and non current liabilities INR 224 lakhs (March 31, 2024 - INR 37 lakhs) on the reporting date.

The Company's total equity stands at INR 1104 lakhs (March 31, 2024 - INR 425 lakhs), its total borrowings including lease liabilities are INR 275 lakhs (March 31, 2024 - INR 335 lakhs). Hence liquidity risk or risk that the Company may not be able to settle or meet its obligations as they become due does not exist.

Note 24 - Capital management

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

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

Particulars		**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at March 31, 2024**
Total equity	(i)	1,104	425
Borrowings		85	335
Lease liabilities		190	-
Less: Cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances		(121)	(104)
Net debt	(ii)	**155**	**231**
Overall financing	(iii) = (i) + (ii)	1,258	656
Gearing ratio	(ii)/ (iii)	12.28%	35.21%

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

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 25 - Ratios Analysis and its elements

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	% change from March 31, 2025 to March 31, 2024
Current Ratio	1.63	1.15	41.67
Debt-Equity Ratio	0.08	0.79	(90.23)
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	2.09	0.31	568.19
Return on Equity Ratio	0.84	(0.19)	(548.41)
Trade Receivables turnover ratio	8.98	7.07	27.02
Net capital turnover ratio	6.48	19.70	(67.12)
Net profit ratio	0.14	(0.03)	(575.82)
Return on Capital employed	1.10	0.00	26,920.41

Reasons for significant variance in above ratio

Particulars	% change from March 31, 2025 to March 31, 2024
Current Ratio	Variance on account of increase in trade payables, unbilled revenue and related accrued expenses
Debt-Equity Ratio	The Company has repaid the borrowings taken from holding company. This has led to reduction in Debt-Equity Ratio.
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	The Company’s profit increased significantly from the previous year's net loss, due to higher revenue. This has resulted in a substantial percentage change in the Debt Service Coverage Ratio.
Return on Equity Ratio	Variance on account of increase in profit
Trade Receivables turnover ratio	The Ratio has increased because of marginal increase in average receivables cycle as compared to marginal increase in Sales.
Net capital turnover ratio	The significant increase in both net sales and working capital has led to a substantial percentage change in the Net Capital Turnover Ratio.
Net profit ratio	In FY 2024-25, the Company has comes into profit this year due ot which reduced as compared losses significantly in FY 2023-24. This has led to high % change in Net Profit ratio.
Return on Capital employed	The Company’s profit increased significantly from the previous year's net loss, due to higher revenue. This has resulted in a substantial percentage change in the Return on Capital Employed ratio

Elements of Ratio

Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
			Numerator	Denominator	Numerator	Denominator
Current ratio	Current assets	Current liability	1,787	1,099	897	781
Debt-equity ratio	Total debt	Total equity	85	1,104	335	425
Debt service coverage ratio	Net profit after taxes + depreciation and other amortizations + interest	Interest and lease payments + principle payments	737	353	10	32
Return on equity ratio	Net profit after taxes	Average total equity	646	764	(69)	368
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Net credit sales	Average trade receivable	4,457	496	2,277	322
Trade payables turnover ratio	Net credit purchases	Average trade payable	2,405	118	NA	NA
Net capital turnover ratio	Net sales	Working capital	4,457	688	2,277	116
Net profit ratio	Net profit after taxes	Net sales	646	4,457	(69)	2,277
Return on capital employed	Earning before interest and taxes	Tangible net worth + total debt + deferred tax liability/(assets)	851	775	2	470
Return on investment	Profit before tax + finance cost	Total assets	851	2,427	2	1,242

Note 26 - Additional regulatory information

i) Details of Benami property Held
No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

(ii) Wilful defaulter
The Company has never been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority

(iii) Relationship with struck off companies
The Company has no transactions with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956.

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

(v) Compliance with number of layers of companies
The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013

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

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

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

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

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

(x) Title deed of immovable properties
The Company does not hold any immovable property whose lease deed is not in the name of Company

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

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

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

Note 27 - Corporate Social Responsibility
The company does not meet the threshold criteria prescribed under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions relating to Corporate Social Responsibility are not applicable for the financial year.

Note 28 - The Code on social security, 2020
The Code on social security, 2020 ('code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post employment benefits received presidential assent in September 2020. The code has been published in the gazette of India. However, the date on which the code will come into effect has not been notified and the final rules/interpretation have not yet been issued. The company will assess the impact of the code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the code becomes effective.

Note 29 - Events after the reporting period
No Significant Subsequent events have been observed which may require an adjustments to the financial statements.

Note 30 - Regrouping and reclass
Previous year figures have been regrouped/ reclassified to confirm presentation as per Ind AS as required by Schedule III of the act.

Note 31 - Audit trail

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

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

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

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

For and on behalf of the Board of
AURUM ANALYTICA PRIVATE LIMITED
U74140UP2011PTC189212

Udit Brijesh Parikh
Partner
Membership No.: 151016

Prakash Tejwani
Director
DIN: 08231824

Kunal Karan
Director
DIN: 08964694

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2025

Place: Navi Mumbai
Date: April 19, 2025